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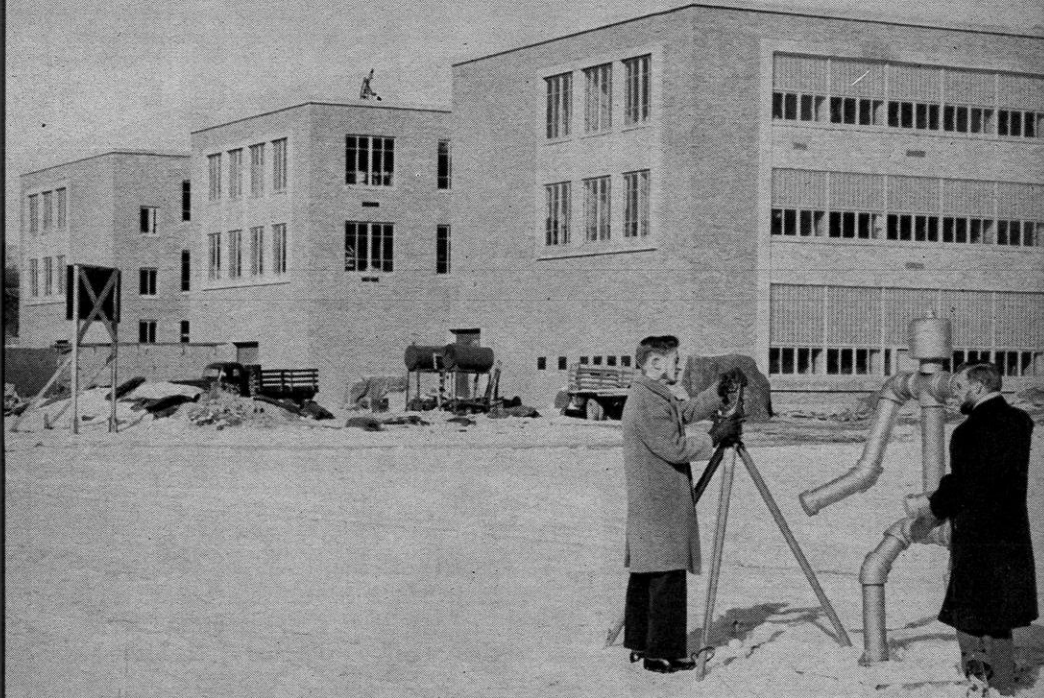
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By Sen. W. L. Morse



SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
Office Of The Dean
RECEIVED
MAR 16 1950



THE MONTH OF ENGINEERS

A new building, beard contest, iron 'Oscar' and St. Pat's Day

WISCONSIN *Alumnus*

MARCH, 1950

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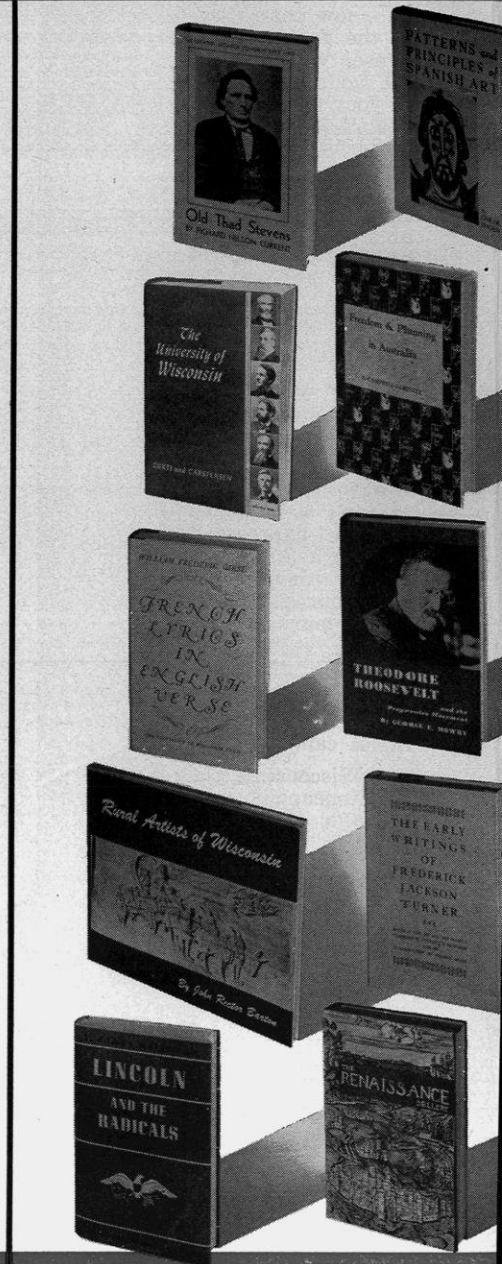
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Talk about high prices, what about the exclusively-priced cost of a University education?

How can we answer the charge . . .

"It Costs Too Much to Go to Wisconsin"

THERE IS A FACTOR in education which is more significant now than it has ever been; it is the factor of expense, high expense, which threatens to deprive the youngsters in your home town, in your family, of the opportunity to get the kind of education you once could buy at the University of Wisconsin.

The factor has become a threat that thousands of talented and capable young men and women will not be able to have a college education simply because it is too costly to them.

Proof of the Threat

Proof of this threat has been in the news during the past few weeks. Here are a few of the items:

- Pres. E. B. Fred twice recently warned that "there is a real danger by placing too high a price tag on higher education, we will price ourselves out of the talent market."

- The University of Wisconsin Foundation has listed scholarships and fellowships as the first two objectives in its campaign for funds.

- Wisconsin alumni clubs in Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and elsewhere have established scholarships or grants-in-aid for worthy but cash-lacking students.

- The Wisconsin Alumni Association has begun a drive for a Frank O. Holt Memorial scholarship fund, a fund which will help "those University students and those eligible to enroll who have shown outstanding promise in leadership and scholastic work and have need for financial assistance in continuing their education."

- The education editor of the *New York Times*, Benjamin Fine, put the floodlight on this financial crisis in a recent issue of *Collier's* magazine.

- Harvard's President Conant came out with this blunt, unvarnished assertion: "The oft-repeated statement in certain smug circles that any boy who has what it takes can get all the education he wants in the USA just is not so; it is contrary to the facts."

This Is Why

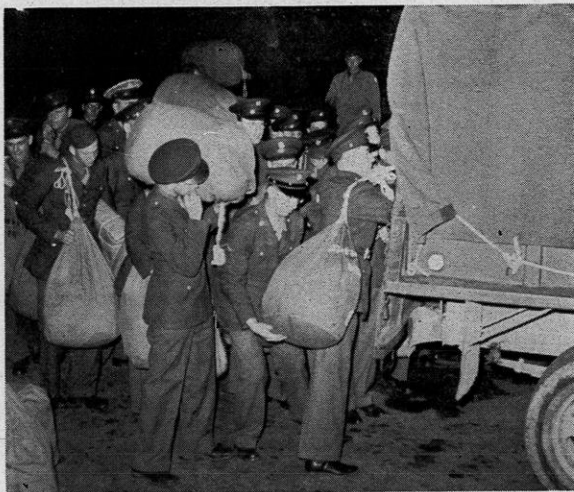
These are all recognitions of the problem we are talking about. What is the story behind them?

Long rated an authority in the highly specialized field of education, Benjamin Fine puts it all in a paragraph:

"The average family has been priced out of the higher-education market. . . . Inflated operating costs and lowered interest on endowments are the twin villains threatening the very existence of the independent American college as we know it. The

Before the war you could get board and room at Wisconsin for \$35 or \$40 per month. Today, comments Registrar Little, it costs \$60 to \$70 a month; the resident students can seldom get by on less than \$1,100 a year; the non-resident, \$1,400.

Why can't students do more to earn their way through the University? With high enrollments, Madison isn't big enough to supply enough part-time jobs. And enrollment, though temporarily dropping, is scheduled to increase steadily in the future (see page 16).



The veteran has come and gone. And with him the GI Bill support.

cost of running a college has doubled since the war."

Skyrocket Tuition

Look at the cost of tuition alone at Wisconsin:

In the College of Letters and Science in the year 1929, a resident of Wisconsin paid an average annual fee of \$59.

This year, tuition fees have been increased from \$60 a semester to \$75 for resident students. Non-resident fees and tuition were raised from \$160 to \$225 a semester.

Can this University—or any university, for that matter—raise tuition still higher? Registrar Kenneth Little, in an interview with the *Wisconsin Alumnus*, agrees with Benjamin Fine that the rates have gone as high as the traffic will bear.

But there are other costs besides tuition. What about them?

What Is Being Done?

How is Wisconsin fighting the high cost of a University education? What is the state of scholarship aid on this campus?

President Fred gave this information to Wisconsin alumni in Washington, D. C., two months ago. He reported:

"The University of Wisconsin grants about 900 scholarships annually to undergraduate students. The scholarships range from \$50 to \$600 per year, and average about \$150. You can see, therefore, that only about one out of every 15 students receives financial aid from scholarships, and for most of those who receive scholarships, the help is nominal."

Today, too, the veteran is almost a figure of the past on the Wisconsin campus. For the last four years the GI Bill paid \$500 free tuition and gave maintenance grants from \$75 to \$120 a month for eligible vets.

What we need now is an IQ Bill of Rights.

And that can only be brought about through the establishment of a sufficient number of scholarships and fellowships to take care of the worthy and needy students.

President Fred said it: "There is one resource which a democracy cannot afford to waste, and that is the resource of human talent."

This problem is not imaginary; it is real and present. What group is more obligated to help solve it than the Wisconsin Alumni Association? Who are more obligated than the members of that group.

★ Dear Editor:

DR. SCHINDLER DELUGE

Yesterday while waiting in Dr. [Joseph L., '17] Benlon's office in Appleton, I picked up the magazine, *Wisconsin Alumnus*. I was very much interested in the article, *How to Live a Hundred Years Happily* . . . Would you think me too presuming if I offered 25 cents for a copy of this number. It matters not in the least if it is a used number. I have a friend, I know, would be greatly benefited by reading this article and I would like to keep it myself to help others if the occasion arises.

MRS. ROLAND JACK
(Not an alumnus)
Hortonville

I have just recently read the article *How to Live a Hundred Years Happily* by Dr. John A. Schindler, '29, Monroe, Wisconsin. It's a wonderful piece of work and I'm wondering if it is possible to obtain a couple of copies to carry with me when I call on people, because I feel an excellent service can be rendered this way.

GEORGE E. GUSTAFSON
(Not an alumnus)
Duluth, Minn.

Enclosed 50 cents for copies of Dr. Schindler's address.

Yes, we can live much longer if we want, but most people do "jay-walking" all the time, not only against automobiles, but against all kinds of destructive elements.

I have now reached 71, but my legs must be 30 years younger, and only a few years I walked over 50 miles from this town to Chicago. I beat most young people in fast and long distance running, even in this my age. Ripley's "Believe

it or Not" had a man who lived up to 169 years. We wonder how he did it. He lived about 300 years ago. Would make an interesting story in biology. We have modern medicine and nutrition. Probably we hurry and worry too much.

REV. K. OSTENKOETTER
(Not an alumnus)
Richmond, Ill.

Would you kindly advise us what the cost would be for 600 reprints of the article *How to Live a Hundred Years Happily* by Dr. John A. Schindler, published in the December 1949 issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*.

LAWRENCE V. MEYER, '28
President
Camfield Manufacturing Co.
Grand Haven, Mich.

(Ed. Note: \$75. One thousand copies would cost \$87.50. The Wisconsin Alumni Association still has some 300 copies of the December issue selling for 25 cents each. Mimeographed copies of Dr. Schindler's talk may be obtained for 10 cents each from WHA, Radio Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.)

BALANCED JANUARY ISSUE

Congratulations on what I thought was a well-balanced January issue of the *Alumnus*. Particularly enjoyed the University's report card, the UW Press, faculty, and the two pages of sports news.

PHIL DRESSLER, '41
Milwaukee, Wis.

FOLLOW-UP

I have just received my January copy of the *Alumnus* and am maybe prematurely disappointed. I knew that the details of the "State of the University" would be made public in this issue and it came as no surprise. I do like a desert with my meal. I do not know when you fix your deadline for copy but I

could not help but seeing that there had been a glaring omission in not recognizing the accomplishment of one of our fellow classmates, Dr. Armin C. Braun '34, PhD '38, winner of \$1000 award for the most outstanding contribution to American Science presented at New York by American Society for Advancement of Science in December. Dr. Braun was written up in *Life* magazine this month, so I naturally thought the *Wisconsin Alumnus* would pick up the details. He is the last man who will be caught blowing his own horn, so I'm just sending this note along to do it for him . . .

Now, nobody can say that I don't read the *Alumnus*, I am sure that every red-blooded Badger does the same. Naturally we don't want to see *Life* magazine scoop the *Alumnus* too often.

F. T. BOYD, '34
Milford, Ill.

(Ed. Note: Thanks for a justified nudge; results are on page 38.)

"SO INTERESTING"

The University of Wisconsin's unparalleled success in education, science, chemistry, engineering, medicine, and sociology well merits the honor of being one of the World's foremost universities. Its unprecedented advancement has, for me as an alumnus, created a conscious pride accompanied by quite a sense of gratitude. Whatever training I have acquired from my Alma Mater renders me the fortitude to encounter life's multifarious vicissitudes. Although during the Japanese regime in my beloved country an event or series of events opposed my success or desire, I had always remained honest, just, fair and faithful.

I find the *Wisconsin Alumnus* so interesting that I had to read it several times.

JOSE V. ONGKEKO, '24
Malolos, Bulacan
Philippine Islands

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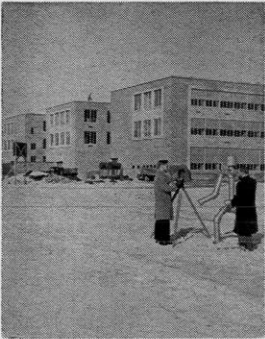
WISCONSIN Alumnus

Official Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association

★ Sidelines

THE NEW Engineering building, the engineers' beard contest, "Oscar" the iron mascot, St. Pat's Day—March is the month for engineers.

The building on the cover won't be ready for classes until fall, but the major construction is finished. In the form of a big "E", the north (left) and center sections will house the electrical engineering department; the south section will contain the mechanics department and a materials testing lab.



—Photo by DeLonge.

THE MONTH OF ENGINEERS

This "E" is only about one-third of the building as it is planned for the future.

It was on a thawing day early this month that the *Wisconsin Alumnus* found two bearded engineers working in their outdoor surveying lab near the building. With them, for some strange reason, was a few hundred pounds of iron piping in the form of "Oscar", the mascot of the Triangle engineering fraternity.

"Oscar" also will attend St. Pat's Ball and the beard contest this month. He was constructed in 1937, dismantled and tossed in the lake by law students in the early '40s, and later revived.

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MARCH, 1950

No. 6

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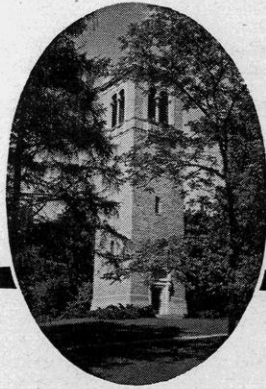
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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS, published monthly, October through July, and entered as second class matter at the post office at Madison, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumni Association), \$2 a year; subscription to non-members, \$4 a year. Editorial and business offices at 770 Langdon St., Madison 6, Wis.



... keeping in touch with **WISCONSIN**

by **JOHN H. SARLES, '23**
President, Wisconsin Alumni Association

★ How often have you been confused about these alumni organizations with similar names: the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, the University of Wisconsin Foundation, and the Wisconsin Alumni Association? Which is which and what does each do?

Are we getting too complicated? In our efforts to help the University are we over-organized?

There's no questioning the fact that many alumni are just plain confused by the existence and activities of three separate organizations, the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, the University of Wisconsin Foundation, and the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Are they all necessary? Are they all asking us for money? Are they friends or rivals?

Let's open the window and see whether we can clear out some of the fog and smoke.

●
Fact 1: All three organizations exist and are working to help the University of Wisconsin. Each one has a distinct purpose. Each is doing its best to turn in a good job.

●
Fact 2: All three organizations are not only useful, they are necessary.

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation husbands the resources from patent royalties and provides large sums every year to the University for specific uses—income which would be difficult if not impossible for the University to find from other sources. WARF is not asking for money. It is looking for more ideas which will produce money. The University of Wisconsin Foundation is raising money to build

buildings and finance services for the University—buildings and services which, probably, could never come from taxes. If you have seen the plans, you know how much the University needs the things which UWF is working to provide.

The Wisconsin Alumni Association is a membership organization which exists to interest alumni in the University, and through organized effort to promote the best interests of the University. We repeat. WAA is a membership organization. It is not looking for contributions. It is looking for more and more dues-paying members. It offers its members the opportunity to help the Association grow in strength and service by becoming sustaining members at \$10 a year or '49ers at \$49 or more per year. These membership classifications support the bargain memberships offered to each year's class of brand new alumni, and these bargain memberships are one of the principal reasons for the growth of WAA during the past dozen years.



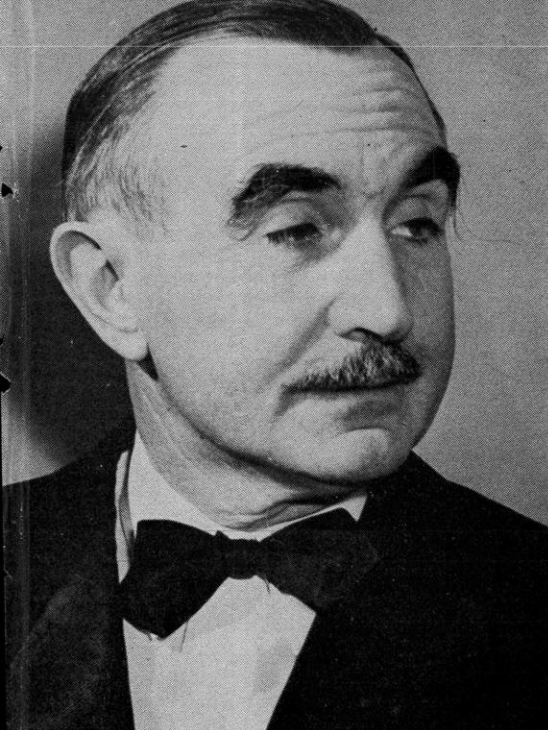
"one of the three"

●
Fact 3: There is every reason for harmony and co-operation among these three organizations. There is no real reason for jealousy and rivalry.

It is the purpose of the Wisconsin Alumni Association to cooperate in every way—and wholeheartedly—with the two Foundations. We all have a common purpose, to help the University. And because we

are all driving in that direction, we want oil instead of sand in the engine.

●
Fact 4: As we continue to co-operate and as we continue to work toward greater success for each organization, the University benefits more and more. And that's exactly what you and I want.



"I do not ask that you agree with me, because I never ask agreement. However, it is my hope that you will give thoughtful consideration to my view that it is of great importance to the people of the world that the American people maintain a united front in support of a bipartisan foreign policy."

—Senator Morse

Sunset or Sunrise for Peace

By Wayne L. Morse, '23
US Senator from Oregon

WE BANQUET in honor of our Alma Mater. Her century-long service to American democracy fills us with a just pride. It should also make each one of us cognizant of the debt we owe to the University of Wisconsin.

I suggest that each one of us make some installment payments on that debt during the days, months and years immediately ahead by fulfilling our obligations of citizen statesmanship in relation to the foreign policy of the United States.

Each generation is called upon to face and solve some great crisis or crises of its time. The sons and daughters of the University of Wisconsin have not failed our nation in citizen leadership during the many crises of the past century. I am confident they will not fail us now.

We would be false to the traditions and teachings of this great educational institution if we failed, in the years immediately ahead, to place the needs of peace above selfish economic gains or the momentary advantages of partisan politics.

This is the Generation

It is most likely that our generation will witness the sunrise or sunset of peace.

The events of history, written on the pages of our generation, will determine the destiny of America, and for that matter of the world, for the next century.

The Founders Day Banquet of the University of Wisconsin in the year 2050 is not far away. In the life of mankind, it is but a siesta; but whether or not the University of Wisconsin exists to be honored at a Founders Day banquet in the year 2050 will be determined, I believe, by what our generation does about winning the peace.

★ "Is the Republican Party about to abandon the principle of a bipartisan foreign policy which Senator Vandenberg, one of its main architects, has rightly called 'our best available insurance for peace'?" Senator Morse asks this question and tells why he believes a bipartisan foreign policy must not be abandoned.

This address was given at the University's 101st Founders Day Banquet, Monday, Feb. 6, in Great Hall of the Memorial Union on campus.

A world full of people worried by fear, nations feverish with war psychology, national economies spending more for armaments than for human welfare, time races in competitive construction of atomic and hydrogen bombs, spell war not peace.

In my judgment, the time has come for the American people, the Russian people and the mothers and fathers everywhere on the face of this world to recognize that present world trends, unless changed, will lead to war. We will witness a sunset not only of peace but of human

happiness for generations to come unless the leaders of our generation succeed in laying the foundation, as Senator Vandenberg has put it, of a world order based upon international justice through law.

I Do Not Ask That You Agree

Time does not permit a discussion of more than one of the facets of our obligations in respect to doing what we can as individual citizens to strengthen the hand of America in winning the peace.

I do not ask that you agree with me, because I never ask for agreement. However, it is my hope that you will give thoughtful consideration to my view that it is of great importance to the people of the world that the American people maintain a united front in support of a bipartisan foreign policy. That policy must seek to strengthen the forces of freedom in the world by establishing a world order capable of substituting international judicial decrees for hydrogen bombs as a means of settling international disputes.

As Nehru of India declared during his trip to this country, "There can be no doubt that a world government must come—for the only alternative is world suicide."

Yet, as we sit here tonight, at the hearth of our Alma Mater, whose fires of learning have enlightened our understanding of world trends, we should not ignore the fact that there are forces at work in America seeking to prejudice the thinking of our people into an acceptance of a partisan approach to foreign affairs.

They are appealing to the selfish motives of those who would place immediate economic gains for themselves and the nation above the long-time security of peace.

Their isolationist program is directed at the present moment at scuttling a bipartisan foreign policy.

They have seized upon imperfections and mistakes in that policy as affording them an opportunity to play politics with the security of our nation.

Recent statements by prominent members of the Congress, highly critical of the past, present and supposed future policy of the United States in China and Europe, raise serious questions as to America's future course in international relations.

partisan politics at the water's edge."

The Democrats likewise have repeatedly pledged a bipartisan approach to foreign policy problems. Those who sneer at the bipartisan program need to be reminded that differences over means of implementing a United American position in international relations do not justify scuttling the principle. Rather, the shortcomings which have developed point out the need for perfecting the mechanics of cooperation.

Why Bipartisan Foreign Policy?

The reasons for a bipartisan foreign policy are plain enough.

Our basic objective is to achieve and maintain international peace and security in a world of free na-

tional understandings which commit the United States to some definite course of action. It is a two-way street between the White House and Capitol Hill.

It is true that under our Constitution the primary responsibility for determining foreign policy rests with the President of the United States; but it is also true that whenever friction develops between the White House and the Congress over foreign policy questions, our country is greatly embarrassed. This is particularly true whenever the President makes an international commitment or agreement which later requires implementation by the Congress.

Many of the strains and stresses which American foreign policy is undergoing at the present time must be attributed to the fact that in recent years Presidents and Secretaries of State have too often entered into understandings with heads of foreign governments as to which both Democratic and Republican leaders of the Congress were kept in ignorance until a misunderstanding of potentially serious proportions had developed.

Past Flaws, Present Charges

It is not wise to discard entirely the use of hindsight when charting a future course of action.

The shortcomings of our bipartisan foreign policy, as it has developed in recent years, can be seen in a much better perspective by a realistic analysis of some of the serious mistakes which have resulted from the failure of Presidents and Secretaries of State to take into their confidence and to consult with Congressional leaders of both parties upon whom the Administration must lean, in the last analysis, for Congressional support of any international commitments.

The Cairo understanding; the agreements reached at Yalta; the commitments made at Potsdam; the Administration's policies in China, during and particularly since the war, are all examples of shortcomings in carrying out the basic spirit of a bipartisan foreign policy.

Does anyone think for a moment that the understandings reached by the President with the representatives of foreign powers at Cairo and Yalta would have been acceptable, even at the time they were made, to the bipartisan leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations committee?

The Cairo and Yalta commitments involved not only the prosecution of the war but the building of the peace as well. Historians will undoubtedly record that the international conferences of the Roosevelt Administration involved, in a very real sense, an attempt to write peace treaties by the installment plan.

It is difficult to answer the charge, made in good faith by many critics of bipartisan foreign policy, that in those conferences the treaty making



CLASSMATES: Some 40 classmates of Senator Morse almost filled two reserved tables at the campus Founders Day dinner last month. Here, pictured left to right, are only a few: Gerald C. Wade, Madison; Senator Morse; Ralph E. Axley and Francis Lamb, Madison; Tom Daniels, Middleton; Fred E. Risser and history Prof. Robert L. Reynolds, Madison.

Is the United States on the verge of another post-war era of narrow nationalism and isolationism? Is the Republican Party about to abandon the principle of a bipartisan foreign policy which Senator Vandenberg, one of its main architects, has rightly called "our best available insurance for peace"?

How strong are the forces that would have America embark on an imperialistic course, characterized by dollar diplomacy and the conditioning of further Marshall Plan aid on the recipient countries adopting different policies in the conduct of their own domestic affairs?

At the Philadelphia Convention in 1948, the Republican Party solidly backed the principle of bipartisanship. The platform there adopted, in anticipation of a Republican victory, pledged that the minority party would be invited to join "in stopping

tions devoted to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. To fulfill our obligations as a leader among free nations, we must have a foreign policy that is clear and consistent. Moreover, national security demands that our foreign commitments weather changes in the political direction of our government.

The necessary conditions for a workable bipartisan foreign policy are not obscure, but perhaps it may be well to restate them in view of the charge that bipartisanship means "me tooism" and is no more than a Republican rubber stamp for what the Administration wants.

A bipartisan foreign policy carries with it the obligation upon the party in the White House, be it Democratic or Republican, to consult with the leaders of the minority party in advance of entering into in-

clause of the Constitution was circumvented by the President of the United States. In any case, the conduct of the Executive Branch was not in keeping with the spirit and intent of a bipartisan foreign policy. Even the Potsdam Agreement cannot escape its fair share of criticism on this score.

The Administration's handling of our policy in China, particularly since the war, cannot be fitted into a traffic pattern of two-way cooperation between the White House and the Congress.

For many months the State Department failed to discuss with the bipartisan leaders of the Foreign Relations committee of the Senate its plans and policies in China, if it had any.

Warning signals of dissension and criticism were raised in debate in the Senate many times during this period. On one occasion, during the 80th Congress, the Republican chairman of the Foreign Relations committee—and the man who is perhaps more responsible than any other living American for a willing acceptance on the part of Republicans, and for that matter Americans generally, of the need for national unity in support of a bipartisan foreign policy—admitted under questioning on the floor of the Senate that the State Department had not consulted with the Foreign Relations committee for many months on any phase of the China problem.

He admitted in the course of that debate that the contents of the Wedemeyer Report had not been made known to the bipartisan leaders of the Foreign Relations committee.

At that time, which was the fall of 1947, a serious crack developed in the seams of America's bipartisan foreign policy.

It should have been cemented very quickly by a mutual exchange of points of view and information between the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations committee. Instead, the misunderstandings and criticisms in respect to American policy in China became greater throughout 1947, 1948, and 1949.

True, the predominant feeling in the Congress was overwhelmingly in support of any Administration proposal offered in the name of a bipartisan policy. Nevertheless, those of us in the Senate who strongly supported the idea of maintaining a bipartisan foreign policy were both grieved and handicapped on many occasions over the failure of the State Department to take the bipartisan leaders of the Congress into its confidence and consultation in respect to Asia.

When the second session of the 81st Congress convened on January 3, it was clear that the Administration was bound to be confronted with a serious attack upon some aspects of its foreign policy, particularly those relating to China.

How to Stop the Trend

It is not too late to stop the trend toward partisanship in the field of American foreign policy.

It is not too late to displace the distrust which some Senators have of the Administration's foreign policy with a spirit of mutual cooperation and confidence.

If the Administration will hasten to give not only the Congress but also the people of the United States the assurance that the leaders of both the Democratic and Republican Parties in the Congress will be taken into consultation preceding formulation of policy on any major international issue by the State Department and the White House, the breach can be healed before irreparable damage is done.

★ Whenever Wayne Morse stops in Madison—even if it's just between trains—he is sure to do two things: Drop over to Sterling Hall and visit with his favorite professors, Selig Perlman and Edwin E. Witte of the economics department, and go uptown to see his friend and classmate, Atty. Ralph Axley.

When the senator was a student at Wisconsin, he was president of Hesperia literary society, a varsity debater, member of the Student Senate, prosecutor for the Student Court, and a member of Wisconsin Players, Iron Cross, and White Spades.

That is the test of the existence of a bipartisan foreign policy.

No other course of action on the part of the Administration will ever satisfy those who are questioning not only the existence but the worth of a bipartisan foreign policy.

No other kind of cooperation will give the necessary strength to the hand of the great Vandenberg by placing him in the strong position he deserves to be in within the Republican Party when he is faced with laying an Administration foreign policy request before the Republicans in the Senate for approval and support on a bipartisan basis.

Criticism Still a Duty

A bipartisan foreign policy does not mean that members of the Congress should hesitate to criticize any proposed course of action contemplated by the Administration in the name of a bipartisan foreign policy. Rather, it is the duty of a member of the Congress to express critic-

isms, if in his honest judgment criticisms are due.

However, experience shows that mutual cooperation and mutual exchanges of points of view between the Administration and the leaders of Congress in advance of international commitment usually remove any basis for fair and just criticism.

What is more, the greatest assurance the Administration has of maintaining a united American people behind the foreign policy of our country is to follow a truly cooperative effort in the formulation of a bipartisan foreign policy.

The American people can be counted upon to respond in united support of a foreign policy which is the result of the cooperative effort of the leaders of both the Democratic and the Republican Parties. Whenever a split occurs between those leaders, then division of a serious nature is likely to develop among our people.

American foreign policy cannot be separated from the cause of peace.

The destiny of the American people is dependent upon winning the peace. Therefore, they have the right to look to the party in the White House, Democratic or Republican, in the years immediately ahead to raise the issue of foreign policy above the level of partisan politics.

What the Kremlin Wants

It is my view that every communist in America and every Russian leader in the Kremlin would welcome the disunity that would be created in our country if our two major political parties ever failed to recognize the importance of ending partisanship at the water's edge insofar as our foreign policy is concerned.

Each of us owes an obligation to our country, as I see it, to support a bipartisan approach to solving the crisis of our generation, which is winning the peace.

It is not going to be won without great national costs and sacrifices. It is not going to be won by making the mistake of ignoring the realities of world facts as they confront us today.

It is well for us to think in terms of the goals and ideals of a world order, based upon a system of international justice through law; but our immediate task is to cooperate with the other freedom-loving people of the world in demonstrating to Russia that we stand united in a determination to defend the peace from any Russian aggression.

However, at the same time, we must demonstrate that we stand ready to join with Russia and the other nations in an effective plan for international control of the manufacture of atomic and hydrogen bombs. Without that control being worked out within our generation, it is very doubtful that University of Wisconsin Alumni will hold a Founders Day banquet in the year 2050.

Badger Greek Societies

HERE'S WHY . . . as told by a student and a counselor
who believe the fraternity and sorority play
an integral role on an educational campus

THE REAL VALUE a youth gains from membership in a fraternity or sorority is frequently ignored by the critics. In fact, even the student members are sometimes unaware of this value.

What is this value?

It is the opportunity for excellent training in democratic processes.

Many members of fraternities and sororities will agree with a number of the criticisms made in numerous recent attacks against their organizations. And the active members, the alumni, and college personnel staff are doing a great deal to recognize the so-called evils of the fraternity system and to eradicate them.

Wiping Out the "Evils"

The removal of restrictive clauses from a number of the national constitutions has been a step in developing better, more democratic membership policies among fraternities and sororities.

The fact that all new women students at the University of Wisconsin are now invited to the sororities' open houses during the formal rushing period is an attempt to assure every young woman an opportunity to meet the members of the sorority in which she is interested and, in general, to learn something about sorority life.

The social exchange activities and group discussions promoted by the UW Fraternity Inter-Racial committee is another example of "Greek" progress in making their democratic ideals more than just formalized "ritual lingo."

A fraternal group meets the young person's need for belonging to a group, a group in which there is security and fellowship. If the student joins a socially mature group, he finds his own individualistic behavior modified by his fellow members; he finds himself becoming a cooperative member of the group.

If the house needs painting, the walls washing, or if the lawn needs to be raked, he pitches in with the rest of the members with a feeling of responsibility for the condition of the house. A concern for that which

belongs to the group is more evident in the fraternity house than in any other group-living situation on the campus.

In addition to the man's development as a member of a socially-knit group, each has an opportunity to experience the democratic process.

In the well-integrated fraternal group the student finds himself working for a common purpose with complete freedom of expression—yet with a trust in majority decision and action. Whether the members are concerned with the type of party they are planning, the selection of a housemother, or the remodeling of the house, each member has a right to take part in the policy-making and then to abide by the decision the group has made.

Strict alumni or University controls rob the students of the experience of making their own decisions. Such controls prevent these young men and women from sharing responsibility in losses, in feeling the satisfaction of achieving their own goals. The more responsibility developed in these actual living situations, the less transition there will be in accepting a position of responsibility after graduation.

What Kind of Leaders?

The fraternal group is quick to resist the autocratic leader. Most fraternities and sororities make every effort to select leaders who are concerned with developing harmonious relationships in the group. They want leaders who will help the discipline of the group come from within itself; they want leaders who have skill in developing a social, recreational, and cultural program. Fraternity leaders also have as a goal a well-managed house, and they reflect a sincere interest in helping each member socially mature.

As an example, when new members or pledges are found to be conceited, self centered, shy, or aggressive, they are not shunned by the group but are counseled by older members. The pledge father and mother system is a well known practice and a very effective means of guiding younger members. This experience of helping others get along in the group is not as well achieved in many other campus institutions.

Some fifty fraternities and sororities on the Wisconsin campus pro-

FARM PARTY, held annually
at the Kappa Sigma house at
124 Langdon St.

WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

WHY?

By KENT HAWLEY, '50
and
GORDON KLOPF, '39

vide students with an opportunity for genuine training in democratic, responsible living.

A girl who invites her floormates to share her box from home and the men who control their own quiet hours are committed to a concern for the welfare of the group. The house that remodels its kitchen, hires a new cook, or plans an annual budget provides its members with an occasion to learn to assume responsibility.

Challenge to the System

As any parent knows, young people seldom care to help others become adjusted to a new society.

This is a problem which fraternities are facing today as the younger high school graduates are replacing the veterans. The next three years are a challenge to the fraternity system; the Greek Letter Societies must become even more democratic, even more significantly dedicated to building mature men and women.

A good social program is a goal of fraternity and sorority members—just as it is with almost every other student at the University—when they want to relax after a week of studying.

Campus leaders today have become aware that they must present a social program which meets student needs effectively. As a result, two groups of Wisconsin students are now critically studying the social programming of the organized houses.

The latest social trend is away from the beer party and toward organized "theme" party which provides more constructive recreational activities. All these programs come from within the group; the students are learning by solving their own problems.

Recently the University "report card" showed that more intellectual and cultural development is needed among the students. The fraternities were quick to accept the challenge, and out of their leadership has come a program which will bring speakers and programs to all houses on campus—not just fraternities. This project was initiated by fraternities but it has become campus-wide cooperative effort.

The fraternity or sorority is not valued primarily for the prestige it brings to a member; it is valued for

the experience in living with students of like interests and like ideals. A fraternity man develops a pride in his fraternity, just as he would for his family or his high school.

A Changed Picture

The stereotyped picture of a fraternity man is more out of place today than in the past. He manifests a pride in his organization and its accomplishments, but this pride does not mean he doesn't respect others for their desire to remain as they are—disinterested.

Competitive feeling between students of various living units—dormitories, independents, fraternities—has almost disappeared. An individual can switch membership from one to another with much more ease than ever before. And even the political parties, once the major cause of inter-group conflict, have been reorganized into coalitions which cross group lines.

The open rushing system invites all men or women to visit the houses, get acquainted, and see for themselves the benefits of this community living. True, it is difficult to get to know quite a number of students in the matter of a week or even in a semester, but almost every group offers the same valuable experience of cooperative concern and action.

A student is asked to become a member of a Greek Letter Society because he or she is seemingly compatible with the others, is the type of individual you would want for a friend. Scholarship and high school activities are considered a guide to gaining a better understanding of the prospective member. Rushees are judged by the impression they make on those students with whom they wish to live.

★ KENT HAWLEY is the retiring president of the Wisconsin Inter-Fraternity Association and Gordon Klopf is counselor of student activities on campus.

NEXT MONTH the *Alumnus* turns to the dormitories for the part they play in extra-curricular education.

Certainly a grave concern is to discover more adequate means of getting to know the prospective member as a real person.

Fraternities and sororities are potentially valuable institutions in helping an individual obtain, through the group living process, a complete education. They have many shortcomings, and attempts are being made to rectify such flaws as restrictive membership policies, inadequate means of getting to know potential members, and lack of a more complete educational program.

A fraternity can be as good or bad as its leaders and men make it. We have been fortunate with the mature leadership of the war veterans; they have helped make the fraternity realize its true responsibilities to its members and to the University community.

The high school graduates are now left to make as much out of their fraternity experience as they wish. We are looking forward with interest and hope that these newcomers will absorb enough of the fraternity ideals to help the system achieve its greatest worth.



CHRISTMAS PARTY FOR ORPHANS: Each December for the past three years the Phi Delta Theta fraternity has held a Christmas party for a group of local orphaned children. The youngsters, contacted through a local welfare group, each receive approximately \$30 worth of clothing and toys from the fraternity.

Most Useful Addition on Campus Since
The Memorial Union—Yes, Even
More Useful to Thousands of Adults
Who Need, Urgently . . .

THE NEW WISCONSIN CENTER BUILDING

By Wallace Meyer, '16



ARE YOU an alumnus who goes back to Madison only for athletic events, class reunions or to visit junior or sister?

If so, you may be surprised to learn that this year more than 100,000 people will attend adult classes and conferences of one kind or another at the University of Wisconsin. They won't cut classes and they won't be late. They'll be there for business—and that's a literal statement. For they turn to the University for help and counsel from members of the faculty who are experts in subjects as widely separated as artificial insemination of livestock and zinc mining—and a thousand in between.

Here is an Idea Working

As a student, you may have paid attention to a few favorite profs. These adult visitors will listen to every word of lectures, reports and discussions. They'll go home with notebooks loaded—and so will you, too, if you are one of those who has caught on to the University of Wisconsin Idea of Service beyond the

campus. In that case, you already know how useful this service is, and how the enrollment for various group meetings is outgrowing the University's capacity.

The results: The University's badly strained capacity is overloaded still farther—and many valuable meetings and institutes simply cannot be held.

Why not hold these meetings in different cities where rooms might be found? There are two answers to that, both amounting to no. First, the faculty members have their regular work to do at the University. Second, suitable conference rooms are not lying idle in Milwaukee, Oshkosh, La Crosse, Superior, Green Bay, Wausau, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Racine, Kenosha, Beloit, Janesville, Fond du Lac, Appleton, or other Wisconsin cities. So let's stick to the University which has been pieced out with quonset huts, rebuilt army barracks and pre-fabs.

Have you been there since the war? Since student enrollment has been upwards of 18,000 in a University that was overcrowded when the

enrollment reached 9,000 many long years ago? President Fred is worse off by far than the Old Lady Who Lived in a Shoe!

15 to 20 Meetings at Once

And that is why the University of Wisconsin Foundation is urging alumni and friends of the University to contribute generously toward the fund for the Wisconsin Center building. The Center will give adults a suitable place to meet—to hold fifteen or twenty different conferences at one and the same time. It will relieve some of the swelling throughout the University. It will be the most useful addition to the University since the Memorial Union was built (by popular subscriptions) after World War I. Located at the northwest corner of Langdon and Lake, the Center will enable faculty members to take part in adult conferences without leaving the campus.

Glance at the short statements below and on the opposite page. They make it clear how great the need is, how great the benefit will be when the Center is built and ready for use.

Here Are Representative Opinions of

The Governor, the Regents, the Faculty, Friends, and Alumni

"Most Meritorious Objective"

Oscar Rennebohm, Governor, The State of Wisconsin

"People in every town and county—in every occupation—receive benefits from our State University, in adult group meetings and conferences. But more meetings can and should be held. That is why I say that the Wisconsin Center building is a most meritorious objective for personal and corporate gifts.

"We Welcome Wisconsin Center Building"

Edwin Broun Fred, President, The University of Wisconsin

"We welcome the prospect of a Wisconsin Center Building as a gift from friends and alumni acting through the University of Wisconsin Foundation. This building would make it possible for the University to serve more groups through conferences and clinics."

"Desperately Needed"

F. J. Sensenbrenner, President
The Board of Regents

"There are five worthy objectives on the immediate agenda of the University of Wisconsin Foundation. Most important at this time is the Wisconsin Center building, because the need for it is so extremely acute. In fact, it is desperately needed. Every contribution is a sound investment which will pay dividends for years to come."

"Only Doing Our Share"

Wilbur N. Renk, Farmer, Sun Prairie

"My sons, Walter and Wilbur, have joined with me in making a contribution for the Wisconsin Center Building. There is no doubt in our minds that the University needs this building. The Foundation is raising a Centennial Gift Fund of \$5,000,000 of which \$3,000,000 will be applied to the Wisconsin Center Building. Contributions from individuals and industries have already produced one-third of the goal. We feel we are only doing our share."

"The Time Has Come"

Reuben N. Trane, President
The Trane Company, La Crosse

"One of the greatest needs of the University is a building for the exclusive use of adult groups who come to the Madison campus for serious meetings. The time has come for loyal friends and alumni of the University to show their appreciation of all that the University means to the state."

"Farm People Need It"

Sol Engle, Farmer, Waukesha County

"I came to this country from Russia and consider it a great privilege to make a gift to the University of Wisconsin Foundation, as I know from experience how much the University does for Wisconsin farmers."

"One of my friends asked why not wait for the legislature to put up the money for the Wisconsin Center Building? I said it seemed to me the legislature has got its hands full trying to provide buildings for the students. So we grown-ups who need the Center now should do something ourselves. If we all chip in we can have it in the near future."

UW Service "in Every County"

George W. Mead, President
Consolidated Power and Paper Co.
Wisconsin Rapids

"People used to think of the University as primarily a school for students. But today we have a new evaluation for we know that the University serves the people in every county and town in many ways. The Wisconsin University Idea of Serv-



ice is something fine that should be encouraged."

"Always Look Back with Pride"

Rev. D. S. Bullock
Methodist Missionary, Angol, Chile

"I always look back with pleasure and pride to the four years spent in connection with the University, one of the outstanding most forward looking Institutions of America. The Wisconsin Idea, SERVICE, has been the keynote of the little Agriculture School of which I have been a Director from 1923 on until recently."

"Relieve Strain on Facilities"

Cyril W. Nave, Vice President
Atlantic Refining Company of Brazil
Rio de Janeiro

"We are especially interested in the proposed Wisconsin Center Building, and in the short courses, institutes and conferences of adult groups which it will accommodate while at the same time relieving the strain on the University's facilities. We also think highly of another of the Foundation's objectives—namely,

"The Best Way to Express Our Gratitude"

Herbert V. Kohler, Chairman, Centennial Gift Fund Campaign

"FROM ALL PARTS of the state, and from beyond the state boundaries, men and women are expressing their appreciation of the University with gifts. As a result of this generosity from the University's friends and alumni, the University of Wisconsin Foundation has been able to take first steps toward fulfilling four of the five immediate objectives of the Centennial Campaign.

1. Scholarships and fellowships
2. Special Professorships
3. Special Equipment
4. Other special purpose gifts within the scope of the Foundation

"The fifth objective, toward which we are now moving, is the Wisconsin Center building. We invite friends and alumni, everywhere, to contribute to this great and lasting gift in honor of Wisconsin's centennial and her second century of useful service.

providing scholarships and fellowships for needy students of special ability."

"World Needs the Special Services"

Mrs. John J. Troy, Houston, Texas

"I feel that the University of Wisconsin is one of the finest in the world and it should be well supported and maintained. The world needs special services which this University provides for adult people in addition to its teaching and research work."

"Let's Not Wait!"

Guido Schroeder, Farmer, West Bend

"Yes, I have made a donation to the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

"At first, I asked myself why should I contribute when I already help support the University through my tax payments? Then I learned that the University actually earns two-thirds of its operating income. So I said to myself, let's not wait for the University to catch up on its building program. Let's help ourselves get this adult education building before we lose out on progress."



There is opportunity here for those who wish to make substantial gifts or bequests as well as for those of more moderate means. This is the best way I know to express our gratitude for the advantages we enjoy as citizens of Wisconsin and of America."

In Conclusion

Gifts to the University of Wisconsin Foundation are deductible under the provisions of the federal and state income tax laws.

The Foundation will gladly give you more complete information on the proposed Wisconsin Center Building . . . and its other projects in the fields of scholarships, professorships, and special equipment and special-purpose gifts. For full information, please write to: University of Wisconsin Foundation, 905 University Avenue, Madison 5, Wisconsin.

" * * promoting by organized effort the best interests of the University * * "

Reunion Week-end:

June 15, 16, 17, 18

Four days of interesting activities are scheduled for this year's Commencement-Reunion Week-end on June 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Two important events are scheduled for Thursday, June 15: the Honors Convocation in the Union Theater in the afternoon and the President's Reception in the evening.

Friday, June 16, is Commencement Day when members of one of the largest classes in the University of Wisconsin's history will march across the stage to get their diplomas. Friday noon the Half Century Club will hold its annual luncheon and induct the Class of 1900 into membership in this exclusive organization made up of Wisconsin alumni who have been graduates for fifty years or more. Several class dinners are already scheduled for Friday evening and more will be scheduled soon.

Saturday, June 17, is Alumni Day—the big day of all reunions. The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Alumni Association will be held in the forenoon. Saturday noon, class luncheons will be held by all reuniting classes. Saturday afternoon includes boat rides, picnics, class pictures, and good fellowship. The annual alumni dinner and Alumni Day program in the Union Theater wind up the day's activities. Reunion activities cease on Sunday morning with breakfast on the Union Terrace.

As usual, the class celebrating its 25th anniversary will have the most comprehensive program. John Bergstresser, president of the Class of 1925, started mapping out reunion plans last October by appointing Francis Bowman, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, as reunion chairman. Mrs. George Chatterton will serve as vice-chairman. Committee chairmen are as follows: finance—Glen H. Bell; registration—Mrs. Robert Bruce; publicity—Don Anderson; luncheon and entertainment—Mrs. Earl Wheeler; decorations and exhibits—George Rentschler.

At its January meeting, this '25 reunion committee worked out details for a class project that will give future classes something to shoot at. Members of the Class of '25 will get this story shortly. In the meantime, all I can tell you now is that this project will be

"unveiled" in the Union Theater on Saturday evening, June 17—and it will be something to write home about. If sound planning spells good reunions, the silver jubilee reunion of the Class of 1925 should be a red-letter event.

So that all '25ers may share in this reunion, even though they cannot get to Madison next June, the Wisconsin Alumni Association will

publish a silver Jubilee Directory of the Class of 1925. This Directory will be off the press about May 1 and will be mailed to '25ers at that time.

Most Wisconsin classes reunite on a five year basis, so here is a list of the classes scheduled to reunite this year, together with names of the presidents of these classes:

1900—C. D. Tearse, Winona, Minnesota

1905—D. A. Crawford, 79 E. Adams St., Chicago

1910—Judge F. Ryan Duffy, Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago

1915—Noble Clark, 101 Ag Hall, Univ. of Wis., Madison

1920—Fredric March, 2180 Mandeville Canyon Road, Los Angeles, Calif.

1925—John L. Bergstresser, Hitchcock Hall, U. of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.

1930—Stuart Higley, West Road, New Canaan, Conn.

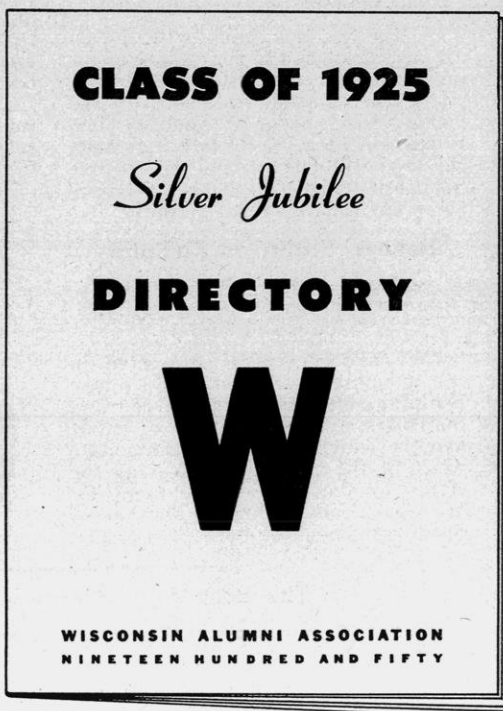
1935—Frank Klode, Klode Furniture Co., Milwaukee

1940—George Robbins, RFD #2, Wayzata, Minn.

1945—Mrs. Richard Bergan, 3541—46th Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

If you have some special ideas up your sleeve for your class reunion in June, drop a note to your class president. Badgers graduating prior to 1900 will, in most cases, reunite with fellow members of the Half Century Club.

Please note that the Commencement-Reunion Week-end schedule is the same this year as it was last year for the Centennial reunion. Commencement has been moved up from Saturday to Friday. This provides more time for reunion activities and also makes it a little easier for returning alumni to get hotel accommodations. Even so, Madison hotels cannot take care of all returning alumni, so dormitory rooms will be available as usual.—JOHN BERGE



On a campus which boasts
Seventeen student church groups . . .

Religion Rates A Special "Week"

RELIGIOUS Emphasis Week was on campus last month, Feb. 8-19.

It wasn't a spanking new attraction like Babcock Hall or the University "report card". Annual conferences on religion have been a part of University activities since 1915; and while they have been called by various names and sponsored by various groups, the purpose has remained the same:

"To bring religious ideals and activities to the attention of the student body."

Bread for Daily Use

Describing religion as "bread for daily use—not cake for special occasions," the week this year had a full—and popular—schedule of special student center programs, convocations, meetings, discussions, speakers, and services.

An overcapacity Union Play Circle set the scene for the opening symposium, and three of the campus' best-known laymen explained the importance of their religion in their careers. The speakers were Annette C. Washburne, professor of neuropsychiatry and preventive medicine (Roman Catholic); Selig Perlman, professor of economics (Jewish); and Farrington Daniels, professor of chemistry (Protestant).

Second all-campus meeting was a Protestant symposium offering an opportunity for a better representation of the religious groups classified "Protestant". The discussion, *What Others Think*, included representatives of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Unitarian, and Christian Science denominations.

Through the entire week, campus churches and student centers presented special events. Some University departments called convocations with special speakers. And in addition, over 50 speakers were recruited and made available to talk with campus clubs, dorms, fraternities, sororities, independent houses—any group desiring a discussion, forum, or talk on topics relating to religion. Subjects included everything from *Planning for a Happy Marriage* to *The Atomic Bomb and its Effect on Moral Society*.

Religious Emphasis Week, 1950, concluded with an all-center Fellowship Supper at the First Congrega-

tional Church, but the work of the University Religious Council continues. The coordinating body for 17 student religious centers, the council has been actively promoting more religion courses on campus, the possibility of establishing a School of Religion, and the sponsoring of Displaced Person students on campus.

Old as the University

Religious work at Wisconsin is as old as the University itself. The student centers have long histories with much cooperation from Madison and state churches. Many of the groups

By Russell D. Robinson, '50
Chairman, Religious Emphasis
Week

have student houses and student churches.

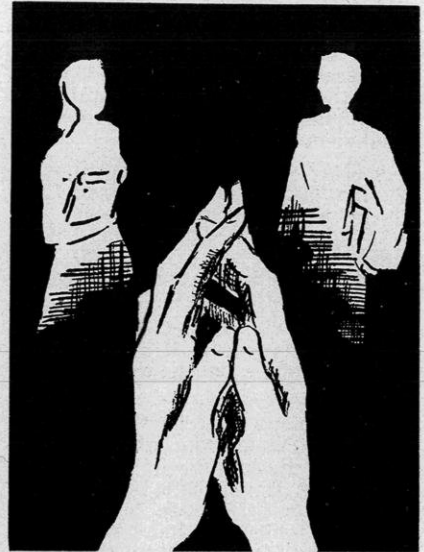
The first recorded effort of united action was back in 1915 when the Annual Religious Conference was conducted by the University YMCA. Largely through the efforts of Frederick E. Wolf, then general secretary of the YMCA, the conference became a real part of University life.

As conceived by Mr. Wolf, the arrangement was to "afford an opportunity for all Christian organizations in the city and on the campus of Madison to cooperate in bringing before the students of the University the principles, teachings, and life of Jesus Christ and their application to present day social, economic, political, and religious activities."

Although the YMCA worked closely with the University churches and the YWCA, it wasn't until 1921 and 1922 that the conference was sponsored by the Campus Religious Council. Then from 1923 to 1937 the conference became the All-University Annual Religious Conference. The length of time for the sessions ranged from three to seven days and included such speakers as Harry Emerson Fosdick, John R. Mott, and Sherwood Eddy.

During that period the conferences were sponsored at various times by the University YMCA, University Christian Association, Student Christian Association, Campus Christian

UNDERGRADUATES



Council, Human Relations Committee of the YMCA-YWCA, Student Convocation Committee, and the Lecture Committee of YMCA-YWCA.

The Current Product

But Religious Emphasis Week, as conducted today, really had its beginnings in 1937. In October of that year a committee representing the faculty, student body, Inter-Church Council, and the student centers, met to discuss holding a special Religious Emphasis Week.

The program for the week that year stated that it was "sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches and local participating groups. Three universities—Wisconsin, Ohio State, and North Carolina were picked by the Council in a program which would continue and include 20 universities in the coming year."

That 1937 Week opened with a convocation with former president Clarence Dykstra as presiding officer. The topic *Religion, the Center of Life* was discussed by Dr. Louis L. Mann and Prof. H. Richard Niebuhr. In 1938 a similar Week was held, and in 1939 the Week became the Institute of Religion with Dean Harry Glicksman as chairman.

Present University Religious Council was founded in 1940. Its purpose is to discuss problems common to the various religious centers and to take action on them. Since 1941 this group has sponsored Religious Emphasis Week.

Through the years Religious Emphasis Week by whatever name or whatever specific sponsor has helped to pull together the work of the student centers on campus and create an atmosphere where religion, too, finds a place in the individual student's curriculum.

1,000-Student Drop

ENROLLMENT on campus dropped another 1,000 when the second semester opened last month. Total at the end of the first week of registration was 16,474. In September, the first semester total was 17,690, and in the fall of 1948 the final count was 18,669.

College and university enrollments everywhere are tapering down from the peaks of the post-war period, but according to Vice-president Ira L. Baldwin, we must prepare for even greater enrollments which certainly will come in the future.

Dr. Baldwin predicted this forthcoming rise at a Minneapolis-St. Paul Founders Day banquet in mid-February.

Enrollments will be "at least 50 per cent greater than now" by 1970, he indicated. And it will not come as a surprise. It will be a bulge resulting from a birth rate which is 54 per cent higher than when the present college generation was born.

Current pre-school and grade-school censuses indicate that the number of students attending college in Wisconsin in 1965-70 will range from 60,000 to 65,000. The University has typically enrolled half of the college students in the state, and it likely will continue in the future.

Europe's DPs on Campus

TWO ESTONIAN refugee students, Displaced Persons, are going to the University of Wisconsin this semester through the efforts of two student church groups, the Baptists and the United Student Fellowship (Evangelical-Reformed and Congregational).

And the organizations are paying the way for the new DPs.

The estimated cost of maintaining one of the students is \$700 a semester. This money includes transportation, room and board, clothing, allowance, health insurance, his tuition and books. The tuition presents a particular problem because the student must pay the higher out of state fee.

Student groups bringing DPs into the country must agree to assume complete financial responsibility, but in at least one case help is coming from other campus sources. This is in the case of Taavi Kaups, 28-year-old engineering student:

Paul Trump, University dean of men, has secured a \$300 scholarship for Kaups which exempts him from paying non-resident tuition; Brown's book store is loaning Kaups his civil engineering textbooks, and students are keeping him supplied with slide rules and writing materials; a campus barber shop will give him a hair cut a month.

With a goal of \$1,500, the Baptist students have already collected over

\$1,050 from individual contributors. The student is being boarded at the Baptist men's dorm, and he is a member of the Baptist eating co-op.

One of the barriers student groups and University officials are trying to surmount is the higher out-of-state fee which applies to these foreign students. At present, unless he wins a scholarship, the DP must pay the \$225 fee; that's the law.

In the past, all five DP students that have attended Wisconsin have been subsidized by various student organizations.

Work for Women

THE WISCONSIN Careers Conference for University women, started nearly 40 years ago, came back to campus again last month with inside information on job and career opportunities in 16 major fields of human endeavor ranging all the way from social work to television.

More than 50 speakers, all of them now working in the front lines of business, industry, education, and government service, brought Wisconsin students the latest information on job-career opportunities for college graduates.

All sessions of the conference were sponsored by the women's affairs committee of the Women's Self-Government Association and the office of Dean of Women Louise Troxell. Men were invited to attend the discussions but will have their own Job Opportunities Conference late this month.

The Wisconsin Careers Conference was started in 1912 when a group of women students at the University, headed by Katherine Lenroot (now chief of the Children's bureau of the US Department of Labor), sponsored the first campus-wide women's vocational conference. It has been held annually since then.

More than half the co-eds on Wisconsin's campus attend the conferences which, Dean Troxell says, is designed "to give Wisconsin girls a quick overall look at the kinds of work women are doing."

Wisconsin's Ring

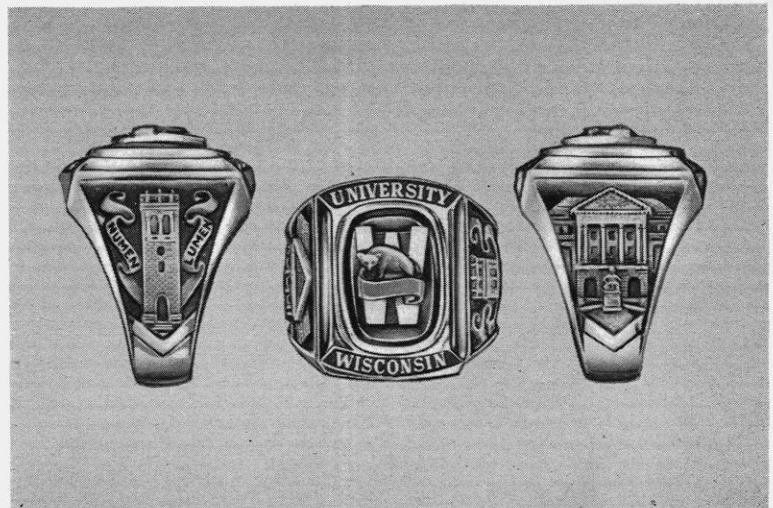
STUDENT BOARD has produced an all-time Badger ring, an official gold ring that will easily identify Wisconsin alumni everywhere, not a ring that will change from year to year like most class rings.

So far, over 1,000 of these rings have been sold to alumni. First owner was Milton F. Bocek, '34, Chicago.

The University ring project was born with the class of 1948. Its members found that class rings were almost always hurriedly designed by some ring company and sold at a high price because of small sales. Why not have an official ring as do most universities and colleges? they asked. The Wisconsin ring, designed by two students, is the result (see three views of ring on this page).

To get more information, contact the Wisconsin Student Association, Memorial Union, Madison, 6, Wis. An order form and a letter of explanation containing all prices and options will be sent to you. The ring can be made with your fraternity or sorority crest in place of the "W" and badger at no additional cost. Highest priced men's ring is 10 karat gold with a ruby stone—\$29.10 including tax. Least expensive is a sterling silver item with a black onyx stone—\$17.70.

To make a comparison, note that West Point Academy rings with the standard round stone sell for \$60 each; other rings comparing in weight with Wisconsin's sell for at least \$40.



Over 1,000 rings sold to alumni already.

Out of the Red Smear

EIGHT TIMES in 1947 and 1948, cinemactors Fredric March, '20, and wife, Florence Eldridge, were called Communists by *Counterattack*, a weekly Red-hunting newsletter. Was the charge true?

Just about Christmas time a few months ago, the statement was retracted. A retraction never makes the news the original statement does, but *Newsweek* magazine gave a thorough report on this one. In the form of a letter to *Counterattack's* subscribers, the withdrawal admitted this:

"Up to a couple of years or so ago, the Marches publicly supported a number of organizations . . . which United States Attorneys General have declared subversive and totalitarian . . . They point out they supported these organizations—from which they resigned—from patriotic and humanitarian motives . . . the same motives that led the Marches to contribute toward an ambulance to Finland during its war with Russia . . . *Counterattack* therefore withdraws and retracts its previously published statements that Fredric March and Florence Eldridge are Communists."

The slur on the Marches also caused them to suffer economically; producers were fearful of employing them while the stigma was still attached to their names. But now, after the clearing, the latest rumor is that Fredric and Florence may soon go on the air with a dramatic series.

8,000 Engineers

AFTER 12 YEARS of going farther and farther out of date, the old (1938) College of Engineering directory has been revised to include all of the College's 8,000-plus graduates.

The new directory lists the University's engineering faculty, contains complete alphabetical and geographical lists of all Wisconsin engineering graduates with their present addresses and occupations, has 384 pages, and sells for \$1. Copies may be ordered from the Engineering Placement Office, Mechanical Engineering Bldg., University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Among the 8,000 are the names of such outstanding professional leaders as Warren Weaver, PhD '22, director for the natural sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York; Philip D. Reed, '21, chairman of the board of General Electric Co.; and John L. Savage, '03, internationally-known consulting engineer (he designed some 60 dams all over the world) of Denver, Colo.



THEODORE HERFURTH

45-Story Campus Again

IT CAME OUT in the January issue of *Mademoiselle* ("the Magazine for Smart Young Women") in a survey on new college buildings.

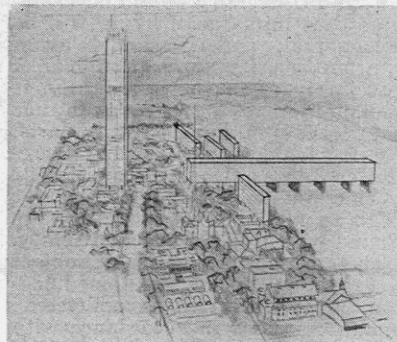
It said that at the University of Wisconsin there were plans for "buildings which start two floors above the ground level and continue on up as high as 45 stories. Held up by structural members, the buildings would contain ground elevators capable of taking hundreds of students at a time up to the first floor."

What did it all mean?

It meant that some little Miss got hold of a January, 1949, copy of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* and read Jack Waldheim's, '38, unique proposals for a "functional" type of UW architecture.

And the University's official opinion on the Waldheim proposals is this:

"The plan is interesting, but it would cost millions of dollars and has never been seriously discussed."



"Back in the news"

Theodore Herfurth Dies

THEODORE HERFURTH, '94, alumnus, civic and business leader, youth benefactor, and Madison insurance man, died of a heart attack Sunday morning, Feb. 12. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Herfurth had many links with the University of Wisconsin as a donor of scholarships, historian, and research authority. In recent years, he undertook to establish the authority of the famous "sifting and winnowing" statement by the 1894 Regents, an excerpt from which appears on a bronze plaque on Bascom Hall.

He proved that Pres. Charles Kendall Adams was the author, and the University published his findings in a brochure entitled, *Sifting and Winnowing* (see *Wisconsin Alumnus* for July, 1949). The Regent's statement, regarded as the University's declaration of academic principles, urges that the institution should "ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found."

Herfurth also interested himself in retracing the trail taken by Chief Blackhawk, the noted Sac leader who fled through Madison after staging Blackhawk's rebellion.

As an alumnus of Wisconsin, Theodore Herfurth demonstrated his loyalty and value to the University in various ways. He was the donor of the annual \$100 "Theodore Herfurth Awards for initiative and efficiency" given to the outstanding senior men and women on campus.

In 1945, he established the Genevieve Gorst Herfurth fund for scientific and historical research at the University, in honor of his wife who died in 1943 (she was a member of the class of 1910). To augment this fund, Mr. Herfurth willed that \$15,000 be set up as a separate trust fund, with the income to be used by the University to augment the original research fund.

Mr. Herfurth asked that his insurance business, organized in 1875, be continued under the direction of the trustees of the estate, with the income being divided among his beneficiaries. After the death of the beneficiaries named in the will, the income from the firm is to be divided one-half to the city of Madison for "charitable enterprises" and one-half to the University also for the research fund.

The insurance business, Theodore Herfurth, Inc., was founded by his father. The son's career in the underwriting field dated back to 1892, when he joined the firm.

He is survived by three daughters, Eleanor and Virginia Herfurth, '40, and Mrs. Harold E. Kubly, '37.

FACULTY

Action on Discrimination

"PREJUDICE, discrimination, and segregation at the University and by the University" has been a hot topic for many months. Reports, policies, and assignments concerned with getting the important facts and opinions have been shunted back and forth at Student Board and within the faculty governing group.

But last month the faculty of the University of Wisconsin took a definite stand on campus discrimination.

They approved what is "a positive, vigorous, and continuing program" against this "prejudice, discrimination, segregation." The approval was given by a voice vote to a University Committee report on "human rights for students," and it came after the faculty had voted down weakening amendments submitted during debate which lasted more than an hour.

This program if accepted by the Regents, would lay down the law to all operators of rooming places—the dormitories, the fraternities and sororities, and the independent houses. The rules are stringent and in almost all respects support the earlier recommendations of Student Board; but where there is still disagreement, the Board has requested reconsideration and amendment. The Regents will take the faculty report under consideration later this month.

There are four topics under discrimination which have been in the news. Take a look at each of them: the weakening amendments defeated by the faculty, approved policy on dormitories, on fraternities and sororities, on independent houses.

Weakening Amendments Killed

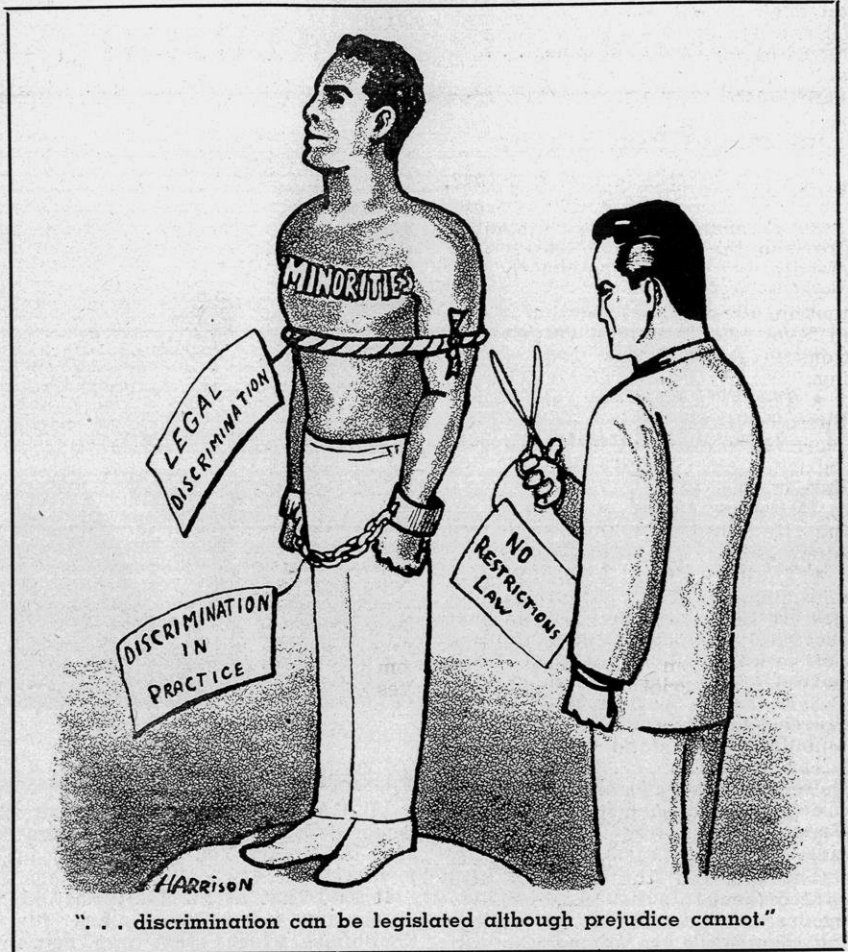
Before voting approval of the University Committee report, the faculty voted against:

- An amendment which would have taken away the University's right to withdraw approval of private housing "in cases of flagrant and persistent discrimination." (Student Board says this "right" is still too weak.)

- An amendment which would have killed the University Committee's majority report and substituted for it the committee's minority report, which recommended a survey to obtain "adequate acceptable information" on discrimination before further action was taken.

- An amendment which would have allowed the University to keep questions as to race and creed on its dormitory admission cards.

Only the amendment affecting private housing approval required a standing vote. All other questions were settled by voice vote.



CAMPUS DISCRIMINATION and the fight to eliminate it have filled many columns of newspaper space over the past year. This message was printed in the *Daily Cardinal* back in July when a member of the student life and interests committee expressed the opinion that even if "discrimination in practice" could not be eliminated, "legal discrimination" could. (See story on this page.)

On Dormitories

The final vote in favor of the University Committee majority report contains three major recommendations concerning dormitories:

- Application blanks for students who wish to live in dormitories should make a forthright statement of the University's policy against discrimination. This is done now.

- The University should never assume that inter-racial living will be uncongenial, and it should avoid questions on its application blanks that imply as much—specifically, it should eliminate questions as to race and creed, even on an optional basis.

- It should provide for and recognize as far as feasible requests for specific individual roommates, for single rooms, and for transfers on the ground of individual incompatibility.

This procedure should be subject to exception, review, and modification by the University Committee on human relations in accordance with the general purpose and intent of the report.

Fraternities and Sororities

The faculty action contains four major recommendations affecting fraternities and sororities.

- That no new organization with charter provisions ruling out candidates because of race or religion be approved.

- That continued approval of organizations now on the campus be conditioned upon a reasonable effort to secure amendments eliminating the undesirable restrictions.

- That these organizations be required to report annually to the committee on human relations, which may make recommendations to the committee on student life and interests concerning continued approval.

- That the University committee on human relations review the situation in 1953. If, by the end of that calendar year, any fraternity or sorority be still subject to an objectionable restrictive clause, the committee shall report this to the committee on student life and interests with recommendations, and the lat-

ter shall recommend a future policy on the matter to the faculty. (Student Board requests that fraternities and sororities be required to eliminate restrictive clauses by their second national convention instead of in 1953.)

Independent Houses

After inserting in its action the provision that "no action here recommended in any way abridges house owner's freedom to select individual tenants as such," the faculty voted in favor of four major recommendations affecting privately owned housing:

- That the University Housing Bureau be instructed to encourage democratic living and to discourage segregation and discrimination. If Bureau personnel are unsympathetic to University policy in this respect, the situation must be corrected by administrative changes.

- That the committee on human relations and other interested agencies be instructed to inaugurate a program of education and persuasion seeking to induce private house owners to abandon segregation and discrimination, and that the Housing Bureau, the committee on student life and interests, and other interested agencies be instructed to cooperate in this program.

- That the committee on human relations be instructed to investigate cases of alleged discrimination and segregation and be requested to report progress in this area to the faculty; that in cases of flagrant and persistent discrimination, the committee may make recommendations to the appropriate authorities that approval of housing be withdrawn.

- That the Housing Bureau, following the lead of the Student Employment Bureau, refuse to entertain or accept any request for tenants that excludes any student because of race, creed, or color.

* * *

The discrimination issue was brought to the attention of the administration last May when a special Student Board sub-committee, appointed the previous semester, submitted its report.

The Board approved most of the findings and in doing so adopted a 17-point anti-discrimination program.

Then the Board plan was carried to the student life and interests committee, which returned a majority and a minority report. These were subsequently delivered to the faculty and the issue was referred to the University Committee. In January, this last report was presented to the faculty after several months of investigation and a number of public and private hearings.

Members of the faculty were given a month to fully study and consider the committee findings. The recent February meeting was the last action.

More Culture

A MORE "CULTURAL" emphasis on University courses of study is under way; the faculty has approved a three-point resolution aimed at correcting an admitted overweight of vocational and professional courses.

The action grew out of the recent two-year self-analysis made by the University administration and faculty and reported in the January *Wisconsin Alumnus*.

Among the findings of the analysis was that some departments "place too great emphasis on the vocational and the professional, too little on the cultural and on the knowledge needed by the citizen."

In unanimously adopting its corrective resolution, the faculty voted to enlarge the functions of the University committee on courses as follows:

- To work out a statement of educational philosophy which, if approved by the faculty, could serve as a guide to the various colleges in reaching a proper balance between general and specialized education.

- To stimulate departments to develop courses to give students in specialized fields the maximum of broad education within the time available.

- To act as a consultative body upon request of college faculties or departments in seeking to obtain the maximum possible breadth of education.

In connection with the discussion on courses, Prof. Robert C. Pooley told the faculty of four "off-campus influences on curricula which seek to bring about their change." Pooley was chairman of one of several committees which made the University's self-analysis report. These are the four influences:

First, social influences.

"While the specific acts of creating and changing curricula are performed by the faculties of the University, in the broadest sense, society makes curriculum.

"What the people of the state want in education and service finds its way sooner or later into the University curriculum."

Second, federal legislation and appropriations.

"On the whole, the federal influence has been indirect rather than direct, in providing funds for occupations to train students. The University has responded by creating related courses and curricula."

Third, state legislation.

"The influences of the legislature may be described in four categories — c h a r t e r authorizations, specific course legislation, research projects, indirect influence through campus-capital contacts."

Fourth, accrediting associations and professional societies.

"In some quarters this influence is now viewed with alarm. Through pressure on their members to employ

only those trained in specific courses recommended by the association, or by the issuing of certificates of training and competence to those meeting specific requirements, such societies maintain an iron hand upon curriculum."

Rural Music Man

A LITTLE Wisconsin village up north has tried over the years to work out a system which would give the local youngsters a chance to learn the clarinet, trombone, piano, drums or whatever other instrument they chose. Like other small towns, this one attempted to carry its own independent music program with part-time unspecialized instructors who teach music along with their other subjects.

Meanwhile, a neighboring community in another county imported a musician from a big city to do part-time music teaching.

There are small towns like these two all over the state.

Part-time plans like these mean high cost for little gain, so the University of Wisconsin is doing something about it. One of the nation's outstanding experts in music education, Dr. Samuel T. Burns, has been added to the Music School staff to develop a program for the training of educators who can go out into the state and bring top quality music instruction to rural and other communities.

He has a plan, and it has been successful in a typical rural Ohio county. It amounts to several schools combining resources and hiring several full-time outstanding music teachers who can travel from school to school. It costs no more than the inadequate programs now do, and in Ohio the idea caught fire until township after township adopted the plan. At Wisconsin it is under way.

Delwiche of the North

THE MAN who established the first four University experiment stations in northern Wisconsin, the man who was one of the world's outstanding plant breeders of canning peas, died Thursday, Jan. 19, at his home in Green Bay.

He was Edmond J. Delwiche, '06, emeritus professor of agronomy at the University.

A member of the Wisconsin faculty for some 40 years, Prof. Delwiche was widely known for his agricultural research work and for his aid to northern Wisconsin farmers. In 1936 a bronze plaque in his honor was erected at the experimental farm at Ashland by farmers in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, and Iron counties "in recognition of his service" to upper Wisconsin.

Professor Delwiche was a member of many scientific societies and was the originator of two varieties of corn, varieties of wheat, disease resistant peas, oats, and soybeans.

The Campus through the Camera . . . March



1. ANNIVERSARY PARTY: Five years in office.



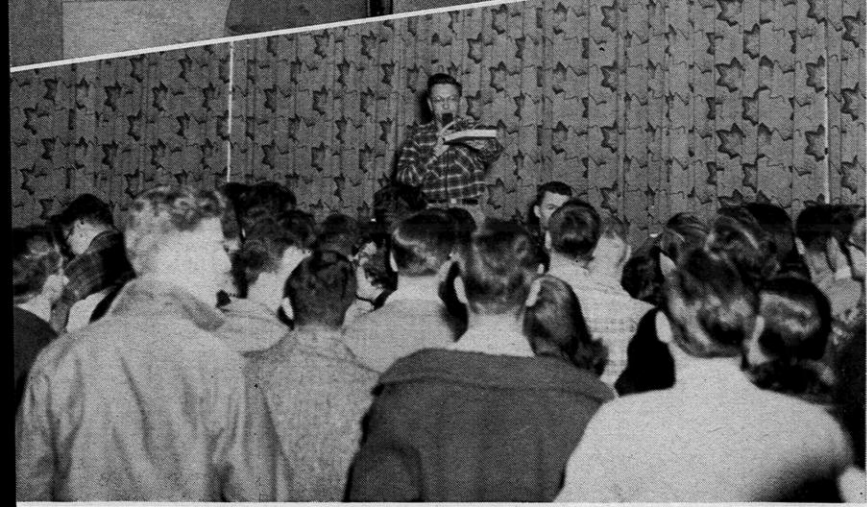
1. FORTY junior staff and faculty members sang *Happy Birthday* to Pres. E. B. Fred at a luncheon last month which marked the fifth anniversary of his election to the top job at the University of Wisconsin. Fred was named the 12th president on Feb. 15, 1945.

2. \$1,000 worth of the best of sand mixing machines has been presented to the UW College of Engineering by the Wisconsin chapter of the American Foundrymen's Society, Milwaukee.

3. THE *WISCONSIN ALUMNUS* went to a Winter House Party at the Memorial Union one week-end early this semester. Scenes around the building included these: (top) the welcoming snow man outside the main lounge and national champion billiard artist Charlie Peterson giving an exhibition; (center) House Director Porter Butts, '24, flipping flapjacks in the Paul Bunyan Room and square dancing in Great Hall; and (below) Red Cross auction of unclaimed "lost and found" items and a style show in Tripp Commons.

3. UNION OPEN HOUSE: The building was filled—and on a Saturday afternoon. Photos by DeLong and Haessler.

2. GIFT of a sand mixer.



REGENTS

On the Docket

INCREASED RATES or additional appropriations will be needed to solve "imminent financial problems" of the Wisconsin General and Orthopedic hospitals "to cover increased costs and inadequacy of operating revenues which are beyond the control of the University."

That was the warning voiced by the Regents at their regular meeting last month. They subsequently directed University administrators to put the problem to the State Emergency Board; current losses are fast wiping out the surplus held at the beginning of the year.

In other actions, the Board of Regents:

ONE—Approved a preliminary UW summer session budget of \$536,925. Between 5,800 and 7,000 students are expected to attend.

TWO—Passed on a \$120,000 remodeling and building improvement program. Major items are part of a continuing project to improve safety and sanitation conditions at the University. They include \$35,000 to remodel the University Feed Storage building and make lights and motors explosion-proof, and \$30,000 for fire exists and escapes at the Stock Pavilion.

THREE—Established a UW "Child Development Center" to co-

ordinate teaching, research, and public service in this field. The service function of the Center will help answer the "increasing demand for consultative service to child educational and welfare programs both within and without the University." At present there is little sharing of resources between various services in this field offered by the University; the Center will coordinate contributions by staff members and also provide a point of contact for Wisconsin residents seeking such services.

FOUR—Named a new associate professor of journalism who will begin teaching next fall. He is Gordon A. Sabine, '39, former Madison newspaperman, now an assistant professor of journalism at the University of Oregon.

FIVE—Appointed a visiting professor of mathematics to teach elementary plane topology, a seminar in area theory, and advanced topics in analysis. He is Prof. Lamberto Cesari, considered by many the leading Italian mathematician of the day.

SIX—Granted an emeritus professorship to Miss Mary Brady, '32, recently retired professor of home economics extension. She has been with the University more than 25 years.

SEVEN—Accepted \$47,720 in gifts and grants. At the head of the list were scholarships and fellowships.

The Regents accepted \$7,250 from the Foundry Educational Foundation, Cleveland, for continued support of scholarships in foundry engineering; \$3,000 from the International Nickel Co., Inc., New York, for establishment of the "International Nickel Company Fellowship" in the department of mining and metallurgy for a two-year period; and \$300 from the Radio Corporation of America, New York, for continuation of the RCA scholarship plan to increase training of promising young students in science.

UW Building Corp. Lots Can't Be Taxed—Judge

PROPERTY held by the University of Wisconsin Building Corp. for the University's expansion program cannot be taxed by the city of Madison, Circuit Judge A. W. Kopp ruled last month.

The story began weeks ago when Madison's city assessor put 52 of the University's expansion parcels on the tax roll. Following that, the non-profit corporation which holds them went to court to claim the property is state property and thus tax exempt. The total assessment was \$310,225, which would have meant \$10,237 in taxes to the city this year.

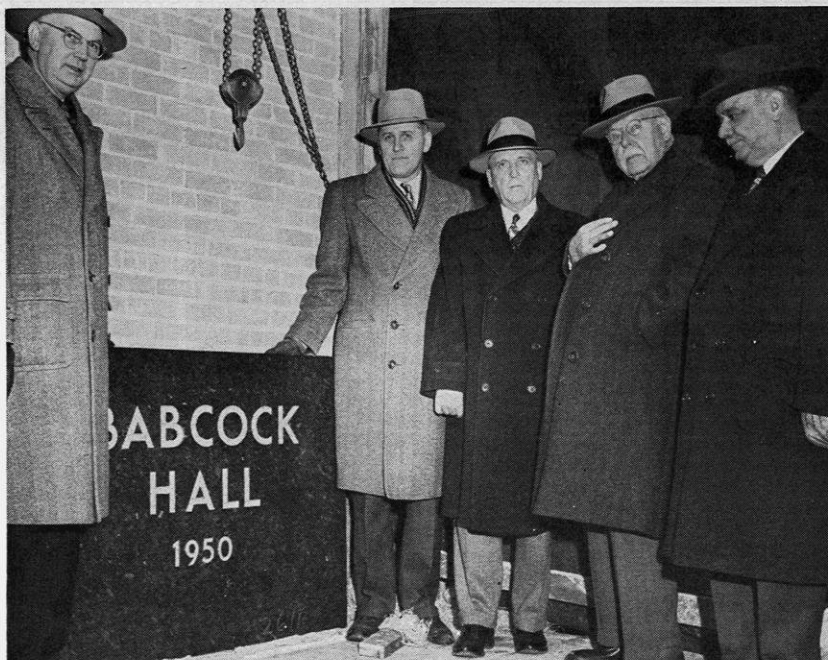
Judge Kopp decided the property is exempt because it is being used exclusively by and for the benefit of the state. This applies even though the properties are profit-making homes, rooming houses, apartments, stores.

"The main question," claims Kopp, "is whether real estate, acquired by action of the University Regents, is exempt. It is. The federal government recognizes such corporations as the University of Wisconsin Building Corp. as state agencies. The University is the sole beneficiary, and any income from the property goes to the state general fund."

The properties involved are 23 vacant lots, 14 single family homes, five of which are to be razed; nine apartment buildings, one building of Extension Division offices, two buildings housing University offices and living quarters, and a building with a grocery store, four apartments and living quarters for three other tenants. All are located near University Ave. and Park St.

Since the state constitution forbids the University from going into debt, the non-profit, non-stock building corporation was formed in 1925 to acquire property and hold it until payment can be made by the state.

In his ruling, Judge Kopp referred to a supreme court decision which upheld the building corporation's erecting dormitories, the field house, and the Memorial Union as tax-exempt constructions before ownership was transferred to the state.



LAYING THE CORNERSTONE: Babcock Hall, the new dairy building, last month was dedicated to the vital task of teaching and research "aimed at getting highest quality foods to the consumer at reasonable prices." Pictured here are H. C. Jackson, chairman of the dairy industry department; R. K. Froker, dean of the College of Agriculture; President E. B. Fred; H. L. Russell, dean emeritus of the College, and Regent A. Matt Werner.

RESEARCH

Uranium, Maybe

THERE MAY BE a lot of uranium in northern Wisconsin, suggests geology Prof. Stanley A. Tyler. When a small amount of the atomic raw material was found early this year on the Wisconsin side of the Michigan border, it came as no surprise.

Tyler says geological conditions in some parts of northern Wisconsin make uranium deposits a "logical possibility"; and if a recent Michigan discovery develops, prospectors may start working seriously in this state. When prospectors pour into northern Michigan to exploit the Baraga county find, some of the overflow may come to Wisconsin.

The geography of northern Wisconsin consists of frequent rock "outcroppings", especially where the glacial drift or soil and rock deposited during the ice age is thin. Because Geiger counters won't penetrate much soil or rock, uranium hunters are confined to places like this where rock has come to the surface or where the earth has been worn away.

In southwestern Wisconsin, the likelihood of finding uranium is remote because the ancient rock in which it is usually found is buried under nearly 800 feet of earth left by the glaciers.

Smelling the Way Home

HOW DO SALMON know how to get "home" from the sea? The fish are reared in a fresh-water river, they migrate to the ocean for four years, and then they return unerringly to home waters to spawn and die? How they do it has puzzled scientists for years.

But now, two University of Wisconsin zoologists think they have the answer. Prof. Arthur D. Hasler and Research Asst. Warren Wisby believe that migrating salmon may be able to smell their way back home. Because the scientists have been able to train minnows to distinguish between the natural odors of different streams, they think they may be on the right track; they think every stream may have a characteristic smell which a salmon can remember.

The hunch is based on their success in discovering that blunt-nose minnows can learn to smell minute differences between the waters of two neighboring Wisconsin creeks.

To experiment, they blinded a batch of minnows and placed them in a laboratory tank. When they introduced water from one creek into one end of the tank, Hasler and Wisby fed the fish. But when they let in water from the other creek,

they "punished" the minnows with a mild electric shock. Before long the minnows were attracted to water from Creek A, and learned to stay away from Creek B.

Elaborate precautions were taken to make sure that the "guinea-pig" fish were reacting only to the different water smells; so the conclusion is that "if salmon can smell as well as minnows, it may very well be that it is a long-remembered stream odor which guides them back home."

Next experiment will involve salmon fingerlings and coastal stream water.



PROF. W. C. FRAZIER
"Better cheese flavor"

Butter and Cheese

THIS IS A dairy state, and experimentation on campus is continually underway to aid the dairyman as well as the consumer. Recently reports have been issued concerning the cost of packaging butter, the discoloration in dairy products, the flavor and aroma of cheese.

Researchers have found, for instance, that when a housewife picks out a pound of butter at the grocery, a part of the sales price includes the processor's cost of packing for retail sales. And that cost may vary from less than one cent to three cents or more per pound.

The study was conducted by R. K. Froker, dean of the College of Agriculture, and Arthur H. Miller, research assistant in agricultural economics. They found the most important considerations were cost of material and labor and shrinkage. Other costs—for buildings, heat, water, electricity, machinery and equipment—may make sizeable totals for a plant, but on a basis of cost per pound of butter they are small.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Voice of Germany

"EVERY EVENING at seven o'clock you can hear over the Stuttgart Radio, *The Voice of America*. I am especially interested in the information about agriculture. But nothing is said about the buildings, especially the barns, the sheds and other farm buildings, or about the customary structures.

"About these things I would like to hear, for I am a specialist in building farm buildings in Germany, and was in charge of the building program of the agricultural department in Schlesien for 24 years, until I was driven out of Breslau, thereby losing not only my home but my possessions as well. At the moment there are no pensions, so I am now starting a new life again."

So began a letter from Adolph Scheelhaase of Kreis Heidelberg, Germany. It was typewritten in German and was addressed to "An College of Agricultur, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A."

"I have your address from two American farmers, who were a part of a group of 40 Americans who a short time ago travelled through western Germany to look over the farms," writes builder Scheelhaase. And he goes on to ask 22 questions about farm buildings in America. Here are four of his queries:

- From which building materials (bricks, concrete blocks, or wood) are stalls, stables, barns built?
- Is the hay stored loosely with a fork, or with a blast-engine, or is it pressed into small bundles?
- Is the dung removed with a rubber-tired wheelbarrow or with a conveyor belt?
- Are the parts of the barn such as mangers, doors, windows, walls, rafters, roofing materials, etc. standardized? I mean, whether parts are made in factories in mass production?

When the letter came to the University it was turned over to the German department where Miss Thelka Nimmow, departmental secretary, translated it. The translation was then forwarded to Prof. S. A. Witzel of the agricultural engineering department, and he gave a detailed answer.

Mr. Scheelhaase mentioned that the speaker on *The Voice of America* "usually holds a conversation with a colleague over all kinds of farm problems in an excellent way, and one can get a very clear picture of the subject matter. He said, at the end of one of his talks, that the Americans and Germans had much to offer each other in this field. I believe that both people could ask mutually beneficial questions."

On

Wisconsin

IN SPORTS • By Art Lentz



Athletes Get Good Grades

FIRST SEMESTER grades for members of all varsity sports teams at Wisconsin showed an abundance of 2-point or "B" averages. On the other hand, losses of varsity athletes through ineligibility could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Topping the lists of athletes who hit a "B" average or better were these sharpies:

Bob Spicuzza, Milwaukee wrestler, eight straight A's.

John Jung, Randolph oarsman, six straight A's.

Bob Manske, Wisconsin Rapids trackman, six straight A's.

John Endres, Tulsa, Okla., tennis player, six straight A's.

John Casida, Madison fencer, five straight A's.

Dave Staiger, Pt. Huron, Mich., football guard, five straight A's.

Norm Folts, Darien crewman, five straight A's.

Trackmen headed the B-or-better list with 14 representatives, football was next with 11, basketball third with 10, and crew fourth with eight.

Football's sharpies were Bob Wilson, Milwaukee, Big Ten's most valuable player and Badger grid captain (he had four A's and a B); Bill Albright, Racine; Bob Downing, Kenosha; Bud Elliott, Western Springs, Ill.; Tom Kittel, Waukegan, Ill.; James Embach, Milwaukee; Gene Evans, Green Bay; Ken Sachtjen, Madison; Frank Staiger, Pt. Huron, Mich. (brother of Dave), and Bob Teague, Milwaukee.

Basketball luminaries included Fred Bencriscutto, Racine; Carl Herreid, Blair; Bob Mader, Wisconsin Rapids; Dan Markham, Brodhead; James Moore, Stevens Point; Ab Nicholas, Rockford; Don Page and John Schwartz, Madison; Bob Remstad, Kenosha; Fred Schneider, Wauwatosa.

Quite a few frosh athletes hit the charmed circle, the leaders being Burt Hable, Bloomer quarterback (three A's and a B), Charles Starr, Richland Center hurdler (four straight A's), Bob Kennedy, Rhineland football guard (B-plus average), Tom Ward, Wauwatosa basketball player (B-plus), and Gordon Lucas, Rockford, Ill., wrestler (A-minus).

Only important losses were Hal Haberman, Manitowoc, end; Don

Jones, Dodgeville, guard; and Joe Rancie, Chicago tackle, from the varsity squad. All left school voluntarily and do not plan to return. Haberman was the leading pass catcher on the 1949 eleven; the other two were junior varsity squad members.

Among the frosh, Al Dockery, Madison, is the biggest loss, having quit school before exams. He had been touted as a prospective world champion hurdler in track.

Wrestling Champion?

WHILE Badger wrestlers compiled only four wins and four defeats in dual matches by Feb. 11, a great record has been in the making for sophomore Don Ryan of Council Bluffs, Ia. The youthful 155-pounder has won all eight of his matches and may wind up as the Western Conference champion in his weight.

Expanding Stadium

BIDS on the construction of additional seats to Camp Randall Stadium are now being considered by University officials.

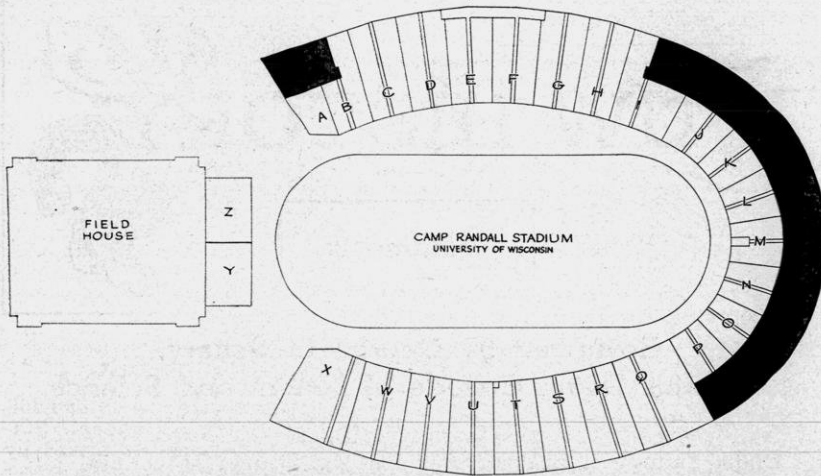
An addition to the stadium is the first step in plans for an overall enlargement of that structure (see diagram on facing page). The north end of the present stadium will be raised to the height of both sides and, in addition, permanent seats will replace the bleachers usually erected on the northwest and southwest corners.

This first phase of enlargement should increase the stadium seating capacity to more than 50,000. Present capacity is 45,000—a peak reached 15 times in the last 20 games played during 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1949.

Cost of the project will be met entirely by revenue from athletic events.



FIELDHOUSE CHANGES: Alumni returning to Badger basketball games this season may have noticed three changes in the scene: (1) the television cameras of WTMJ-TV (Milwaukee) in the foreground, (2) the new four-sided clock and scoreboard hanging above the court, and (3) new steel bleachers here hidden by the crowd. This scene from the Michigan game catches Captain Don Rehfeldt right after a shot.



MORE SEATS FOR FOOTBALL FANS: Shaded portions of the above diagram show where additional seats will be erected at Camp Randall Stadium in time for the 1950 season games (see story on facing page). Largest area to be filled in is at the north curve; in the smaller area, temporary bleachers will be replaced by permanent seats.

BADGER BREVITIES

Most Valuable Player, III

BOB WILSON, Wisconsin's great football and baseball player, re-entered the spotlight on Saturday, Feb. 18, when he received the Western Conference's "Most Valuable Football Player" trophy from Wilfrid Smith, *Chicago Tribune* Sports-writer. The award was made between halves of the Iowa-Wisconsin basketball game at the fieldhouse. Bob, who will be graduated this June, is the third Badger to receive this honor. Others were Dave Schreiner (1942) and Howie Weiss (1938).

Wanamaker Heartbreaker

THEY'RE STILL ARGUING over the Wanamaker Mile decision which went first to Wisconsin's Don Gehrman and two weeks later was reversed in favor of FBI-man Fred Wilt.

So close was the race in Madison Square Garden that no one is sure of the winner. But Badgers are sure of one thing: the reversal by Metropolitan AAU officials of the original decision is being appealed by Asa Bushnell, head judge, who feels that Badger Don still is the winner.

P.S. The trophy, presumably retired by Don's second (?) straight win, still adorns Coach Guy Sundt's office in the old red Armory.

Basketball

WISCONSIN'S basketball team has Badger cage fans in a tizzy over its gallant bid to remain in the running for Big Ten title honors.

After a three-week layoff because of semester exams, the Badgers went

on the road for four games, losing only to Ohio State (61-47) and beating Michigan State (66-47), Northwestern (66-59) and Iowa (66-62). Highlights of the road trips were Don Rehfeldt's record 35-point total against Northwestern, and Don Page's two free throws in the last second of play which enabled Wisconsin to tie Iowa 59-59 and go into a victorious overtime period.

Boxing

BADGER BOXING fans still are stunned over the 4½-3½ defeat of Wisconsin mittmen in their 1950 season debut at Minnesota on Saturday, Feb. 11, . . . and well they might be. Minnesota's win was the first by a college team over the Badgers since 1940 when Louisiana State scored a 5-3 victory.

Also snapped was a four-year unbeaten record in dual match competition. The Badgers had won 27 and tied one during the seasons of 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1949.

Some consolation was gained by Dick Murphy's decision over Minnesota's NCAA champion, Cody Connel.

Gym

GYMNASTS, whose 53-45 conquest of Ohio State on Saturday, Feb. 4, was the first victory for Wisconsin in that sport since 1936, have as their leader, John Matheus. This 30-year-old captain has five children, travels 70 miles a day back and forth to school from Badger Village, yet still finds energy enough to gather the most points. Against Ohio State he scored four firsts for the high point in his career. He is a war veteran and before he returned to school, he was a mail carrier for the Milwaukee post office.

Swimming

UP THROUGH Saturday, Feb. 11, Wisconsin swimmers had won only from Lawrence and Minnesota, while losing to Purdue, Iowa, and Ohio State (all three perennial Big Ten title contenders).

But at Ohio State the Badger tankers pushed the competition to record breaking performances. Wisconsin's 400-yard free style relay team also made its mark, swimming to victory in 3:32.2, best in history for a Wisconsin quartet. Paul Fisher, Rockford, Ill., sophomore, finished second in his event, the 200-yard breast stroke; but his time of 2:27.8 made a school record for Wisconsin.

Fencing

FENCERS were unbeaten in their first three matches, tying the Shorewood Fencing Club, and nipping Northwestern and Chicago by 2- and 1-point margins respectively. Ken Wilkinson's fine work in the saber clinched the win over Chicago; meanwhile, Captain Archie Simonson's performance in the foils is giving added strength to the Badger squad.

Spring Sports Calendar

March

31 Baseball—Bradley at Peoria, Ill.

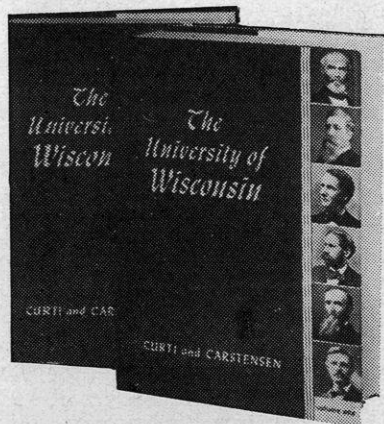
April

- 1 Baseball—Bradley at Peoria, Ill.
- 7 Baseball—Western Michigan at Kalamazoo
- 8 Baseball—Western Michigan at Kalamazoo
- 10 Baseball—Michigan State at East Lansing
- 11 Baseball—Michigan State at East Lansing
- 12 Baseball—Open date to be filled
- 13 Baseball—Open date to be filled
- 14 Baseball—Ohio U. at Athens (Tent.)
- 15 Baseball—Ohio U. at Athens (Tent.)
- 21 Baseball—Ohio State at Madison
- 22 Baseball—Ohio State at Madison
- 22 Tennis—Marquette at Milwaukee
- 22 Track—Kansas Relays at Lawrence
- 26 Tennis—Lawrence at Appleton
- 28 Tennis—Michigan State at East Lansing
- 28 Baseball—Northwestern at Evanston
- 29 Tennis—Notre Dame at South Bend
- 29 Baseball—Northwestern at Evanston
- 29 Track—Drake Relays at Des Moines (also Apr. 28)

UW HISTORY

Volume II

Reviewed by George C. Sellery,
Emeritus Dean, College of Letters and Science



THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN: A HISTORY, 1848-1925. By Merle Curti and Vernon Carstensen. Two volumes, \$10; each volume, \$6. Volume II, Pp. X, 668. Madison; The University of Wisconsin Press. 1949.

THE SECOND VOLUME of this history, 1903-1925, easily sustains the high reputation achieved by the first.

The University of 1903 was a cozy, comprehensible affair. The staff was composed of men who were comparatively young, their hopes for the emerging University were high, and personal ambitions were negligible. It was good for a Wisconsin faculty man to be alive during the presidency of Van Hise.

The election of Van Hise in 1903, after the Regents had failed to capture an outsider for the presidency—a sport that dies hard in the West—was pushed by his influential Frances Street comrades, Turner, Slaughter, and Slichter, and by his college classmate, Governor LaFollette.

Our historians speak of Van Hise's "ill-concealed eagerness for the position" (p. 12). Well, it was concealed from me, a rather nosy person in such matters. No doubt Van Hise wanted the place. Why not? He was 46. Was he not justified by the event? As to the backing of governor, which some are wont to deplore as "unjustifiable interference" (p. 11, note)—surely the opinion of the first citizen of the State, whose support of the University is biennially almost indispensable, ought to carry weight. Indeed I venture to believe that the governor is always consulted in such matters. Well, almost always.

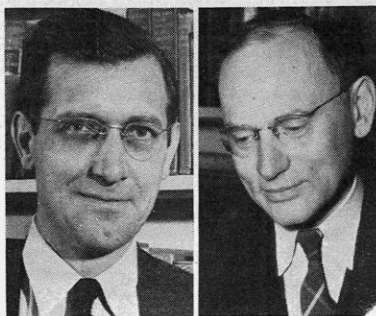
We have, then, in 1903, a young, unselfish, coherent, and eager staff, with a still young and energetic leader who had grown up in the faculty and believed in faculty capacity to promote educational advance. The leader had had wide experience in geological investigation, serving on the Wisconsin and

the United States geological surveys. He felt it incumbent upon him to be a productive scholar in non-legislative years. His "working interest shifted from geology to conservation, to the regulation of business, to the war, and finally to the problem of establishing a successful League of Nations" (p. 15).

Van Hise believed in the inescapable obligation of the University to advance knowledge, to push back the frontiers of the unknown. Teaching, of course; but teaching illuminated by research, with the advanced students serving, so to say, as younger co-workers or apprentices.

Truth for Truth's Sake

No one has caught the spirit of the University in the opening years of Van Hise's presidency better than Professor Max Otto, who took his bachelor's degree (in history under Turner) in 1906. In 1947 he bent



THESE ARE THE HISTORY'S AUTHORS: Vernon Carstensen, assistant professor of history, and Merle Curti, Pulitzer prize winner and holder of the Frederick Jackson Turner professorship of history. Their monument to the University is the product of five years of research and writing.

his mind to recalling the academic atmosphere of his student days at Wisconsin. I quote from the resulting address, which crisply confirms the conclusions of our authors.

"In a word, my professors were centers of aggressive intellectual

energy, sources of cultural vision. They were not teachers of lessons; their classes were outposts in the recurring struggle between enlightenment and superstition, between knowledge and ignorance. And their students were apprentices in the same high adventure.

"In and through and around these informing, mind-stretching classroom exercises vibrated . . . the active educational philosophy of President Van Hise, expanding, enriching, deepening the influence that was at work upon our minds and hearts . . . And this is what we were constantly told:

"The search for 'truth for its own sake,' the adjustment of knowledge of the past to the newest facts, 'this is the essential spirit of a university, which under no circumstances should it yield . . ."

"He insisted that it was the very essence of a university to be a place where ideas and ideals conflict, and that this conflict covers every field of study."

"A university must insist that the whole domain of physical and human phenomena belongs within its scope—pure science, applied science, politics, morals, religion, are proper fields of study for a university. No part of the domain of human experience, knowledge or ideas can be set off as forbidden ground."

That Professor Otto correctly reports Van Hise can easily be verified, since Messrs. Curti and Carstensen print as an appendix (II, 611-624) one of the most revelatory of the President's addresses, that of May 23, 1913. Indeed Mr. Otto might advantageously have quoted from it the paragraph beginning, "Since it is the function of the university to inspire, adjust, and advance civilization, it becomes the very *foci* of disturbances" (p. 613).

One may hope that it was a comfort to Van Hise, in facing the disturbances which broke around him, to believe that most of them were proofs that the University was doing its job. Let us look at some of the disturbances.

Painful Episodes

The excessive enthusiasm for football at the turn of the century led to a campaign against the attendant evils which came to a head shortly after Van Hise became president. The leader of the campaign was Professor Turner. The faculty reformers proposed that the Big Ten should suspend intercollegiate contests for two years. In the end the faculties were content—to the satisfaction of Van Hise and Birge—to cut out the big games scheduled with Michigan, Chicago, and Minnesota for 1907, reduce the program to five games, lay down strict eligibility rules, and place financial control and general supervision in the hands of a faculty committee.

The Allen Survey was the chief disturbance of 1914–1915. “Charles McCarthy and other leading liberals gave Allen their support. They had reason to believe that a survey of the University would be conducted sympathetically” (p. 269).

That isn't quite the way my friend McCarthy put the matter to me in later days. He had pressed for a survey of the rural schools in order to divert State Superintendent Cary from harassing Van Hise, and the plan had misfired, for the Legislature had agreed that what was good for the rural schools (1911) and the Normal Schools (1912) could not but be good for the University. (Other said, “What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.”)

The survey was conducted by Dr. Allen under the auspices of the State Board of Public Affairs, “on the terms stated in Senator Sanborn's report” (the senator was a leading member of this board). The terms consisted of 12 questions, summarized on page 273, questions of course concocted by Dr. Allen. They were calculated to bring out the inevitable divergencies in faculty opinion and thus enable the surveyors to pit the faculty against itself.

The Allen Survey was a flop, and the State Board of Public Affairs declined to adopt it, wrote its own report, and printed Dr. Allen's “findings” and the University rebuttals as appendices.

One of the most painful episodes of the World War was the remonstrance, signed by Van Hise and Birge and nearly all the members of the staff in residence, and addressed to Senator La Follette early in 1918, protesting against those “utterances and actions” of his “which have given aid and comfort to Germany and her allies in the present war” (p. 115).

This remonstrance, commonly dubbed the “Round Robin,” boomeranged upon its signers after the return of the Progressive Republicans to power in 1922 (pp. 217–218). When the Legislature met in 1923 a joint resolution was introduced by

Senator Huber condemning the remonstrance as libelous and declaring that “the members of the faculty had been induced to sign the document under duress and intimidation” (p. 218). The good senator from Stoughton was in error. The only “duress” was the pressure of public opinion. (See also statements of Van Hise and Birge, p. 115 and note.)

The premature death of President Van Hise a few days after the Armistice cut short his productive labors.

Wise Old Family Doctor

The election of Dean Birge to succeed Van Hise was a wise move. He was “the wise old family doctor,” best fitted, the University commu-



★ **George C. Sellery, dean emeritus of the College of Letters and Science, here reviews that final volume of the History which is a story of the University's most dramatic and fast-moving era—the Van Hise–Birge period, 1903–1925. Dean Sellery's review of Volume One appeared in the February, 1949, *Wisconsin Alumnus*.**

ity believed, to help the patient recover from the strains of the war. He did not propose to inaugurate changes which he could not expect to see through; these could best be left to his successor.

President Birge was and is a shrewd, literate, and witty man, as well as a well-known scientist. There was a bite to his wit, as is illustrated by changing the name of Ladies' Hall to Chadbourne Hall—Chadbourne the opponent of coeducation (p. 138 note). Van Hise had hoped to add the study of the fine arts to the curriculum. Dr. Birge seized an opportunity to call Professor Oskar Hagen from Göttingen to found the department of art history.

The inadequacy of library facilities, accentuated by the huge growth of the student body after the war,

demanding remedial measures. Dr. Birge persuaded the Legislature to vote \$550,000 to enlarge the Historical Library building. Unfortunately the Regents were persuaded—chiefly by Regent Cashman—to demand that the money be used to erect the nucleus of a great Robert M. La Follette Memorial Library across the street. Governor Zimmerman offered to release the money if it were used for the purposes it was appropriated for. The Regents were adamant. Result? The appropriation was repealed. All this a quarter century ago. Comment would be painful.

The separate chapters devoted to the scholarly advance of each of the colleges make easy and profitable reading. The inspiring story of the founding and developing of the Medical School under the patronage of Van Hise and Birge and the strategy of Dr. Bardeen and Dr. Joe Evans (pp. 480–496) is less well-known than those of its compeers.

Bones to Pick

I have a bone or two to pick with our distinguished authors. In their informative chapter on Extension (pp. 549–594) they fail to take note of the substantial services which Professor W. H. Lighty rendered to Dean Reber and the cause of Extension. Lighty was the idealist on that team and helped mightily to have the Division keep the faith.

Another bone: “The Wisconsin chemists in Washington put their heads together and schemed a revolution against Kahlenberg” (p. 349). The fact is that rightly or wrongly Professor Kahlenberg had ceased to satisfy his immediate colleagues in his conduct of the Course in Chemistry, and that they were entirely within their rights in asking for a new deal. A director is simply a chairman with broadened responsibilities.

Nor do I care for the assertion, “When it proved impossible to have a chairman (director) from the outside, Birge appointed Mathews” (p. 350). I know nothing of any real effort by Dr. Birge to bring in a director from the outside, and I was acting dean when the ruckus was on. I do know that the choice of Mathews was a happy one, and that he was continued to do a first-rate and increasingly difficult job with full loyalty to his colleagues in the department and to the College of Letters and Science.

These minor criticisms serve only to throw into sharp relief the magnitude of the task so brilliantly performed by the authors. Their volumes are a true *magnum opus*, for which all who are and shall be interested in the rise of higher education in America must ever be grateful. The numerous illustrations, which include two speaking likenesses of Van Hise, and a most competent index add much to the value of the work.

"The best method of strengthening a department is to bring in first-rate scholars from other institutions to lead with the support of the administration in the reconstruction of the department and to serve as a nucleus to attract young men of promise."

—The University "Report Card"

J-School Makes a Comeback

A THREE-DEGREE alumnus has taken over in South Hall—and things are different.

Ralph Nafziger, BS'26, MA'30, PhD'36, is back at the University of Wisconsin as director of the School of Journalism. His standards give real promise of restoring Wisconsin to the leadership it held in journalistic circles in the days of W. G. "Daddy" Bleyer.

Dr. Nafziger reported for duty from the University of Minnesota in September of 1949. After just one semester under his direction, the UW J-School is moving forward on its teaching, research, and public service fronts.

At the outset, Director Nafziger is working a sort of "double envelopment movement" in the field of journalism teaching. He is at one and the same time expanding the broad cultural base of the journalism curriculum and also expanding the opportunities for advanced specialization.

J-School No Trade School

Nafziger sees a journalism department as no trade school. He wants his journalism graduates to be intelligent, well-rounded citizens first, and writer-technicians second.

"The achievement of a liberal education is basic to journalism training," he says. "The newspaper press and the other media of information operate in a complex society, and the prospective journalist must learn as much as he can about the world in which he expects to live and work. Substance, in this situation, is fully as important as form. The newspaper man cannot contribute meaningful information or opinion unless he has adequate understanding of his subject with intelligence, perspective, and a background of study and experience in past and contemporary society."

So journalism majors at Wisconsin today are being encouraged to spend four-fifths of their time out-

side of the School of Journalism. To promote the same idea in the School of Journalism itself, Nafziger, has, for example, changed the name and content of one course from *Editorial Writing to Interpretation of Contemporary Affairs*. And he has brought in a young AP correspondent to handle it: Graham Hovey.

This is not to say that the Journalism curriculum is being watered down. As a matter of fact, increased emphasis is being placed on sound teaching of basic subjects like reporting and copy-desk. These courses are now being taught by senior staff members in small sections, rather than by grad assistants in unwieldy groups.

Coupled with this attack toward the objective of broad and deep basic training in South Hall is a plan to offer more and better specialized courses for outstanding students.

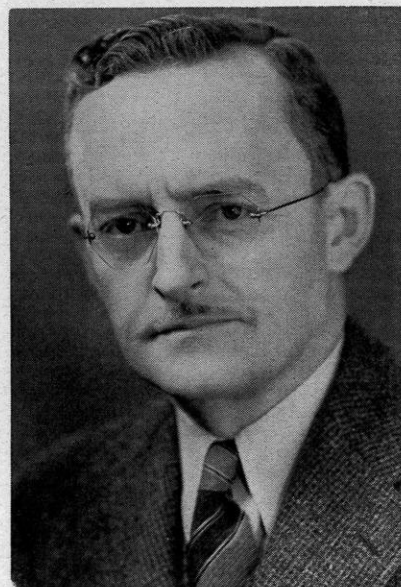
"The specialized writer is becoming year by year more conspicuous on newspaper staffs," Nafziger believes.

Consequently he has, for instance, brought back to full-time teaching a former assistant-to-the-president, Scott Cutlip, to expand the J-School offerings in public relations work; and has authorized an advanced course in science writing, to be taught by a former editor of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*, Clay Schoenfeld.

The Press and Society

Running throughout this double-barreled teaching program is a continuing emphasis on those courses which will help the student of journalism to realize the relationships of press and society, and the opportunities that a free press offers to him and to the community, like Prof. Henry Ladd Smith's *History of Journalism*.

"His education should make the 'J' student realize the community interest which is invested in his works," Dr. Nafziger says. "It should



Professor Ralph O. Nafziger, '26
Director, School of Journalism

include a study of the great possibilities, the achievements, and the limitations which have been woven into the history of journalism. Since the best support to the freedom of press is public approval of the job which the press does from day to day, we want our students to train themselves from the beginning to accept the responsibilities of their craft."

Nafziger is all for extra-curricular activities on the part of his undergraduates. He has established a close liaison with the *Daily Cardinal* and other student communications media.

He declares:

"Extra-curricular activities offer a student a chance not simply to satisfy his wish for self-expression, but to train himself in the exercise of good judgment, in the careful assessment of news values, in fairness and sportsmanship in means for appraising the consequence of his acts, and in all the other opportunities which the trusteeship granted to him by the whole college community offer him."

★ In 1947, a junior in journalism, Bob Sollen, switched his major to political science, tiraded the J-School's "stagnant and obsolete classes" through the *Daily Cardinal*, and thereby stoked a fire long-smouldering in South Hall. The anonymous report on these pages tells what has followed.

Research is Ralph Nafziger's middle name. His pioneering work in the application of journalism research to the problems of individual newspapers has brought him a national reputation. He was director of research in the University of Minnesota School of Journalism. He has served as chairman of the research committee of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. He was chief of the media division of the Office of War Information. He won a Sigma Delta Chi research award. He is a contributing author of *Communications in Modern Society* and an associate editor of *The Journalism Quarterly*.

So if Ralph Nafziger's coming to the University of Wisconsin means any one thing, it will mean a vastly stepped up program of journalistic research. Given adequate funds and equipment, his will be the role of stimulating graduate work on communications media in his own and other departments on the Hill.

"We need research men capable of carrying on a continuing appraisal of newspaper processes and of the performance of the mass media," he says.

"Stumping the State"

The public service program—the Wisconsin Idea applied to journalism—is already in high gear.

Nafziger has been stumping the state, speaking to big daily men and country weekly editors alike. And the editors have been coming to Madison, too. Last fall the School of Journalism and President E. B. Fred entertained daily and weekly editors and radio men at conferences about the University. On the fire now are Madison sessions for editorial writers. The J-School School is sponsoring a "house publications contest" for the publications of Wisconsin industrial and business firms. Prof. Lester L. Hawkes is sparking a state-wide "revival" for improvement in the typography and makeup of Wisconsin weeklies by running a series of "clinics" all over the state.

For both students and publishers alike, the School has started an employment service, designed to bring graduates and employers together quickly and effectively. Other public service activities are in the planning stage.

"The public has become more and more articulate in its demand for good performance by press, radio, motion pictures, and other media of mass impression," says Alumnus Nafziger. "These demands are a challenge to those who control and operate our communication media. They are a challenge also to the schools of journalism which have an opportunity to establish a stimulating atmosphere in which the student can explore the practices of the press and the social setting in which our information channels operate."

All told, under its new director the UW School of Journalism is meeting its obligations to students, faculty colleagues, and the profession as never before.

"What does the University do to make the student a moral, intelligent, and well informed citizen with a deep sense of obligation to the community?"

—University "Report Card"

Analyzing Current Trends

OUR WORLD—its current headaches, problems, and assets—is being rolled up in a nutshell for seniors at the University this semester as top educators in a dozen fields present a course in *Contemporary Trends*.

Open to all seniors, the course offers a probing examination of the interaction between science and traditional political, economic, and social behavior. It is the study of many social advances and problems which stem from this interaction.

"The course in *Contemporary Trends* is one way in which the University is trying to meet its obligations to citizenship training," says Prof. Farrington Daniels, chairman of the committee which gives the course.

"The program is designed to encourage student awareness of (1) problems created by our era and of (2) his obligations as a citizen to these problems. *Contemporary Trends* aims at being an important adjunct to the student's specialized educational program," Professor Daniels explains.

The court is divided into four major sections.

First unit is two weeks devoted to the broad world picture. Lecturers from various departments will consider the Russian attitude toward the West, international Communism, social control, and structure and science of western society.

Second major division is the promise and threat of atomic energy. This section will describe atomic structure, its development, its part in research and industry, biology and medicine, and its use in warfare. After the stage is thus set, further lectures will delve into the problem of atomic energy control, science and national control in Russia and the United States, and the part played by UNESCO.

The third section turns to our nation, its responsibilities and opportunities. This division primarily will consider a wide range of social problems such as unemployment, inflation, labor, housing, minority groups, and intellectual freedom.

Completing the four-star parade will be the section on current and emerging world problems. Population, food, fuel, water, political division in Europe, world trade, European union, the United Nations, and world government are a few of the topics to be discussed.

A total of 48 lectures will be given by noted members of the University of Wisconsin faculty and guest lecturers.



FRONT PAGE CLINIC: Dr. Ralph O. Nafziger, director of the School of Journalism; Claude "Mud" Eames, '22, publisher of the *Elkhorn Independent*; and Prof. Lester L. Hawkes study the *Elkhorn* weekly. Nafziger is an enthusiastic booster of these community newspaper clinics.

Last year the University's 100th anniversary was celebrated with 38 Founders Day banquets. This year, on its 101st birthday, Badger alumni across the nation are doing even better with . . .

46 Founders Day Banquets

BIG ANNIVERSARY celebrations are supposed to be followed by lulls, lapses, inaction. These periods of passivity are supposed to come on the 11th, 26th, 51st, 76th anniversaries—always the year after excitement and celebration. The 101st anniversary is expected to be a similarly "tired" year.

But it wasn't for the University of Wisconsin on its 101st anniversary.

Last year was the "big" year, a whole 12 months of Centennial activity and a record of 38 February Founders Day banquets in as many cities from Madison to Berlin, Germany. Next year, 1950, would be the "dead" year, predicted many; but Wisconsin alumni across the nation have gone ahead to give a record-breaking 46 banquets spread over January, February, and March.

On Campus

On the home campus the radio-broadcast banquet was sponsored by the Madison Alumni Club and the main speaker was incumbent Republican Sen. Wayne L. Morse, '23, of Oregon. Other speakers were Gov. Oscar Rennebohm, '11; Pres. E. B. Fred; and John H. Sarles, Minneapolis, president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Held in Great Hall of the Memorial Union, the banquet was attended by some 350 alumni. Nearly two special tables were filled by classmates (1923) of Senator Morse. The radio broadcast was sponsored by the national WAA.

The senator's talk, *Sunset or Sunrise for Peace*, was an outspoken warning against scuttling our national bipartisan foreign policy—a project under consideration by several Republican leaders. Senator Morse believes "every communist in America and every Russian in the Kremlin" would welcome the disunity that would be created in the United States if the Republicans or the Democrats "ever failed to recognize the importance of ending partisanship at the water's edge insofar as our foreign policy is concerned." (His polemic is printed in full beginning on page seven of this issue.)

The Madison banquet also gave special recognition to the School of Commerce for its 50th anniversary, to be celebrated in May. In saluting the School, five of its nationally outstanding alumni sent tape recordings of their congratulations.

Musical entertainment this year came from the 55-voice mixed A Cappella choir, directed by Prof. Paul Jones (see picture on facing page). The choristers presented the premier performance of a musical composition recently completed by Prof. Raymond F. Dvorak during his long recovery from a nearly fatal railroad accident two years ago.

Madison club directors whose terms were expiring were unanimously re-elected to serve three more

years. They are Mrs. Ray Dvorak, '34, 2001 Jefferson St.; Mrs. O. C. Fox, '17, 3317 Lake Mendota Dr.; and Dr. Arnold S. Jackson, '16, club president and toastmaster at the banquet, 16 S. Henry St. Club officers, elected at a later date, will be announced in the April *Wisconsin Alumnus*.

Fred in Janesville

The next day, in Janesville, another Founders Day banquet was held and the speaker was Pres. E. B. Fred. His "report from the Bascom Hall office" was given to 100 alumni and friends of the University and told of a new emphasis at Wisconsin on a younger faculty "full of the zest of teaching."



—Kenosha Evening News.

AT KENOSHA: Founders Day, Thursday, Feb. 2, was also "Huxhold Night," with guests (left to right) Ken Huxhold, 1950 football captain and right tackle; Head Coach Ivy Williamson; Bob Downing, center; and Jim Hammond, defensive right halfback. Huxhold and Downing are Kenosha men; Hammond was formerly from that city. Here the four are pictured as they look inside the new *This Is Your University* publication which was circulated at many Founders Day banquets.

The following chapter officers and three board members were also re-elected at the Janesville meeting:

Orvin Anderson, president; Warren Gunness, vice-president; John Anderson, treasurer; Mrs. Louis Gage, Jr., secretary; Mrs. Gage, Mr. Gunness, and Miss Marie Hanauska, directors.

President Anderson outlined future activities for the club, such as football movies next fall, work on the Holt Memorial Scholarship Fund, the scope of the club to include all citizens and friends of the University as well as alumni, and the possibility of having an international representative for the club.

Around the Nation

Banquet meetings like this were, and still are, being held throughout Wisconsin. But there were others, too; other Founders Day banquets elsewhere about the nation and one even in Honolulu, T. H. Out there in the Pacific, the club's speaker was Dr. Gladys L. Borchers, professor of speech and education at the University. That was back in January.

On the mainland, Portland (Ore.) alumni celebrated the 101st anniversary early in February with Scott H. Goodnight, emeritus dean of men, as the University's representative. And in the southwestern corner of the nation, the Southern California group heard Dean Fayette H. Elwell of the UW School of Commerce speak at Los Angeles.

Crash Kills Prof. Wedell, Injures Prof. Feinsinger On Way to Marinette Fete

DR. CARL H. WEDELL, 44, associate professor of psychology, was killed and Nathan P. Feinsinger, Law School professor and nationally known labor expert, was injured seriously in a head-on automobile crash on their way to the Marinette Founders Day banquet Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Feinsinger was to have been the main speaker at the dinner. His general condition immediately after the accident was "better than fair, but serious"; he is now recovering.

Also killed was a New York salesman, driver of the second car which was passing a truck in a blinding snowstorm at the time of the accident.

At New York City, Founders Day was celebrated with a football dinner, Wednesday, Jan. 11, with Ivy Williamson and Harry Stuhldreher as guests; and in Washington, D. C., the club turned out to hear Vice-president Ira L. Baldwin.

And in the southeast corner of the United States, Atlanta (Ga.) Badgers heard Executive Secretary John Berge on Tuesday, Feb. 21. Mr. Berge's speaking itinerary led him

day by day from Atlanta to Knoxville, Tenn., then to Cincinnati, O., on to Toledo, O.

Meanwhile, back out West in Denver, Colo., they had a banquet Friday evening, Feb. 3, that was "probably the best in a number of years," according to Paul B. Baum, dean at the Colorado Woman's College. Dr. Byron L. Johnson, associate professor of economics at the University of Denver, gave an elaboration and criticism of the UW "Report Card," *What's Good, What's Bad at the University*. Mrs. O. A. Klovstad gave a short description of Wisconsin's first commencement; and Dean Baum did the same for the 100th commencement, at which he received his PhD degree.

Texas also celebrated the University's birthday at Houston early in February, and so did the Memphis (Tenn.) club on Monday, Feb. 20.

Chicago's salute was in the form of a pre-game (Wisconsin v. Northwestern) party in the LaSalle Hotel, followed by a 66-59 Badger cage victory. Minneapolis and St. Paul alumni joined clubs Friday evening, Feb. 17, and heard Vice-president Ira L. Baldwin predict a 50 per cent increase of enrollment by 1970 (see story on page 16).

Elsewhere in the out-of-state Midwest were banquets given by alumni groups in Dayton and Cleveland, O., Detroit, Mich., and Kansas City, Mo. Ann Arbor, Mich., held no banquet as erroneously announced last month.

Dayton borrowed grid Coach Fred Marsh, a Badger football movie, and a campus film from Madison and took advantage of the turnout to elect officers for a permanent Dayton club. That was on Tuesday, Jan. 31.

In Cleveland, Friday, Feb. 3, it was a Founders Day dance—a "very successful and enjoyable party," reports the club. According to a Cleveland *News* gossip column, "Eddie Kazenback, Ruth Weiss, Russell Hamby, Don Erickson, Elmer Wolf, and Gregg Stone" laid the groundwork for a good time.

On the same date, Feb. 3, Detroit gave a dinner (with Coach Fred Marsh as speaker), dance, and program of singing and cards. The committee behind the event included Mary Henry, Mrs. Victor A. Dumas, Jr., Mrs. Albert R. Ebi, R. T. Johnstone, and Robert T. Herdegen, Jr.

Kansas City alumni held their banquet Monday, Feb. 13. Joliet (Ill.) alumni have tentatively scheduled their program for Thursday, March 16, with Assoc. Dean V. E. Kivlin of the College of Agriculture speaking.

Around the State

Back in Wisconsin, 28 alumni groups helped their University celebrate. Full reports on meetings in Milwaukee, Watertown, Burlington, Sheboygan, Fox River Valley, Su-

(Continued on page 32)



AT MADISON: The 55 mixed voices of the A Cappella choir provided the music at the campus Founders Day, Monday, Feb. 6. One of their selections was a musical setting recently composed by Prof. Ray Dvorak for Robert Southey's *The Cataract of Lodore* (a lyrical poem like the equally famous *The Raven*, by Edgar Allan Poe). The choir also sang two Eastern European folk songs and a Negro spiritual, *Land Uv Degradashun*.



—Sheboygan Press photo.

AT SHEBOYGAN: Principals at the Sheboygan meeting were (left to right) Mrs. Walter J. Vollrath, Prof. Wm. B. Sarles (main speaker), Miss Bernice Scott, Lucius P. Chase, and two new directors Edward C. Schmidt, and John Buchen.



—Appleton Post-Crescent photo.

AT FOX RIVER VALLEY: Pictured (left to right) are political science Prof. Wm. S. Stokes, Founders Day speaker, and the three newly-elected directors of the club, Mrs. Silas Spengler, James Bambery, and F. A. Meythaler.

(Continued from page 31)

perior, and Kenosha follow. Reports from other clubs are not yet in.

Hotel Schroeder was the site of the Milwaukee banquet Friday, Feb. 3, and Alfred P. Haake, PhD'22, nationally known economist and mayor of Park Ridge, Ill., was guest speaker. Short addresses were also given by Dr. George A. Parkinson, director of the Milwaukee Extension; L. L. Smith, associate general chairman of the UW Foundation; and John Berge, WAA executive secretary. Toastmaster was Judge F. Ryan Duffy of the US Circuit Court of Appeals.

Program introductions were made by the club president, Allen Jorgensen, and the banquet chairman, Robert J. Davidson.

* * *

One group of alumni, at Watertown, made good use of Founders Day by organizing a local club. Meeting Wednesday, Feb. 1, they heard LeRoy Luberg, the University's assistant vice-president of academic affairs, tell the reason for and value of academic freedom at Wisconsin. This freedom, he confessed, "did not come easy" and it carries with it some good-sized headaches; but it helps hold good faculty men and it produces better citizens.

Directors elected for the new club are Mrs. Eugene Chase, H. W. Langer, Atty. George Niemann, Mrs. Robert Bauch, Charles Wallman, and Dan Milunovich. Herbert W. Lange was general chairman of the event, and Wm. H. Woodard was master of ceremonies.

* * *

Burlington alumni, on Saturday, Feb. 11, heard Prof. Wm. B. Sarles, chairman of the UW Athletic Board, volubly present his affirmative opinions on Wisconsin's athletic program and answer the question, "Why do we have intercollegiate athlet-

ics?" Immediately after the discussion, club directors elected Robert Spitzer as club president, Henry Brach as vice-president, and Mrs. Evelyn Dwyer as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Spitzer succeeds Lester O. Hoganson as president.

During the general meeting, Mrs. Dwyer, Maynard Fourt, and Nelson Johnson of Waterford were elected to the club's board of directors to succeed Mrs. J. F. Bennett, Mrs. Dorothy Wereley, and Miss Blanche Roberts, Union Grove.

* * *

Sheboygan also heard Professor Sarles speak on athletics Tuesday, Feb. 14. His address followed the showing of a color sound film of Badger athletics.

Two new directors of the Sheboygan club, Atty. John Buchen and Atty. Edward C. Schmidt, were elected in a brief business meeting preceding the program (see picture above).

Musical fun was provided by a student barbershop quartet and by community singing under the direction of Miss Patricia Cunningham accompanied by Emerson Norman.

* * *

Fox River Valley Badgers met in Appleton for their celebration and heard political science Prof. Wm. S. Stokes explain the necessity of much governmental spending. He also warned that believers in democracy and capitalism must be more aggressive in selling their ideas to the world.

Three directors were elected to three-year terms on the club's board. They include (see picture of this page) Mrs. Silas Spengler, club president who will continue as Menasha director; James Bambery, replacing H. F. McAndrews as Kaukauna board member; and F. A. Meythaler, Appleton, to succeed Richard Neller, Neenah.

At Superior, Monday, Feb. 6, Founders Day speaker was James A. Schwalbach, UW Extension specialist in art and design. The club reports his *Let's Draw* topic was extremely popular; President Roland L. Amundson suggests other alumni groups would like to hear it, too.

The program, attended by almost 100 people, consisted of a dinner and dance, community singing led by Harvey Sargent, the club president's report, drawing of door prizes, and election of officers. Mr. Amundson and Harry O. Larsen were re-elected to the presidency and vice-presidency; Mrs. Thomas J. Doyle was elected secretary-treasurer. New directors whose terms will expire in 1953 are Ted R. Deppe (re-elected) and Mrs. Karl Henrich.

John Davis was toastmaster and co-chairman with Mrs. T. R. Deppe.

* * *

In Kenosha, Founders Day was also "Huxhold Night" honoring next season's grid Captain Ken Huxhold and two other Kenosha varsity men, Bob Downing and Jim Hammond (see picture on page 30). The banquet, held Thursday, Feb. 2, featured Coach Ivy Williamson as speaker.

* * *

Unscheduled at publication time last month, but since joining the Founders Day festivities are clubs at Racine (Thursday, Feb. 23, with Registrar Kenneth Little), Merrill (Wednesday, March 1, with LeRoy Luberg), and Fond du Lac (Thursday, March 16, with economics Prof. E. E. Witte).

Founders Day observances are also being held in Beloit, Gogebic Range (Ironwood, Mich.), Green Bay, La Fayette County (Darlington), Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield, Menomonie, Monroe, Oshkosh, Platteville, Rhinelander, Richland Center, Stevens Point, and Waupaca County (Clintonville).

★ With the Classes

1889 W

Architect Frank Lloyd WRIGHT thinks his home town, Spring Green, is a tempting place. He has designed a sign advertising the town's usual attractions such as good parks and schools. He added a quotation from Mark Twain: "O Lord, lead us into temptation."

1892 W

A former Milwaukee public school principal, who since his retirement 11 years ago has carried out his hobby of farming in Sussex, died Dec. 18 in Milwaukee. He was W. Lincoln SMITHY-MAN, 81.

1893 W

A collection of 99 books valued at more than \$500, which were published by the Yale university press, have been presented to the Milwaukee public library by Mrs. Walter R. Neisser in memory of her late parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan GLICKSMAN. Mr. Glicksman, who was a Milwaukee attorney, died in 1933.

1896 W

Platteville Kiwanians paid special honor to one of their members at a dinner meeting recently. He was O. E. GRAY, who helped organize the club over 25 years ago. Mr. Gray, who is president of the First National Bank, has been a member of the school board continuously since 1910 and is now its chairman.

1899 W

Charles G. STANGEL, veteran state educator and a former president of the Wisconsin Education Association, died

Jan. 14 in Manitowoc. Mr. Stangel, who had been a football and track star while at the University, retired in 1937 after 33 years as principal of the Lincoln high school in Manitowoc.

1900 W

Jan. 6 marked the beginning of the 45th year that Gilson GLASIER has been state law librarian in the capitol building in Madison.

Judge Arthur W. KOPP, Platteville, of the fifth judicial circuit, was elected chairman of the board of circuit judges on Jan. 6 in Milwaukee.

George A. SHIELDS, 72, Mazomanie pharmacist for more than 40 years, died Jan. 14 in a Madison hospital.

1901 W

President of the Two Rivers Savings Bank and widely known state banker, Edwin T. O'BRIEN, 75, died Dec. 23.

Clarence C. FULLER, one of the organizers and president of the Necedah Bank, died Jan. 18 at the age of 70. He had long been active in the rehabilitation of central Wisconsin's barren sandy and marsh lands.

James ARMSTRONG, 69, died Dec. 29. He was a former member of the Wisconsin Cheese Publishing Association and the Wisconsin Cheese Producer's Federation.

1902 W

Oscar B. WALSH has retired as surveying engineer in the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior after completing 32 years of service with the federal government. He is living in Harlem, Ga.

Henrietta PHILLIPS Main, 76, died Jan. 18 in a Madison hospital.

1903 W

Associates of John M. ELLESTAD and Lena SHIELDS, '10, gathered recently in honor of these two employees of the Wisconsin Bureau of the Budget;

the occasion was their retirement from state work. Mr. Ellestad, a senior clerk, retired Feb. 1 after 35 years of state service.

Col. Lloyd P. HORSFALL, 63, Groton Long Point, Conn., died Dec. 25 in Hartford, Conn.

Claude PERRY died Oct. 29. He had been a civil engineer with De Leux Cather & Co. in Chicago.

Emil EKERN, 68, died Jan. 3 in Boston, Mass.

Dr. J. H. KOLTER, 69, prominent Wausau dentist and civic leader, died Jan. 10.

1904 W

John E. TRACY, professor of law at the University of Michigan since 1930, is on leave this year. Before joining the university staff, he had practiced law in Chicago for many years.

Head of the Department of Spanish at the University Extension in Milwaukee is Meta M. STEINFORT. She is District VI Zonta governor, having been a Zontian for nearly 20 years, and has made many trips to Europe and South America.

1905 W

Judge John S. BARRY has presided in Branch II of the district court in Milwaukee since last May 2. He is Wisconsin adviser on the American Bar Association committee for improvement of traffic courts, and also State representative on President Truman's highway safety conference subcommittee on traffic courts. His general law practice covered 41 years, during which he specialized in insurance and public utility law.

Effie COMSTOCK Norton, 68, died Jan. 3 at her home near Detroit, Mich.

1906 W

Mary Ella THOMAS Stevenson, a resident of Kaufman, Texas, for 26 years, is principal of the Kaufman Junior High School in that city.

Adelbert J. HEDDING, formerly a judge of the civil court of Milwaukee County, and his son, James A. Hedding, have opened a law practice in Milwaukee.

Merrill H. CRISSEY, 65, died Dec. 24 at his home in Pasadena, Calif. Before his retirement five years ago, Mr. Crissey was assistant editor of the Huntington Library.

1907 W

Circuit Judge Daniel W. SULLIVAN of Milwaukee has handled the bulk of conciliation work of Milwaukee County since 1936. The conciliation program of the Milwaukee county circuit courts was cited recently at a meeting of the Judiciary committee of the legislative council for its effectiveness in speeding up court work.

Morgan L. EASTMAN, 65, of San Diego, Calif. died Dec. 22 at his home. Mr. Eastman was a noted orchestral conductor and a pioneer in broadcasting production techniques. Among his most prominent programs were the *Contented Hour* and the broadcasts of the Edison Symphony Orchestra.

1908 W

Will J. PLATTEN, 62, one of the founders and currently a vice-president of the West Side State Bank of Green Bay, died Jan. 4 at his citrus fruit ranch in Sebastian, Fla.

1909 W

Irvin H. VAN HORN, who has been senior development engineer at a Cleveland, Ohio, laboratory on incandescent lamps for many years, retired Jan. 1. He and his wife left immediately on a cruise to visit relatives in the Canal Zone.

Wayland J. CHASE, 84, retired professor emeritus of education at the University, died Jan. 1 in Madison.

1910 W

An energetic bowler and croquet enthusiast is Marvin E. SMITHBACK ac-

(Continued on page 34)

Some Memories of William Ellery Leonard



PROFESSOR LEONARD AND BASCOM HALL

CLARA LEISER, '24, biographer, literary executor and former student of one of Wisconsin's most colorful professors, recently wrote about him in *Tomorrow* magazine. The man was William Ellery Leonard, and this is how he was remembered:

"[When he died on May 2, 1944,] the elmed walks, the hills, the willowed lake shores of Madison, Wisconsin, lost their most articulate lover, the University of Wisconsin its most turbulent adornment, and countless students

and alumni a teacher and friend. At the same time, the press of the land was deprived of a source of lurid headlines and the psychiatric world of a famed 'case'. Forward-looking human causes were bereft of a champion, and literature lost the physical presence of the poet whose verse I believe to be informed by the richest intellect American poetry ever owned . . ."

(Above sketch by Frank Rennie, *Tomorrow* magazine.)

(Continued from page 33)

According to the *Madison East Side News* which recently picked him as "East Side of the Week". Mr. Smithback is Dane county treasurer and an active member of the East Side Business Men's Association. He has been secretary of the association since 1943.

Mary McKEE, head of the women's physical education department at the University of Missouri, visited in Madison over the holidays. She was formerly a physical education teacher at Wisconsin.

1911 W

Bartel H. ROLLIS has been appointed "small business representative" for the Rock Island district office of the US Engineers at Rock Island, Ill.

Hester JACOBS Baker, 61, a former Wisconsin high school teacher, died Jan. 17 at her home in Tomah.

1912 W

Myron T. HARSHAW, who had previously been vice-president and director of the Chicago office of Erwin, Wasey & Co., is now vice-president in charge of sales of the Vision-Visor Corp., Chicago.

H. Edward BILKEY, 59, who had operated a brokerage firm in New York since 1939, died Jan. 18. He represented the US Council of the International Chamber of Commerce at recent meetings in Quebec, Canada and Paris, France.

1913 W

It was in 1921 that O. T. ("SI") SLAGSVOL began the Slagsvol Agency, handling general insurance. He now represents some 25 insurance companies in all, and the firm's main office is located in Eau Claire. Mr. Slagsvol has been president of the Eau Claire Board of Fire and Casualty Underwriters Association for the past two years.

1914 W

The autumn issue of the *Explorers Journal* contained an article entitled *Sahara Caravan to Timbuctoo* by Capt. Arthur L. MYRLAND, onetime Wisconsin track man. Capt. Myrland, who was formerly in the insurance business in Chicago, has in the past dozen years visited remote centers in Africa, Asia, the Near East, and South America.

County Judge William F. HAASE, Marinette, began his 25th consecutive year in office on Jan. 4.

1915 W

Alfred B. BOOTH, former nationally known college track star, died Dec. 29 at his home in Eustis, Fla. In recent years he had been recognized as an expert on the breeding and judging of boxer dogs.

The chairman of the Republican party of Wisconsin, Harvey HIGLEY of Marinette, resigned Jan. 12. Mr. Higley said that he now has the additional responsibility of running the Ansul Chemical Co. since the death of the president of that company.

Richard T. REINHOLDT, 59, newly elected president of the board of bar commissioners of Wisconsin, died Dec. 25 in Stevens Point.

1916 W

Roy E. THOMAS, Butte, Mont., died Nov. 10 in Denver, Colo. Mr. Thomas had been with the Anaconda Mining Co.

1917 W

Helen PIPER Law was recently elected secretary-treasurer of the School of Music Alumni Club, of Madison.

George A. CHANDLER is now section chief in the foreign education program in the central office of the Veterans Administration at Washington, D.C.

Dr. Henry J. OLSON, a leading Milwaukee obstetrician, will retire from practice "in March or April" and move to Los Angeles where his daughter, Nancy, '50, is a movie starlet.

A new, modern drug store in Muskego is a "dream come true" of Arthur COUTURE. Mr. Couture, who for the past six years has engaged in the field of industrial relations at Allis-Chalmers in Cudahy, is a past president and director of the Industrial Relations Association of Wisconsin. Mark BAILEY, '46, is the manager and pharmacist of the new drug store.

1918 W

Dec. 8 was the 25th anniversary of the birth of the *Madison East Side News*. The editor and publisher of this community newspaper is Marshall F. BROWNE, leader in Madison civic affairs. He is past president of the East Side Business Men's Association and one of the founders of the East Side Youth Activities council, having served as its first president for two years. Mr. Browne was president for three years of the Volunteers of America Board and a member of the Board of Directors of the Madison and Wisconsin foundation. His wife is the former Vera CLARKE, '18, who is equally active on both the newspaper and the East Side.

Julian S. GALLENINE died Dec. 19 in St. Louis, Mo.

President of the Madison Board of Realtors, Adolph W. HEISIG, was installed recently as excellent high priest of the Madison chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masons.

1919 W

Pauline HOELTZEL, instructor of English and German at Little Rock Junior College, and one of the most active club women in the state of Arkansas, was named Little Rock Woman of the year (1949).

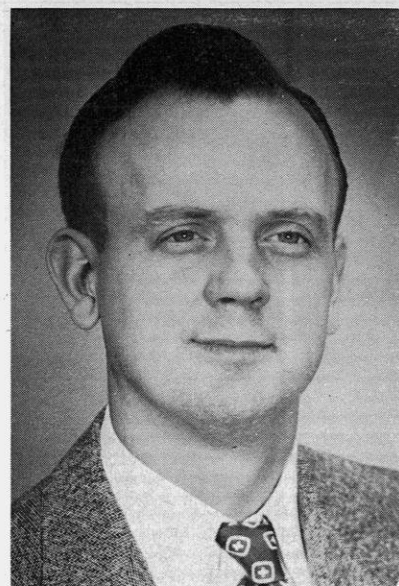
Dr. E. F. FREYMILLER, chairman of the Boy Scout committee of the American Legion post in Boscobel since 1938, has been appointed a staff member to serve at the national Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa., during June and July.

Historian of Tojo's Trial



GRACE LARSSON GULL, '36, is writing the official history of the international war crimes trials of Tojo and 22 other Japanese wartime leaders, held between 1946 and 1947 in Tokyo. She lives in Washington, D. C., with her husband, a navy lieutenant commander, to whom she was married in 1942.

Director, Public Service



CLAYTON B. PETERSON, '44, former assistant to the UW personnel director, has been named director of public service at Carthage (Ill.) College. Since June, 1949, he had been Eau Claire district supervisor for the Home Mutual Insurance Co. President of the college since September is Dr. Morris Wee, PhD '32.

'Current History' Teacher



RUTH K. DUNHAM, '33, a teacher in the Milwaukee Vocational and Adult Schools, was recently married to Albert M. Cortell, a forester who owns the Cortell Tree & Shrub Service in Milwaukee. She has recently written in national education publications about her unique high school current history class.

★ Madison Memories

... from the Alumnus files

Bruno V. BITKER, a Milwaukee attorney, recently received the fifth annual award of the Interracial Federation of Milwaukee County. Mr. Bitker received the award because of his "consistent and diligent efforts on behalf of minority groups as a member of the governor's commission on human rights, the mayor's commission on human relations, and as a delegate to the International Conference of Local Governments at Geneva, Switzerland, in September, 1949."

1920 W

Wilbur S. GRANT, certified public accountant, has announced his association with several accountants. Among them are Harry W. SWANSON, '37, and Charles F. DU BOIS, '42. The firm, located in Madison, is known as Wilbur S. Grant & Co.

1921 W

A one-time Wisconsin star baseball player and golfer, Carson F. LYMAN, now with the *United States News and World Report*, was elected vice-president of the National Press Club recently. This puts him in line for the 1951 presidency of that club.

Ernest D. NELSON has been appointed to the North Dakota Public Service Commission. He is a member of the state pardon board and in 1948 was a candidate for commissioner of agriculture and labor on the Republican ticket. The Nelsons will soon move to Bismark from their farm near Sentinel Butte.

Supervisor of art in the Madison public schools, L. Irene BUCK, has been appointed to the Wisconsin advisory committee for the 1950 Scholastic Art Exhibition.

D. W. McLENEGAN is now employed by the General Electric Co. in the nucleonics department, Hanford Works, Richland, Wash.

For over 25 years, C. M. RUSSELL has been the Menomonee correspondent for the Eau Claire papers. In a story which appeared in the Dec. 23 *Eau*

ONE YEAR AGO, March, 1949—Excavation was under way for the two new Short Course dormitories . . . the Regents decided to tear down the old frame Athletic Ticket Office at 711 Langdon; named the planned dairy building Babcock Hall . . . Don Gehrman won a darkhorse victory in the Wanamaker mile . . . Founders Day program at Madison was broadcast across the nation.

FIVE YEARS AGO, March, 1945—ROTC's Pershing's Rifles organization was re-established after a wartime absence . . . a new type of curriculum was being organized by the School of Letters and Science; its purpose would be to "help students meet the changes and challenges of life in the 'atomic age'" . . . Founders Day dinners were held "in a score of cities".

TEN YEARS AGO, March, 1940—A UW Building Corp. loan of \$100,000 for completion of the construction on the east side of Camp Randall stadium was approved by the Regents . . . 103 student organizations were doing \$400,000 worth of business annually.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, March, 1925—Big news was "the refusal of Dean Pound (Harvard) of the offer of the presidency, the acceptance of George Little (Michigan) of the directorship of athletics, the resignation of Jack Ryan as football coach."

FIFTY YEARS AGO, March, 1900—The Education-Engineering building was going up and was expected to be "the most ornamental building upon the upper campus. It is designed strictly in the Corinthian style of classic architecture. The windows in the east and south fronts are all of plate glass" . . . Junior Prom was attended by 250 couples; "Armory Hall was canopied with white."

Claire Leader, Mr. Russell recalled that "six months was my limit when I came here, for I thought I would move on to more interesting spots after getting an office established . . . That was a long time ago but it is still fun."

1924 W

A recent article in *Newsweek* highlighted another illustrious Wisconsin alumnus. It was entitled *Lindbergh Still Solos In Anonymity* and brought the readers up to date on Charles A. LINDBERGH's life story. He is now acting as special consultant to the chief of staff of the US air force.

Harold A. SEERING, a member of the law firm of Maxwell, Seering, Jones and Merritt, Seattle, Wash., was recently appointed to the King County Superior Court bench. He has a wide background as an arbitrator of labor and was also named to the faculty of the University of Washington Law School.

H. I. TRENARY has been made administrative assistant to the vice president in charge of engineering of the General Electric X-Ray Corp.

Wallace D. DIFFOR, 51, of Superior, died Jan. 4 at his home.

1925 W

H. Bowen STAIR, assistant vice-president of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., has been advanced to the position of assistant vice-president in the parent company, American Telephone & Telegraph. He will be located in New York city.

Dr. Harold J. TORMEY, head of the Department of Chemistry at St. Bonaventure College, N. Y., since 1932, has been named dean of graduate studies.

A Madison attorney and immediate past commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lyall T. BEGGS, has been appointed public administrator.

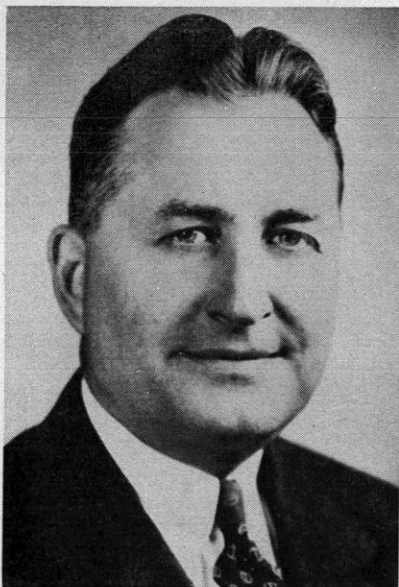
Richard V. RHODE, chief of the aircraft loads division of Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, has been promoted to the headquarters staff of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Washington.

Wood County district attorney, Herbert A. BUNDE, announced recently that he is a candidate for judge of the Seventh Judicial District in the April, 1950, judicial election.

Volmer H. SORENSEN was named director of the state bureau of personnel recently. Mr. Sorensen is a former

(Continued on page 36)

Top Man in Real Estate



ROBERT P. GERHOLZ, '22, the first Badger to become a Forty-Niner, has been elected president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Since 1940 he has been president of Gerholz-Kapp Insurance Service, and since 1947, president of Gerholz Community Homes, Inc. His home is in Flint, Mich.

1922 W

Robert P. GERHOLZ was installed as 1950 president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards on Jan. 10 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Gerholz, who has a real estate business in Flint, Mich., is a former member of the city planning commission, a member of the Civil Service Commission, a past-president of Rotary, and past-president of the Federation of Churches in Flint.

Dr. W. B. GNAGL, of the Monroe clinic, was elected president of the Monroe Chamber of Commerce in December.

Edgar WIPPERMANN, who for the past 17 years has served as superintendent of schools for the city of Columbus, was recently appointed acting principal of the Columbia County normal school.

1923 W

M. J. PFEIFFER, who is now manager of the gas production and transmission departments of the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., has completed a 13-week course in management at the Harvard Business School.

Silas G. JOHNSON was installed recently as lieutenant governor of the capital division of Kiwanis International at the annual mid-winter club council in Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Alumni Association's field secretary, Edward H. GIBSON, was elected to the YMCA Camp Manitowish committee at a recent meeting in Milwaukee.

Samuel S. ECKSTEIN, 49, purchasing agent for the body division of the Nash-Kelvinator Corp., died Dec. 22 in Milwaukee.

Esther GOODYEAR, 53, died Jan. 8 in Wichita, Kans. At the time of her death, she was on sick leave from the University of Nebraska where she was an associate professor in the graduate school of social work.

(Continued from page 35)

school teacher and for the last four years a personnel consultant at the University.

1926 W

When the 16 graduating seniors of the University football team finished their 1949 season, they were each given a gift, a personal action photo, by Norbert DIEDERICH, Madison businessman and athletic fan. Diederich started the custom about three years ago.

Erich W. A. HOFFMANN, vice-consul in Frankfort, Germany, has been presented an award for long and meritorious service.

Rev. and Mrs. Rudolph A. HARTMAN and their two sons have moved from Petersburg, Ind., to Joliet, Ill.

Irene MESSERSCHMIDT and George A. Pedersen were married on Dec. 31 in Madison. They are living in Winter Haven, Fla.

Thomas R. C. WILSON, 65, died Jan. 10. Mr. Wilson was employed at the US Forest Products Laboratory in Madison for 36 years as chief of the timber mechanics division. He retired three years ago but continued in private consulting and research work.

1927 W

Selene GIFFORD is the new chief of the welfare and placement branch of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. She will direct the bureau's social services for Indians and plan a program to improve their economic and employment opportunities outside reservation areas.

Members of the Kiwanis club of Baraboo recently heard a talk by David WILLIAMS former Sauk County agent and now professor of animal husbandry at the University.

Arthur NITARDY, 47, died Jan. 1 at his home in Kansas City, Mo.

1928 W

Carol BIBA, author of books on planning a career and household employment, is now working on another book—this one on personality for teenagers. Miss Biba writes a weekly column for teenagers in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

President of the Baker Manufacturing Co., J. G. BAKER, Evansville, recently addressed the 1949 annual meeting of the Econometric Society, international economists' group, in New York. Baker was the author of a paper on economic stabilization published in April, 1948, in *Econometrica*, the journal of the society.

Oliver K. HEATH, 50, died Jan. 17 at his home in Madison. He was an engineer with the Wisconsin Power and Light Co.

1929 W

Elizabeth YERXA, Madison, for the past 25 years director of child welfare activities for the state Department of Public Welfare, retired from state service on Jan. 1. She is recognized nationally as one of the leading pioneers and child welfare specialists in the United States.

The former Superior city manager, William J. DEEGAN, Jr., is the new city manager of Quincy, Mass. He was previously an economic investigator for the Congressional House Committee on Small Businesses.

1930 W

Dr. John Edwin FABER, a member of the staff of Mayo Clinic, is now writing a thesis for a degree from the University of Minnesota.

Dr. and Mrs. Willard Frederick SPENGEEMAN (Jean RYAN, '38) announce the birth on Nov. 30 of Frederick Ryan, young brother to Jean, 5 years old, and Nancy, 2½ years old. The Spengeman's live in Summit, N. J.

Dr. E. R. KRUMBIEGEL, Milwaukee city health commissioner, has returned from a 12 week tour of Denmark, Sweden, and England, where he has

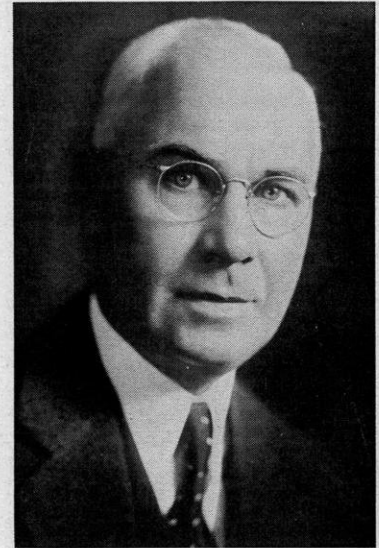
Married: 70-Year-Old Builder of Giant Dams

JOHN L. SAVAGE, '03, the man who drew up the specifications for Grand Coulee dam, the world's biggest man-made structure, was married in January to Mrs. James Miner, Spokane, Wash. The wedding took place in Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Miner's husband, who died in 1943, was a close friend and business associate of Savage. The engineer's first wife died in 1940.

Savage is chief design engineer of the US Reclamation Service, but the demand for his talents has been world-wide. During the past few years, he has worked on projects in Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

Besides Grand Coulee Dam, he has engineered the construction of some 60 hydroelectric and irrigation projects.



JOHN LUCIAN SAVAGE, '03

been studying the "hygiene of housing" under a world health organization fellowship.

Judge H. J. LAMBOLEY took the oath of office on Jan. 3 for his second consecutive six-year term as county judge of Green County.

Dorothy L. DUNN is on a year's leave of absence from her college position in Washington; she is traveling in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. LORENTZEN (Agnes BOYNTON, '33) have announced the birth of a son, Robert Owen, on Nov. 13. The Lorentzens live in Westchester, Ill.

1931 W

John Henry STIBBS has been appointed director of student life at Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

The Madison Newspaper Guild of editorial workers recently elected Charles HIPPENMEYER as its new president.

Marion WOLLIN Hester assumed her new duties of head librarian of the Waupun public library on Feb. 6. She formerly operated a bookmobile in the Maumee, Ohio, area.

Rex. LIEBENBERG, Madison, and Theodore A. SORENSON, '40, Chippewa Falls, were recently named supervisors of secondary schools for the state Department of Public Instruction. Mr. Liebenberg was formerly assistant principal of Central High School in Madison, and Mr. Sorenson has served two terms as superintendent of schools in Chippewa County.

Hazel C. CREASY is now a social worker in San Francisco.

1932 W

One of the Madison newspapers recently ran this notation: "Frank GRAMS, engineer for WIBA, is still using the fountain pen which he bought in 1925 when he came to the University of Wisconsin as a student. The secret, he says is that he never lets anyone—not ANYONE, even his wife—use it for even a minute."

Theodore F. WISNIEWSKI, Madison, was appointed director of water pollution with the state Board of Health on Jan. 9. Mr. Wisniewski joined the staff in 1937 as district sanitary engineer.

A former *Daily Cardinal* editor, William P. STEVEN, has been appointed assistant executive editor of the Minneapolis *Star and Tribune*.

George KRONCKE, Jr., was sworn in as Dane County judge on Jan. 3.

The president of Red Dot Foods, Inc., Madison, Frederick J. MEYER, has been selected to serve on the federal potato advisory committee by the US Secretary of Agriculture.

1933 W

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Comeford (Modesta ELMER) are now living at 1102 S. Princeton Ave., Albuquerque, N. M., where Mrs. Comeford is an interior decorator and buyer with the Builders' Furniture Co.

Eugene D. SOMMERFIELD is now on the faculty of Spencerian College in Milwaukee.

Marion Jean Perschbacher and Lorenz A. LEIFER were married on Dec. 21 in Milwaukee. They are living in Madison where Mr. Leifer is assistant chief engineer of the Gisholt Machine Co.

1934 W

Dr. Armin C. BRAUN of the Rockefeller Institute recently won the \$1,000 prize given by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for discoveries that may help explain how human cancers start. Dr. Braun is working not on human cancer but on a cancer in plants that acts exactly like the human kind; he has been with the Rockefeller Institute since 1938 and is an associate in the division of plant pathology.

W. A. KLUENDER, St. Paul, a forestry and agricultural agent for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, spoke recently before the Chippewa Valley traffic club.

J. E. SWEENEY was recently elected president of the Tobacco Exchange Bank in Edgerton. George BLANCHARD, '06, was named to the bank's board of directors.

1935 W

Gilbert E. McDONALD, former University of Wisconsin basketball star, is now a Madison lawyer and Big Ten basketball official.

Charles F. JACOBSON, Milwaukee, has taken over the job of state supervisor of investments. He was secretary of a Milwaukee investment firm for 12 years before joining state service.

S. I. HAYAKAWA, semanticist and former University of Wisconsin faculty member, recently spoke on campus about *The Semantics of Social Agreement*.

Prof. Sinclair W. ARMSTRONG has been promoted to a full professorship in the department of history at Brown University, Providence, R. I. A member of the Brown faculty since 1930, his field of interest is modern European history with particular reference to the history of Germany.

Leroy C. ARNDT, 36, Madison, assistant scout executive of the Four Lakes Boy Scout Council, died Dec. 15 in a Poynette hospital after his car was struck by a train.

Jan. 5 was the wedding date of Marian B. CALLAHAN and E. Philip Kirschner. They are living in Madison.

1937 W

Mr. and Mrs. Homer L. BAKER, '35, are now living at 7309 Newburn Drive, Washington 16, D. C. Mrs. Baker is the former Janet A. BENKERT.

Mitchell M. BERZOWSKI is now on the faculty of Spencerian College, Milwaukee.

1938 W

Mr. and Mrs. Newell B. Trakel, Waukesha, announce the Oct. 28 birth of a daughter, Ellen Newell. Mrs. Trakel is the former Delourise L. LAYMAN.

Omer R. OZTAMUR, Istanbul, Turkey, is now associated with his father in the shipping business. He was formerly assistant to the financial advisor of the Central Bank of Turkey.

Jeanette BENDER and Harry Garber were married on Dec. 14 in Chicago. They are living in Rock Island, Ill.

Evelyn OLSEN Milroy, Madison's own Powers model, has appeared on television commercials in New York. Recently, she was chosen to wear the Hope diamond on an automobile commercial. She and her husband visited Madison for the Christmas holidays.

Professor Clyde STORMONT of the Department of Genetics of the University, has accepted an award from the US Department of State to carry out research on blood groups of New Zealand cattle. He plans to return to the University in June.

Bruce E. DOUGLASS received a degree of master of science in medicine from the University of Minnesota on Dec. 15.

Rudolph P. ZELM is now employed in the quality control department of the Kraft Foods Co., Chicago.

Conrad J. SHEARER, assistant professor of law at the University, and

Myron STEVENS '23, Madison attorney, have been named to a special committee to study the revision of the corporation statutes as provided in a joint resolution sponsored by Sen. Gordon Bubolz, Appleton, and adopted by the Legislature.

To observe the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, the Rev. James W. McCORMICK, Ph.D., vice-president and dean of Carroll College, Helena, Mont., celebrated the solemn Mass of Thanksgiving on Oct. 26.

The following births were reported in the class of '38:

A son, Michael, to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson ROWLAND, Chicago, on Sept. 29.

A daughter, Isabel, to Mr. and Mrs. Laurence G. WOLFE, Metuchen, N. J., on Oct. 6.

1939 W

Dorothy Ann WILLIAMS, who has received her Masters Degree from Washington University in St. Louis, received a Fulbright award and scholarship last summer for a year of study at the University of London and the British Museum. At the end of this school year she will have completed the final year of study for her doctorate in English history, which she will receive from Washington University, St. Louis.

Fordyce M. BROWN, Halesite, Long Island, N. Y., a research physicist at the plant of the Kenyon Instrument Co., visited his parents in Madison in November. Recently the *New York Times* published an article about the work of Mr. Brown and Clifton M. TUTTLE '22, who have developed a high speed camera developer projector which photographs objects and produces them in great detail on a screen only four seconds later.

Dorothy ROBERTS and Dr. James H. McDonald were married Oct. 1 in Chicago. They are living in Phoenix, Ariz.

Dr. Laird McNEEL, formerly of Fort Atkinson, is now on the staff of the Bolton-Mielke clinic in Appleton.

August 23 was the wedding day of Marquerite SCHMELTER and Cecil O. Edmonson. They are living in Indianapolis where Mr. Edmonson is the representation of the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia; his wife is a speech therapist in the Indianapolis public schools.

Charles J. ALBERT, certified public accountant and attorney at law, is now

associated with Max Becker & Company, Chicago.

Ruth GOREN, formerly assistant director of the television department of Kenyon & Eckhardt, New York, has been elected vice-president of Loise Mark & Associates, Inc., Milwaukee. She will head the agency's radio-television department.

Caroline E. IVERSON married Leslie Ackerman on Dec. 31 in Wauwatosa. They are living in Rye, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex T. PRENGEL, '42, are now living in Falls Church, Va. Mr. Prengel is a foreign service staff officer with the US Department of State. Mrs. Prengel is the former Ruth H. SCHWEDER.

Lt. Sidney O. STRASBURG married Jean Carpenter on Sept. 12 in Chicago. They are living in Tacoma, Wash.

University students daily hear the music of the 85-foot-high carillon tower on Black Hawk knoll behind Bascom Hall. The man behind the bells is Peter K. NELSON, who plays them as students go to their 1-20 classes.

Kathleen McCOY and Howard R. HOLMES were married on Dec. 27 in Madison. They are making their home in Milwaukee where Mr. Holmes is an engineer for the Milwaukee Electric Co.

1940 W

The magazine, *Philippine Trends*, recently ran an article on Edward W. MILL, who is known as the "father of the Philippine foreign service" having trained about 80% of the foreign service personnel for the new Philippine republic. Mr. Mill, who was in Madison visiting friends in December, has been named US counsel to Indonesia.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. DUNWIDDIE (Margaret L. HOPKINS, '41) are now living in Manila, P. I., where Mr. Dunwiddie is working for the Standard Vacuum Oil Co.

1941 W

Arthur R. WAGNER, Milwaukee, has been traveling throughout the country as band master with the Tex Beneke Orchestra.

A daughter, Robin, was born Sept. 14 to Mr. and Mrs. George P. Torrence, Jr. Mrs. Torrence is the former Ruth BONNELL.

One of the University's former track men, Alfred W. (Ace) HARRER, who has been instructor in physical education at Ball State College at Muncie, Ind., is now in the University of Wisconsin Graduate School working for his doctor's degree in psychology. His hobby is oil painting.

Robert SPEIRS has been appointed to the staff of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, basic cancer research center at Bar Harbor, Maine. He will do research on the blood and its relation to endocrine glands to tumor resistance and allied conditions.

After three years residency at the Wood Veterans Hospital, Dr. Aloys HICKEY has been named to the medical staff of the Green Bay office of the Veterans Administration.

Jean POWELL, graduate assistant in English at the University of Wisconsin, is the author of the story, "The Lady Walks" which appeared in the October issue of *Harper's* magazine. It is only the second manuscript which she has ever submitted to a magazine.

1942 W

Donald E. JEWELL is now assistant professor of agricultural engineering at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

Warren S. PETERSON and Marita Palm were married on Oct. 7 in Evanston, Ill. They are living in Libertyville, Ill.

Charles F. DUBOIS, Madison, is now a certified public accountant with the Wilbur S. Grant (CPA) firm.

Melvin R. NELSON, 29, died Oct. 17 in Green Bay.

Robert W. STEWART and Margaret M. Paterson were married on March 5, 1949, in Milwaukee. They are living in

(Continued on page 38)

Purple Heart Group Honors Herbert V. Kohler, LID '49



—Sheboygan Press photo.

CITATION: For "meritorious and conspicuous service" to his community and his country, Herbert V. Kohler, LID '49, (left) was presented with an award by the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Pictured here with him are (center) Robert G. Jones, '35, commander of the Sheboygan chapter, and (right) Rev. Gustav Stearns, Milwaukee.

\$1,000 Prizewinner



DR. ARMIN C. BRAUN of the Rockefeller Institute recently won the \$1,000 prize given by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (see 1934 column).

(Continued from page 37)

Albany, N. Y., where Mr. Stewart is a metallurgical engineer.

1948 W

Jean WILSON now has a secretarial position in the resident manager's office of the Henry Hudson Hotel, N. Y.

Howard F. TRAEDEER is now an industrial engineer with the Kyle Co. of South Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. George BUNN, '46, are now living in New York city where Mr. Bunn is a senior at Columbia Law School. Mrs. Bunn is the former Fralia S. HANCOCK.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jerome HARRIS (June E. BRICKSON, '46) and son are now living in Dallas, Tex. Mrs. Harris is assistant fur buyer for Titcher-Goettinger of Dallas.

Ailsa-Jean KAUFMANN and Joseph Lichtenstein were married on Oct. 9. They are residing in Philadelphia, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Casimir D. SZYMONIAK are now living in Kansas City, Mo., where he is in the traffic department for International Milling Co. Mrs. Szymoniak is the former Elaine EISFELDER, '41.

Dorothy M. Schiller and Donald Arthur ANDACHT were married on July 30, 1949, in Milwaukee. Mr. Andacht is a field engineer with General Electric Co. in Chicago.

1949 W

WJPG, Green Bay is the new place of business for James BARTELT. Another '49er, Tom MURPHY, is with an advertising agency in Green Bay.

Margaret CARAWAY is employed as secretary in the College of Agriculture at the University of California, Los Angeles.

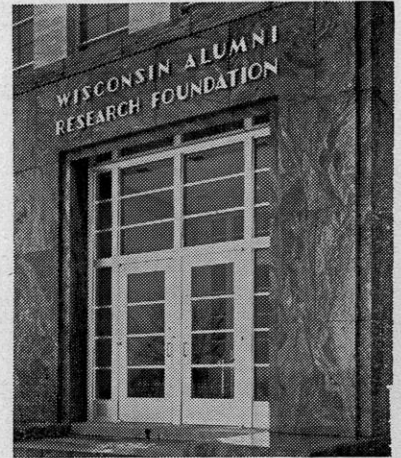
Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. LARKIN have moved to DeKalb, Ill., where he is assistant manager of Montgomery Ward.

Rita J. LEVIN and Philip C. SAGI, married on June 17, 1949, are living in Madison where Mr. Sagi is attending the University. Mrs. Sagi is working with the governor's Commission on Human Rights.

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