

# Wisconsin alumnus. Volume 53, Number 3 Dec. 1951

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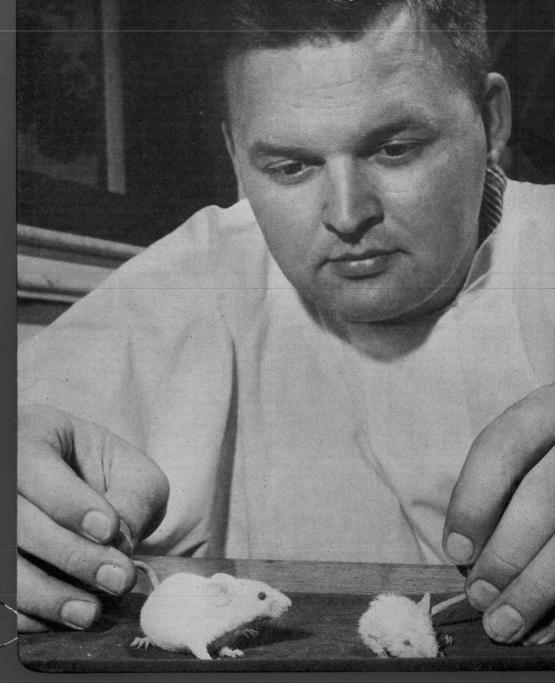
VIRUS RESEARCH: ATTACK ON DISEASE

> Story of a Probe Into the Unknown

Wisconsin Idea Theater— A State Becomes a Stage

The UW is Sparking A Renaissance in Drama

DECEMBER, 1951



University Scientists Battle the Virus and Disease

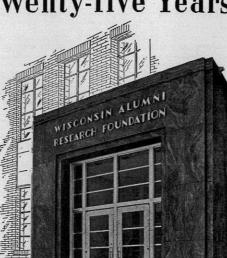
Alumnus

The Official Monthly Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association for December, 1951

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Yes, for 25 years your Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has been serving you, as a citizen of Wisconsin, in many ways, safeguarding the health and well-being of yourself and your family.

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### ★What They Say:

### FRESHMAN FORUM

ONE OF THE noteworthy offerings of the University of Wisconsin is "Freshman Forum," a semester series of weekly lectures by some of the faculty's leading lights in various fields.

We mention this because the series just begun is unusually significant to others besides freshmen. Anybody in Wisconsin may "take" the course, without fee or final examination and with all the comforts of home, through the state broadcasting service.

The ambitious theme this fall is "American Democracy—Its Problems and Prospects." It has attracted 350 of the 2,000 freshmen. It is offered on the sound theory that "it is the responsibility of all of us to learn as much as possible about the democracy in which we live, so that we can better cope with its problems and determine its future."

"Freshman Forum" serves two great educational purposes. It cuts across the departments and the specialization of a big university, and gives meaning to the concept of "liberal" education. And it pursues the goal of the University of Wisconsin to bring educational service to all the people, not just to the enrolled students.

-the Milwaukee Journal

### LAND TENURE

REPRESENTATIVES of 38 foreign countries are taking part in discussions of land tenure problems at the University of Wisconsin. When they return home in November they will make use of the knowledge they have gained at the conference to attempt to correct abuses that now rob many small farmers of a large part of what they produce.

This world conference on land tenure, the first ever held, was the idea of University agriculture experts. The University and three federal agencies got behind the plan to bring foreign agriculture leaders to Madison for an exchange of ideas and a study of methods that have made the United States the greatest food producer.

The delegates are obtaining information on the use of better tools, better seeds, better fertilizers and better insecticides.

It is possible that the land tenure conference will go a long way toward reducing human misery in the world and thus help bring greater stability. Unrest declines when people get enough

to eat. There will always be troublemakers, the people with sour dispositions, but those persons will exert much less influence when the masses are in a healthy condition. Reduce misery, and communism will have less on which to capitalize.

Land reform is not the entire answer to the problem of improving conditions so that communism can be stopped, but it can be of great help. The University has done a distinct service by sponsoring a conference in which representatives of other countries are learning how their people can produce more abundantly and obtain a greater share of the fruits of their labor. It is through such conferences that we can hope that some day we will be relieved of the burden arising from the armaments race.

-the Sheboygan Press

THE CONFERENCE on world problems of land tenure now in progress at the University of Wisconsin seems to be the grass roots of an entirely new outlook on how the starving people of some of the backward countries of the world are to be fed. The plan of the conference does not call for pouring untold billions of dollars into those countries and getting results that amount to only temporary relief. Technical experts of backward countries are telling us how we can help their people. It calls for anything but revolutionary methods-certainly not like the mistake of sending tractors to Greece or Turkey where people are unfamiliar with their operations and allowing the expensive machinery to go to pot . . . It calls for a better understanding by our experts of the problems of the backward countries in which our experts must be completely in sympathy with a program of reform that may take many years to accomplish. -the Milwaukee Sentinel

THE REGENTS

STUDENT-REGENT relations should be greatly strengthened by a proposal passed at Saturday's monthly Regent meeting. A dinner meeting will be held in November to be attended by Regents and by nine student representatives of campus groups.

Exchange of opinion between Regents and students is the purpose. More meetings of this type are expected to follow.

Regent Wilbur Renk, newest member of the board, made the original suggestion. Shortly after his appointment last spring, Renk arranged a special

### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



### DECEMBER

1	Sat.	Basketball-Marquette at Madison
2	Sun.	Pro Arte quartet-Music hall
7	Fri.	"Die Fledermaus"-Union theater
8	Sat.	Basketball—Notre Dame at Madison
	Thurs.	Basketball-Loyola of New Orleans at Madison
11-15	Wed	Wisconsin Players production-Union theater
15	Sat.	MHA Christmas semi-formal-Great hall
	Mon.	Basketball-St. Louis University at Madison
19	Wed.	YMCA-YWCA Christmas festival-Union theater
21	Fri.	Basketball-Marquette at Milwaukee Arena
27	Thurs.	Boxing-Louisiana State at Baton Rouge
ANU	ARY	
5	Sat.	Basketball-Purdue at Madison
이 이 것이 같아?	Mon.	Basketball-Illinois at Champaign
	Thurs.—	Mid-Winter music clinic-Music hall and Union theater
11	Fri.	Pro Arte quartet-Union theater
12	Sat.	Basketball-Ohio State at Madison
15-16	Tues.—	Claudio Arrau, pianist-Union theater
19	Sat.	Basketball-Northwestern at Evanston
21	Mon.	Basketball-Michigan State at Lansing
FEBRI	UARY	u te andro, di temperatu
6	Wed.	Basketball-Butler at Indianapolis
8	Fri.	Prom-Union
9	Sat.	Basketball-Minnesota at Madison
11	Mon.	Basketball-Purdue at Lafayette
12	Tues.	Ice Cabaret—Union Terrace
13-15	Wed.	All University Boxing Tournament-Field House
	Thu.	Winter Carnival Float Parade
15	Fri.	Winter House Party-Union
	Sat.	Basketball-Michigan State at Madison
		Snow Ball—Great Hall
17	Sun.	Ski Meet—Muir Knoll
	25	D 1 11 11 36111

Basketball-Michigan at Ann Arbor 18 Mon.

- Kirsten Flagstad, Soprano,-Union Theater 18-20 Mon.
  - 22 Fri. Boxing-Penn State at Madison
  - Basketball-Indiana at Madison-Field House 23 Sat.
- WSGA Careers Conference—Union 25-27 Mon.
- Basketball-Michigan at Madison 25 Mon. George London, Baritone-Union Theater 26-27 Tue.
  - Boxing at Syracuse

29 Fri.

meeting with student board members.

He told them he believed that "too often

the University is governed from the

outside" and that a greater attempt

should be made to learn the opinions of

students and Regents be held twice an-

He proposed that meetings between

"those on the inside."

nually to help bring students and Regents closer together.

Renk's proposal is a sound one. The November meeting should help lay the long needed foundation for better understanding between Regents and students.

-the Daily Cardinal

### \* Dear Editor:

### MORE ON SKYROCKETS

Heartiest congratulations on the very fine tribute, in your October issue, to Profs. Kiekhofer and Ross. I'm confident that nearly all of us who came under the influence of these great men will agree with your words of praise.

However, the old timers will not agree with your statement that the "skyrocket" form of greeting "was never done in any other University classroom . . ." Man alive, every fair-sized lecture given (at least from 1914 to 1918) was launched with as lusty a skyrocket as we could manage! At the beginning of any lecture hour one could stand on the upper campus and hear a dozen "skyrockets" simultaneously!

If Wisconsin wants its alumni to feel entirely at home when they return to the campus, it should exercise more caution about abdondoning its many distinctive traditions. The "skyrocket" is certainly one of these.

### ARTHUR C. NIELSEN, SR., '18 Chicago, Ill.

While I have no desire to detract from the honor and tribute you baid to Prof. "Wild Bill" Kiekhofer in the article "In Memorium" in the October Alumnus, I would like to point out one small error.

You stated that no other professor ever received a skyrocket in his classroom. This

is not true. In my freshman year, 1929-30, Prof. Louis Kahlenberg received a skyrocket at every one of his lectures in firstyear engineering chemistry. I am not sure how long this practice was continued, but it was my understanding that it originated several years before I came to the campus.

J. PAUL JENNY, '33 Pittsburgh, Pa.

### A BADGER REMINISCES

The accounts of two of Wisconsin's great departed in the October issue stirred my memory deeply. As a graduate student in 1911-13 I was in some of the same classes with William H. Kiekhofer, while we were both working with E. A. Ross.

One day a student whose name according to my ears would probably have been spelled "Schottschneider" made a rather poor response to one of the questions put by Prof. Ross. Ross passed him by rather brusquely, as was his custom. The next student called upon evidently wished to give a slight "assist" to Schottschneider, so he prefaced his statement with "As Mr. Snotschneider was saying ...." That was as far as he got. The class burst into an uproar, and the instructor threw back his head and joined in the laughter.

As my final oral approached, I experienced the stress which others can attest. But Ross was so human that I felt I could drop into his office for a word of counsel.

"Professor Ross," I said, "you will be a member of my oral examination committee. Of course, I don't expect you to tell me a

question, but I wondered if you had some good advice out of your years of experience which I could apply at this time.'

"Well," said the great man, "the exam-ination should represent an effort to map the candidate's knowledge of the field by posing broad questions, and then follow-ing through on them. The purpose of the examination is to find out what the candi-date knows, not what he doesn't know. It's easy to ask questions he cannot answer. Why suppose, for example, that the candidate had the chance to ask the faculty questions which they could not answer. Take a good night's rest, and come up fresh."

W. A. COOK, Ph. D. '13 Cincinnati, Ohio

### RANCH LIFE

I hear that I am lost and that you are looking for me. That isn't strange. As many times as I have moved in the past 25 years, I reckon my card just bounced out of the file. That comes from being married to an engineer.

We landed on this ranch last January 1st, and my children are turning into cowpunchers over night. But for mama it takes a little doing.

Suddenly I must learn to make garden, keep chickens, milk cows, ride horses and shoot varmints, as well as adapt my city housekeeping methods to ranch life and get acquainted with the neighbors.

MRS. AUSTIN TRUE, '26 Belton, Tex.

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# Alumnus

Official Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association

### \*Sidelines

THE bedraggled - 1 o o k i n g mouse in the cover picture, being held by UW graduate student Ed Peterson of St. Jospeh, Mo., is better off than his perk companion. He has been treated with a new UW chemical called 6methyl tryptophan along with a nutrient known as tryptophan and has survived infection with the dreaded polio virus. The healthy looking mouse is almost certain to die from polio within 10 to 14 days after infection.



What 6-methyl tryptophan does is cause a nutritional deficiency of growth-promoting tryptophan so that the polio virus cannot multiply and cause disease. To counteract possible death from deficiency, scientists administer the nutrient trypophan along with 6methyl tryptophan.

So far, dosage rates haven't been worked out for humans, but that go a l is being constantly worked for in University laboratories.

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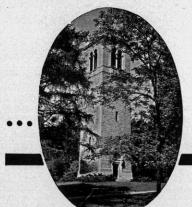
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# keeping in touch with WISCONSIN

### JOHN BERGE, Executive Secretary

"It must be a matter of satisfaction to every friend of the University of Wisconsin that there is a prospect of the publication of a journal that will be devoted to the dissemination of knowledge in regard to life at the University.

"As I understand it, the purpose of the alumni in founding this magazine is to furnish a medium for conveying information as to what the University is, and what it really does. . . . It will never attain the success it hopes for unless it is able to describe in a rather large way the most important events of University life."

THESE significant words appeared in the dedicating statement of Pres. Adams in the first issue of the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*, published in Oct., 1899.

Fifty-one years later, this same idea was re-stated by Thomas E. Brittingham, Jr., as he started his Association presidency:

"I spent a lot of time during the summer with Pres. Fred, Regent Sensenbrenner, and a host of other University officials, discussing how our Association might be more helpful.

"These discussions made it clear that one of the major functions of our Association is to interpret the University to its alumni. This includes a sound *information* program which makes the University's aims, achievements and needs clear to alumni and citizens of Wisconsin. Informed support is the strongest support."

These two statements by Pres. Adams and Pres. Brittingham bring us right down to the \$64 question:

"How effectively is the Wisconsin Alumni Association doing this important job?"

For more than half a century the Association has described "in a rather large way the most important events of University life." Successive editors have tackled this assignment —each one trying to do a better job than his or her predecessor. Two factors make it a tough assignment:

(1) the large number of important events in the University's program of teaching, research or public service and

(2) the variation in alumni interests.

CHARLES ADAMS, President, University of Wisconsin

Each month we try to include the news that seems most important. Sometimes we succeed fairly well; sometimes we miss the boat badly. We want to give you the news you like to get, so here is a suggestion that should be helpful in making the *Wisconsin Alumnus* increasingly valuable to you in keeping abreast of University developments.

\*

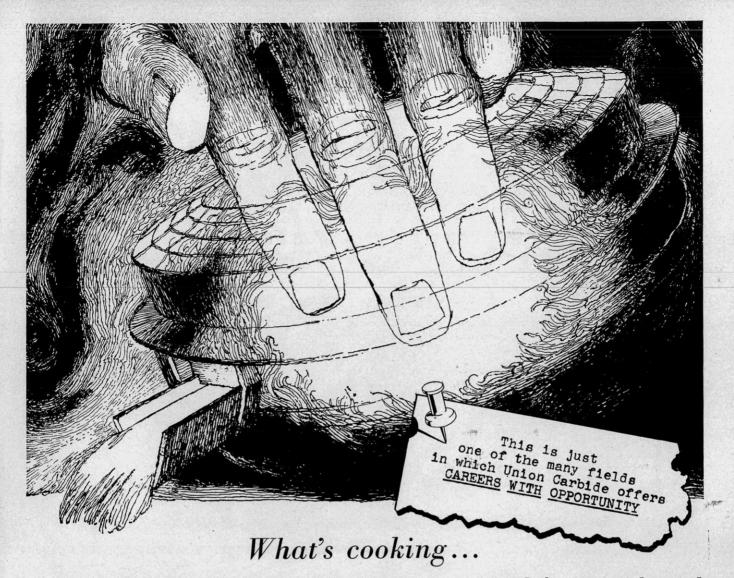
LET'S START a "Question and Answer" page. This page will be used to answer your questions and questions from your fellow Badgers. From the questions submitted, your editors will select the question of the month and try to supply an adequate and complete answer. Please limit your question to 50 words, if possible.

If the facts for answering your question are available here at Association headquarters, we'll prepare the answer. If the question can be answered more effectively by a member of the faculty, we'll contact the logical faculty member to handle the question. Somewhere on the campus we'll find the answer to your question, no matter how tough it may be. Questions which are not answered in this new section of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*, will, of course, be answered directly by mail.

So—send along your questions. We hope this new section will make the *Wisconsin Alumnus* a still better magazine a still better source of information for you and your fellow readers. We hope it will make our information program increasingly helpful in telling you about the University's aims, achievements and needs. Informed support is the strongest support—so what's your first question?

### WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

6



From the raging heat of this furnace come basic materials for your stainless steel kitchenware, plastic shower curtains, and man-made textiles

What's cooking in the seething, roaring fire of this electric arc furnace?

The fingers? No! They represent what's doing the cooking.

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DECEMBER, 1951

# UW Virus Research -Attack on Disease

They look like toothpicks, but they are really some of man's worst disease enemies —viruses. Some viruses are rod shaped, like these, which cause a plant disease called tobacco masaic; other viruses are round or sphere-shaped, with tail-like structures attached, or resemble entwined bits of string.



AT THE University of Wisconsin, scientists are bearing down on some of the most vicious and evasive of all disease troublemakers the viruses.

Viruses inflict a terrific toll—among humans, animals, plants. The diseases they cause range from the often deadly polio and virus pneumonia for man and Newcastle d i s e a s e for chickens to milder forms such as measles and the common cold.

Scientists have been handicapped in their battle against viruses because they are opposing an unknown enemy so varied that it cannot be controlled in one fell-swoop. Medical science is still searching for the answer as to just what a virus is.

"One of the few things we know is that viruses are tiny particles, smaller than the smallest bacteria microbes," says UW biochemist Mark A. Stahmann.

Using the electron microscope, the scientists have found midget particles of various shapes. They think these particles are viruses because they can be isolated repeatedly from the same kind of diseased tissue. But they have only a sketchy notion of what the particles are made of.

Through chemical tests, scientists have found that plant viruses seem to be made of nucleoproteins, key ingredients for the multiplication of all living cells. Animal viruses show a more advanced type of composition. They have added fats, proteins and carbohydrates to the nucleoproteins.

Outside living tissue, virsuses appear as dead particles, incapable of multiplying. In living tissue it is next to impossible to observe how viruses behave, other than by the disease symptoms they cause.

When a virus invades the body, the body begins to manufacture defense troops known as antibodies. Science's counterparts for these antibodies are vaccines and serums.

"Enough of the right kind of antibodies in the blood stream before a THIS SICK chick is suffering from respiratory symptoms of Newcastle disease, a virus disease which is second to none as a poultry infection. Dr. C. A. Brandly of the University veterinary science department points out that care must be taken in handling such birds, as the virus can be spread to man by the hands if they are used to rub the eyes. A pinkeye-like infection can result.

virus attack can mean immunity to a certain disease," Dr. A. F. Rasmussen, UW medical microbiologist, says.

But besides vaccines and serums, UW researchers are seeking other methods of control: to develop chemicals which inhibit virus activity; to stop the spread of infection by better understanding of virus transmission; and, with plants and bacteria, to breed hardy forms which resist infection.

### New Chemical Developed

In the fight against polio, for example, Drs. Rasmussen, Paul F. Clark and Biochemist C. A. Elvehjem are approaching the problem through nutrition. This project stems from clinical findings which suggest that robust children are more apt to be crippled than poorly nourished children.

"We found," Dr. Rasmussen explains, "that the amino acid, tryptophan, is not only important for growth, but also is essential for multiplication of the polio virus."

Without tryptophan the virus remains in the body but is no longer active. It seems that the virus needs tryptophan to multiply to the point where it damages nerve cells and causes crippling, the scientists point out.

Depriving animals of tryptophan was not the answer. Although crippling was delayed, mice died from nutritional deficiencies. So the scientists changed their approach and came up with 6-methyltryptophan.

"We try to fool the body by administering a chemical, such as 6-methyltryptophan, which is just enough like regular tryptophan so that the body will accept it. However, the body can't use the chemical for all the growth processes which tryptophan initiates and a deficiency results. The handy thing about it is that viruses can't grow on the chemical either."

### Human Results Lacking

A deficiency caused by 6-methyltryptophan is controllable with doses of regular tryptophan. Scientists can figure out the proper amount of the "dupe" chemical which will prevent viruses from multiplying and the dosage of tryptophan which will prevent deficiency.

Results so far are beneficial to mice only. Whether 6-methyl-tryptophan can be used for human polio must be borne out through further testing.

UW veterinary scientists, directed by Dr. C. A. Brandly, are studying the animal diseases.

In 1949 cows in northwestern Wisconsin couldn't eat and stopped giving milk because of an epidemic of blisters in their mouths. Laboratory tests proved that the virus disease was vesicular stomatitis.

Resultant research leads the group to suspect that insects can carry the virus, with rodents, air, inanimate objects and humans other suspected carriers. As a control, the scientists are trying to develop a vaccine which will immunize the cattle. This is difficult, they say, because the lining of the mouth is in an area to which antibodies have poor access.

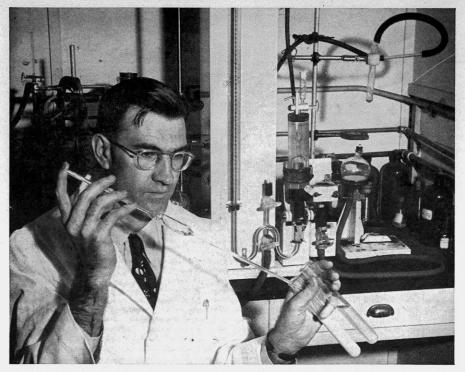
Pneumonia-enteritis is another puzzler. It affects the digestive and respiratory tracts of cattle and appears only from November to June. Because symptoms can be likened to those for infantile diarrhea, man may spread the virus to cows.

Not much is known about immunity to the disease. UW researchers are considering a vaccine to be given to the cow mother. This would fortify the mother with a powerful supply of antibodies to pass on through milk to calves.

Gastro-enteritis, an inflammation of the digestive tract in infant pigs, causes high pig mortality. To complicate matters, pigs have difficulty building the right antibodies and can get the disease several times.

The problem of distemper in fox and mink was important in Wisconsin, the leading fur-raising state. A vaccine was developed at the UW in 1947.

Then there is Newcastle disease, second to none among poultry infections. The virus destroys the nervous and respiratory systems, and in some flocks has killed up to 90% of the birds. Cases have been reported in ducks and geese. Even man has harbored the virus, coming down with symptoms of pinkeye.



SETTING A chemical trap for viruses with agents called high molecular polypeptides is Dr. Mark A. Stahmann of the University biochemistry department. He is adding polypeptide to the test tube of viruses at the left, causing the viruses to clump together so they are no longer capable of causing disease. In the tube to the right are viruses to which polypeptide hasn't been added. Newly developed in Dr. Stahmann's laboratory, the polypeptides are not ready for trial on humans. On a laboratory scale, tests have been successful on plant viruses known as tobacco mosaic and moderately encouraging on influenza viruses.



C. A. ELVEHJEM Nutrition and Polio

Viruses cause widespread crop damage. In one year, 10,000 acres of sugar beets were abandoned in California because of curly-top virus diseases. The phony disease virus of peaches forced removal of one million peach trees in Georgia. The tobacco mosaic virus causes an annual loss of 35–45 million pounds of tobacco in the U. S.

### **Resistant Plants**

Plant pathologists James Johnson and R. W. Fulton are trying to build up resistant tobacco plants by a method which, under proper conditions, might be applied to other plants. Infected commercially-grown tobacco b e c o m e s stunted, discolored and deformed. Infected non-commercial varieties show only small leaf lesions which don't noticeably harm the plant. The idea is to cross the two types to get a new plant resistant to infection which is of commercial quality.

Clues for fighting the virus problem may come from spinach, which contains certain protein materials (called polypeptides) which can hook some plant viruses together so that they no longer multiply and cause disease.

But, Profs. Stahmann, Rasmussen and J. C. Walker are quick to point out that immediate application is not in sight.

"The possibility of using polypeptides in the control of viruses has not advanced beyond the test tube stage . . . Many other problems must be solved before we can say whether polypeptides

will be of value in the prevention and treatment of diseases in humans," Dr. Rasmussen says.

Dr. Walker opened the new research avenue when he wondered why spinach resisted a virus infection. He took the problem to Dr. Stahmann and they found that spinach contains polypeptides which will act against the tobacco mosaic virus.

### **Polypeptide Research**

"We started out with little information on how to make large polypeptides, the kind which might be used for medical or biological purposes. Continued research gave us a way to put together polypeptides which worked against the tobacco mosaic virus and an influenza virus of man and animals," Dr. Stahmann says.

But, in studies using the influenza virus, complications appeared. Drs. Stahmann and Rasmussen tried mixtures of influenza virus and polypeptide on growing embryos in chicken eggs.

Best results were obtained when the polypeptides were given before the viruses. Within 24 hours after an embryo received the polypeptide and virus, the growth of the virus was greatly reduced. After that time it seemed as though the polypeptide was no longer active and the virus was freed to cause disease.

The researchers blame this loss of polypeptide effectiveness on enzymes manufactured by the embryo. Enzymes break down polypeptides and prevent them from hooking viruses together. Researchers now are seeking polypeptides which will withstand enzymes.

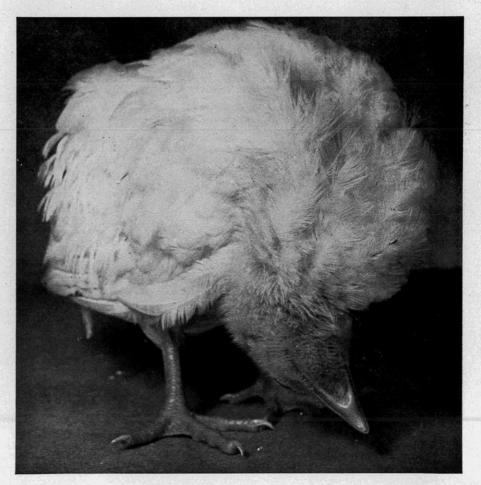
Results are more encouraging with plant virus infections. Since the original discovery in spinach, other plants have been found to contain similar products.

That's the way much of the research on viruses goes. It's necessarily full of qualifications and hesitations. Teamwork, time and constant vigilance to plug up the loopholes have paid off in the past. Consequently, scientists no longer believe they are fighting in a "no man's land of disease."

RECENTLY, poultrymen have noticed chickens with twisted necks among their flocks. Charged to a virus which has made its appearance in this country within the past decade, Newcastle disease is rapidly becoming a major poultry problem and was considered a danger to stepped up food production during World War II.



THE TOBACCO plants which Dr. James Johnson, UW plant pathologist and virus expert, is holding are the same except for a virus infection called tobacco mosaic. Such infections stunt the plant and harm its leaves so that it can't be used, resulting in an annual loss of from 35 to 45 million pounds of tobacco in the United States alone.



### THE STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY

### REGENTS

### Campus Quonset Huts Set for Removal

A TIMETABLE for the removal of temporary buildings and houses and replacement of some of the older buildings on the University campus, based on a long-range building program, was approved by the Regents last month.

The timetable was part of a report by the University administration to the budget committee of the State Legislative council.

Vice Pres. I. L. Baldwin stressed that the program for razing the buildings "is based on a major 'if', that is, if funds are made available through the coming years to allow the University to proceed with its proposed building program."

Among the proposed removals of temporary buildings are:

1. The one large and six small quonset buildings on the lower campus, 1952–53; 2. Old short course barracks near the Stock pavilion, and Kleinheinz hall and genetics barn, 1951-53;

3. Three temporaries on the northwest corner of Park St. and University Ave., 1951–53 or subsequently, when Chadbourne hall is replaced;

4. All wooden temporary buildings except Breese Terrace cafeteria by 1955;

5. Breese Terrace cafeteria by 1960 or before, if a permanent cafeteria can be built;

6. All transite temporaries, as soon as permanent classroom and laboratory buildings are available to replace them.

7. Houses on sites needed for permanent buildings and parking lots, as necessary.

The long-range program for replacing old buildings calls for the destruction of two campus landmarks during the 1951–53 biennium—the Gym annex, where the new Wisconsin Center building is to be located, and Chadbourne hall, where a new dormitory is proposed. Both new structures are planned for construction with funds other than state appropriations.

Buildings listed for razing and replacement after 1953 include Administration, Agriculture Bulletin, Art Education, b a r n s and sheds, boathouse, central unit of Chemistry building, old Chemical Engineering, Men's gymnasium, King hall, central portion of Law building, Music annex, Music hall, Poultry, Radio hall, Science hall, Hiram Smith hall and Dairy laboratory.

The report also lists the buildings the University proposes to build in the expansion area it is purchasing south of University Ave.

According to the report, constructon in that area at some future time will include an administration and general student services building, auditorium, central garage, central storage building, chemistry building, classroom building, e d u c a t i o n and practice schools, hospital and Medical school buildings, men's gymnasium and outdoor-playing fields, parking facilities, armories and drill fields, service building, student and junior faculty housing, heating station and utilities systems, women's gymnasium and outdoor-playing fields, a n d federal government buildings for cooperative work with the University.



WITHIN THE next four years, most of the quonset huts and temporary buildings that have dotted the Badger campus since 1946 will be removed. Made necessary by a rapidly

expanding enrollment after the war, they will be replaced by modern buildings and classrooms under the University's long-range building program.

A number of other projects, to be constructed south of University Ave. in the Camp Randall area on land now owned by the University, also were listed.

These include an addition to the Stadium for Extension division quarters, to be initiated in the 1951–53 biennium, and five projects to be constructed in subsequent years:

Remodelling and additions to the Fieldhouse, further additions to the Stadium, a new engineering building, completion of engineering research laboratories and a student cafeteria.

The report also indicates plans for future construction on the present UW campus north of University Ave. These include:

During 1951-53—first unit, bacteriology building, dairy cattle instruction and research center, greenhouses, sports building, parking facilities, residence halls for single students and apartments for married students and junior faculty, and the Wisconsin Center building's first unit;

During 1953–55—s o c i a l studies building's first unit for commerce and economics, and barns and other farm improvements, including an agricultural engineering shop building and a bee laboratory.

The report proposes 9 other structures to be built north of University ave., but assigns no priority other than priority basis, and 16 other projects for construction after 1953.

One schedule of the report proposed a series of additions to present buildings, including the hospital, Birge hall, and Service Memorial institute, on a priority basis, and 16 other projects for which no priority is indicated.

Much of the building listed in the report is planned to be constructed in whole or in part from other than state appropriations.

The schedule, University administrators point out, "is the best we can lay out at this time, but it may be altered from time to time."

### Lease of UW Co-op Extended to 1976

THE REGENTS agreed to extend to 1976 their lease for the building at State and Lake Sts. in Madison to the University Co-op, with the provision that the University can regain the property on two years' notice.

The site is in the area the University expects to utilize for an addition to its new Memorial library, when expansion is necessary. The Co-op, which has leased the property since 1926 from the University on an agreement to pay off the \$75,000 mortgage on the building, was scheduled to complete its lease July 1, 1956.

Over its 30-year lease, the Co-op will have paid off the mortgage on the building, and the new lease provides payment of \$12,000 in rent each year to the University, or  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  of its sales, whichever is greater.

The Co-op will continue to pay all maintenance and repair costs on the building, under the new agreement.

The trustees of the cooperative asked the University to act on renewal now so that they could make decisions on extensive remodelling of the building.

The University Co-op, which was organized in 1892, sells books and student supplies at current retail prices and twice a year rebates to its student and faculty members the profits from its operation. It also supplies a check-cashing service, handles caps and gowns and senior class announcements, sells and helps promote student affair tickets and publications, and distributes an official University calendar.

### \$15,000 Set for Research Into Rheumatism, Arthritis

A SPECIAL legislative appropriation for research into the causes, prevention and cure of rheumatism and arthritis by the University Medical school was incorporated into the University budget last month.

The appropriation, totalling \$15,000 for this year, made in a bill sponsored by Assemblyman Walter Cook, Unity, was not included in the University budget.

The Regents approved budgeting the funds as follows:

Technical assistance, salary, \$2,800; equipment and supplies, \$8,600; hospital care, (200 days at \$16 each) \$3,200; travel and publications, \$400.

The bill, which makes the \$15,000 available for research this fiscal year, also provides \$30,000 for continuing the project next year.

### \$30,000 Given UW For Solar Energy Studies

RESEARCH ON utilizing energy from the sun was assured of an expand program at the University when the Regents accepted a \$30,000 grant from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation of New York.

The grant covers a three-year period and was made to Prof. Farrington



FARRINGTON DANIELS Unleashing Solar Energy

Daniels of the UW chemistry faculty. Dr. Daniels—widely known for his work in nitrogen fixation, atomic energy and the like—has been active in the field of solar energy utilization for many years. He will direct the expanded program made possible by the Guggenheim grant.

The research will follow four main lines, Dr. Daniels said: biological research, including continued study on the energy efficiency of photosynthesis; engineering research on solar heating and solar engine development; electrochemical research on producing electricity through solar energy; and research on heat storage.

Dr. Daniels is to have a free hand in administering the program under the Guggenheim foundation stipulation. The agreement provides that funds will be provided as Dr. Daniels sees fit.

### **New Faculty Member**

A MAN whose hobby made him a nationally-known authority in the field last month was named professor of wild-life management for the remainder of the University's academic year.

The Regents appointed A r l i e W. Schorger, retired Madison industrialist, to the post, though his life-long vocation has been in the chemistry field. Through his avocation, carried on for more than 20 years, he has become one of the nation's recognized authorities on the historical aspects of wildlife in the Lake States.

Born in Ohio in 1884, he received his Ph.B at Wooster in 1906, the A M at Ohio State in 1908, and his Ph.D in chemistry at Wisconsin in 1916. He has served with the bureau of standards, bureau of internal revenue, and the Forest Products laboratory. From 1917-49 he was associated with the Burgess Cellulose Co. of Madison.

He is the author of 44 scientific papers on wildlife.

### Gifts and Grants

A TOTAL of \$261,635.34 in gifts and grants was accepted last month by the Regents. Gifts totaled \$25,333.34 and grants \$236.302.

### **NEWS BRIEFS**

### Five Leading Americans Named as Knapp Lecturers

FIVE OF the six outstanding Americans who will come to the University campus during the current school year to give the Knapp lectures on factors which have contributed to the development of the American way of life were announced last month.

This list includes a famous chief justice of an Eastern state supreme court, an outstanding Wisconsin graduate who became head of a major national industry, the widely quoted chancellor of a leading American university and the nationally-known head of public instruction in Michigan.

One woman is included, Mrs. Margaret Mead of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, who will visit the UW campus next April to give a lecture on "The Home and Family in the Development of the American Way of Life."

The four other guest speakers are Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the New Jersey supreme court; Stanley C. Allyn, Wisconsin alumnus who is now president of the National Cash Register Co.; Lee M. Thurston, Michigan's state superintendent of public instruction, and Chancellor Harvie Branscomb of Vanderbilt university.

Chief Justice Vanderbilt gave the first of the series of lectures in the Union theater on Nov. 13, speaking on "Law and Government in the Development of the American Way of Life."

During the winter and spring months, Allyn will lecture on the contribution of "free enterprise" in the development of the American way of life; Thurston will discuss the role of "education;" Branscomb will lecture on the contributions of "spiritual and moral values;" and Mrs. Mead will talk on "home and family" contributions.

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The sixth lecturer, yet to be announced, will speak on the role of "geography and natural resources."

The lectures were announced today by Prof. Julian E. Harris of the department of French and Italian, who is chairman of the University faculty committee on the Kemper K. Knapp fund which is bringing the leaders to the campus.

The Kemper K. Knapp fund is the largest bequest which has ever been received by the University. Its donor, a widely-known Chicago lawyer before his death in 1944, received his BA degree from the UW in 1879 and his law degree in 1882. In 1930 the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the University.

In his will bequesting almost his entire estate to the UW, Knapp imposed no conditions but expressed the wish that part of the income be used to provide scholarships for graduates of Illinois or Wisconsin h i g h schools registered in the undergraduate or law departments of the University, and that a part of the income "be used to cultivate in the student body ideals of honesty, sincerity, earnestness, tolerance, and social and political obligations."

### UW Ranks 8th in Alumni Included in "Who's Who"

WISCONSIN IS among the nation's 10 top universities and colleges in number of alumni included in "Who's Who," a study published in the November School and Society journal reported.

Wisconsin ranks eighth in the listings, just above Annapolis. Harvard ranks first and Yale second in the compilation.

The study was made by B. W. Kunkel, LaFayette college, Easton, Pa., and D. B. Prentice, Scientific Research Society of America, New Haven, Conn.

The only other Western Conference university ranking in the "Big Ten of prominent alumni" is the University of Michigan.

A total of 585 UW alumni are listed in the 1950 "Who's Who," the survey shows, a gain of 243 over the 342 listed in the 1938 "Who's Who" and an increase of 71%, the greatest percentage of increase of any of the top eight except West Point.

Wisconsin also is unique in having "younger" alumni listed. Averaging all colleges and universities together, the years 1910–1914 produced the greatest number of graduates now listed in Who's Who." Wisconsin's graduates in 1920–1924, however, are its most heavily listed.

The top 10 universities in alumni listings in "Who's Who" are as follows:

1. Harvard, 2. Yale, 3. Michigan, 4. Princeton, 5. Columbia, 6. West Point, 7. Cornell, 8. Wisconsin, 9. Annapolis, and 10. Chicago.

### Badger Village Returned To Federal Government

BADGER VILLAGE, University housing project for married veteran students, was scheduled to be returned to the Federal Housing authority (FHA) Dec. 1.

Students now living in the village, which is 32 miles northwest of the

### Foundation Gets \$529 from Class of '26

TWENTY-FIVE years a f t e r graduating from the University, members of the Class of 1926 joined to make a gift to the University of Wisconsin foundation last month.

Forty-two members of the class contributed a total of \$529 to a 25th reunion fund, which will be used toward furnishing a room in the Wisconsin Center building. Active in raising the money were five officers of the class, Harry F. McAndrews of Kaukauna, and Mrs. G. W. Longenecker, John S. Hobbins, Harry M. Schuck and William B. Sarles, all of Madison.



WILLIAM B. SARLES



BADGER VILLAGE, since 1946 a housing project for the UW's married students, was returned to the Federal Housing authority (FHA) early this month. Next June student residents will be replaced by workers at the Badger Ordnance works, for whom the project originally was built.

Madison campus, will be able to stay until June 30, 1952. The FHA proposed a 20% rent increase for the village, but in a special meeting of University officials and FHA officials at Chicago, it was decided that, subject to approval by the Washington FHA office, the rent increase would not apply to students.

After June 30, workers at the Badger Ordnance works will be given preference in Badger Village housing according to the agreement, but if there is space left, students will be allowed to come in.

Badger Village has been a part of the University housing program since the spring of 1946. Immediately after World War II there was a heavy increase in the demand for housing for married students. Before World War II, there were seldom more than 500 married men in school. In the fall of 1946, there were more than 3,500.

In March of 1946, the University arranged for the use of Badger Village for married veterans, and that fall 346 student veterans a n d their families moved into the village which had been constructed as temporary housing for the Badger Ordnance works, north of Sauk City.

The number of married men in school reached a peak of 3,833 in the fall of 1948, and by that time there were 560 apartments available at Badger Village. In the three years since then, the enrollment of married men has dropped to 2,500. Otto Mueller, University Housing bureau director, expects it to drop another 500 next year.

With these decreases, the facilities at Badger are not much needed, Mueller said, since commuting to classes means travel for students of more than 60 miles a day. Last spring, University Regents decided that North Badger would be closed at the end of the school year, and that the entire project would be closed June 30, 1952.

### Slight Profit Shown For 1950–51 Athletic Season

The University broke about financially even in its 1950–51 athletic season, a report to its faculty revealed last month.

The Athletic board indicated that while it carried over \$271,010 from the year, it had \$268,000 still to pay on Camp Randall Stadium construction.

Of the 13 intercollegiate sports in which the UW took part during the year, only football and basketball brought more receipts than disbursements.

The board indicated that its future plans call for further development of new athletic fields adjacent to Walnut St., but "because of the increased cost of building, the indoor practice building has been delayed." The baseball field, the board reported, "has been surveyed, sodded, and should be ready for spring practice and games."

The board said the year "distinguished itself as one of the best allaround programs from a standpoint of participation, success and wide-spread interest.

"To top off the athletic achievements was the record scholastic showing by Badger varsity and freshman letter winners," the board reported. "From Phi Beta Kappa and Rhodes scholarships to many senior and junior men's honorary society selections represents the range of attainment by Badger athletes. Most significant is the fact that of 98 returning major lettermen this school year, 90 hold a "B" or better scholastic average."

### Wisconsin Judges, Lawyers Hold 'Crime School'

WISCONSIN'S district and city attorneys and criminal court judges held a three-day "crime-school" at the University last month.

Sponsored by the Extension division, the institute covered the latest trends in scientific criminal investigation and the use of proof in court.

The institute was presented by the State Crime laboratory, the Attorney General's office, University Law and Medical schools, and Extension's bureau of government. Cooperating were the Wisconsin District Attorney's association, Wisconsin County Boards association, and Wisconsin Bar association.

The institute covered the use of scientific tools, such as chemical analysis, the microscope and the camera, in providing accurate and unbiased evidence.

Visits were made to the State Crime laboratory to demonstrate how its technical service can be used by the courts and district attorneys in criminal cases.

Among the 16 subjects the institute covered were medical examinations, use of photography in crime scenes, tests for alcoholic intoxication and their use in court, uses of psychiatrists' findings in court cases, bogus check cases, interviewing witnesses and suspects, and the admission of confessions in evidence.

### Wisconsin Radio Leaders Attend Annual Conference

MORE THAN 65 representatives from 30 Wisconsin radio stations came to the campus last month for the fifth annual Conference of Wisconsin Radio Executives.

The conference is sponsored jointly by the University and the Wisconsin Broadcasters association.

High points of the conference were a reception and the conference dinner in the Park hotel.

Ben Laird, president of the Wisconsin Broadcasters association and manager of station WDUZ, Green Bay, presided at the dinner program. Speakers included Gov. Walter Kohler, Pres. Fred and Robert Lemon, commercial manager of WTTV, the television station in Bloomington, Ind.

### Joseph Davies Honored By UW Legal Fraternity

JOSEPH E. DAVIES, '01, former U. S. ambassador to Russia and author of "Mission to Moscow," the bestseller of a few years ago, returned to the campus last month to become an honorary member of Harlan Inn, Wisconsin chapter of Phi Delta Phi, international legal fraternity.

For Davies, it marked the 50th anniversary of his graduation from Law school. He is a native of Watertown and once practiced law in Wisconsin.

Justices of Wisconsin's supreme court took part in the initiation ceremony, and George Haight, '99, prominent Chicago attorney and president of the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation, was toastmaster at the initiation dinner. Davies was the guest of President and Mrs. Fred during his weekend stay on campus.



JOSEPH DAVIES Honorary Phi Delta Phi

### L and S Faculty Votes Compulsory History Study

UNIVERSITY LETTERS and science faculty members voted last month to require their students to take one year of study in American history and institutions, or pass an attainment examination.

Before the action becomes a rule, it must be approved by the University faculty as a whole and the Board of Regents. Faculty members probably will not vote on the new requirement, it was indicated, until other colleges and schools teaching undergraduates at the University report their recommendations to the faculty as a whole.

The action was taken on the recommendation of a special letters and science faculty committee headed by Prof. Rudolph E. Langer of the mathematics department.

It was the latest development in a movement which began in November, 1949, when faculty members, in a detailed self-analysis of University functions and policies, indicated the need for more emphasis to make the UW graduate "a moral, intelligent, and wellinformed citizen with a deep sense of obligation to the community." Faculty action to implement the report came two months later, in January, 1950, when the faculty requested its committee on courses to study the matter.

UW Regents emphasized the need with the appointment of their own committee in November, 1950. Since that time, faculty and Regent committees have been studying the needs and possible solutions.

The letters and science requirement approved provides three alternatives for students in that college, which is the largest in the University:

1. A continuous year course in United States history;

2. A semester of advanced United States history plus another semester of study in courses concerned with such topics as the US national government, the development of US political thought, the bases of the US Constitution and civil liberties, the US economy, or US ideals.

3. Passing of an attainment examination in US history on the college level by the beginning of the junior year.

The requirement would be effective for all students to be graduated at the end of the academic year in 1954 or thereafter, if the action becomes a UW rule.

"Our objective is one of education, not of indoctrination," the committee recommendation pointed out. "A wealth of appropriate subject matter is therefore to be found in existing courses of the University, and we believe that the desired ends will be best achieved by the completion of such courses."

The committee listed four reasons for its recommendations:

1. In a time of conflicting social and political ideologies it is important that error through ignorance be guarded against and efforts be made to foster intelligently directed discrimination.

2. Information on the traditions, intents, tenets and ideals of American institutions is the most certain means of assuring an appreciation of them, and devotion to them.

3. The University has a responsibility to insure that its graduates go forth to their roles as citizens of a democracy informed upon such concepts as the dignity of the individual, the universal right to opportunity, freedom of opinion, etc.

4. Instruction at the college level in the distinctive features of American social, political and economic ideas, and their historical origins and developments should be a part of every university student's educational experience.

## **Integrated Liberal Studies**

### FLORENCE CHALLONER Senior, BA, Lakewood, Wis.

I FIND it impossible to evaluate separately the academic and social aspects of ILS. In my mind the two are inextricably linked through the friendly atmosphere of classes and extra-curricular projects, through the smallness of the group and the general high caliber of the students enrolled.

One of the most remarkable features of the program is, I think, the fact that it has attracted so many entering freshmen of both high intellectual and social development. It has done this without imposing any admission requirements other than those of the University.

This does not mean that *all* who elect ILS are outstanding either scholastically or socially, or that all of them acquire leadership ability and advanced intellectual maturity during the two years. In ILS, even more than in a conventional curriculum, a student must contribute in order to gain.

The ILS'er who simply goes to classes, who fails to appreciate his unique opportunities to know and study under renowned professors, to become personally acquainted with a large number of his classmates from all sections of the country, to compare ideas and use the program as a training ground for later campus and community leadership, and who does not form a constructive opinion about ILS and share it with others —that student is mere dead weight, and perhaps it is not too much to say that the course has succeeded despite the unavoidable occurrence of such people.

I personally found ILS a highly satisfactory "intermediate zone" between a small high school and the whole large University. I feel that for most students it accomplishes more in two years than it could in four—it insures the nucleus of a balanced liberal study program, the underlying principle of all "good education," and at the same time provides opportunity for free choice of electives each semester and the ultimate free choice of a major.

This "free choice" is, of course, relative. Certain inherent characteristics of the structure of the ILS program, such as a more rigid schedule, preclude election of some other subjects, and the educational philosophy of the departmentto give students a broad general background in the natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, makes it almost impossible for a prospective science major, for example, to take advantage of the program and still fulfill the more technical requirements of his field. It is to be hoped that some adaptation of the ILS plan may someday be made to benefit these students.

Three years ago, the first group of students entered a new University program called Integrated Liberal Studies. They were the guinea pigs in an educational experiment which has been so successful that this fall, when most UW departments suffered drops in enrollment, ILS attracted more new students than it had room for. The purpose of ILS, as stated in its bulletin, is "to make the subjects studied as general education become unified and significant in relation to each other." It aims to base its courses on values rather than techniques. Is it accomplishing these ends? What explains its popularity with entering freshmen? On these pages six top UW students who were members of the first ILS class look at the program in retrospect, and give some answers.

### ART LAUN

### Senior, Commerce, Sheboygan, Wis.

TO ME, the actual judgment as to the value of the ILS curriculum

must wait until the records of those students who have gone through it, and subsequently made their marks in the American picture, can be catalogued and compared with the achievements of their contemporaries who followed far different educational programs.

The opinions of those of us who were in the first group to enter the course are, however, at least an indication of the personal satisfaction and sense of benefit which has been derived up to the present time.

ILS has given me both a fine general education, which has the advantage of widening the intellectual scope of the individual, and a good basis for my further work in college. But the practical advantages of ILS are at least as important as the general theoretical values. For instance, most of the courses are taught by exceptionally fine men, often the heads of their departments, and these same men take charge of a number of discussion or "quiz" sections. This is an advantage not commonly offered the mass of the freshmen and sophomore students who rarely come into contact with more than one or two "top" professors until they begin specializing as upper classmen. The failure of top faculty talent to come in contact with the younger students is recognized by the University, but ILS has already solved the problem for itself.

Incidental advantages which follow from the program are a better advising and counseling service, provided by professionally trained advisors, which in my opinion is something which the University as a whole could well copy. Then too, the group is fairly small and cohesive and answers some of the objections always aimed at huge educational institutions, i.e. that the new student is lost in the vastness of the campus. In **ILS** the student has the opportunity to meet and become well acquainted with both the faculty and his fellow students.

Basically, ILS serves to give the incoming student the best possible selec-



THESE ARE the six students whose appraisal of the Integrated Liberal Studies program appears on these pages. They are (left to right): Mary Minton, Art Laun, Judy Reinitz, Dave Bennett, Florence Challoner and Mel Wade.

tion of courses that can be offered; it provides the uncertain entrant with a planned program to follow until he can decide for himself what he wants to major in; and at the same time it gives the student who already knows what specialty he intends to follow a good basic education which better prepares him for his eventual place in society. It keeps the specialist from following too narrow a path, from graduating as nothing more than a technician. For example, the soundness of such a plan is borne out by other universities which have made engineering a five year course and require engineers to take half their work in schools outside the college of engineering.

Some people say to me that they "have no time for a culture course." That comment is most often delivered by freshmen and then I compare them with the many seniors I know who are scrambling around in their last two semesters, trying to f nd room for a few electives—to take some of the courses on the "Hill" which they have suddenly discovered might do them some good.

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### MARY MINTON Senior, BA, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

**E** VEN AS a freshman and sophomore student in the Integrated Liberal Studies program at the University, I was convinced that for me this was the best possible course of study. Today, as a senior, having completed other University courses beyond ILS, I look back upon Integrated Liberal Studies as a most worthwhile experience. It seems to me that ILS has many advantages to offer, some tangible, some intangible and difficult to define. There are three which seem particularly outstanding.

The first is the well-rounded background in the social sciences, the physical sciences and the humanities, providing a fund of knowledge and a basis of reference for further intensified study in whatever field the student chooses. Students in ILS are given an over-all picture of the physical s c i e n c e s in courses which touch upon chemistry, physics and astronomy, geography and geology, botany and physiology—all in a related sequence which makes each part more interesting.

In the social sciences, the student follows the development of man from his early stages of civilization, down through the days of the Greeks, the Romans, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and finally he studies the society of our day. In the same way, the student follows in the humanities the development of the literature, art, music and philosophy of the civilizations of the western world.

It seems to me that such a presentation is much more meaningful, more interesting and more palatable than the piece-meal accumulation acquired by the general Letters and Science student.

The second advantage is social in its scope. The limited size of ILS, about 225 when I was a freshman, affords a more personal relationship between professor and student and offers each student many more opportunities for close friendships with his fellow-students. This compactness overcomes one of the chief disadvantages of a large university, where individual students are apt to become lost in the shuffle. Certainly one off-shoot of this close personal relationship is the development of an esprit de corps. Every student feels as if he belongs and is not just an isolated human being floating here and there.

The third advantage of ILS is very closely related to the second and perhaps would not develop without it. This is the encouragement t o w a r d campus leadership and good campus citizenship. Interest in campus activity is stimulated as the ideals of the professors are communicated to the students, and the students cannot help but catch some of the contagion of professors keenly interested in all phases of student life and intimately concerned with the welfare of each student.

The encouragement we have received to enter actively into University life has given many of us a greater sense of responsibility and of accomplishment and will be of real benefit to us as we leave this campus to become citizens elsewhere.

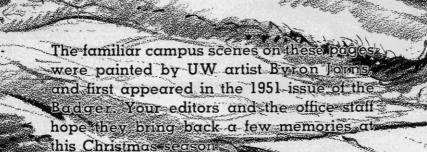
### MEL WADE Senior, Education, Madison

THREE MAIN aspects of the carryover value of ILS may be isolated. In the courses I now am taking in the "great outside" (of ILS) I can realize the subtle insights into problems which I have gained from having been exposed to the many different facets of "thought through the ages."

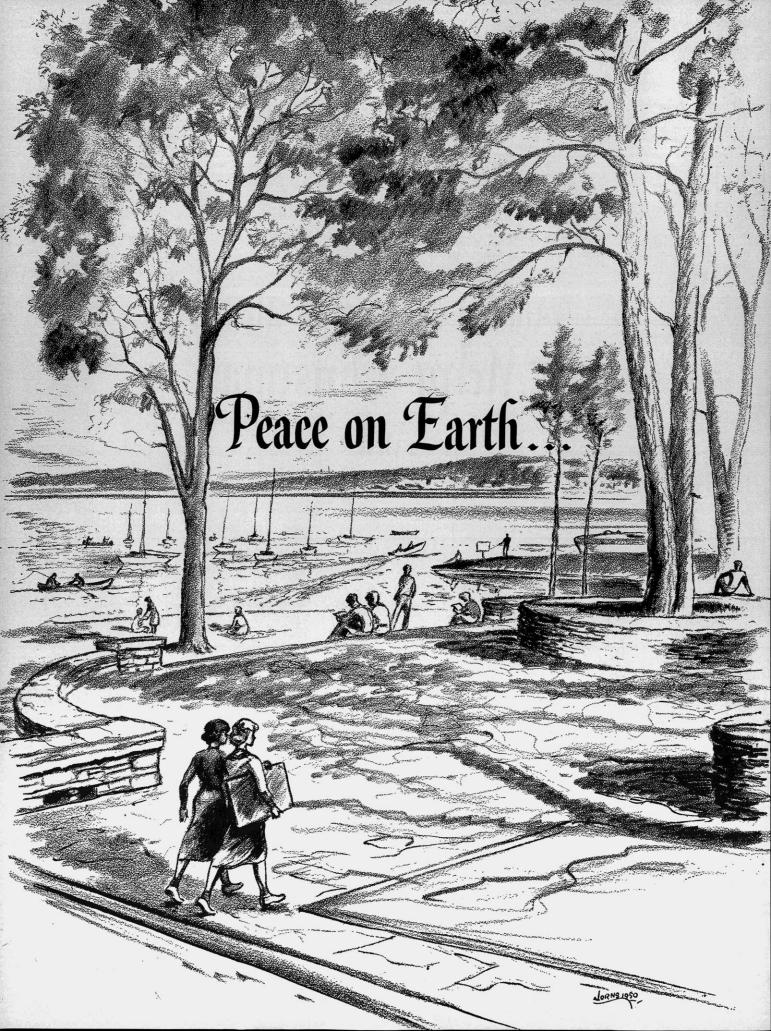
Bringing to bear the knowledge from many different fields aids greatly in understanding the material in almost any more specialized course. This experience of thinking along many different lines gives one the open-mindedness and critical attitude which every thinking man should have.

A main benefit of ILS is the experience which it provides in student government. The ILS student council is a remarkable training or proving ground for student government on the campus

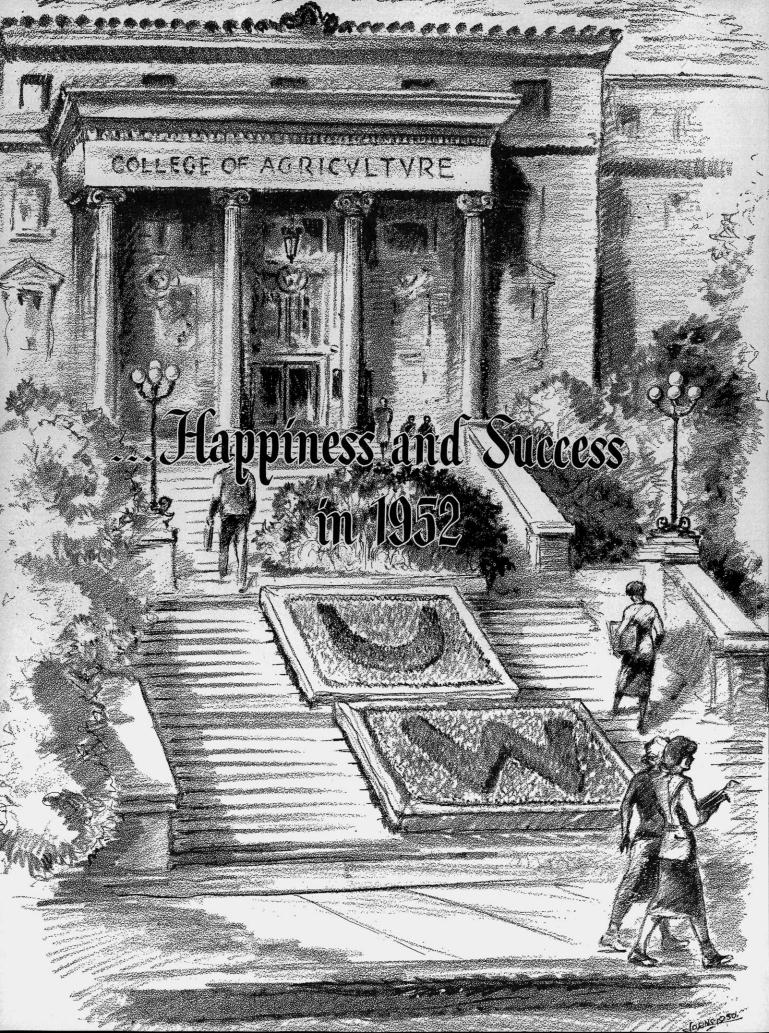
(Continued on page 37)



To All Alumní Association Members. A Merry Christmas And-







# The Wisconsin Idea Theater

★ A great revival in Wisconsin theater has been sparked by a comparatively new UW venture—the Wisconsin Idea theater. It has a company of thousands, a stage as large as all the stages in the state put together. Here's the story behind it

THE CAMPUS of the University of Wisconsin has since 1945 been the center of the stage for what must rank as one of the world's largest theaters.

It is called the Wisconsin Idea theater, and its walls are the boundaries of the state it serves. Its stage, equally vast, is everywhere in the state that a theater, large or small, exists. Its audience is all of the state's theater-goers, and numbers in the millions. Its company is the state's thousands of actors, directors, technicians and playwrights.

### Paul Bunyanesque

It has been called Paul Bunyanesque, this strange theater, and that seems a fitting term. Actually, of course, it is not a theater at all in the usual sense, but more correctly a state-wide creative program in the theater arts.

The Idea theater, which was started six years ago as a cooperative venture by the College of Letters and Science, the College of Agriculture and the Extension division, has steadily expanded the scope of its services until now it is synonymous with every phase of dramatic activity in the state. It has sparked an almost startling renaissance in Wisconsin's theatrical arts.

It issues four publications—the Wisconsin Idea Theater Quarterly, the Pen and Plow, the Wisconsin Rural Writers' Newsletter and the RFD Theater News. The latter three are distributed free and the Quarterly is sold at cost.

In addition, it sells at cost plays, radio scripts, manuals and instruction booklets.

In the field, it provides services in rural drama and community theater, a program which has resulted in the production of innumerable plays and the establishment of dozens of new community and small town theaters.

The Idea theater conducts extension field classes and has established community drama training schools in many of the state's larger centers and more than 30 county schools.

It is advisory and at times administrative and secretarial to 4–H and other rural life groups, the Wisconsin Idea Theater conference, with 40 member groups, the Wisconsin Forensic association, with 400 member groups, and the Wisconsin Rural Writers' association, with some 2,000 members.

It has broadened the programs of already-existing college, school and community playhouses, sponsored play festivals, contests, institutes, workshops, conferences, lectures and traveling theater productions.

Last year this web of services reached out to include over 15,000 Wisconsin citizens, and the number is growing every year.

This is the Wisconsin Idea theater what it is, what it does. How did it all begin?

You have to go back to a fall day in 1945, when Prof. Robert E. Gard came to the campus to take over the job of developing fresh ideas for Wisconsin theater.

Prof. Gard had been interested in drama and the theater and writing and people all of his life, and he felt a burning urgency to link drama to the people —the ordinary folk on the farms and in the towns in whose lives and dreams lay an undeveloped creative force. Through drama he wanted to make the story of life in the Midwest come alive.

It was a big job, and it was hard to know where to begin. But the University wanted the job done. On a campus crowded with the heavy influx of postwar students, they gave Prof. Gard a little office in a corner of the geology museum in Science hall and told him to go to work.

From his Science hall office Prof. Gard started to lay the ground work for this new movement in Wisconsin theater. He was anxious to get out into the state to meet the people and have them meet him, but he knew that first he had to establish a hub in Madison from which to work.

There had to be a state-wide office from which communications could go out into the state. There had to be plans for a theater on campus where new plays by regional authors could be played in try-out performances. There had to be a playwrighting project set up and a touring company organized. All of the theater interests in the state had to be banded together in a united effort. And, of course, the project had to have a name.

This latter task turned out to be a problem. Numerous names were suggested—the Wisconsin Theater Program, the Wisconsin People's Theater, the Wisconsin State Theater Project but nothing seemed quite right.

Then one day Prof. Gard was reading a book by Charles McCarthy. It was entitled "The Wisconsin Idea," and it described the spirit of service and good will that had arisen in the state after 1900. Prof. Gard suddenly realized that here was the perfect name for the Wisconsin experiment in theater, reflecting as it did the University's idea of service.

Prof. Gard decided that of the many phases of the Idea theater, he would tackle first a playwrighting project. The principal drawback to interpretation of an area or the nation through mature theater had always been the lack of good new writers, capable of developing serious and comic plays. Gard knew he had to find the writing talent, and provide it with as many stages as possible to use as workshops and the materials of Wisconsin, the stories and songs and folklore, from which to create.

Before any real progress could be made, it was necessary to communicate the purposes and results of the theater program to the people. So Prof. Gard started writing and narrating a weekly radio show based on the living lore of the state. Called "Wisconsin Yarns," it was broadcast over the state radio network.

### Curvin Joins Staff

Then in 1946, the first addition was made to the Idea theater staff. It was a young fellow named Jack Curvin, experienced as a theater director and actor, whose job was to assist Gard in estimating the materials of Wisconsin on which it was hoped a sincere theater expression of the state would be based.

Soon the staff had grown to four— Gard, Curvin, Les Brown, who acted as a sort of common sense advisor, and Junius Eddy, a young man from Antioch college who stopped to see them one day and became so interested that he decided to stay on as a worker.

Together they attacked the problem of a playwrighting project. Gard also decided that they would put a good theatrical company out on the road, carrying a regional show to the people something that would demonstrate to them what the vital, living part of theater was.

### First Disappointment

Curvin had prepared some of their materials on Wisconsin in the form of a pamphlet called "A Catalogue of Unwritten Plays." With this in hand the Idea theater staff prepared an invitation that was sent out to persons in the state inviting them to join in the preparation of original plays based on the state's life.

The response was encouraging. Over 200 active theater production workers wrote that they would produce new plays when they were prepared. Over 260 persons said that they were interested in writing new plays, and to most of them the theater staff immediately sent the prepared materials on story sources and writing instruction.

After a few months the manuscripts began to come in. Hopeful that their dream was coming true, Gard and his associates began to read them. In the reading they had their first bitter disappointment. They had failed in their attempt to stimulate a spontaneous creative movement in writing. The plays were bad stereotypes. The history was misinterpreted, and the events had little relationship to real life. The dialect given the country characters had the usual phony ring. It was apparent that the playwrighting project would never become the sparkling, inspiring thing the theater staff had in mind.

The approach was all wrong. The plays they wanted could not be written about a quaint or "folkish" people. They had to be written about all people. Sectional differences and the differences between rural and urban people were no longer real concepts. Bodies of collected material were useful, but they could not be used as levers to force creation. Talent could not be classified, and the authors had to have a free hand in writing about what they knew and understood.

While the playwriting project was in progress, the theater staff organized a show about Wisconsin people to tour the state. Written by Prof. Gard and Ed Kamarck, a young writer who joined the staff in 1948, it was called "Wisconsin Showtime" and combined past and present, music and drama.

It was a good show and the audiences enjoyed it, but everywhere it played Prof. Gard had the feeling that the show and the ideas in it had no very important meaning for the people. Most of them, it seemed, would rather have been seeing a basketball game.

In some of the towns the fine old theaters that once had been the scene of triumphant road shows lay idle, the curtains and the floors covered with the grime of years. The theater had been forgotten as a living social institution, and some new way of revitalizing its magic had to be found.

But the staff kept plugging its idea and the theater project began to flourish. Everywhere in Wisconsin there was increased theater activity.

But Prof. Gard was still not satisfied. The real spark seemed to be lacking. He feared that if the University suddenly withdrew all stimulus in the field the revival would stop and then dwindle away.

Then one day, out of what seemed at first an insignificant event, the spark was born.

A professor from the college of agriculture called Gard to say that nine residents of rural Wisconsin were coming to see him. The professor said they wanted to talk about writing.

### A New Idea

Gard said he was busy, but he agreed to see them. They met in a classroom in Bascom hall—Gard and eight women and a boy from southern Wisconsin farms.

For three days Prof. Gard met with the group, and each day they talked about themselves, their friends, their lives and dreams. The subject of writing was never mentioned directly, but when the nine people got ready to leave Madison, Gard knew that they understood what he was trying to do with Wisconsin theater, that they were potentially the writers he was looking for. And they had said that there were many more who wanted to write about Wisconsin and its people.

When the nine were gone, Gard could not forget them and the advice they had given him. Encourage rural people to write in any way they choose, the nine had said, and their will be a rising of creative expression as yet unheard of in this state.

Gard began thinking about a way to encourage this free expression on a large scale, and he got the idea for a new organization—one that would be open to all rural writers in the state who were interested in trying a play, or a story, or a poem. Through such an organization the rural writers could get together to exchange ideas and to join in a common effort to write about the things they did every day, the people they knew, the communities they lived in.

### Writers' Association Formed

So that fall—in 1948—the theater staff organized the Wisconsin Rural Writer's association. It was immediately popular, and over 1,000 persons joined during the first year.

Without any special help, the theater staff then began to spend most of its spare time reading—at lunch, at dinner, at night. There were 'few times during the day when they didn't have manuscripts sticking out of their pockets. It was a tiresome job, but they found, happily, that most of the writing was excellent. It had a wonderful, honest ring. Gard didn't kid himself that they had suddently discovered 1,000 gifted authors in the state. But he felt that the group contained a few highly talented authors who would eventually set down on paper the philosophy of their idea.

### **Association Grows Rapidly**

He was right. Out of the Rural Writers' association has come more and more writing which mirrors effectively the life and people of Wisconsin. The association has grown to include an annual writing contest, writing clubs, a widespread publication program, an annual state-wide meeting and a newsletter concerning the group's activities. Since the close of the first year, the membership has more than doubled.

With this revival in creative writing, theater in Wisconsin has now reached the greatest heights in the state's history. The latent interest in dramatic arts has begun to spring to life in towns and communities everywhere.

The Baraboo theater project of last summer is a good example.

Baraboo is a small city located about 30 miles west of Madison, and the people—the housewives, the workers, the businessmen—decided they wanted to have a theater, to learn about plays and perform in them.

Last summer some members of the Idea theater staff went out to Baraboo to help. The citizens all got together to collect props and materials, and they pitched a tent in the rolling hills near Baraboo to house their stage.

There, under the direction of the Idea theater staff members, they produced and staged plays, including such wellknown dramas as Tennessee Williams' "Glass Menagerie." The audiences in the sprawling tent theater were enthusiastic, and the people of Baraboo had a great time. Theater has come there to stay.

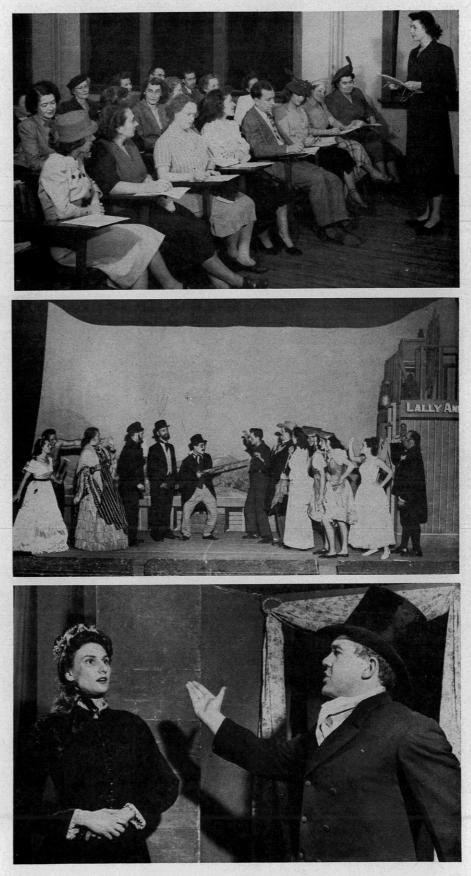
### Dream for Future

And the Idea theater staff, which now has grown to eight plus an Idea theater conference advisory board composed of representatives from all over the state, is continuing to seek new ways to cultivate these beginnings of great state and national theater. It hopes someday to correlate its program with similar programs in other states.

The dream for Wisconsin is coming true. The dream for a national, and perhaps a world, theater is an even greater dream.

IN THE top picture at the right, a member of the Idea theater staff teaches a field course in theater production. The bottom two pictures are scenes from typical Idea theater productions as staged by groups from Wisconsin communities.

### Idea Theater in Action





# Badger Home the (

THE BADGER Homecoming, 1951 edition, was quite an affair. It had all the features that stir the memories of alumni everywhere—the pep rally, the decorations along Langdon St., the football game, the Homecoming ball. But there was something more. This Homecoming, 1951, had a snow storm, unordered, unexpected and chilly. It struck the morning of the game, and by kickoff time the streets, the field, the stands and the city were covered with snow. It was Old Man Winter out in full force.

The pictures on these pages hit the weekend highlights. They start with the pep rally, held on the Union steps

COACH IVY Williamson greets the crowd at the Friday night pep rally in front of the Union

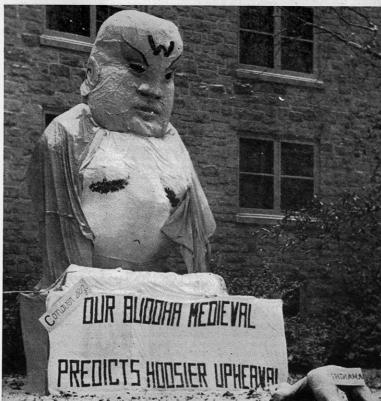
THE decorations on Langdon St. were both attractive and ingenious, as always



THE crowd of cheering students melts into the darkness as far as the eye can see (top). And the team lines up in front of the Union to accept the cheers, led by Capt. Jim Hammond, Ed Withers and Johnny Coatta (left to right in front row)







## ming Through mera

Friday night and featuring talks by Coach Ivy Williamson and members of the squad. Then the camera catches a few of the decorations that made Langdon St. look like a carnival midway. Some say they were more clever this year than ever. Next the camera swings to the stadium, and these pictures will give you an idea of why our Badgers were fortunate to pull out a one-touchdown victory. The final picture shows the crowning of the queen at the Homecoming ball, traditional windup of the weekend's festivities. It was quite an affair, alright. But everybody had a great time and our Badgers won. So who cares about a little snow?

> SNOW didn't stop the band from putting on its half time performance (top). Then the heartbreaker—almost—as a Coatta field goal attempt starts on an arc that was just wide of the uprights





BRR! This is watching a football game the hard way. It was an occasion for wool blankets and the old red flannels



DANCERS at the Homecoming ball pause to meet the pretty queen, Carol Jean Cherry



What's happened to honor, the homely, meaningful word Americans have cherished for so long? In this penetrating article, taken from a recent issue of This Week magazine, alumnus Phil Reed, one of the nation's top industrialists, examines that significant question

# Decay of Honor —Threat to Freedom

"WHATEVER HAPPENED to Honor?" someone asked me the other day, just the way you might ask whatever had become of a neighbor, or a childhood friend. It's a good question for Americans to ask.

Perhaps this seems a strange kind of subject for a businessman to be discussing. I don't mean that business is a stranger to the homely virtues, like honor. But generally our first concern is with such hardboiled facts as plants and tools and profits and customers.

### Sunday School Word

My own company, for example, makes turbines and locomotives and refrigerators. My principal outside interest is the International Chamber of Commerce, which is primarily concerned with encouraging and expanding flow of goods—more turbines and locomotives and refrigerators—throughout the world. What does honor, a Sunday-School word, have to do with all of this?

To that I can give you a hard-boiled businessman's answer. If honor disappears, then our whole day of life disappears. When people stop trusting each other, when they can no longer rely on each other's promises, then we have stopped being civilized and have gone back to the jungle. That concerns me directly, because the jungle is a very poor market for turbines and locomotives and refrigerators.

But, of course, there is a great deal more to the story than that. Honor touches every part of our daily living. Marriages are successful only when husbands and wives trust each other. Happy homes are built on a similar relationship between parents and chilBy Philip D. Reed, '21 President, General Electric Co.

dren. Good employee relations, healthy community relations and good relations between a business and the public all depend on people living up to their contracts and keeping their promises to each other.

There have been a lot of definitions of civilization, but personally I think the subject is best covered when we say that civilization means the substitution of honor for brute force. This didn't happen all at once. Like universal brotherhood, it has been a goal towards which we inch our way, day after day, and we are satisfied if we can only see that some progress has been made in our neighborhood, in our time.

Through the years we have had the development of international law, the outlawing of certain kinds of weapons and warfare—such as dumdum bullets and poison gas—the international agree-



PHILIP REED Businessman's Answer

ments to treat prisoners of war humanely. These are milestones along the way. Even when the attempt is notably not successful, as in a League of Nations or a Kellogg-Briand Pact, the very fact that we at least tried to pull ourselves up out of the jungle proves that we are making progress.

Now we're trying again in the United Nations. There has always been opposition, of course, but now I think there is something more serious and more tragic happening. We seem to be witnessing a halt in the steady expansion of this "area of honor." In our time the area has begun to shrink. It may have begun back in 1914 with the infamous "scrap of paper," when Germany tore up its treaty of neutrality with Belgium and marched through that country. That was the first step; the open flaunting of solemn contracts and agreements.

But now we are faced with a new and more dangerous development—the technique of the Big Lie.

### Birth of Panic

Tell a big lie to millions of people, tell it over and over without bothering about facts or logic, without regard to how preposterous or ridiculous or vicious it sounds at first and pretty soon it acquires the status of fact with those unhappy people who are not in position to check the facts. Pretty soon even the injured and slandered parties, who know better, are panicked into fighting the Big Lie or negotiating over it, just as if it were the truth. Actually this is the old concept that the end justifies the means, no matter how immoral the means may be.

(Continued on page 38)



# elephone Folks Will Play Santa for Thousands of Kids

As you read this, telephone operators all over the country are dressing thousands of dolls for distribution to children's homes and hospitals at Christmas.

Down in Texas, other telephone people are packing gay gift boxes for remote farm families. On December 24, the pilot who patrols Long Distance cables across the lonely plains will drop them by parachute and wave a friendly "Merry Christmas to All" by waggling the wings of his plane. Throughout the Bell System, thousands of other telephone men and women are collecting food, candy, toys and dollars for those less fortunate than themselves.

It's a long-time telephone tradition — and a rather natural one. The spirit of service and the spirit of Christmas are pretty close together. And telephone folks try to be good citizens all year 'round.





WITH WISCONSIN'S bustling Badgers virtually monopoling the sports interest this fall, the success story of Wisconsin's cross country team has gone unheralded.

Coach Riley Best's harriers just completed another unbeaten dual meet season, sweeping meets with Purdue, Minnesota, Michigan State and Iowa, besides taking first in a Triangular meet with Notre Dame and Marquette, placing second in the Western Conference meet at Chicago and third in the NCAA at East Lansing, Mich.

Not since 1947 has Wisconsin lost in a dual or triangular meet and the victory skein now rests at 17 in a row.

Take a quick look at that fine Wisconsin cross country record. Wisconsin has won outright or shared 18 Big Ten championships since the first conference meet was held in 1908. Fifteen times the Badgers have been undisputed champions and three times they have shared the crown with Indiana. In the last seven years Wisconsin has hit the winner's circle six times!

And, if you want to get technical, Wisconsin was the first Big Ten team to finish in the 1911 and 1919 meets, although the winning team was Iowa State College. Big Ten meets at that time were open to non-conference teams as well as members.

Eleven individual championships have been won by Badger harriers, with the famed Don Gehrmann winning two crowns.

The Badgers never have won the NCAA meet, although they have finished second in 1939 and 1948, and third the last two years. Walter Mehl won the individual title in 1939 while Don Gehrmann was runnerup in both the 1948 and 1949 meets. Captain Walt Deike of the current team was third in the Big Ten last year and 4th in the NCAA. This year he placed first in the Big Ten meet.

Included on the 1951 Wisconsin team are Deike, Steve Murphy (a freshman from Chicago), Tom Ward, Frank Duis, Gerald DesJarlais (Ladysmith freshman), Carroll Sternberg and Don Firchow.

### \* \* \*

THERE HAVE been some revisions in the varsity basketball and boxing schedules, so they bear repetition:

### 1951-52 BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Saturday—Dec. 1—Marquette at Madison Saturday—Dec. 8—Notre Dame at Madison Thursday—Dec. 13—Loyola of South at Madison

Monday—Dec. 17—St. Louis at Madison Saturday—Dec. 22—Marquette at Milwaukee\*

Thursday—Dec. 27—Oregon U. at San Francisco\*\* Friday—Dec. 28—California at San Francisco\*\*

- Saturday-Jan. 5-Purdue at Madison
- Monday-Jan. 7-Illinois at Champaign
- Saturday-Jan. 12-Ohio State at Madison
- Saturday—Jan. 19—Northwestern at Evanston
- Monday-Jan. 21-Michigan State at E. Lansing
- Wednesday-Feb. 6-Butler at Indianapolis
- Saturday-Feb. 9-Minnesota at Madison
- Monday-Feb. 11-Purdue at Lafayette
- Saturday—Feb. 16—Michigan State at Madison
- Monday—Feb. 18—Michigan at Ann Arbor
- Saturday—Feb. 23—Indiana at Madison Monday—Feb. 25—Michigan at Madison

\*At Arena \*\*At Cow Palace



AN ADDED event at Wisconsin's Homecoming this fall was the 50th reunion of members of the 1901 Badger football team, which won nine games in a row and allowed only five points to be scored against it. Six of the old grads were able to make it, and five of them are shown above. They are (left to right): Merritt (Pat) Murphy, Rockford, Ill.; Eddie Cochems, Madison: Dr. A. H. Curtis, Chicago, team captain: Al (Norsky) Larson, Sioux Falls, S. D., and W. A. Wescott, Crandon, Wis. The missing member is C. Maxwell Dering, Miami Beach, Fla., who arrived the following day.

Saturday-Mar. 1-Ohio State at Columbus

Monday-Mar. 3-Iowa at Iowa City Saturday-Mar. 8-Illinois at Madison \* \* \*

THE Wisconsin basketball report again will be broadcast over a network of from 30 to 40 stations. All games, including those on the coast, will be broadcast.

### 1951-52 BOXING SCHEDULE

Thursday-Dec. 20-Contenders meet finals

Thursday-Dec. 27-Louisiana State at

New Orleans (Sugar Bowl) Tuesday—Jan. 15—All-University semifinals

Wednesday-Jan. 16-All University finals Friday-Feb. 15-Washington State at Pullman

Friday—Feb. 22—Penn State at Madison Friday—Feb. 29—Syracuse at Syracuse Friday—Mar. 7—Minnesota at Minneapolis Friday-Mar. 14-Miami (Fla.) at Mad-

ison Friday-Mad. 28-Michigan State at Madison

Wednesday-

Friday-Apr. 3-5-NCAA meet at Madison \* \* \*

INCIDENTALLY, collegiate boxers will compete at the Olympic weights this year and winners of the NCAA tournament divisions will qualify for the final tryouts for the American Olympic team.

The new weights are 112 pounds, 119, 125, 132, 139, 147, 156, 165, 178 and heavyweight.

A TRADITION of more than a halfcentury went by the boards at the Wis-

consin-Pennsylvania football game at Camp Randall Nov. 10 when girl cheerleaders made an appearance for the Badgers. Actually, there never has been a rule

against girl cheerleaders. No one had ever asked the athletic department for the privilege!

At any rate, the fair sex got off to a good start, Wisconsin winning the game, but if you football fans figure on some Petty girl characters, you're going to be disappointed. Not that our new girl cheerleaders aren't pretty. They are, indeed, and very good at this cheer leading. But they're conservative. They wear heavy Cardinal sweaters and white skirts (modest length).

Like athletes, cheerleaders must maintain eligibility standards. You must be a sophomore or higher in classification, in addition to maintaining a good scholarship record (which is slightly higher than that required to compete in sports).

### DECEMBER, 1951



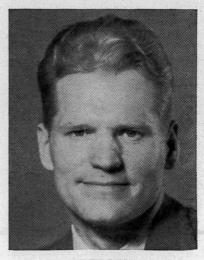
WISCONSIN'S CROSS country team has established one of the top records in the Badger sports picture. The harriers have compiled a string of 17 straight dual meet wins and have won the Western Conference crown six times since 1944. Members of this year's team, which won four dual meets and placed second in the Big 10 were (top row, left to right): Coach Riley Best, Capt. Walt Deike, Steve Murphy, Frank Duis, Tom Ward, Carroll Sternberg, Don Firchow and Gerald Des Jarlais; (front row, left to right): Bill McHugh, Bill Inda, Bruno Mauer, Eugene Sultze, Sam Constanza and Don Bowman, student manager.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP team of 1901-one of Wisconsin's first great football elevens-had its 50th reunion at Homecoming and six members of that team sat through a driving snowstorm to watch Wisconsin win over Indiana on a last minute pass. Rising at halftime to receive the plaudits of the 50,000 spectators were Dr. Art H. Curtis of Chicago (captain of the team); Eddie Cochems of Madison; C. Maxwell Dering of Miami Beach, Fla.; Merritt (Pat) Murphy of Rockford, Ill.; W. A. Westcott of Crandon, and Al (Norsky) Larson of Sioux Falls, S. D.

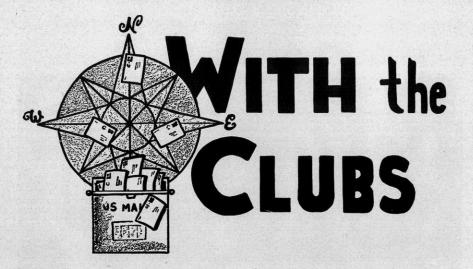
On Friday night before the game, these men and their wives and sons were feted at a dinner sponsored by the athletic department.

WISCONSIN FOOTBALL films are so popular that Bonnie Ryan, director of the Sports Film library, wonders when he'll get anytime to himself. Besides the films taken of each game which tour the state in a two-week circuit of Badger booster clubs or alumni groups, an average of 11 films per day is being sent out from Camp Randall offices to service clubs, high schools, etc. People have been so eager to see Wisconsin football that 1949 and 1950 games are welcomed if current season films are not available. Several requests were satisfied with the 1942 Ohio State-Wisconsin game!

The new Wisconsin Athletic Review, a 42-minute sound film in color, also is booked solid for weeks (3 copies, mind you). Plans for the winter banquet season include a sound film on 1951 Badger football highlights and possibly a sound film on the Northwestern game at Evanston Oct. 27.



RILEY BEST Unheralded Record



### Directors of 4 Clubs Attend Wausau Meeting

DIRECTORS of the Stevens Point, Marshfield, Merrill and Wausau clubs met at Wausau in October in the third district meeting held last fall for officers and directors of state alumni clubs.

Elmer Kleprat, president of the Wausau group was chairman, and speakers included WAA Pres. Willard Aschenbrener, Mrs. Melvin Laird, UW regent, Prof. V. E. Kivlin, associate dean of the College of Agriculture, and John Berge, executive secretary of the Alumni Association.

Special guests included Dr. Merritt Jones of Wausau, a member of the Association athletic committee, and Henry Ahrensbrak, director of the Wausau extension center.

### New Ozaukee County Club Elects First Directors

THE STATE'S newest alumni club, formed in October by Badgers in Ozaukee county, has named its first directors. They are Paul E. Wright and John Rahmlow of Port Washington, Dr. P. B. Blanchard and John Armbruster of Cedarburg, Mary Lichtfeldt and Charles H. Randolph of Thiensville, Robert Monnet of Grafton, Don Ivey of Saukeville and John Bostwick of Port Washington, a director at large. Officers were scheduled to be named

at the first directors' meeting.

### Fall Picnic Held By Knoxville Alumni

OVER 60 people attended the annual fall family picnic held in October by alumni in Knoxville, Tenn. Games, lots of food and camp fire singing were the principal items on the program. Announcement of the picnic consisted of a mimeographed map, which carefully traced the route leading to the picnic grounds, located across the Tennessee river from Knoxville.

### New York Badgers Hold "Homecoming" Party

AN INFORMAL dance and get-together marked homecoming festivities for alumni in the New York area last fall. Held in the Beekman Tower hotel, the party featured the showing of Wisconsin football movies and entertainment by Jerry Boch and Larry Holifcener, both former Haresfooters who now are associated with the CBS Mel Torme television show.

In his announcement of the affair, Chairman Milt LeBland said he thought the chance to see some of the friends "you're been meaning to see for the past few years" was the most intriguing thing.

Wrote LeBland: "Anybody who has lived the life of the Wisconsin campus speculates on what's happening in Madison today and whether things are the same as the 'good old days.' You wonder if Bascom hill is still so slippery during the snow storms and if Abe Lincoln has stretched his leg muscles yet.

"And then you think 'how nice it would be to see some of the guys again—to compare notes; to swap the same campus stories; to reminisce."

"Sure, you meant to keep in touch with the gang, but you've been too busy."

### Fox River Valley Fans Form "Badger Backers"

DURING THE football season this year, a group of UW alumni who belong to the Fox River Valley club formed the "Badger Backers" and held weekly meetings at which Wisconsin football movies were shown.

The films were narrated by George Lanphere, freshman football coach at the University.

Open to both men and women grid fans, the "Badger Backer" meetings proved extremely popular and probably will be a yearly feature of Fox River Valley activities.

### Newsletter Gives Program Of Milwaukee Group

THE LATEST issue of the wellplanned Newsletter put out each fall by the Milwaukee club outlines the following schedule of events for the remainder of the current year:

January-Beer party.

Feb. 5.—Founder's Day banquet with Harvey Leiser and Frank Birch as co-chairman.

March—Haresfoot preview party with Allen Jorgensen in charge.

May-Wisconsin Night program.

June-Alumni business meetings.

In addition to this schedule, the Newsletter contained a complete football schedule for last fall and information on train service to Madison.

### Tomah Area Meeting

PICTURES OF the Northwestern-Wisconsin football game highlighted a meeting of alumni in the area around Tomah, Wis., held late in October.

The group appointed Isreal Cooper as head of a committee to plan a Founder's Day banquet for next spring. Elections and club organization will take place at that time.

Chairman of the October meeting was Arnold Guthrie.

### Iowa County

ALMOST 100 people from all over Iowa county attended the fall football banquet of the Iowa County club, held in Dodgeville late in October.

Two members of the University's Half-Century club were at the meeting and told their younger fellow Badgers about various experiences at Half-Century club meetings. They were Lyna Johns, '01, and John Metz, '97.

Decorations featured a center table layed out as a football field with "pipe cleaner" players in regular football stances. Mrs. Robert Campbell and Mrs. Kenneth Fox had charge of the decorations.

President of the Iowa County club is Sam Arneson.

### Vernon County

A FALL dinner meeting of the Vernon County club attracted 75 persons to the Utility Building in Westby. Paul R. Mockrud of Westby was chairman, and Verdel Bekkedal, Carlyle Skolos, Arthur O. Mockrud, Theophil Thoreson, Mary Lou Hough and Ralph Borgen assisted with arrangements.

Ed Gibson, field secretary of the Alumni Association, spoke and showed movies of the Northwestern–Wisconsin game. Group singing was led by Judge Lincoln Neprud of Viroqua, president of the club. Several club members gave short talks about their days on the campus.

### **Door County**

WALTER KEYES is the new president of the Door County club, succeeding Atty. W. E. Wagener, who had held the position for a number of years. Mrs. Herbert Johnson is vice-president a n d Ransom Severson is secretarytreasurer. All are from Sturgeon Bay.

The annual election meeting was held in October and movies of the Ohio State–Wisconsin game provided entertainment.

Business discussed included plans for a Christmas dance and the possibility of establishing a scholarship.

### Dallas, Houston Meetings

DEAN R. K. Froker of the University College of Agriculture was guest speaker last month at a meeting of Badger alumni in Dallas, Tex. About 50 grads heard Dean Froker describe latest campus developments, special UW problems and the current football situation.

The group held a short business session and initiated action for the formation of a club. Details on the election of officers will be included in a coming issue of the *Alumnus*.

New directors are Wm. Howard Beasley, Harry Emigh, Frank C. Schroeder, Mrs. Ruth Larkin, Fredna Barton and Sterling Schwenn.

Beasley was chairman of the November meeting and conducted Dean Froker on a tour of the Texas experimental farm during the latter's stay in Dallas.

In nearby Huston Wisconsin alumni and members of the UW faculty attending a land grant college meeting there got together a buffet luncheon the same weekend.

Among the UW representatives at the luncheon were Dean Froker, Vice-Pres. Ira Baldwin, Prof. Kurt Wendt of engineering and Prof. Robert Muckenhirn of agriculture.

### Club Notes

MRS. ROBERT T. Herdegen, Jr., recently was elected president of the junior women's group of the Detroit club. Other officers are Mrs. William Everson, secretary; Mrs. Richard W. Long, treasurer, and Mrs. John F. Elliott, program chairman.

The group held a "white elephant" sale in October for the benefit of its scholarship fund. A theater party was the next event on the year's program.

\* \* \*

DR. L. H. Adolfson, director of the UW Extension division, was the guest speaker at a fall meeting of the Tulsa, Okla., club, held in the Student Union of Tulsa university.

A movie reviewing Wisconsin athletics was also on the program.

### \* \* \*

ALUMNI IN Denver, Colo., held a dinner meeting on Nov. 17. Paul H. McMaster, '16, was the speaker.

#### \* \* \*

A BRIDGE and canasta luncheon was held on Nov. 17 by members of the Chicago alumnae club. A dinner meeting will be held in January and a puppet show will provide the entertainment.

#### \* \* \*

THE WASHINGTON, Wis., county group played cards and watched Wisconsin football movies at a dinner meeting on Nov. 8. Held at Hartford, the affair attracted 44 club members.

\* \* \*

AS THIS issue was ready for the press, final plans were in preparation for the annual Twin Cities football banquet, held this year in St. Paul on Nov. 23, the evening before the Minnesota–Wisconsin football game.

Persons scheduled to be on hand included Al Buser, captain of the 1911 football team, WAA Pres. Willard Aschenbrener and John Berge, WAA executive secretary. More details will be given on this fine meeting later.

### Memphis Club Opens Year With Enthusiastic Meeting

A SPIRITED group of Badgers, including several new members, attended the first fall meeting of the Memphis, Tenn., club, held Nov. 9. A showing of the "Wisconsin Athletic Review" film highlighted the program.

Plans were made to hold another meeting this month and details of a Winter Founder's Day meeting were discussed.

A special feature recently started by Memphis a l u m n i is a Wisconsin Women's club, which meets e v e r y month. Wives of alumni, many of whom have missed the regular club meetings because their husbands were busy or out of town, have expressed keen interest in the venture.



PICTURED ABOVE are the directors of the new Ozaukee county club, formed in October. They are (standing, left to right): Dr. P. B. Blanchard, John Armbruster, Robert Monnott, Don Ivey, vice-president, and John Rahmlow; (seated): Pres. John Bostwick and Mrs. Paul Wright, secretary-treasurer.

DECEMBER, 1951

### \* With the Classes

### 1895

Ross CORNISH died June 27 in Oshkosh at the age of 76.

. . . . . . . . W Mrs. B. Q. Morgan (Johanna ROSSBERG) died in May at her home in Gainesville, Fla. She is survived by her husband, a for-mer Wisconsin faculty member, who was teaching at the University of Florida.

Fred HALE, Birmingham, Ala., died Aug. 5 on his 65th birthday.

Kazuo Sato, a teacher of English at Nagoya university in Japan, sends word of the death of his father, Kinichi SATO.

. . . W 1912 Hugh W. GOGGINS, 63, former Wood county district attorney, died May 7 at his home in Wisconsin Rapids.

William DAWSON, a retired Episcopal clergyman of the diocese of Wisconsin, died July 7 in Madison.

### 1913 . .

Boynton MILLER, chairman of the board of the Sanitary Refrigerator Co. in Fond du Lac, died June 11 at his home.

Sara JAMES died June 24 in Washington, D. C., where she worked for the federal bureau of public assistance. Arthur STEEN, retired Madison druggist,

died June 26. Paul DUNNEWALD, retired engineer,

died July 22 in Madison.

### Forest Products Chief



DR. J. A. Hall, '21, last spring became director of the U. S. Forest Products laboratory in Madison. He succeeded George H. Hunt, who retired after 40 years of service with the U. S. Forest service. Dr. Hall, who got both his BA and Ph.D. degrees from Wisconsin, previously was director of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment station in Portland, Ore. During the war years, he was principal biochemist for the U.S. Forest service in Washington.

Mary NICHOLS, who had been active in welfare work in San Diego, Calif., died there July 22.

Alvin BISCHOFF, who had been em-ployed by the Atomic Energy Commission in Chicago, died July 27 at his home.

### . . . . . W

Nina MILLER of Columbia university died in May.

Joseph BAILLIE, who had been an accountant for the Farm Credit administration, died July 16 at his home in Louisville, Ky.

Nellie WIGHTMAN died July 16 at Richland Center, where she had been a teacher in the county normal school.

### • • • • • W Lloyd BOSWORTH was killed in an auto

accident Dec. 1, 1950. Oscar GUTE of Milwaukee died April 13

in Pampa, Tex.

Dr. Ludwig HEKTOEN, famous pathologist, died July 15 in Chicago.

#### 1921 . . . . . . W

Harold J. KELLEY has been made president of the recently formed Harold Kelley Corp., distributors of commercial refrigeration equipment and carrier ice making machines in San Francisco. Before formation of the corporation Kelley was regional manager for the Ward Refrigerator & Manufacturing Co. of Los Angeles for 25 years.

A home and several acres of land were given to the Children's Outing association in Milwaukee by the Charles David ASH-

LEY Foundation of that city. T. Lane WARD 54, president and co-founder of the Ward-Brodt Music Co. in Madison died April 27. He was long identified with many phases of civic and school music in Madison.

William E. RUNGE, 51, died Aug. 7, 1950, at Kenosha.

1922 . . . . . W Mrs. Augusta Winebrenner (Augusta von TOERNE) has been named instructor in secretarial studies at Pennsylvania College for Women in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Herbert FOSHION of Algoma died June 25 in Madison.

1924 . . . . . . . . . . W Horace RISTEEN has been recalled to active duty as a captain in the navy. He was professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Arkansas.

Dr. J. Holden ROBBINS died Aug. 11 at his home in Madison. He was an assistant professor of anatomy in the University medical school and a former member of the city board of education.

Col. Ralph SCHUETZ has returned to the U. S. after a three-year tour in Germany. He has been assigned as president of the Military police board at Camp Gordon, Ga. Mrs. Joseph Wolters (Myra COLLIN-SON) died Aug. 27 at her Madison home.

1925 w . . . Word has been received that Don MUR-RAY, former Wisconsin athlete, died in July.

Governor Kohler has reappointed Mrs. George Chatterton (Grace PARIS) to the University Board of Visitors for a four year term.

1926 . · · · . W Dr. Rudolph TESCHAN died of a heart attack Aug. 8 in Milwaukee.

Dr. Graydon DELAND will be out of the country for the next two years as director of the American Center in La Paz, Bolivia.

1927 • • • W . . Dr. Russell SMITH and his wife have

left Barron, Wis., after 18 years and have

set up a medical practice in Alaska. Leslie WETLAUFER has been named assistant manager of the personnel place-ment section of the Du Pont employee relations department.

Vernon BAGNALL has been appointed to fill the newly created post of general manager of the western area of the long lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. His headquarters are Kansas City, Mo.

1928 .

1928 W Arthur KOEHLER was married to Mrs. Edwin RENNEBOHM, '35, in Los Angeles W on July 1. He has accepted a position as visiting lecturer in forest products for one year at Yale university.

Haakon ROMNES has ben named to membership on the long lines department board of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Rabbi Solomon LANDMAN died May 20 at his home in Kew Gardens, N. Y. Prominent as a Madison religious leader, he was one of the organizers of the Hillel foundation, campus organization of Jewish students.

### 1929

· . W Dr. Wilbert RAY of Hartford, Conn., has been named research chief of an Illinois unit of the Air Force Human Resources Research center. He will direct the research at the new technical section at Scott Air Force base, Belleville, Ill. Herman KOPS, formerly of Madison, has

set up a law office in Colby, Wis.

Ralph HARTMAN, an attorney with the state department of public welfare, died Aug. 9 in Madison.

1930 . . . . . . . . . . W Announcement has been made of the marriage of Helen Morrissey to William HIL-DEBRAND June 6. The couple will live

near Omro, where he operates his own farm. The Little Brown Church in the Vale at Nashua, Iowa, was the scene of the wedding of Theodore PRIDEAUX and Helen Wehrle June 15. Both are teachers at Dodgeville High school.

Dr. Wilford RISTEEN has been commissioned a Lieutenant Commander in the navy and is stationed at the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass. Before going into the service, Dr. Risteen was professor of neuro-surgery at the University of Georgia. He was described in a recent Saturday Evening Post article as being a pioneer in the development of a new injection method for the treatment of strokes.

Franklin ORTH has been appointed chief of field operations in the legal review and administration division for the Office of Price Stabilization. He has been legal consultant to the solicitor of the VA since 1946.

Martha TRULSON received a doctor of science degree from Harvard university in June.

Carlos QUIRINO, now an author and free-lance writer, and his wife, Liesel, visited Madison in July on their tair 1931 . Madison in July on their trip around the



Now is the time to order your Wisconsin ring. Choice of silver or 10K gold . . . ruby onyx stone. Prices (which have not changed): \$16.80 to \$29.10, including tax. Fraternity or sorority crests available at no extra cost.

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world. He is a survivor of the Bataan death march and a former press officer in the Philippine department of foreign affairs and aide-de-camp to the president.

The Rev. and Mrs. Leonard NELSON, Baton Rouge, La., are the parents of a daughter, Mary Alice, born July 29 at Tampa, Fla. Mr. Nelson is chaplain of Episcopal students at Louisiana State university.

Myrtle JENSEN has begun her work as a supervising teacher in Shawano county af-

ter attending a supervisors' workshop at Crystal Falls, Mich. Mrs. E. A. Peterson (Helen VERGE-RONT) of Viroqua, died May 31 at La Crosse.

1932 . . · · . W Howard O. HIATT died June 24, 1950, at Louisville, Ky. William W. CARY is now supervising

the public relations activities and programs of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Milwaukee. He is secretary of the board of trustees

F. Winston LEECH and Rachel Bath were married on June 16. He is a bookkeeper with the Marshall and Ilsley bank in Milwaukee.

1933 . . . . . . . . . W George BARR has been awarded the first presidential trophy for the "best perform-ance of the year" in employing physically handicapped persons. Pres. Truman pre-sented the award to Barr in Washington, D. C., on Aug. 16.

### DECEMBER, 1951

. W 1934 Morris H. RUBIN, editor of The Pro-gressive Magazine, was in Washington, D. C., recently to conduct an institute on international relations.

John H. WESTCOTT died Sept. 1, 1950. George GANT has resigned as general manager of the Tennessee Valley authority to join the southern regional education program, which aims to assist southern universities in a co-operative effort.

1935 . . . . . . . . . w The new city manager in Janesville is Warren HYDE, who had been city manager of Albert Lea, Minn., since 1947.

Arthur KAFTAN was married Aug. 9 to Barbara Horner in Green Bay, where they are now making their home.

Margaret NORDIE left Aug. 1 for Zululand in Africa where she is teaching for two years under the board of foreign mission of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

1936 .

Lt. and Mrs. C. E. SCHRAM (Mary J. REYNOLDS, '39) are now living in At-water, Calif. He is stationed at the Castle field air base there.

Paula ASSENHEIMER died March 9, 1951, at Cudahy

Ralph MARSDEN has joined the mining engineering division of the Oliver Iron Co. as a geologist. The announcement was made by L. J. SEVERSON, '36, general mining engineer for the U. S. Steel subsidiary.

### 1937

W Bonnie BEILFUSS and Wilbert Miller were married April 21 in Chicago.

Ralph KEEN died Aug. 6 in Beloit. He had been director of the Beloit Vocational school and chairman of the safety council.

Allen KITTLESON, senior research chemist with ESSO laboratories, London, N. J., discovered and is developing a new organic fungicide which has proven effective in controlling plant diseases.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Lewis (Elizabeth HAGBERG) have moved from Manhattan, Kan., to Amarillo, Tex., where he is asso-ciated with the veterinary clinic.

#### 1938 .

. . . Eleanor ARTMAN was married to Hold Chase July 28 in Madison. The newlyweds are making their home in Stanton, Mich.

A new public speaking service, the Midwest Lecture bureau, has been established in Madison by Mrs. James Doyle (Ruth BACH-HUBER, '38) and Mrs. Carlisle Runge (Elizabeth ESHLEMAN, '47.)

1939 .

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie ACKERMAN (Caro-line IVERSON) have a daughter, Karin Lee, born June 14. He is commodity manager for printing materials for the U.S. Rubber Co. in Providence, R. I.

Lt. Francis DAVIS died July 23 at the Ft. Jackson, S. C., army hospital. At the time of his death he was education and information officer.





### **Buy Christmas Seals**

### 1940 .

Mr. and Mrs. William SCHUMACHER (Mary HINNERS, '41) have a daughter, Margaret Ann, born April 15.

Marian STELLWAG and Paul DOEGE were married at Milwaukee on Sept. 1, 1950. They are living in Green Bay where he is resident manager of the Liberty Mutual In-

surance Co. Mrs. William Curkeet, Jr., (Dixie DA-VIS) won an award in a "My Living Room" contest conducted by McCall's magazine recently.

1941 .... VV George K. HAAS has been recalled to duty with the coast guard. He has been a heating contractor in Two Rivers. Jessie ABBOTT has been in Tokyo on

an overseas assignment with the American Red Cross.

Dr. Frederick BROWN is now associated with Dr. Carl Harper, Madison obstetrician

and gynecologist. Robert FLEMING has been named execu-tive director of the Wage Stabilization board. He was previously director of the Industrial Relations center at the University.

### 1942 .

. . . . . W Lt. Roland DIRENZO has completed a specialized course at Keesler Air Force base in Mississippi and was joined by his wife in Albuquerque, N.M. Alfred INGERSOLL has been named as-

sistant professor of civil engineering at the California Institute of Technology.

. . W 1943 Richard TUSLER is retail sales super-visor for the Bell Clothing House in Kenosha.

John M. SPINDLER has joined the law firm of Nash and Nash in Manitowoc.

Virginia Ann NEWKIRK married Jack Nash on April 21 at the University Pres-byterian church in Madison. Her home will be in Sioux Falls, S. D. Donald E. RELAND has been appointed

acting Wood county district attorney. Mrs. Lois MILLS Burris has started her

own counseling agency in Dallas, Texas, in addition to her work in the publicity and publications field.

1944 W Lt. Lester HOAGLIN recently trans-ferred from the Navy and became a member of the Ellington air force hospital staff "loaned" to the base by the navy. He was sworn into the air force on April 20. Dr. Ronald D. JONES, chairman of the

education division at Taylor university, has been appointed to the staff of Michigan State college for the summer session.

Robert M. LINDQUIST has been awarded a doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Minnesota.

#### w 1945

Mr. and Mrs. William KOERNER (Anita Mr. and Mrs. William KOERNER (Anita ZIEGENHAGEN) announce the birth of a daughter, Pamela Jean, on April 10. He is associated with the research department of the Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. John MARCH (Ruth JAEGER) are now living in Wellesley, Mass. He is manager in charge of utilities in the Boston office of Arthur Andersen & Co. Linnie AITKEN and William NILLSEN

Linnie AITKEN and William NILLSEN, , '51, were married June 15 in Madison. Jr., She has been teaching home economics at Cornell university the past year. The couple will live in Honolulu, Hawaii, where Dr. Nilssen will serve as an intern at Queen hospital.

### 1946 . .

W

W

•••• W Mary Louise DIBBLE was married on April 14 to Dean Conrad at Gibson City, Ill. They are now living in Belleville, Ill. Before her marriage Mrs. Conrad was a stewardess for American Airlines.

Mr. and Mrs. George Greeg (Helen DICKOFF) have moved to Rochester, N.Y., where he is employed as a cost engineer by the Eastman Kodak Co.

Mrs. Earl Giezendanner (Mary Ellen TUBBS) died July 22 in Baldwin. She was married in September 1947.

Greta HAHN was married to Dr. H. Marvin Camel of Omaha on Jan. 27. They are now living in St. Louis.

### . . . . . W 1947

Robert E. SEXMITH and Joan Henes were married April 21. He is assistant sales manager for the Ansul Chemical Co. in the

The Rev. Lloyd AVERILL, Jr., has been appointed to the staff of the Colgate-Roches-

ter Divinity school, Rochester, N. Y. He will serve as an associate in field work and re-search. He is married to the former Shirley Karr, and they have a daughter, Shelley Ann, born May 23, 1950.

. W 1948 Dr. and Mrs. Louis Meyers (Natalie ROTH) announce the birth of a son, Stu-

art Louis, on April 7 in Pittsburgh. Robert JACOBI has been selected as the curator of the Lincoln-Tallman museum in Janesville.

1949 w Aileen COURTEEN and Stewart MAC-DONALD were married May 5. They are living in Milwaukee.

Eleanore PASCALE and John HAEUSER were married April 28 at Racine.

Mr. and Mrs. James EMBACH announce the birth of a daughter, Kristine Kay, on May 19.

# JORNS SKETCHINGS

The four sketches on pages 19-22 are part of a set of eight sketches of the University of Wisconsin campus. All these sketches are suitable for framing.

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### Liberal Studies

### (Continued from page 18)

as a whole. This may be illustrated by the fact that at one time there were seven ILS students on the 18-member board of the Wisconsin Student association. Last spring, an ILSer, John Searle, was elected president of Student board and I was elected vice-president. When John resigned recently, Art Laun replaced him.

The disadvantages of ILS are associated primarily with technical details of course requirements. As of now, many outside departments do not recognize ILS as a special case and require extra courses that cause an additional burden for the ILS graduate. An illustration of this is the recreation curriculum of the education department, which requires further "foundation courses," thus forcing the former ILS students to take two or three "foundation courses" besides what other students have to take.

### JUDY REINITZ Senior, BA, New York, N. Y.

\* \* \*

HAT IMPRESSED me most at the beginning of the Integrated Liberal Studies (ILS) program, and continues to impress me now, was the enthusiasm with which the entire faculty taught the courses.

Each professor, I felt, enjoyed teaching and was interested in the course that he was teaching. There seemed to be a common bond between students and instructors—the bond of realization that this ILS program was an experiment and that we were all equally new to it.

The lecturers were enthused over the idea of the special two-year course and tried to contribute as much as they could toward its success. Questions were often asked the student as to his views concerning certain text books or his opinions on the presentation of certain courses.

An almost consistent practice of the majority of quiz instructors in the program was their attendance at the professors' lectures. They not only sat in on the lectures concerning the subject which they taught, but also often visited other lecture classes. As a matter of fact, the lecturers themselves were so well "integrated" as to sometimes be spectators in their colleagues' lecture classes.

### \* Madison Memories

### . . . from the Alumnus files

ONE YEAR AGO, December, 1950—The UW's famed professor of comparative literature, Philo M. Buck, died at the age of 73... The Regents gave their okay to a proposal for a fact-finding board on campus human rights... The Regents also asked the Legislature to empower them to set aside up to 6% of University dormitory rooms for foreign students.

FIVE YEARS AGO, December, 1946—The University asked the Legislature for \$33,000,000 for the 1947–49 biennium . . . A storm of protest arose when the Regents failed to rehire Howard J. McMurray as a member of the political science department. McMurray had run for U. S. senator while serving as a lecturer in the department. He had been recommended for an appointment as associate professor.

TEN YEARS AGO, December, 1941—The Wisconsin supreme court ruled that Clarence Dykstra was entitled to receive his salary as president of the University while he served as director of the national selective service system . . . The new student court was in full operation and had heard its first 18 cases.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, December, 1926—The budget request for 1927–29 was \$10,846,026... The men's glee club announced that it would make a summer concert tour of Europe ... Plans for the Milwaukee extension building were approved ... Hockey rinks, for both students and the general public, were constructed at Camp Randall.

FIFTY YEARS AGO, December, 1901—The girls at Chadbourne hall held their annual formal party, attended by about 100 people . . . A chapter of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity was installed on the campus . . . About 75 couples attended the second Military hop . . . Preliminary trials were held in the freshman declamatory contest.

The ILS program, in my opinion, really affords the student a good general background and can give the undecided student an opportunity to try a variety of courses and decide what field he wishes to enter. After two years the bachelor of science requirements are filled, and the student will find an abundance of time for concentrating on his major and taking desired electives.

If intense specialization is needed in a student's last two years of school, he should be glad to have had the opportunity to take a varied humanities program, such as ILS, in his first two years.

### \* \* \*

### DAVID BENNETT Senior, Commerce, Portage, Wis.

"WHAT GOOD will it do you?" was the question most often asked when I was a freshman in the then untried Integrated Liberal Studies program.

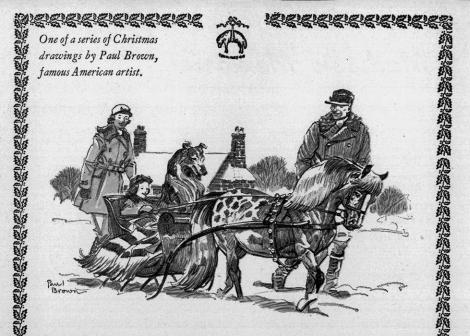
It was a good question for this day of trade school education.

I had no answer. Yet it seems to me that the moral and intellectual responsibility of the citizen to the community can't be measured by what may be currently expedient. And further, that appreciation of the demands placed upon the citizen in the mid-20th century can only be learned by understanding the heritage of western man.

ILS focuses attention upon this heritage. The program taught me why the citizen of the mid-20th century thinks as he does, where he got his scientific and political ideas, and how each cultural demand of the past was answered. It showed the inter-relationship of all the intellectual ideas that seem to bear down on us today.

The success of ILS can be measured by the number of graduates from the program who have taken seriously the emphasis of community demands and responsibility. The majority of leaders in student government and cultural organizations are students from ILS.

ILS spells out the answer to a question so often asked, "where can I go?" by showing "what you can do."



### CHRISTMAS GIFTS that are exclusive with Brooks Brothers

The distinctiveness and individuality of our own make clothing and furnishings are at no time more appreciated than during the Christmas season...when gifts that are unusual and of good taste are so important to both the giver and the recipient.

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Our Own Make Shirts, \$5.50 to \$12.50

Our Own Make Briefcases and Luggage, \$18\* to \$132\*

Our Own Make Belts and Suspenders, \$3 to \$12.50

\*Including Federal Tax



Honor

### (Continued from page 28)

If Hitler didn't invent the Big Lie, he at least made very effective use of it. But he was a rank amateur compared with the Communist leaders of today, who make a mockery of simple truths, force us to put quotation marks around their use of such words as "peace" and "democracy," and assiduosuly pursue the Lenin dictum; destroy morality.

The dangerous and insidious thing is that we ourselves run the risk of being corrupted by our opponents' lack of morality, and by their use of the Big Lie. In a world where some people have abandoned honor and disregarded their promises and their respect for truth, it becomes a little easier for the rest of us to justify breaking our promises, too.

### Fight for Integrity

A failing morality is a corrupting and corroding thing, and if it goes on, it can undermine the framework of Western Civilization. We have seen the warning signals in the recent newspaper headlines about crime investigations and racket exposures in many of our cities.

There are many ways in which we may be called upon to fight for our lives and for our way of life—as soldiers, as scientists, as businessmen, as teachers. Not the least of the battles is the one to restore honor and integrity as standards of decent human behavior to all the peoples of the world.

Mere words, of course, will not do the trick, even if they have conviction and determination behind them. Words need to be fortified with specific acts.

### Chain of Honor

Those acts apply to every phase of our daily life. They start in the family and the home with such simple acts as keeping a promise to take Junior to the zoo. They include the whole range of everyday relationships in the community and on the job.

They spread out to include organizations like the International Chamber of Commerce whose work, above all, is dedicated to making people in many countries understand and trust each other. Honor is a chain with many links. It leads from the simplest transactions —like leaving our pennies on the counter of the blind newsdealer—on up to international treaties involving the lives of millions.

If we want to stay civilized, then each of us has the job of keeping that chain unbroken. For staying civilized, in the last analysis, depends on making promises—and keeping them.