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THE BADGER QUARTERLY

State University
of Wisconsin
News for—

If you want to be a Badger,

just come along with me---



Alumni, Parents
and Citizens
of the State

December, 1942

Issued Quarterly by the University of Wisconsin. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Madison, Wis., under the Act of August 12, 1912. Madison, Wis., December, 1942.

Vol. 5, No. 2

U. W. '43-'45 Budget Up Only \$29,723

Here's Complete Regent Version of Budget Funds

Cost of War Tasks, Fee Losses Offset Lower Teaching Costs

The Regents of the University are charged with the duty to present biennially the estimates of the cost to the State for financing the University for the two ensuing fiscal years. They have been mindful during the last biennium of their responsibility to save state monies as the student population dropped and they report that the current operating requests in the estimates presented show savings in operating costs as against appropriations for 1941-1942 of \$384,000. This is a reduction of about ten per cent in the inclusive operating requests, and

(See REGENT VERSION Page 2)

Alumni Set Up Two New \$100 Scholar Awards

Two new one hundred dollar scholarship awards, in keeping with the Association's policy of honoring students in all types of endeavor, have been established by the Wisconsin Alumni Association for outstanding seniors.

The Wisconsin X club, a branch of the Alumni Association whose members are past officers and directors of the Association, has announced that a new \$100 award will be given to the senior who co-operates the most with the Association in promoting the best interests of the University. This award is prompted by the primary objective of the Wisconsin Alumni Association as expressed by its founders eighty-one years ago: To promote by organized effort the best interests of the University.

At this particular time when a war is being fought over the very precepts and ideals of a University, it is especially propitious to reward the student who makes the best interests of the University his personal concern.

The winner of the award will be selected by Dean Frank O. Holt and the Student Relations and Awards committee of the Alumni

(See SCHOLAR AWARDS Page 8)

3,500 U. W. Alumni Now in U. S. Service

More than 3,500 students who have attended the University of Wisconsin are now in the armed forces of the United States, according to the records of the Wisconsin Alumni office. The office has not yet received notification of all the men in the service. The war records office, which is still in an organizational stage, receives material from all newspaper stories printed in the state about Badgers in the armed forces, plus information sent by the boys themselves and their parents, and from the official army, navy, and marine corps releases. The Alumni association regularly sends its magazine, the Badger Quarterly, and Harry Stuhldreher's football letter following each game to all the men whose names and address are on the list. Tab ask increases

Students Put \$800 in War Stamps Weekly

University of Wisconsin students are continuing to realize the advantages of buying war stamps and bonds, as each week they buy larger amounts of stamps than they did the week before. Sale of stamps each week has averaged more than \$700 and a recent jump brought the week's total to almost \$1,200.

38 Alumni Give Lives for U. S.; 4 Are Honored

The University of Wisconsin may well point with pride to the accomplishments of her fighting sons the world over. And she may well bend in deep salute to her 38 sons who have already given their lives that the American way of life might continue.

Information from the Alumni War Records office lists four graduates as recipients of distinguished military awards. Major William R. Bradford, '18, received the Distinguished Flying Cross for flights made over the Philippine Islands when they were under Japanese attack.

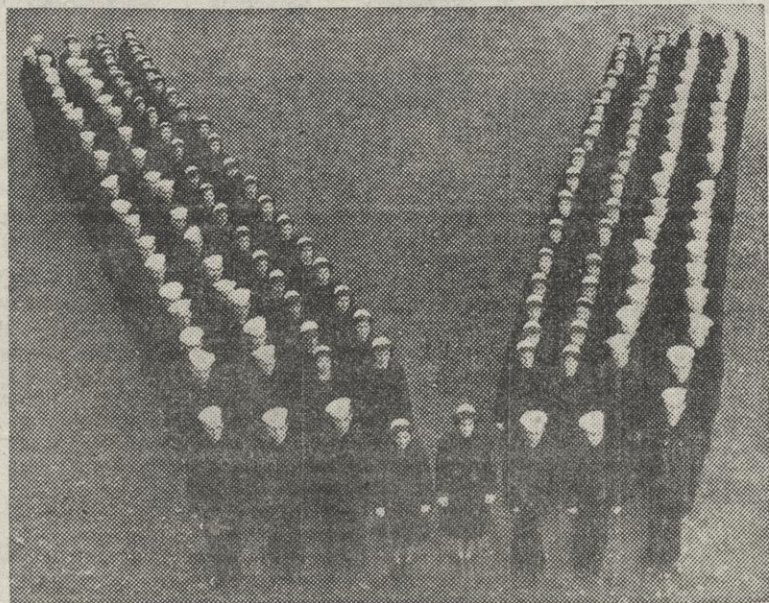
Capt. William M. Donovan, '32, Madison, believed to be a Jap prisoner, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism under fire in the Philippines.

Ensign (Frederick) Curtice Davis, '39, Orfordville, deceased, was awarded the Navy Cross for gallant conduct, and won the honor of having an escort vessel named for him by the Navy.

Taking part in Gen. Doolittle's surprise bombing attack on Tokyo, Lt. Richard A. Knobloch, '40, Ft. Sheridan, received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lt. James R. Caldwell, '40, Lodi, and Lt. LaVern L. Wade, '39, Milwaukee, were killed in action in the Philippine Islands, and Robert R. Shattuck, '42, Blue River, was

(See GIVES LIVES Page 7)



OUR OWN "V" FOR VICTORY—Here's another version of the United Nation's famous "V" for Victory emblem, and we like it, not only for what it signifies, but also because it's formed by some of the sailors and WAVES of the United States navy who are being trained in the naval radio code and communications school here at the University of Wisconsin. Almost 1,700 of these fine young men and women are now receiving this training at Wisconsin, preparing themselves to serve their country as enlisted personnel of the greatest Navy in the world!

U. Adds Semester To Speed War Aid

To be of as much aid as possible in the nation's rapidly speeding up war effort, the University of Wisconsin will add a full summer semester, beginning next summer, to its present regular two-semester school year, the State University faculty decided at its December meeting.

The action means that Wisconsin's State University will now go on a three semester schedule per year, instead of two regular semesters plus a shorter summer school as in the past. However, the regular six and eight weeks summer school, for teachers and students who are unable to enroll for the complete summer semester, will also be continued as in the past.

Under the three semesters per year plan, the University will be operating on a round-the-year program, and will be in session practically throughout the entire year. The action taken is in line with previous faculty and regent actions that, for the duration of the war, the University would operate to the fullest extent in order to train men and women as rapidly as possible for the armed forces and for industry and agriculture.

With the University now offering three regular semesters during the entire year, a student may now graduate and receive his degree in two and two-thirds

(See SPEED WAR Page 2)

Ask Increases For War Work Only in '43-'45

Regents, Pres. Dykstra Suggest Building Fund For Use After War

Asking for increases only for those activities which are a direct war task, the University of Wisconsin budget for the 1943-45 biennium, requesting appropriations from the state totaling \$4,341,115 for each of the next two years, was presented to Lieut.-Gov. Walter S. Goodland at a public hearing in the capitol in Madison late in December.

Figures presented at the hearing reveal that the University's total budget for the next two years is only \$29,723 higher than the budget for the 1941-43 biennium, in spite of the huge amount of war work and training which the University has undertaken.

In spite of decreasing income from student fees because of the drop in enrolment due to the war, the University has been able to balance its budget by the strictest economies in its operating costs, Regent Michael J. Cleary, Milwaukee, chairman of the finance committee of the University's Board of Regents, declared at the hearing.

Besides Regent Cleary, A. J. Glover, Ft. Atkinson, president of the Regents, and Pres. C. A. Dykstra

(See U. W. '43-'44 Page 2)

Many Alumni Become State Political Heads

Among other things the November 3 election brought to light one very interesting fact—that, rightly, most of the state's political leaders were graduated from or attended at one time the state University of Wisconsin.

Leading the list, perhaps, was Governor-elect Orland S. Loomis of Mauston, now deceased, who won the governor's chair by a huge majority. Mr. Loomis was graduated from the University with a law degree in 1917. John E. Martin, attorney general from Milwaukee, was a member of the class of 1916.

Both member of the upper house of the United States Congress received their higher education at the university. Senator Alexander Wiley, Chippewa Falls, was grad-

(See MANY ALUMNI Page 3)

U. W. Will Be 94 Years Old Feb. 5

The University of Wisconsin will pass its 94th birthday on Feb. 5. It was on Feb. 5, 1849, that the State University's first class of 20 students met in a little one-room red brick building in Madison. During the near century that the University has been in operation, it has grown from this small start to one of America's major institutions of learning. Because of the stress of wartime, no state-wide or nation-wide Founders' Day program is planned this year, but it is expected that many alumni groups may hold meetings in their local communities in celebration of the event.

University Students Become Sharpshooters



WARNING TO HITLER & CO.—Here's the kind of training American college boys are receiving these days, preparatory to their entrance into the armed forces of the United States to fight for the American way of life. The above picture, taken in the old red Armory at the University of Wisconsin, shows only a small contingent of

Wisconsin's Reserve Officers Training Corps cadets lined up at target practice.

A special indoor range consisting of 34 targets has been set up on the armory floor, and working in relays of 30 men to a firing order, as high as 200 cadets an hour were able to practice shooting.

A total of 1,572 freshman mem-

bers of the training corps at Wisconsin completed this record in rifle firing recently, winding up six weeks of intensive instruction in rifle marksmanship. Over 40,000 rounds of ammunition were expended during the training period to help improve the young men's marksmanship.

U. W. '43-'45 Budget Is Up Only \$29,723

(Continued From Page 1)

of the University, explained the budget at the hearing.

"The Regents have been mindful during the last biennium of their responsibility to save state monies as the student population dropped and they report that the current operating requests in the estimates presented show savings in operating costs as against appropriations for 1941-1942 of \$384,000," Regent Cleary declared. "This is a reduction of about 10 per cent in the inclusive operating requests, and it has been made almost entirely out of teaching costs.

"In making our budget, we have tried to keep in mind the conditions that confront the state during wartime," he emphasized. "On the other hand we feel that the state wouldn't want the University to disintegrate.

"Thus we are asking for a minimum to carry on the University's work. No new activities are asked for, nor no increased expenditures except where an activity is a direct war task. No salary increases are contemplated except the emergency increases which were given to low paid employees last year."

Both Regent Cleary and Pres. Dykstra pointed to the many war services which the state University is now conducting to aid the nation's war efforts. Both emphasized that the University is now operating on a 12 months basis instead of about nine months as in the past, in order to speed up the production of trained men and women for the armed services, and for industry and agriculture.

It was explained that in its war work, the State University is now training more than 2,000 men and women on the campus for the armed forces. This figure includes 1,200 sailors and 500 WAVES for the navy. Also included are from 150 to 200 machinists for the air corps; wood inspectors for the air corps; diesel engine operators for the navy; cooks and bakers for the navy; and 120 reserve pilots for the army, navy and marines.

Pres. Dykstra further pointed out that under its Emergency Science Management War Training courses conducted throughout Wisconsin, the University is training more than 10,000 men and women in over 500 industries in 37 cities of the state in war industry work. "The question has been raised: Is education important during wartime?" Pres. Dykstra said. "The answer comes from our own armed forces—in the fact that our Army and Navy has asked the University of Wisconsin to train so many men and women for their forces. These requests will continue. Education is not a peace-time luxury—it is a war-time necessity."

Lieut.-Gov. Goodland praised the State University for its war efforts at the hearing when he declared: "We all recognize that the University has done a fine job in its war work."

Regent Cleary pointed out that a decrease of more than \$400,000 annually is expected in direct receipts of the University because of drops in enrolment, but he said that the University will meet this decrease by cutting teaching costs.

The increase in the state's appropriation to the University, totaling \$392,400, was requested largely to meet the University's increased war tasks. Of this total, \$200,000 will be used to meet the additional costs of the University's accelerated training program necessary on account of war manpower needs.

Of the remainder, \$150,000 will be used to continue the emergency "cost-of-living" increases which were provided for low-paid employees by the state last year; a net total increase of \$32,400 for the Psychiatric Institute, Agricultural Extension Division, to take care of the increased war duties of these departments; and \$10,000 addition-

Present University's Budget at Hearing



PRES. C. A. DYKSTRA

Speed War--

(Continued From Page 1)

years, it was pointed out at the faculty meeting by Prof. J. H. Mathews, of the chemistry department, chairman of the special committee which recommended the new summer semester.

Dates for the new summer semester of 15 weeks, which is the same length as the fall and spring semesters now in operation, next summer will be from June 7 to Sept. 17, the faculty decided in approving the recommendation. Opening date for the regular six and eight week summer schools will be June 21, it was decided.

The three regular semesters per year will enable the University to comply with new army and navy requests for year-around training of armed forces personnel for the duration. Under new army and navy regulations, it is expected that enlisted or drafted men who can qualify for certain technical work in the armed forces will be sent back to universities for additional training in those fields before being called to active duty.

Under the new faculty action men serving in the field ambulance service will also now be eligible to receive this credit bonus for their war work.



PRES. A. J. GLOVER

Here are the three men who presented the University of Wisconsin's budget for the 1943-45 biennium to Acting Governor Walter S. Goodland at the governor's budget hearing in the State Capitol recently. Pres. A. J. Glover of the Board of Regents and Michael J. Cleary, chairman of the Regents' Finance committee, presented the budget for the board, while Pres. Dykstra explained various phases of the University's work.

'Liberty Exhibit' Is Shown Around State

The liberties that Wisconsin men and women have worked and fought for are shown in a pictorial display prepared by the Wisconsin State Historical society, and now traveling about the state.

Fifteen large panels are included in the display which will remain about a month at each showing. Such subjects as The Land, Opportunity, Academic Freedom, Religious Freedom, Political Freedom, Women's Rights, Racial Equality, Freedom of Expression, Rights of Labor, Freedom from Fear, Free Schools, Conservation, Freedom from Want, and Justice for All are pictured in the panels.

Each panel contains three pictures, old or new, showing how these principles have been sought in Wisconsin and a short quotation by a Wisconsin man or woman expressing the ideal.



SGT. JACK O'BRIEN
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
CHICO ARMY TRAINING SCHOOL
CHICO, CALIFORNIA

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"Natcherly," says L'il Abner. Such an attitude may not be practical, but it is certainly understandable—when an American "dogface" gets a letter from home, well, he just has to read it right away. "Natcherly."

al for the purchase of coal, due to increased coal prices.

In addition to its operating budget requests, the Regents also asked that the state set aside \$1,000,000 annually for new construction, remodeling and equipment needs at the University. This appropriation would not be expended until materials and labor are available after the war.

In this particular instance his buddy will hold the Japs off while our hero devours his letter from home—then the buddy will take a well earned rest and our hero, inspired by the long-awaited news from home will just get up and polish off that whole lot of Japs with one fell swoop.

"Natcherly," again. Every Pop Eye has his spinach, and every (we hope) soldier has his letters from home. Sure, that's why we're going to win this war. "Natcherly."

Therefore and herewith: DID YOU WRITE A LETTER TO A SOLDIER, SAILOR, OR MARINE THIS WEEK? If not, then GET BUSY! NOW!



MICHAEL J. CLEARY

Regent Version

(Continued From Page 1)

it has been made almost entirely because our country is at war and no one can foresee with any certainty just what is in store for the universities of the United States. We know certain things, however;

(1) That our country will continue to turn to college campuses for furthering necessary research and for training men and women.

(2) That our country will borrow specialists who are on college faculties.

(3) That student populations will fall off in certain areas of learning, such as law and the arts.

(4) That the demand for training specialists will grow in such fields as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering, the physical sciences and mathematics, agriculture and in special public services. The growing shortage of teachers will soon be reflected in a demand for increased teacher training.

(5) That as a general principle acknowledged by our armed forces, by industry and agriculture our training schools must be kept going to prepare men and women for the emergency and to meet post war problems.

There are uncertainties, such as:

(1) Just how many students we shall have to teach and what revenues students will provide. The current fees paid by each resident student approximate \$100 for the so-called academic year and \$300 for non-resident students. A drop of almost a hundred thousand dollars in income.

(2) Teaching costs, for they do not fall in proportion to loss in enrolment for the following reasons:

(a) The older students have left the University, — graduate students, those in the smaller upper-class courses in agriculture, education and students who have been specializing in the humanities, arts and social sciences. It is here that losses in students do not greatly affect teaching costs because a class of twenty-five needs a teacher as much as when there were forty in the course.

(b) In those elementary courses where there are several hundred students and which are conducted by a lecturer with assistants to serve sections as enrolments drop, sections and assistants are dropped. Such a shift has little effect on the permanent teaching staff members except that they are assigned to help in elementary classes in place of assistants.

(c) The chief savings in teaching costs flow from the leaves of absence given the instructional staff and the dropping of assistants.

(d) As illustrative of the foregoing, a careful inventory of the situation in the Letters and Science College, where the great bulk of the teaching is done and where the teaching cost per unit of credit is far below teaching costs elsewhere in the University, shows that as between 1941-42 (first semester figures) the number of teaching units fell 9% and teaching costs dropped only 6%.

The University thus must present its estimates for 1943-44 and 44-45 upon the following assumptions:

(1) That service to the state in

extension and research can not be cut down and may have to be increased.

(2) That with the heavy usage of the plant for war time service there can be little savings in maintenance.

(3) That prices of supplies have risen; for instance, coal is up considerably.

(4) That administrative costs are at least constant and subject to higher labor costs because of turnover of staff.

(5) That available equipment for replacement is higher in cost.

(6) That income from students from which source the University has been financing increased teaching costs in recent years will fall off considerably, and that the State will have to share a higher proportion of these costs than during the last four years.

(7) That if the emergency increases granted last year to the lower paid employees at the University are to be granted next year the State will have to supply the funds.

(8) That since the University is to run twelve months instead of nine it will cost at least \$100,000 more than usual.

(9) That some emergency fund must be provided against the return of men on leave who are no longer needed by our government.

(10) That such war time needs in the field of state service as may be met will require extra financing.

(11) That although the total operating budget of the University is not increased, the State's share of the cost of financing will rise.

(12) That the State can not longer put off making some provision for a long over-due building program at the University. Our University has fallen far behind those of our sister states in this respect. Our local governments have added scores of millions for school plants while the State has done practically nothing on the University campus for many years.

(13) Tentative estimates for instruction in 1943-44 show a drop of \$359,944 as against the budget of 1941-42, approximately 12%. The estimate of loss in student revenue for this period is set at \$500,000.

(14) And finally, that the State wishes to maintain a university which can claim some distinction in the sisterhood of states.

We must all recognize the fact that the campus population is about as large as ever since the government has on our Campus all the time about 2,000 special trainees in uniform. The demand for space, because of these special courses, is at least as heavy as usual. What the next year will bring we can not know now. At present the federal government is covering the cost of these special courses so that the University is not out of pocket because of this federal service.

In fairness to the University and to the State it should be pointed out that the current appropriations to the University for the code 1A (operations) is still considerably less than it was ten years ago. There are two reasons for this; students have been paying a larger share of the 1A, 1E operating expense, and salaries of many of the staff are still below those paid ten years ago.

Comparisons of Appropriations by the State to 1-A and 5-1:

1923-23—1-A	\$2,287,997
1929-30—1-A	2,892,663
1932-33—1-A	2,970,000
1937-38—(1-A, (5-1) ..	2,850,000
1941-42—(1-A, (5-1) ..	2,617,500
1942-43—(1-A, (5-1) ..	2,617,500
1943-44—(1-A, (5-1) ..	2,617,500

Note: The Current Request in these codes is \$329,503 more than it was twenty years ago; and \$352,500 less than it was ten years ago.

These figures are presented to indicate that in spite of what may be the general impression about the mounting costs of operating the University and in spite of rising costs in twenty years the estimates for the coming year include a request of \$329,000 over the appropriation in 1-A and 1-E in 1923-24.

If we include the emergency requests of 1943-44 of \$350,000 and add these to the current 1-A and 5-1 requests, the operating estimates for next year return approximately to the 1-A (5-1) appropriation for 1932-33.

This We ... Pledge --

We Must Keep Faith With All
Who Fight That the University May Live
—President Clayton Van Pelt
Wisconsin Alumni Association

That certain Sunday one year ago this month started out like any other Sunday. Then the black forces of destruction were loosed and our American ideals of peace, truth, democracy and fair play came tumbling around our heads as the terrible Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor was made known to us.

Then what did the University do? It began to fight. Immediately it went all out in co-operation with the national war effort, devoting every facility—classrooms, laboratories, personnel—to the most important objective... Victory above all.

Some students left to take their places on far-flung battle fronts. Some have already written their names in blood in the nation's Roll of Honor. Some who saw that their call to duty lie in the continuance of their education along technical lines came back and set to work in deadly earnest studying engineering, chemistry, physics, agriculture, medicine and nursing—behind the lines duties as important and necessary as actual fighting.

The University opened its portals and received 1,200 navy enlisted men and 480 WAVES in the Naval Radio Training School taught in University laboratories, housed in University dormitories. Naval officers studied diesel engines, army air force machinists practiced in University shops. Headquarters of the U. S. Army Institute were set up to teach servicemen all over and out of the country, with University professors marking the papers.

A hundred faculty scientists plunged into war research, another hundred took leaves of absence to offer their trained services to the government. At least 45 new or modified "war" courses appeared on the curriculum and all women on the campus were mobilized into the WENTS, a group trained for emergency service. The University went on the "round-the-year" plan with three full semesters a year allowing a student to graduate in two and two-thirds years.

Registration fell off 13% in September, 1942. Pres. Clarence A. Dykstra in Fortune magazine said: "If we lose half our students, I hope the people of the state will understand that they will have to pay more to keep the University. I hope they would feel it is worth it."

We as alumni of the University of Wisconsin are deeply and firmly convinced that it is worth it. We know that it is our duty and we are willing to stand behind the University in any hour of need, thus signifying our appreciation and proud approval of the great steps the University has taken toward Victory.

We alumni must take it upon ourselves to convince our friends in the state that the University stands as a symbol of what we are fighting for and as such must be preserved. We must not lose our ideals of free education for all with emphasis on freedom of thinking and the reaching for an inner development to enjoy an enriched and fuller life.

Only by keeping the University's doors ever open can we keep faith with the students who learned from the University that freedom is worth fighting for, the students who are studying in shops and in laboratories that they might help to hasten the war's end, the sincere students who buy war bonds and stamps instead of cokes and corsages, who donate to the Red Cross Blood Bank, who cut out all non-essentials to co-operate with the nation's and University's planned war effort.

Last but not least, when they left the campus perhaps to keep their date with destiny, they said: "We will be back." We must keep it for them. This we do solemnly pledge.

Yours for Victory,
Clayton F. Van Pelt, President

Board of Regents Accept \$34,600 in Gift and Grants

Gifts and grants amounting to \$34,600 were approved by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents at its last two meetings. Most of the grants were designated either for specific research projects, or for industrial fellowships in biochemistry and agricultural economics.

Largest of the grants was \$15,000 from the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation, for the support of University research for 1942-43.

Also among the larger gifts was that of \$3,200 from the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, and the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., for the renewal of an industrial fellowship in biochemistry under the supervision of Prof. C. A. Elvehjem, professor of biochemistry.

The University also received \$2,900 from the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., New York City; and \$2,000 from the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, for the renewal of a grant to continue the study of the effect of various chemical compounds on cancer growth.

Solve U. W. Mystery: Find Missing Alumni

If your alumni editor hadn't seen it with her own eyes she would never have believed it possible, but alumni DO vanish into thin air. Flesh and blood alumni that came to the University just like anyone else; some got their degrees, some didn't, and then they went right out and disappeared, just like any Houdini or Yehudi. Here is a list of 50 of these disappearing alumni. If you can offer any light on their whereabouts, please write immediately to the Wisconsin Alumni Association, 770 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin. Your help in this mystery will be greatly appreciated.

Kostis T. Argoe (Ph. D. '38), International House, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. James B. Baird (Mary O. Mann, B. A. '30), Avonmore, Pa.; Russell C. Baivier (Ph. B. '33), P. O. Box 386, Kiel, Wis.; Mrs. Sam Berger (Margaret Fowler, B. A. '40), 1025 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.; Ethelwyn B. Buck (Ph. B. '04), Lyndora Hotel, Hammond, Ind.; Lyman E. Buckingham (B. S. (ChE) '21), 103 W. Irving Ave., Merchantville, N. J.; Minnie M. Clausen (M. A. '24), Tecumseh, Neb.; Mabel L. Claxton (B. A. '21), 312 College Ave., French Lick, Ind.; Mrs. Zahari I. Ditchett (Betty Billing, B. S. (HEC) '32), 2223 Lamer St., Burbank, Calif.; Zita V. Donahoe (B. A. '10), Reedsburg, Wis.; Timothy F. Egan (Law C. '22), 425 E. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles E. Fawcett (B. S. A. '14), 1778 Kennilworth, Memphis, Tenn.; Alva T. Gallagher (B. A. '24), 505 W. 10th St., Sterling, Ill.; Harland F. Gilbert (B. A. '25), 1923 Dupont Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.; Merrill T. Gilbertson (B. A. '38), 115 N. Webster St., Madison, Wis.; Claude R. Giles (B. A. (CC) '23), A. T. & T. Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Marie D. Guimont (Ph. B. (Nor) '31), 1124 S. Broadway, Green Bay, Wis.; August F. Hasse (B. L. '02), 137 S. 6th Ave., Tucson, Ariz.; Charles M. Hulten (B. A. (CJ) '30), 1303 Merryman St., Marinette, Wis.; Charles J. Katz (B. A. '33), 1715 Humboldt Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. C. H. Lovendahl (Helen M. Anderson, B. A. '26), 510 University Ave., Madison, Wis.; Louis T. Merrill (B. A. '20), 1426 Chapin St., Beloit, Wis.; Victor C. Moses (B. A. (CC) '18), 34 Allston St., Boston, Mass.; Harry S. Newcomer (B. A. '09), 410 E. 57th St. New York, N. Y.; Emmy-Lou Sheltman (formerly Mrs. Foster S. Newell, B. A. '24), 770 N. Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Folkert J. Owen (B. S. (ChE) '27), 1321 Boulevard, E., West New York, N. J.; Harlan D. Pfanku (B. S. (ME) '36), Mellon Aluminum Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Charles I. Rich (B. S. A. '40), 2207 E. Broadway, Long Beach, Calif.; Mrs. Robert C. Richey (Grace W. Sherman, B. A. '26), 1900 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Harlowe M. Rickard (Ph. B. (CC) '33), 1303 N. Cass St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Eva B. Sutherland (M. A. '14), Tarkio, Mo.; Hans P. Termansen (B. A. '18), 2008½ N. Clark,

Many Alumni--

(Continued from Page One)

uated in 1907 while Robert Marion La Follette, Jr., Madison, attended the University from 1913-15 and again from 1916-17.

Sitting in the House of Representatives in Washington, five of the ten members claim the University of Wisconsin as their alma mater. Rep. Harry Sauthoff, Madison, is a member of the class of '02; Rep. William H. Stevenson, La Crosse, graduated in 1919; Rep. Howard J. Mc Murray, Milwaukee, received his degree in 1936; Rep. Reid Murray, Ogdensburg, was graduated in 1916; and Rep. Alvin O'Konski, Madison, was a member of the class of 1932.

Twelve state senators who will come to Madison soon for the 1943 state legislature and who received degrees from the University of Wisconsin are Taylor G. Brown, Oshkosh, '14, William Freehoff, Waukesha, '14, Harley M. Jacklin, Plover, '08, John W. Byrnes, Green Bay, '36, Allen J. Busby, Milwaukee, '22, Warren P. Knowles, New Richmond, '33, Helmar A. Lewis, Boscobel, '28, Louis J. Fellenz, Jr., Fond du Lac, '39, Gustave W. Buchen, Sheboygan, '09, Melvin R. Laird, Marshfield, '08, Fred Risser, Madison, '23, and Rudolph M. Schlabach, La Crosse, '21.

Many of the University's sons and one daughter will also be meeting in Madison soon for the 1943 meeting of the state assembly. On hand at that time will be D. C. McDowell, Soldiers Grove, '17, Lyall T. Beggs, Madison, '25, John Pritchard, Eau Claire, '08, Mrs. Margaret Varda, Eagle River, '39, Mark Catlin, Jr., Appleton, '33, J. H. Wheelock, Viroqua, '29, Randolph H. Runden, Union Grove, '19, Frederick Woodhead, Waukesha, '37, John C. Mc Bride, Milwaukee, '36, Milton F. Burmaster, Milwaukee, '31, J. T. Kostuck, Stevens Point, '26, Vernon W. Thomson, Richland Center, '27, and B. M. Engebretson, Beloit, '23, and Claire L. Finch, Antigo, '36.

Study Radio Code

Students and faculty at the University of Wisconsin are studying radio code in the evening now as a result of the establishment of two new evening classes by the University Reserve Officers Training corps. The classes are open to all students, faculty members, and Madison residents, and are taught by two military instructors engaged especially for these courses.

Scotch Read of U. W.

Methods which University of Wisconsin scientists have found helpful in the control of cannibalism among poultry were recently commented upon in the Scottish Farmer, published in Glasgow, Scotland.

University Legislative Requests for 1943-45

The University budget for educational and general purposes, including extension and public service, is as follows: (Excludes new construction)

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44 and 1944-45 annually
From Direct Receipts ..	\$2,940,247	\$2,775,661	\$2,525,162
From the State	3,985,708	4,001,215	4,341,115
Totals	6,925,955	6,776,876	6,866,277

The suggested budget for each year of the next biennium is \$59,678 below the budget for the first year of the current biennium after including a requested annual appropriation of \$350,000 for special war emergencies during the next two years. The total operating budget in the two-year period 1943-44 is only \$29,723 more than the total operating budget for the current 1941-43 biennium.

It is obvious that there will be a decrease of more than \$400,000 annually in direct receipts from student fees and miscellaneous sources. The University will meet this decrease by reducing expenditures for teaching.

The University is requesting an increase in appropriations from the State for the following reasons:

(1) The United States Government is demanding that the University of Wisconsin, among other universities and colleges in the country, accelerate the training of men and women for war and post-war service. Thus the University is now required to operate on a 12-months basis instead of the usual academic year of approximately nine months. This increase in the period of educational and training operations increases costs.

The Regents request a new special appropriation of \$350,000 annually which includes \$200,000 to meet the additional costs of the accelerated training program necessary on account of war man-power needs. It is suggested that this appropriation be subject to release by the State Emergency Board.

(2) Salaries of \$2,500 and less were increased temporarily by the Regents on July 1, 1942, by adding a "cost-of-living" increase of \$120 per year. This adjustment barely met the increase in the cost of living. Funds to meet the increase for this fiscal year were made available by savings in operations. To continue the emergency increases now in effect will cost \$150,000 annually. Due to the decrease in student fee receipts the funds to continue the emergency increases will not be available unless supplied by the State.

The Regents request that \$150,000 of the new annual appropriation of \$350,000 be reserved for the purpose of continuing the present salary level in the lower brackets.

(3) The demands on the Psychiatric Institute, Agricultural Extension, and the University Extension Division for service to the State are increasing to such an extent that additional appropriations are necessary. The Psychiatric Institute needs \$12,500 additional for blood tests required by Selective Service, the Agricultural Extension Service needs \$15,000, and the Extension division \$14,900. These items total \$42,400 annually. Deducting the Emergency Board appropriations for this year, the net increase is \$32,400.

(4) The present appropriation for the purchase of coal is insufficient, and has had to be supplemented by the Emergency Board. The Regents request \$47,450 additional for coal purchases. Deducting the Emergency Board appropriation pending for this year, leaves a net increase of \$10,000 per year.

(5) Decreases in State appropriations requested are as follows:

(1) (D) Miscellaneous Capital (Equipment is not available)	\$37,500
Cheese Research, Emergency Board	10,000
Tobacco Research, Emergency Board	5,000

Total decreases

(6) Federal agencies responsible to the President of the United States have requested public bodies to plan now for a post-war building program that will give employment opportunities to people now engaged in war service. The University is in serious need of several new buildings, particularly for the divisions of Home Economics, Agriculture and Engineering.

The Regents request, therefore, that the State set aside \$1,000,000 annually for new construction, remodeling and equipment needs at the University. This appropriation would not be expended until materials and labor are available after the war. (This item is not included in the summary of appropriations given at the beginning of this memorandum.)

Chicago, Ill.; Charles E. Terry (B. S. (EE) '11), c/o Mulkey Salt Co., Box 366, Detroit, Mich.; William H. Tharp, Jr. (M. S. '31), 334 Alum Rock, San Jose, Calif.; Mrs. Russel P. Thierbach (Marie L. Haessler, B. S. (HEC) '18, 6049 N. Kent Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Clarence G. Trachte (B. A. '22), R. F. D. No. 5, Watertown, Wis.; Ralph N. Traxler (Ph. D. '26), 265 Bryant St., Rahway, N. J.; Frank F. Uthoff (B. S. (EE) '33), 3052 34th St., Astoria, L. N. Y.; Mrs. Donald D. Utter (Donna A. Krueger, B. M. '30), Ind. Refining Co., Salem, Ind.; Elmer E. Watson (B. A. (CC) '17), Visconde de Carasolas 130, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; John P. Weninger (Ph. D. '32), College of Mt. St. Joseph, Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio; Joseph M. Wepman (Ph. M. '34), 2573 Buffum St., Milwaukee Wis.; Benton T. Wiechers (B. S. (EE) '28), Lindberg Ave., Racine, Wis.; Edward H. Wight (M. S. '15), 101 Edgewale Rd., Baltimore, Md.; Benjamin F. Wood (B. S. A. '15), 511 Somerset Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Anna Yaffe, (B. M. '35), 3315 Descanso Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.; Ralph M. Yager (B. S. (CE) '09), 1350 Jarvis Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Francis E. Yerly (Beatrice Masterson, B. A. '29), c/o Yerly Coal Co., La Crosse, Wis.; Roy L. Zschigener (B. A. '29), 421 Maxwell St., Baraboo, Wis.; Walter S. Zuzuly (B. S. (ME) '32), 10643 Stephenson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Badger Quarterly

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EXECUTIVE EDITOR—
ROBERT FOSS

ALUMNI EDITORS—
JOHN BERGE

JEANNE LAMOREAUX

Publication office: 711 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

Inside and Outside Its Classrooms and Laboratories --

University Serves America's War Effort

In every major war in our country's history, the University of Wisconsin has always been in the forefront of those American institutions which have done everything possible to aid the nation in its war efforts.

During the Civil War, this University had no graduating class for the only time in its history in 1864, because every member of that year's class, except one who was physically disabled, was away fighting in the armies of the North.

During World War I, thousands of Wisconsin students and alumni joined the nation's armed forces, and today two of the largest buildings on the campus, the Wisconsin General Hospital and the Memorial Union building stand as living monuments to Wisconsin's heroes who gave their lives in that war. The first successful submarine detector used by the Allies in the first World War was also developed in a laboratory of this University and was given its first test on Lake Mendota.

In this total war of today, the University of Wisconsin is again going all-out in its efforts to serve the United States in its war effort.

Like everything else in American life, the second World War has changed the general tempo of practically every phase of activity on the University of Wisconsin campus. Not only has the University's academic calendar been shortened to speed up the educational process, but a great many important changes, ranging all the way from curriculum revisions to direct participation in the training of men and women for the war effort, have been inaugurated as direct contributions to our nation's efforts in winning this most costly war in the world's history.

Direct contributions which the University of Wisconsin is now making to the nation's war efforts, in addition to carrying on its peace-time work in the fields of education, public service, and science research, are:

For Our Navy—

1. The Wisconsin campus is the home of a radio code and communications school for the United States navy, under which 1,200 sailors are continually being trained for this type of specialized work for the navy. Under the contract with the navy providing for the school, the University is furnishing all teachers and space for teaching plus office and laboratory space, in addition to the housing and feeding of the naval trainees who are being sent from the naval training stations in the country to the campus for the work.

For Our Navy—

2. The University of Wisconsin is also the training center for 480 girl sailors of the navy. The WAVES, as they are called, are being trained as radio operators for Uncle Sam's navy. Wisconsin is one of three universities in the country which have been designated as training centers for the girl bluejackets. On completion of their training, these women will replace men communications operators at land bases of the navy, thus releasing the men for sea duty.

For Our Army—

3. The University is the center of the Army Institute of Correspondence work, which is making available to any soldier, anywhere in the world, with at least four months' service, a practical means for educational training along with his military tasks. The institute offers courses of study taught by correspondence from a center established on the Wisconsin campus and operated in cooperation with the University Extension division. The courses are offered to soldiers stationed anywhere in the United States and to those in the expeditionary forces wherever adequate mail service is maintained. Already more than 4,000 registrations have been received from soldiers.

For Our Army and Navy—

4. The University of Wisconsin has been named as a center for both army and navy enlistment programs, and is thus cooperating to the fullest extent with the army air corps enlistment program and with the Navy's V-1, V-5, and V-7 enlistment program. The navy air corps has inducted six units of "Flying Badgers" on the campus

and according to navy officials, the University of Wisconsin has given more men to naval aviation than any other school in the United States. The University of Wisconsin and its President C. A. Dykstra were granted the first and only navy certificates of meritorious service ever given by the United States navy to a university.

For Our Army—

5. The University's military science department has trebled its activities in the past year, and is now training the largest enrollment it has ever had to become officers in the United States army. During last winter, the department had in training the only ski troop unit to be found at any college or University in the country, a unit made up of more than 150 students in the University. Last spring the department trained a "commando" unit of more than 100 young men—again the only unit of its kind at any college or university in this country. In the fall of 1942, the department began to train and toughen selected groups of its cadets on a 400-yard obstacle course on the campus—giving them the same kind of training that American Rangers receive. At the same time, the department is aiding military and civilian defense training in all possible ways, and is giving training in army radio communications work.

For Our Country—

6. A total of 45 new and modified courses of study, specially designed to enable students to participate immediately in various phases of America's war program, are now being taught in the University. In addition, the University has speeded up its teaching and training processes in order to release its students earlier for work on farms or in industry, or to train men more rapidly for specialized work in war emergency fields. Thus, the entire University is now operating on a year-round basis, so that students may graduate in three years instead of four and thus help relieve the urgent need for skilled workers in the nation's industries.

For Our Country—

7. Through its Extension division, the University has made great contributions in the fields of civilian pilot training, and in technical training in defense industries throughout the state. To date, more than 600 Wisconsin students have received pilot training in the Civilian Pilot Training courses at Madison which are operated by the Extension division.



INDOOR MACHINE GUN—To give cadets the "feel" of firing machine guns during indoor instruction, the University of Wisconsin's military science department has mounted a 22-caliber rifle barrel on the water jacket of a 30-caliber heavy machine gun, as shown in the above picture. This unique method of instruction enables Wisconsin students to grasp quickly the essentials of machine gun operation and manipulation on their indoor firing range during winter months—something they could not do by using the heavy machine gun itself without tearing the target end of the range to pieces. The cadets fire the gun at a moving miniature tank target which operates on a track running the width of the range. This instruction is but one phase of the all-out training received by the 2,600 cadets at Wisconsin's State University. Cadet Capt. Thomas Mather, Madison, shown operating the gun, and Capt. Richard Port of the military training staff at the University, improvised the "indoor" machine gun.

erated by the Extension division.

For Our Country—

8. During the past six months, under the federal Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program, the Extension division has organized 600 classes, enrolling more than 10,000 students representing over 500 Wisconsin businesses and industries in 37 cities of the state. This training program is designed to develop special skills, especially for industries having war orders, where it is essential that production be speeded up to the maximum volume.

For Our Country—

9. The University of Wisconsin has placed its science personnel and facilities at the disposal of the federal government for the duration. More than 120 of the University's outstanding scientists are lending their special knowledge and training to the solution of scientific problems in the field of national defense. Some of them are now serving on sub-committees of the National Defense Research Committee, while many others have been granted leaves of absence to work on specific research problems for the army and the navy. A number of these research projects are now being carried on in laboratories on the campus. What these problems are, and who is working on what, is a matter of military secret and cannot be told here.

For Our Army—

10. The University is operating a special training course for the United States army air forces. More than 150 army air force machinists are being trained continually in the mechanical engineering department. In order to utilize the department's facilities to the utmost, the men are trained in three seven hour shifts daily, operating day and night.

For Our Navy—

11. The University's department of mechanical engineering is also giving 30 naval officers specialized training in diesel engine operation.

For Our Army—

12. The University is also co-

operating with the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory in training 30 civilians as wood inspectors for the army air forces.

For Our Navy—

13. The University is also operating a School for Cooks and Bakers for the United States navy, in which sailors are being trained as cooks for navy ships and land bases. The sailors are being trained in the University Residence Halls kitchens under the supervision of the expert cooks and dietitians there.

(All of these special courses operate on a continuing basis, that is, as soon as one group of men graduates and returns to active duty with the nation's armed forces, another group comes to the University campus to begin training.)

For Our Country—

14. University civil service and faculty employees are now enrolled in a voluntary payroll allotment plan under which they have authorized the University business office to deduct from their paychecks each month a certain amount with which to purchase war bonds.

For Our Country—

15. The University administration has established a civilian defense set-up of its own to provide for the war-time protection of the campus and the University's physical plant—property which belongs to the citizens of Wisconsin. A campus police force of some 75 men, all members of the University staff, has been organized to cooperate with the regularly constituted police and defense authorities, in case of need, for the protection of University property.

For Our Country—

16. According to the latest estimates of the Alumni Records Office on the campus, more than 3,500 University of Wisconsin alumni are now enlisted in the armed forces of the United States, fighting for democracy, doing their bit to preserve the American way of life.

For Our Country—

17. The University has enlarged its physical training program for both its men and women students, beginning in the fall of 1942, to aid them in bettering their physical fitness standards for the war effort. The physical training program has been increased from one to two years, and thousands of students are now enrolled in hundreds of physical training classes.

For Our Country—

18. The University of Wisconsin this fall completed an all-out registration of its women students for war work—the first complete registration of women in any college, university, or community anywhere in the United States. The Wisconsin women registered in their own Women's Emergency National Training Service, from which they derive their abbreviated names—the WENTS. A total of 2,330 women students registered for training and work in home nursing, first aid, USO hostess work, Morse code work, Red Cross work, nutrition and canteen training, service crafts, tractor driving, radio training, blueprint reading and training, and motor mechanics training. The students are beginning training in these outside-the-classroom training courses in November.

For Our Country—

19. The University of Wisconsin Medical school and School of Nursing are cooperating in giving the training in home nursing to the women students who are registered in the WENTS for that course. The first group of 80 women began their training early in November, and will finish the course by Christmas vacation and be ready for any duty for which they are called. It is expected to train about 300 women in this work this year. In case of an epidemic, such as the influenza epidemic during World War I, these women students, with their nurses training, would be able to perform an invaluable service in caring for the sick.

For Our Army—

20. The University's Medical school also is conducting several special courses in medical fields this year to aid in the training of specialists for the armed forces of

WAVES at U. W. Learn Radio Code



Here is the first at-work picture of the WAVES of the U. S. navy now learning radio code and communications at the University of Wisconsin. A portion of the 480 girl sailors are shown here studying their code in the old Blackhawk garage building which adjoins the campus, and which was taken over by the University last fall for the navy. These young women, upon completing their four-months course at the State University, will replace Uncle Sam's sailors at U. S. shore stations, freeing the men for active sea duty.

(Continued on page 4.)

In War as Well as in Peace

University Serves State, Nation



The pictures above graphically illustrate some of the ways in which the University of Wisconsin is now directly contributing to the nation's war efforts, in addition to carrying on its peace-time educational training program. The pictures are: (1) The military science department has more than doubled its activity, trained more than 1,700 men in the past year; (2) The university is cooperating with the Forest Products laboratory in training 30

civilian wood inspectors continually for the army air forces; (3) Hundreds of sailors are being trained in radio communications on the campus—the first class of 248 men was recently graduated; (4) Over 150 naval reserve flyers will be trained this year in the university's Civilian Pilot Training course; (5) Hundreds of civilians and military cadets are being taught radio communications; (6) The U. S. Army's Correspondence Study institute is operated in conjunction with the university and already has 2,600, registrations from soldiers; (7) The university is

training 30 naval officers monthly in Diesel engine registrations from soldiers; (7) The university is conducting Emergency Science Management War Training classes throughout the state for the federal government—over 4,000 students are enrolled in hundreds of classes in 33 Wisconsin cities now; (9) The university is continually training over 150 machinists for the U. S. army air forces. University scientists are also working on many war research projects, which are a military secret and cannot be pictured or described at the present time.

University Serves Nation's War Effort

(Continued From Page 4)

the United States. All first and second year medical students are now required to take lessons in practical first aid work, to teach them earlier in their medical studies how to handle people in accidents or emergencies. In ordinary times they do not learn this work until their third and fourth years. The Medical School's radiology department also is prepared to offer a six months' course in physical therapy—a war emergency course designed to meet the needs and fulfill the requests of the armed forces and public health authorities. There are only 16 schools in the country that can supply such a course and Wisconsin is one of them. Finally, the Medical School's department of anesthesia is offering this year two courses for officers of the armed forces who wish to specialize in anesthesia.

For Our Country—

21. The University's College of Agriculture is doing, as it always has done, its utmost to stimulate the most efficient production on Wisconsin farms to help fill the nation's food basket in this war-time. Concrete examples of the college's efforts in this field are revealed in many ways. For instance, in the development of cheaper rations for dairy cattle, that is, certain legumes such as alfalfa, and protein substitutes such as urea. Also, in the field of crop disease control, the college has made definite contributions to increased production. Again, with the development of Vicland oats in the past few years, farmers of Wisconsin now have the most dependable oat variety ever grown in the state. And the University, through its agricultural extension service in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, is constantly working with farmers and homemakers throughout the state to help them solve their many war-time problems brought by the need for greatly increased farm production.

For Our Country—

22. The University's College of Engineering has speeded up as far as possible its production of trained men for the industries of State and Nation. Hampered by lack of facilities, but imbued with the spirit of public service, the college not only is taking care of an increased enrollment this year, but at the same time is serving state industries with its research, and also is carrying on the technical training of the naval officers in Diesel engine work and the army air force machinists.

For Our Country—

23. Under the leadership of the Student War Council, University of Wisconsin students are contributing considerable, "on their own," to the nation's war effort. The students have organized a campus-wide continuing war stamp sales project under which students have been buying as much as \$800 worth of war stamps per week. The student council also is cooperating to the fullest extent with the WENTS' war training program; has a number of war training projects of its own under way with hundreds of students enrolled; and during November, 1942, organized a "work gangs" project among students on the campus to help solve local war labor shortage problems.

Under this program, students in each organized house on the campus are organized by defense chairmen to be instantly ready for any emergency part-time work that may arise in connection with war material production or transportation in Madison.

For Our Country—

24. In connection with University Homecoming activities in the fall of 1942, University of Wisconsin students gave up one of their oldest traditions, the annual Homecoming bonfire, and substituted for it a campus community scrap drive. They gathered in more than 100 tons of scrap from every nook and corner of the University community, piled it in one huge pile on the lower campus, and then turned it all over to local scrap drive officials. The

scrap pile netted almost \$1,000, which was turned over in its entirety to the University's War Memorial Fund which will be used to establish a suitable War Memorial at the University when peace comes again.

For Our Country—

25. Nearly 500 pints of blood were donated to the Red Cross by University of Wisconsin students when the Red Cross blood bank visited the campus recently. Eight hundred and fourteen students volunteered to give their blood, and those who were not able to donate it during the three day stay of the mobile unit, were placed on a reserve list to be used in the future.

For Our Marines—

26. Twenty marine corps men arrived on the campus in December to take ground work preparing them for glider pilot positions in the Marine corps. Another group as large will arrive two months later, each group remaining for two months primary, and two months of secondary ground school and flight training. This Marine group will be a separate section added to the group of 60 Navy men and 10 Army men already taking the course, under the civilian pilot training program of the University of Wisconsin's Extension division.

For Our Country—

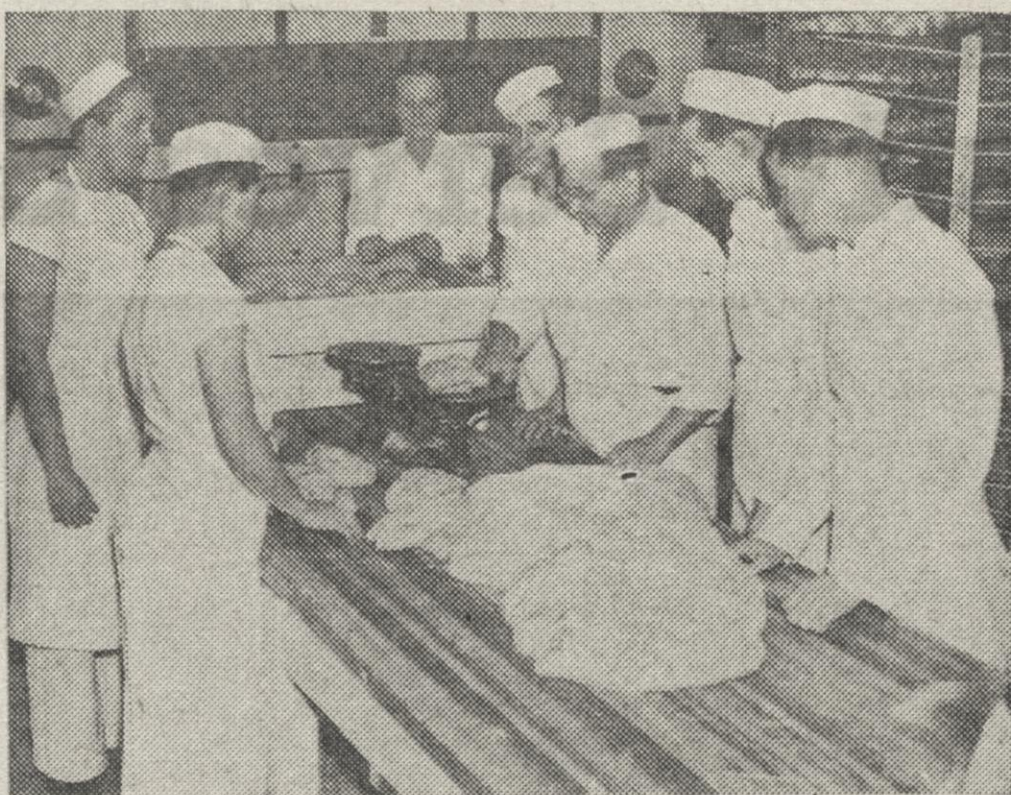
27. In the fall of 1942, Pres. C. A. Dykstra appointed a special faculty committee composed of five leading Wisconsin scientists, to be known as the University of Wisconsin Emergency Inventions Development Council. The group acts as a committee for collecting ideas of any kind which might aid the nation's war efforts. By December, 1942, the committee had already received from Wisconsin citizens in all parts of the state more than 100 ideas and suggestions to aid the war effort. Practically all of the ideas and suggestions were sound and some had definite value. These were relayed to the proper authorities. For obvious reasons, no details on the individual ideas and suggestions can be made public at this time, but they ranged from suggestions on military strategy to ideas for submarine and plane detectors or improvements on these important devices. The committee's work is continuing, constantly on the search for additional ideas and suggestions that may aid the war efforts of America and the United States.

For Those in Service—

28. The Wisconsin Union, built as war memorial to men and women of the state, is now offering post recreation and dining service to Army and Navy units stationed on the campus and at Truax field, Madison. All service men and women on the campus have been made members of the Union, with the same privileges as students, and men at Truax field may obtain guest cards for the use of the building. A whole new program of entertainment, including Sunday afternoon "At Ease" hours to which over a thousand come each week, special service parties arranged by the Union staff, special shows by visiting artists given free to servicemen, exhibition matches by experts such as the billiard genius, Charles Peterson, instruction in games, and many other functions have been added to the Union's regular civilian recreation program. The Union theater is used for monthly Army and Navy graduation exercises, for periodic Navy Happy Hour shows, and Army amateur talent shows, and for visiting USO productions. Over 700 women have been organized from the Union as hostesses for service parties weekly either in the Union, the USO center, or other service centers in Madison. A six-hour training course is given each girl in hostess duties. A total of 230 men in the Army Air Forces training detachment and the Naval Reserve Pilots now eat daily in the Union's former main dining room, Tripp Commons. The schedule includes a night shift at 3 a. m.

For Our Country—

29. Because the geological survey at the University of Wisconsin



COOKS FOR U. S. NAVY—This picture shows a part of the group of students in the Naval Training School for Cooks and Bakers now being conducted at the University of Wisconsin. The apron-clad sailors here are concentrating on bread making. They will soon be cooks and bakers on Uncle Sam's fighting ships in all parts of the world.

Oldest Directory Printed by UW Alumni Club of Chicago in '07

"A nominal fee of \$5 is charged members, this, however, covers the cost of four dinners given each year and all incidental expenses, so there is practically no membership fee."

Such a surprising statement appeared in the "Directory of Alumni and Alumnae and former students of the University of Wisconsin, Resident and near Chicago," which is perhaps the oldest alumni directory, having been compiled in February, 1907.

The officers of the University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago at that time were, E. S. Main, '91, president; W. E. Reynolds, '99, vice-president; and J. G. Wray, '93, secretary-treasurer. Directors included Andrews Allan, '91, F. W. Boldenweck, '02, Ed. H. Casseles, '95, E. T. Munger, '92, I. Schrimski, '88, and F. S. White, '81.

Other members who turned out to be quite well known were Bishop Fallows, '59, Dr. H. B. Farrell, '80, George I. Haight, '99, W. H. Haight, '03, Gilbert T. Hodges, '94, of the New York Sun, W. K. Kies, '99, K. K. Knapp, '79, Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84, Dr. E. H. Ochsner, '91, and Arthur E. Thiede, '04, present president of the Chicago Alumni Club.

It was a very interesting club, this first alumni club of the University of Wisconsin. It got off to a start at a football dinner at the Victoria Hotel, Oct. 31, 1902, with over 300 alumni and former students of the University present.

"The Club has for its object the

sin had in its files information about the geology, the gravel and sand deposits, and the water supply of almost all parts of Wisconsin, it was able to help save a great deal of time in construction in the state during 1942 of various large projects necessitated because of the nation's war effort. When road builders, well drillers, and other construction companies first came to Wisconsin to start building the Badger Ordnance Works at Merrimac, they asked the state geological survey for information on the location and amount of building materials available nearby. The survey gave them this information from its files and thus saved the builders time in getting construction under way. Well-drillers also wanted information on the water supply in the Merrimac territory, and on the kind of material to be drilled through to reach the supply. Since the department keeps much detailed information on all the wells drilled in the state, it was able to answer these questions also. Truax Field, the United States air forces technical school near Madison, also needed information on a source of limestone and some sub-grade problems, which the survey was able to furnish. And when Camp McCoy at Sparta was being built the survey advised on water supply and loaned some maps and notes, and in addition, two of the experienced geologists from the survey were loaned to the engineers in charge of the camp construction.

U. W. Trains Cooks, Bakers For U. S. Navy

A Naval Training School for Cooks and Bakers, where the students learn to bake bread and cake and prepare roasts and stews, is the newest addition to the numerous schools now operated by the University of Wisconsin for the armed services of the United States.

The group of ten apron-clad sailors will study for four months in University of Wisconsin kitchens under the supervision of University chefs and dietitians. A new group will be sent in each month.

Practical experience in food preparation includes peeling potatoes, preparing meats for ovens and frying pans, learning rudiments of vegetable cookery, and studying preliminary principles of a well-balanced diet. The training will become more specialized in later weeks, with bakers concentrating on bread, pie, and cake making, and with cooks learning about other foods under the watchful eyes of University experts. The future cooks spend nine-tenths of the day in the kitchens and one hour in the classroom.

The trainees, all of whom requested the training when they enlisted in the navy, work in the central kitchens of the University, and in the various dormitory kitchens. They will rotate among the different kitchens during their training period in order to get experience in all types of mass cookery under the supervision of the University's culinary and dietetics experts.

669,198 Titles Now Filed in Library at U.

The State Historical Library at the University of Wisconsin at Madison is the largest of any historical society in America, according to figures of the society. Additions to its collection during the year ending Sept. 30, 1942, amounted to 9,163 books, pamphlets, and volumes of newspapers, bringing the total to 669,198 titles. The library also added 1,385 engravings, photographs, and maps to its holdings during the year. Seventy-two per cent of the additions came to the society by gift, which totaled 15,839 titles, but a great many of them were duplicates.

**The University Is Helping Win the War
You Can and Should Help
the University . . .**

JOIN THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, NOW!

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Farmers, University Join to Aid Nation's War Effort

Cooperate to Increase State Food Output

Hundreds of farmers throughout the state of Wisconsin, striving to do more than their part in producing food for a war-torn world, and yet meeting with more production problems than at any time in recent years, are continuously receiving aid and instruction from experts in all fields of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Aviators' sheep lined jackets, miles of rope for the Navy's ships, frozen and dried milk, eggs, and vegetables for a starving Europe are all contributions of Wisconsin farmers made possible by their scientific agricultural knowledge.

Through the county agricultural agents and county home agents and through the numerous bulletins published by the College of Agriculture Extension service the experts are helping the farmers and farmers' wives to learn new ways of producing more with less work and on less land, and also ways of preserving and conserving food and machinery.

The university experts keep in direct contact with and give much of their information to the county agents, who in turn make personal contacts with the farmers to help them learn the latest advances in scientific farming. They also publish many special bulletins which are mailed to the farmers free of charge, and send many news releases to the state's papers.

This extension service is one of the three branches of the state university College of Agriculture, which also includes the instruction of students on the campus at Madison, and the agricultural experiment station, all of which are devoting full energy to the war effort.

Increased food and feed production in a more efficient manner with less help than in former years is the main problem on which farmers and experts are now concentrating.

But greater production is not merely a problem of planting more acres of wheat and corn and milking more cows. More bushels per acre, more milk per cow, and more eggs per hen are the aims of Wisconsin farmers and the scientific

agricultural specialists.

The soil conservation program, in which the agricultural extension service has been working with the farmers during the past several years, has given many farmers a reserve of soil on which they can now draw to meet the government's demand for increased production.

Wisconsin hemp, which "ties up the Navy," since Wisconsin is the leading hemp producing state in the nation, will be produced in much larger quantities next year as a result of the research and advice of the extension experts.

More chickens and more eggs will be produced as a result of the scientific program for hatching chickens in the winter as well as in the spring.

The college is also combating the farm labor shortage by serving as a placement center co-operating with other groups to equalize the labor supply in the different parts of the state.

In an effort to save from fire all the buildings and machinery that the farmers now have, the county agents are conducting a thorough farm fire prevention campaign. They are checking each of the 186,000 Wisconsin farms for fire hazards and seeing that these hazards are removed, since vital property loss now by fire will not be replaced easily.

Wisconsin farmers last summer led the rest of the state in conducting an all-out scrap drive, and are continuing to turn all their scrap to national defense under the central leadership of the county agents.

In an effort to save on rubber tires, and on gasoline, the extension and the county agents have been working with the state's

milk plants to eliminate overlapping milk routes for the duration. Where formerly several competitive milk trucks passed each farm, now only one truck which picks up the milk covers the route.

Logging schools, designed to help farmers make the best possible use of their woodlots, are also being conducted by the extension workers. The farmers here will learn what wood is suitable for lumber, what can best be used for fuel, so that they can save on lumber and fuel transportation by supplying themselves from their own woodlots.

The demand for shearling pelts, which make the warm inner linings for army aviators' jackets, is also being met by Wisconsin farmers. University animal husbandmen are teaching the sheepmen the special processes necessary to produce these lamb pelts for the jackets of the flyers who in turn are protecting the farmers and their way of life.

Not only the farmers themselves, but their wives and their children are being aided by the University in their efforts toward a speedy victory. Housewives are learning more efficient methods of food preservation, ways of cooking balanced meals with rationed foods, and useful ways to remake, repair, and preserve clothing, through the help of the county home agents and the University extension service.

Wisconsin youth are being guided in the growing of their victory gardens, in learning better ways of food production and food preservation through their 4-H club work which is directed by the county agents and the College of Agriculture.

Army Needs Old Radio Sets; Send Them to WHA

Several hundred old radio receiving sets, unusable by their owners, have been gathered by radio station WHA at the University of Wisconsin and delivered to the Army Air Force Technical school at Madison for use by the students there. These old receiving sets which cannot be purchased now, are extremely useful in the school, where the students take them apart for study, according to Col. F. O. Dice, in charge of instruction at the school. Many more sets are needed, and people in the state having them available are asked to notify station WHA, which will arrange to have them sent to Madison.

Military Department Earns Compliments

Because the University of Wisconsin military department is using its facilities to the fullest and is developing new courses on its own initiative, it received the compliments of Maj.-Gen. Henry S. Abrand, commanding general of the 6th Service Command, during his visit to the campus recently.

Especially noted by the general were the new commando and ranger courses offered by the Reserve Officers' Training corps, and the department's indoor marksmanship training, in addition to its general maximum utilization of limited facilities in spite of more than doubled enrollment.

Give Lives--

(Continued from Page One)

out of teaching costs.

The task assigned to us this year presents unusual difficulties killed in the first bombing of Hickam Field. Pfc. Norman W. Mortensen, '42, Camp Douglas, was killed in action with the marine corps in the Southwest Pacific.

Comdr. Raymond A. Hansen, '21, Madison, commander of the U. S. cruiser, Vincennes, was killed in action in the Coral Sea. Lt. Col. Austin A. Strauble, '27, Green Bay, lost his life in action in the East Indies.

Ensign Andrew F. Smith, '39, Edgerton, was killed in action in the Southwest Pacific. Corp. Roy D. Brindley, '41, Madison, was killed in the Axis torpedoing of a merchant ship. Ensign Arthur J. Roberts, '42, Belleville, lost his life in the Pacific theater of war.

Twenty-one men lost their lives in airplane accidents. They were: Ensign Pierre J. Blewett, '42, Fond du Lac; Walter C. Boyle, '40, La Crosse; Lt. Milton E. Connelly, '42, Chicago; Capt. Burnell C. Davis, '40, Orfordville; Lt. John I. Day, '42, Lancaster; Lt. Merlin C. Douglass, '40, Coloma; Lt. Roy L. Drew, '42, Rothschild; Ensign Jay James Dudley, '40, Wausau; Commander Malcolm P. Hanson, '24, Chevy Chase, Md.; Lt. Harold H. Jessen, '41, Wauwatosa; Corp. Vernon Arthur Learman, '41, Baraboo; Lt. John E. Loehrke, '40, Mayville; A/C Milton J. Vakos, '43, Racine.

A/C Lewis H. Roberts, '42, Dodgeville; Lt. Melvin W. Schoephoester, '36, Baraboo; Lt. Raymond T. Sullivan, '42, Madison; Lt. Thomas L. Truax, '39, Madison; Corp. Harry W. Turgasen, '42, Mauston; Raymond V. Wetzel, '42, Gilman; and Ensign Everett W. Kelso, '42, Waukesha; Lt. Joseph T. O'Neill, '41, Dodgeville.

Six died of other causes in this country. They are: Sgt. Donald J. Morton, '42, Dodgeville; Sgt. Norman Siegel, '42, Milwaukee; Pvt. James R. Garver, '40, Madison; Pvt. Saul M. Berkeley, '38, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.; Ensign Kenneth E. Higley, '41, Marinette; Pvt. Raymond W. Mieske, '40, Milwaukee.

Pvt. Byron R. Bennett, '41, Monroe, died in Alaska, and Pvt. Robert F. Kuchenberg, '39, Madison, lost his life in Australia.

Traux Field, Madison, was named in honor of Lt. Truax, and a camp somewhere within the command of base section 4, Australia, was named in memory of Lt. Col. Strauble.

U. W. Medical School Adds 3 War Courses

The University of Wisconsin medical school, already serving the war effort to capacity by training doctors for service, is this year adding three emergency courses, one of which is designed for officers in the armed forces.

In an effort to prepare first and second year medical students so that they might be useful in the care of a war emergency in this area, the school is this year requiring these students to take six lessons in practical First Aid work. In the regular schedule, the students learn little about handling people in accidents or emergencies until their third and fourth years of medicine.

To meet the needs and fulfill the requests from the armed forces and the public health authorities, the school is also prepared to offer a six months' course in physical therapy given by Dr. Frances Hellebrandt in the department of radiology under Dr. E. A. Pohle. Wisconsin is one of only 16 schools in the United States that can supply such a course, which is limited to students who have had at least two years of college medical work.

Army officers, wishing to specialize in anesthesia, may take a course from the department of anesthesia. Five officers are at present taking the course under Dr. Ralph M. Waters, but the number will probably be increased in the spring course.

Badger Citizens Send 100 'Help Win War' Ideas

Wisconsin citizens in all parts of the state have sent to their University about 100 ideas and suggestions designed to aid the war efforts of America and the United Nations, it was revealed this week by Dr. H. B. Wahlin, of the physics department, chairman of the State University's Emergency Inventions Development Council.

The council is a special faculty committee appointed by Pres. C. A. Dykstra two months ago whose purpose is to collect ideas and suggestions of any kind from citizens throughout the state which might aid the nation's war efforts.

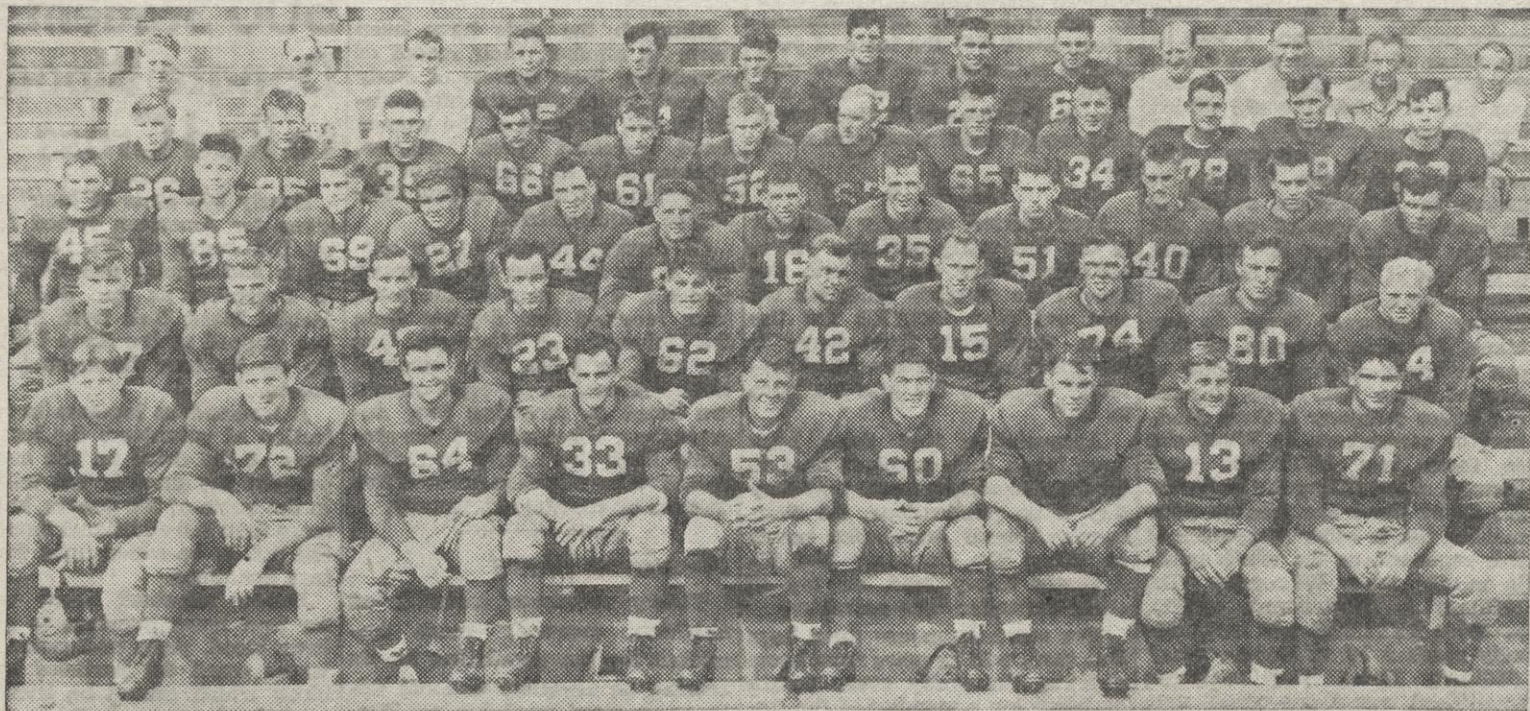
Dr. Wahlin revealed that so far about 100 ideas and suggestions have come to the committee from all over Wisconsin, and that most of those submitted have been entirely practical, while some have had a definite commercial value.

The ideas and suggestions received thus far have ranged all the way from those on military strategy to suggestions for new submarine or airplane detectors, or for improvements on present detector devices. The committee cannot publicize in detail any of the individual ideas or suggestions received to date because to do so would decrease their value to the government, Dr. Wahlin said.

"Wisconsin citizens have shown wonderful cooperation with their State University in submitting these ideas and suggestions to aid our nation's war efforts," Dr. Wahlin emphasized. "Our committee feels definitely that it should continue with this work, and we urge all citizens to send to us here at the University any ideas or suggestions they may have."

Citizens should not worry whether or not they think their idea is impractical, because what may seem impractical now may not be later on, he declared, pointing out that the committee will welcome any ideas on anything from a substitute for tin foil wrapping for cheese to a new kind of anti-tank shell. However, ideas on military strategy should be sent directly to the army, and not to the committee, he explained.

Here Is Wisconsin's Great Football Squad!



Here's Wisconsin's great football squad of 1942 which did such a grand job on the gridiron last fall that we want to bring you its picture. These fighting Badgers, most of whom as enlisted reserves in

Uncle Sam's army, navy, or marines, will soon be in the nation's armed forces, brought Wisconsin its most successful grid season in a generation. Wisconsin won nine of its 10 games and copped sec-

ond place in the Big Ten conference. The Badgers defeated Ohio State, championship winners, 17-7, and lost only to Iowa, 6-0. Following is the rest of the 1942 football record of this great bunch of boys: Wisconsin 7, Camp Grant 0;

Wisconsin 7, Notre Dame 7; Wisconsin 35, Marquette 7; Wisconsin 17, Missouri 9; Wisconsin 13, Great Lakes 7; Wisconsin 13, Purdue 0; Wisconsin 20, Northwestern 19; and Wisconsin 20, Minnesota 6. In the picture are:

Front Row—William Schroeder, George Hekkers, Kenneth Currier, Leonard Calligaro, Robert McKay, John Roberts, Richard Thornally, Lloyd Wasserbach, Paul Hirsbrunner.
Second Row—Vern Klinzing, Farnham Johnson, Frank Granitz, Robert Diercks, George Makris, Mark Hoskins, James McFadzean, Robert Baumann, David Schreiner, Robert Stupka.
Third Row—Otto Breitenbach, James McClellan, George Neperud, Robert Omelina, James Regan, John Gallagher, Erwin Kissling, Robert Rennebohm, Frederick Negus, Elroy Hirsch, Henry Olshanski, Jack Crabb.
Fourth Row—Donald Litchfield, Jack Wink, Earl Maves, Gene Walgenbach, Pat Boyle, Lawrence Lynch, Gene Hahn, Jerry Frei, Martin "Pat" Harder, David Donnellan, Robert Owen, Robert Dean.
Fifth Row—Center and Guard Coach Russell Rippe, Head Coach Harry Stuhldreher, Tackle and End Coach George Fox, Herbert Reich, Harry Boorman, Donald Pfotenbauer, Jack Mead, Ashley Anderson, Evan Vogds, Backfield Coach Guy Sundt, "B" team Coach Arthur Mansfield, Trainer Walter Bakke, Senior Manager Eldon Fischer.

U. Trains Co-eds In Home Nursing For Emergency

In case of epidemic or other emergency requiring nursing aids, the University of Wisconsin co-eds shown in pictures at right will be well prepared to care for sick or injured patients in their homes and in their communities during these war years when there is a scarcity of nurses for civilians.

The pictures, taken in a nurses' classroom on the Wisconsin campus, show different groups of the State University's WENTS—that is, students registered in the Women's Emergency Nurses Training Service at Wisconsin—learning how to prepare and apply hot compresses, how to fill and use hot water bottles and prepare mustard plasters, how to care for babies, and how to make patients comfortable in bed by using home appliances. Note use of chair in this picture as a backrest.

Taking the home nursing course in addition to their regular studies under the guidance of trained nurses of the Red Cross, the girls are instructed in caring for persons with communicable diseases, making patients comfortable in bed, feeding, bathing, and measuring temperature, pulse, and respiration of the sick. They also learn how to care for a baby, how to prepare special diets, how to give medicines and follow doctor's instructions, and how to administer simple treatments such as heat and cold.

"Purpose of the course is to have one person in each family familiar with the ways of caring for sick persons in the homes because so few nurses are now available to leave the hospitals," explains Miss Christina Murray, director of the University School of Nursing.

What to do when sickness invades the home is the main subject of the course. The students attend classes four hours a week for six weeks, and are awarded the Red Cross home nursing certificate upon completion of the training.

The first group of 80 State University co-eds have already finished the course. It is hoped to train about 300 students in the course by next June 1. This new course is one of 30 ways in which the University of Wisconsin is now aiding in the nation's war efforts.

Scholar Awards

(Continued From Page 1)

Association, and will receive the \$100 on Commencement Day.

The second award of \$100 has already been presented to Dave Schreiner, All-American right end, as being the most valuable senior football player on the 1942 team.

This award was given to the senior football player chosen for outstanding contributions and capabilities in the fields of scholarship, leadership, value to the team, loyalty, and sportsmanship, by a selection committee composed of Chairman Guy Sundt, assistant director of athletics at the University, Frank O. Holt, dean of the Extension Division, and Philip Falk, Superintendent of Madison schools.

Judge Clayton Van Pelt, president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, presented Schreiner with the award at the annual football banquet held Dec. 1 in the Memorial Union.

Badger Grid Team Played for 316,000

The University of Wisconsin's great 1942 football team performed before a total of 316,000 persons during the season's 10 games, it was revealed by W. H. Aspinwall, Badger business manager of athletics. This is the largest season attendance in Wisconsin history, Aspinwall said, pointing to the fact that it topped the 1941 season record of 306,000 by 10,000 persons. The attendance of 199,000 persons at the six Badger home games this year also set a new record.

Learn Home Nursing as War Emergency



These pictures show the University of Wisconsin women registered in the Women's Emergency Nurses Training Service as they are learning to care for patients at home. Above they are learning to prepare and to apply hot compresses under the supervision of a trained nurse. At left they are demonstrating how to make patients comfortable in bed, using home facilities. Note the chair used to make a comfortable backrest.

'Thanks for News of Home,' Soldiers Say

And still they come! Very interesting letters from all the fighting corners of the earth, from homesick Badgers thankful for the news from home they receive from the Wisconsin Alumni Association, whose policy it is to send to all alumni in service who wish them, Association publications, free.

Newton G. Woldenburg writes from "Somewhere in Australia," "I have just received the first FOOTBALL LETTER of the season; a little late, but welcome nonetheless, more so in view that we have finally come up with a tartar. The LETTER is only one more reason why I want to be enrolled as a paying member rather than a hanger-on; it is certainly worth the money many times over to get the various publications. The enclosed is worth about \$3.25 over here, so should more than cover my membership. I was in the Class of '42 and so fall into the intermediate group. I assure you that if I felt I could afford the Victory membership, I would take it without hesitation. The work the Association is doing in getting its publications around is an important piece of work, not only in that it gives the recipient a lift, but it gives the morale of many men a boost. For example, in my (censored) there is one other Wisconsin alumnus, so that our company received a total of two of these LETTERS. Almost the entire company is from Madison or somewhere in Wisconsin, so these two LETTERS went through about fifty pairs of hands. No doubt there are men on your mailing list in other companies of this regiment, as the whole outfit is mostly from Wisconsin. (Dr. William J. Bleckwenn's outfit), so these LETTERS will undoubtedly reach a lot of Badger fans." (Editor's Note: The enclosure mentioned was a one-pound note issued by the Commonwealth of Australia. Current rate of exchange, approximately \$3.25.)

Ensign Harvard G. Borchardt, U. S. S. Argus, says in his letter, "Thanks for all that swell news from home! All of us Badgers in the service would like to be home for the football games this fall, but the next best thing is to get the FOOTBALL LETTERS, plus the 'QUARTERLY,' ALUMNUS, etc."

A letter from A/C G. W. Rooney reads, "The Alumni Association is certainly doing a grand job. I look

forward to receiving the publications which you send out—especially because it is about the only contact I have with the good old U. of W.—Keep up the splendid work."

One of the nicest compliments, "I can hardly wait till I get the next issue of the WISCONSIN ALUMNUS. It takes me right back home—like a leave," came from Lt. Ernst Neubauer.

"Please keep all the news coming in here regularly. It brings the campus that much closer to the Navy, and it is quite a swell feeling to read about those things you know and love so well," writes Ensign Manny Brown, U. S. N. R.

A note of interest creeps in in this letter from Captain Emmett Rhoades, Somewhere in New Guinea, "Although I never went to the University of Wisconsin, (Penn State '38) the issue of your alumni magazine that I have seen were very, very nice—and out here in the land that God forgot they would make wonderful reading."

Fred Baxter, formerly assistant in the University publicity office, believes "Since coming into the army I am certainly glad that we sent out that LETTER for the boys. Any word from home is like pennies from heaven and certainly helps do the jobs we have to do."

Appreciative that these boys have taken their precious time to let the Association know that they like these publications, the Wisconsin Alumni Association wants to "Keep 'Em Coming." But it's a pretty heavy load, on top of other expanded war activities.

You can help assure these boys that there will be news from home and the University every month by becoming a member of the Association and, besides receiving membership privileges yourself, you will share with some deserving Badger off fighting in North Africa, New Guinea, or just plain "Somewhere."

Cut out the membership blank in this issue and send it in now. By so doing you and the Fighting Badgers will receive the special Founders' Day issue of the WISCONSIN ALUMNUS, off the press in January! It will have 96 pages brimming over with news of the Fighting Badgers all over the world, the intensely interesting

U. W. Trains Over 108,000 In 92 Years

Up to the past school year a total of 104,287 students have been enrolled in the University of Wisconsin from the time the institution opened its doors in 1850, according to a recent survey made by the Bureau of Graduate Records. With the addition of the 1942 graduates and the students who have withdrawn in the past three years, the total in the bureau's files will approximate 108,000 names.

Of the total number of former students listed in the bureau's office, 50,415 or 48.3 per cent have been granted at least one degree. The remaining 53,872 did not complete their academic work or received their degree at some institution other than Wisconsin. Of the total listed 69,487 or 66.6 per cent are men. Former co-eds number 34,809.

Although the girls have been fewer in number, their record of completing their courses of study is much better than the male students. 52.7 per cent of the women listed received their degrees, whereas only 46.1 per cent of the male student body completed their degree requirements.

Of further interest in the survey is the fact that 6,348 former students, 6 per cent of the total, have received two degrees from the University of Wisconsin. One per cent, or 1,086, have received three degrees. Thirty-eight alumni are listed as receiving four degrees from Wisconsin and two students have the nearly incredible record of having been granted five degrees by the state University.

Nutrition News

Timely reference material on nutrition, currently more important for the population for its bearing on adequate national defense, is now available to Wisconsin residents from the University of Wisconsin Extension division. Twenty-five sets of pamphlet material are offered for loan to libraries, groups, and individuals. The material bears the authority of many state and federal agencies.

chapter on Glenn Frank in the "University of Wisconsin—Its History and Its Presidents" series, the Badgers in the Limelight section, a story on the significance of Founders' Day, reports on current University activities, news of the classes, and "Vital Statistics."

20 U. S. Marines Train as Glider Pilots at U. W.

Uncle Sam's Marines came to the University of Wisconsin campus for training for the first time early in December, when 20 Marine corps men arrived to take ground work preparing them for glider pilot positions in the Marine corps.

This Marine group is a separate section added to the group of 60 Navy men and 10 Army men already taking the course, under the civilian pilot training program of the University Extension division. The program is under the direction of the Civil Aeronautics administration, which is co-operating with schools and flying services in various parts of the country.

Their course includes two months of secondary ground school and flight training. The University handles the ground school course, which includes a small amount of drill, instruction in mathematics and physics, and airplane identification. The course is the same as that already being given to the Army and Navy men. Science hall and the Mechanical engineering building on the University campus provide the classrooms for these ground courses, but flight instruction is given at the Morey Airplane company in Middleton.

Twenty Marines began the course in December, and when they complete the elementary ground school course and advance to the secondary course, 20 more will arrive to begin the primary training. From then on, 40 will be taking the training continuously, a new group of 20 men arriving every eight weeks.

The Marines are the only group taking the civilian pilot training course in uniform, since the army and navy men in the course are prospective aviators, enrolled in the reserve programs.

The State University civilian pilot training program has already aided many men in obtaining advanced positions in the armed services. In the past two years more than 600 men have been trained in this course.

500 Students Donate Blood to Red Cross

Nearly 500 pints of blood were given for American armed forces by University of Wisconsin students and faculty members early in December as the Red Cross Mobile Blood Unit from Milwaukee stopped at the State University on its tour throughout Wisconsin.

A tremendous increase in registration of volunteers the last two days of the drive on the campus brought the number not only up to the quota of 500 donors, but put more than 300 additional names on the list, to be called upon for future donations.

Donors refrained from eating for four hours previous to giving their blood, since undigested food leaves small fat particles in the blood which cannot be converted into blood plasma. No one who had donated blood within the preceding eight weeks was accepted. Upon reporting, those who showed signs of colds or slight illness were turned down. Afterward, donors were served sandwiches, milk, and coffee. Arrangements were made with University women students taking nutrition and canteen courses to prepare and serve the meals, and Madison merchants offered their cooperation in supplying the food.

Students and faculty members who donated blood were given bronze buttons indicating that they are blood volunteers.