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JULY-AUGUST, 1947

* Up and Down the Hill

YOUR WISCONSIN ALUMNUS for June was something of a landmark. If you liked that issue, a good many excellent Badgers confirm your opinion. After a number of record-setting issues, the June Alumnus passed the 13,500 mark to reach the highest circulation in the 48-year history of the magazine. To say we are suitably grateful and well pleased would be a fib; the fact is, we're tickled pink.

We braved the combined wrath of some 40 critics one day last semester and submitted the *Alumnus* for analysis by journalism students in the course in magazine editing taught by Prof. Frank Thayer, MA'16. Results were surprising, and not altogether displeasing.

One (dyspeptic) critic pronounced the Alumnus "a silly, frilly magazine that does not serve either the best interests of the University or the Alumni Association."

Another looked at us from the other side and said we are "too serious." By and large, however, the J-School students were very flattering, if not too discerning, in their comments.

One senior kindly proclaimed that "the Wisconsin Alumnus is doing a su-perior job." Another (who we feel sure is not widely read) stated that the Alumnus "is one of the best alumni magazines I've ever read." Another allowed his Cardinal loyalties to run away with his judgment by declaring that the Wisconsin Alumnus "is probably the best magazine of its type in the country." Still another (who we'll have to admit is a personal friend of ours) said "the staff has turned a staid, dull publication into a readable and attractive magazine and attractive magazine of the duration of the dura and has given new dignity to the Alumnus by adopting a progressive and forceful editorial policy."

The crowning compliment of all was this terse declaration by John choller, '47: "I will certainly subscribe when I graduate." Scholler, '47:

With 23,800 students going to school full-time either on the central campus at Madison or at 34 Extension Centers throughout the state, the University of at Madison or at 34 Extension Centers throughout the state, the University of Wisconsin is now the fourth largest institution of higher learning in the coun-try, according to figures recently compiled by Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati. The University of California tops the national list with 40,800 students. These are split, 26,447 at Berkeley, 17,682 at Los Angeles, and 6,105 at other campuses. The University of Illinois is second with 27,276 and the University of Minnesota third with 27,103. Then comes Wis-consin, followed in the top 10 by Ohio State, Columbia, New York, Michigan, Texas and Washington Texas, and Washington.

* * *

Badger '47 graduates didn't get genuine sheepskins at Commencement time. The reason, according to A. W. Peterson, '24, director of business and finance, is that there aren't enough sheep to go around, what with an unprecedented national demand for diplomas. Instead, the University passed out synthetic sheepskins of parchment-like paper.

Signatures on the Badger diplomas were genuine, however. Pres. E. B. Fred and Frank J. Sensenbrenner,



FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, x'89, Spring Green, Wis., noted American architect, recommends a moratorium of 10 years on higher educa-tion and politics. He says that politics has become "an insensate clamor and clash of power seekers," and that education has be-come "too departmentalized, overstandardized, and split."

president of the Board of Regents, sat up nights painstakingly signing each certificate by hand.

+ +

Bryan C. Hollingshead, presi-dent of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says he favors marriage among students, and he has statistics to back up his beliefs.

Dr. Hollingshead says experi-ence at Coe shows that married students take top scholastic honors. He points out that national figures confirm the trend on the Coe campus (so do University of Wisconsin statistics). Parents should realize that their sons and daughters are better adjusted, better able to concentrate on studies if married, he declares.

Only exception is in sports, Hollingshead admits. Athletes would rather stay home with their wives.

"When the coach tells them there is going to be a nice trip to Grinnell (Iowa) next weekend, they just shrug and say: 'We've been to Paris and Okinawa. Who wants to go to Grinnell?'"



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CLAY SCHOENFELD, '41, Editor

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Memorial Union, Madison 6, Wis.

Founded in 1861 "to promote by" organized effort the best interests of the University of Wisconsin."

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On the Cover

Photo by Gary Schulz

Photo by Gary Schulz WHAT WITH its full summer semester its regular eight-week course, and some 2(special institutes, conferences, workshops, and clinics, the University of Wisconsin Summer Session is no longer the leisurely vacation school that it was once upon a time before the war. But despite nearly 16,000 student/ hurrying to classes on the Hill these days some of the old familiar resort atmosphere lingers on, particularly at Elizabeth Waters Hall. The photo shows four Summer Session coeds lelling on the EWH sun porch over-looking Lake Mendota.



Esquire Portrait

ESQUIRE Magazine devoted its June "Campus Portrait" to the University of Wisconsin. The article, written by Louis Sidran, '37, was

The article, written by Louis Sidran, '37, was accompanied by an artist's impressionistic profile of the University and of campus life.

"To Hill-climbing Badgers, whatever their vintage, any view of Bascom Hall is a call to remembrance of collegiate things past," the caption said. "But they need no prompting to know Old Abe still broods, somber and silent, at the top of the Hill, refusing to rise, whatever the provocation, and cigarette butts, lipstick-traced and otherwise, still pile up on the eroded stone steps, crushed under heels of students in a rush to make lectures. Badgers, we are assured, are still being created by the bright shining light of the moon, and Observatory Hill is all it ever was in spirit, despite the intrusion of the new girl's dorm. The oar is there to remind all alumni that the crew finally upped and knocked them all out of the river last year."

UW Gets \$18,236,100

THANKS TO AN emergency bill passed in the closing hours of the 1947 session, the University of Wisconsin did not fare so badly at the hands of the State Legislature as looked to be its fate for a time.

With time running short, the Legislature on July 18 OKed a measure granting the University an extra \$1,000,000 over the \$17,-236,100 which had been included in the general state budget set up earlier in the session.

Leading the fight in the Capital for additional University funds were three prominent Wisconsin alumni, Acting Gov. Oscar Renne-

bohm, '11, Madison, Warren Knowles, '33, New Richmond, majority floorleader in the Senate, and Vernon Thomson, '27, Richland Center, majority floorleader in the Assembly.

Said the Governor in a special message to the Legislature:

"It is self-evident that the University desperately needs a far larger appropriation than it has ever received before. I am convinced that the University cannot render the service we expect it to render without curtailing its enrollment of Wisconsin students unless we provide more funds than are provided in the general budget bill."

Thus the University goes into its 1947-49 biennium with an operating budget of \$18,236,100, an increase of \$5,200,000 over the last two years. This amount includes \$1,500,000 for badly needed faculty salary raises.

for badly needed faculty salary raises. The 1947-49 UW budget as granted is, however, over \$2,000,000 less than the \$20,392,972 requested by the Board of Regents for operation, and it is a long way from the \$35,000,000 re-quested by the Regents for operation and new buildings combined. (The only construction money to come out of the 1947 Legislature for the University was \$2,000,000 for two new wings to the Wisconsin General Hospital.) This total deficit of \$17,000,000 will be made up by cutting corners in general operation, by shaving University research and service projects, by raising fees, and by postponing again the University's permanent building program. (The University does have a "kitty" of \$8,600,000 for permanent buildings appropriated by the 1943 and 1945 Legislatures, most of which has not yet been spent. Earlier in the session the Legislature had appropriated \$482,757 in deficiency funds for the University for Extension Division books and supplies and for construction of temporary buildings on the campus.

Bill 586-S, granting the University the extra million dollars, passed the State Senate by a vote of 25 to 5, and sailed through the Assembly by an 80 to 3 count.

The \$18,236,100 is the largest state appropriation to the UW in history. It is 2.4 times the last normal prewar budget in 1939-41.



PRES. E. B. FRED: "With the continued support of Wisconsin alumni and Wisconsin citizens, I am confident that the University of Wisconsin's answer to the present problems and challenges will do justice to her noble history and traditions."

Extension Cut

WITH COSTS going up and its 1947-49 budget less than requested, the University of Wisconsin will cut operational corners and scale down research and public service projects in order to make ends meet.

Fifteen of the University's 34 Extension Centers will not be operated during the coming year, the Board of Regents decided at its June meeting. Instruction will be continued in 19 centers where demand is sufficient to support efficient operation.

The off-campus centers which will continue to function are at Milwaukee, Shorewood, Wauwatosa, West Allis, South Milwaukee, Antigo, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menasha, New Richmond, Racine, Rhinelander, Rice Lake, Sheboygan, Spooner, and Wausau.

The 15 centers which will be closed are at Boscobel, Delavan, Hillsboro, Hurley, Janesville, Ladysmith, Marshfield, Mauston, Merrill, New London, Richland Center, Sparta, Sturgeon Bay, West Bend, and Wisconsin Rapids.

Purchases of supplies, equipment, and textbooks will be trimmed by about \$100,000 a year at Madison. Agricultural extension work will be cut. So will the following research and service programs:

Farm safety, fur farming, tobacco investigation, truck crops, potato investigation, game management, cattle trichomoniasis, dairy cattle research, WHA, Psychiatric Institute, Hygienic Laboratory, state geologist, rural electrification, brucellosis, and canning industry.

Jees Go Up

FACED WITH an astronomical enrollment, increased operating costs, and a budget over \$2,000,000 less than the amount requested, the University of Wisconsin has been forced to raise its fees.

Beginning with the 1947–48 school year, UW tuition will go up \$12 a semester from \$48 to \$60 for resident students and from \$148 to \$160 for non-residents. Upward adjustments will also be made in law, medicine, and extension fees.

The fee increase will help the University meet a recent jump of over 50 per cent in operating costs. Despite the increase, Wisconsin fees will still average among the lowest of the nation's universities.

Reforms Fail

OUTSIDE OF the budget bill and the measure appropriating money for new hospital wings, only two other laws directly affecting the University came out of the 1947 Legislature. Some 13 University bills failed of nassage.

13 University bills failed of passage. Establishment in Madison of a crime laboratory to furnish expert assistance to law enforcement agencies of the state was given legislative approval almost unanimously. The lab, which will cooperate with technical facilities already at the University and which may be located on the campus, will furnish help to local enforcement officers in such fields as ballistics, chemistry, handwriting, metallurgy, micrography, lie detection, fingerprinting, toxicology, and pathology.

and pathology. While the laboratory's services will be available to any community in the state, and its experts will appear in court as witnesses without fees, the lab will investigate only at the request of local officers, the attorney general, or the governor. The lab will be guided by a five-member state crime laboratory board plus the attorney general and a man from the University exofficio.

During its final sessions in July the Legislature also authorized the construction of two more FM radio stations. These are expected to be located in Calumet County and on Rib Hill near Wausau. They will supplement WHA-FM, now in operation on the University campus at Madison, and Delafield's WHAD, which will begin

A total of eight FM stations is en-visioned by the State Radio Council. The eastern and central areas of the state will be served by the four sta-tions already financed. Four more are contemplated to reach the western areas of Wisconsin.

The new stations will be able to broadcast either local productions or programs relayed from other parts of the network and will not be limited to daytime hours as are state AM sta-tions WHA and WLBL.

Included among the University bills which failed to gain legislative favor this session were three measures designed either to reform the whole administration of Wisconsin education or to revamp the University Board of Regents in particular.

Bill 31-A and its amendment 1-A, sponsored by Assemblymen Vernon Thomson, '27, Richland Center, and W. W. Clark, x'14, Vesper, passed the Assembly but was tabled in the Senate. This bill created a single 10-man State Board of Higher Education to replace all going education boards. Heads of the present regent boards would have ★ This 1947-49 state appropriation is a 40% increase over the previous biennium. It includes funds for salary increases. But it is still over \$2,000,000 less than the **Regents requested.** Consequently, fees are going up and public services will be trimmed. The permanent building program is postponed again.

been appointed to the new board auto-matically. The measure provided that this single board "shall seek to decentralize higher education by providing in existing institutions, as the educational needs of the state shall require, liberal arts and science curriculums with appropriate degrees." The State Teachers Colleges fought the bill. The University was non-committal.

Another overall reform bill passed the Assembly, only to be tabled in the Senate. This was 390-A, which set up a State Council of Higher Education to study the problems of higher education in the state and to "recommend to the several boards changes in pro-cedure for the purpose of coordination."

A measure changing the makeup of the University Board of Regents passed the Senate, but got lost in the last-minute shuffle in the Assembly. It in-

creased the Board from nine to 12 members, and provided that one must be a woman, one a bona fide farmer, and one a representative of labor. The bill had the backing of two alumni, J. Earl Leverich, x'13, Sparta, and Fred Risser, '23, Madison.

Other University bills which the Legislature did not consider favorably included the following:

50-S, introduced by Rudolph M. Schlabach, '22, La Crosse, providing for part-time employment without examination of student veterans.

338-S, providing for construction and equipping of a State Laboratory of

429-S, stipulating that no avowed Communist shall be appointed as a Regent, elected as a professor, teacher, or other officer of the University, or admitted as a student.

508-S, introduced by J. Earl Lever-ich, x'13, Sparta, taking away from the Board of Regents the right to hire and fire faculty members other than the president and the deans.

238-A, requiring the University to establish required courses in history and government of the US and Wisconsin for all persons enrolled in teacher training.

325-A, sponsored by Richard J. Steffens, '48, Menasha, making military training at the University optional instead of compulsory.

410-A, authored by Vernon W. Thom-son, '27, Richland Center, creating a construction and improvement reserve trust fund for future construction, remodeling, and improvement of stateowned buildings and property.

Where Do We Go from Here?

BEHIND ALL THE University's budget troubles is one over-shadowing question: "How big should the University of Wisconsin be?"

University administrators understandably are basing their plans and requests on estimates of public demand. They figure that Wisconsin enrollment may well hit 30,000 by 1950. They feel, in other words, that the only limit to the size of the University should be the number of Wisconsin citizens seeking University instruction and service.

Wisconsin legislators just as understandably are basing their plans and appropriations on estimates of the state's ability to pay. Some of them figure that Wisconsin can't afford a giant University. Many think some kind of ceiling must be placed on University expansion.

These two viewpoints immediately give rise to a number of significant questions:

1. From the standpoint of expense, how big a University can Wisconsin afford to maintain?

2. From the standpoint of educating its citizens, how small a University can Wisconsin afford to maintain?

3. If the size of the University must be limited, how shall this be accomplished?

4. Shall fees be made so large that low-income families can't send their sons and daughters to Madison?

5. Shall entrance requirements be stiffened so that only students in the upper tenth of their high school. classes will be admitted?

6. Shall enrollment be pegged at a fixed figure and students admitted on a first-come-first-served basis?

7. Shall out-of-state students be barred permanently from Wisconsin?

8. Shall a system of junior colleges be created to ease the demand for education on the University? 9. Shall the State Teachers' Normals be made into

four-year liberal arts colleges to ease the demand for education on the University? 10. Shall all the off-campus services and research

projects of the University be cut off?

11. Has the state tapped all possible sources of public funds for education?

These are the questions pressing for answers in Wisconsin today. Beginning with an editorial on page 26 of this issue, the Wisconsin Alumnus will undertake a searching inquiry into this problem of "how big should the University be?" In the September issue, Leroy Luberg, assistant to the president, will present his views on the subject. He will be followed in subsequent numbers by a series of guest analysts. Along with these articles the Alumnus will present a forum of alumni opinion.

How big do you think your University ought to be? Should its quantity and quality be limited only by public demand, or should its quantity and quality be limited by the amount of money the state appropriates? Alumni opinion is important. We want your views on this "size" problem. Keep your answers brief and send them to The Editor, the Wisconsin Alumnus, Memorial Union, Madison 6, Wis.



AN INVITING VIEW OF Lake Wingra and the University Arboretum is framed from the Council Circle, built by hand by a bereaved father as a memorial to his son, Kenneth Jensen Wheeler, '35.

 \star "This Arboretum will bring back into the lives of all confronted by a dismal industrial tangle, whose forces we so little comprehend, something of the grace and beauty which nature intended all to share."—MICHAEL OLBRICH, '02.

Bringing the Out-of-Doors to Town

CURVING ALONG the shores of Madison's Lake Wingra and reaching back into the pleasant country beyond is the great outof-doors laboratory that is "one of Wisconsin's treasures."

The University of Wisconsin Arboretum, Wildlife Refuge, and Forestry Preserve has thousands of visitors every year. Children squat by its ponds to feed the sociable mallards. Scientists make it a headquarters. And people of all sorts come to find peace and refreshment along its shady walks and flowered glens.

The Arboretum has been described as a research center of possibilities "unparalleled throughout the world."

It is the site of a unique museum of living plant, animal, and bird life; the largest intact group of Indian mounds in the country, an aquatic garden, a horticulture area, a restored prairie, experimental woods, numerous study projects—and a great deal of beauty. One of its loveliest displays is the

lilac garden near the Nakoma entrance. The 1,200 acres of the Arboretum are used primarily for teaching and research but the growing horticulture project offers the lay visitor a chance to see fine varieties of plants—such as the 130 different varieties and 15 different species of lilacs—that may be adapted to his home.

And, although the policy sometimes hampers serious studies, the Arboretum is open to the public daily until 10 p. m. Tourists, hikers, and picnic groups interested in nature study are welcome, but no overnight camping is permitted, no flowers may be picked or wild life disturbed. And visitors are urged to remember that what looks like an empty field suitable for a baseball game is really a treasured research laboratory full of rare plants.

But opening the area to the public isn't just a heedless gesture. It was one of the main objects in the mind of the man who did most to found the Arboretum, Michael Olbrich, '02, Madison attorney and University Regent.

"No greater mistake can be made," he warned, "than to assume that taste and esthetic sense and the love of the beautiful in nature is a monopoly of the merely well-to-do . . This arboretum will bring back into the lives of all confronted by a dismal industrial tangle, whose forces we so little comprehend, something of the grace and beauty which nature intended all to share."

* * *

Sit for a sunny hour in the arboretum's council ring listening to the birds and watching the lake glitter through the trees and flowering shrubs that screen it and you'll feel what Olbrich meant.

The council ring is one of the most accessible of the park's beauty spots. Walk through a gap in the shrubbery that lines Monroe St. at its intersection

By HELEN MATHESON, '42 Wisconsin State Journal Staff Writer

with Gilmore and find the trail that wanders away from the southeast corner of the grassy opening there.

Only a few steps away is the council ring, one of the finest in the nation, designed by Jens Jensen. The graceful stone ring, an outgrowth of both Indian and Danish tradition, is used by bird-lovers as a vantage point and by children of the nearby Dudgeon School for story-telling and nature study.

It is a living memorial to a University student, Kenneth Jensen Wheeler, who died in 1935. Jensen is the boy's grandfather and his father, Edison L. Wheeler, Niles Center, Ill., built the ring, laying every stone with his own hands.

Farther on, where the street sweeps in a wide curve just past the Monroe St.—Odana Rd. intersection, stone steps lead down to the tree-framed duck pond —a favorite place for dozens of children who come every pleasant day to feed the birds.

The arboretum's west entrance at Seminole Highway was dedicated as a memorial to Olbrich, organizer of the Madison Parks Foundation that bought \$50,000 worth of land as the project's nucleus, in June, 1939, five years after the dedication of the arboretum itself.

Like many other parts of the park, this entrance is a triumph of the sort of landscaping that makes the plants look "as though they just grew that way." It is shaded by oaks, hickories, and black cherry trees and the shrubs that accompany them in nature prairie crab, wild sweet crab, plums, hawthorns, and gray dogwood.

The planners of the arboretum here —unlike those elsewhere—haven't tried to create a formal museum of every plant in the area, ranged in neat, labelled rows. Instead, they have sought to present associations of plants trees, shrubs, and wild flowers — in their natural relationship, which invites the wild life that normally lives there. Students are able to see them as they grow naturally, and scientists to observe "natural balances."

Entering the automobile driveway, you come to a wooded area and to your right as you pass it you can see the red and white pine association that was started there in 1933 as 68-inch transplants. Some of the trees now are 28 feet high, the forest floor—once a field—is carpeted with pine needles and wild flowers, and the visitor finds there the atmosphere of the north woods.

Ahead to the right is the prairie area, planted—after much research with 50 tons of the grasses and flowers that belong there. Later in the season, the flowers will be blooming and in fall the grasses offer a brilliant tapestry of orange, brown, and purple. Along the trail at the right of the first parking area, types of plants from the prairie are ranged and soon will be labelled as a sort of living reference table for explorers of the prairie.

The road passing the area is bordered with plants and trees that are found at prairie borders, spaced artfully for the dual purpose of offering the passer-by inviting vistas ("so maybe he'll want to stop the car and get out into it," explains G. W. Longenecker, '24, the Arboretum's executive director) and enclosing the field so that someone walking through it has the sense of being far from civilization in a windswept, open prairie.

* * *

Next you come to the horticulture area where in season the lilacs are in gorgeous bloom. Don't worry; you couldn't miss that perfumed spot even if you drove past with closed eyes. The garden is arranged so the white lilacs separate the strong purple and violet colors and the more delicate shades are ranged against each other. The Madison Garden Club has cooperated in building the lilac garden and the West Side Garden Club is helping with the development of the ornamental crab apple display behind it.

At the parking area on top of the hill, an ornamental sign points to the Indian mounds, including effigies like birds and panthers that are so distinct they need no labels. A ledge shelter is provided nearby for picnic groups.

From the shelter, a trail offers several miles of hiking through the woods to another shelter, across an area planted with junipers to the prairie, and back past the edge of a jack pine association and through several varied plant groups. There are other trails in the area, too.

Points of interest throughout the park are marked with original signs punched out of boiler plate by CCC boys who once had a camp in the Arboretum. The odd-shaped one at the Olbrich entrance, for example, is a "map" of Wingra.

Dozens of research projects always are under way in the strange laboratory. In some of the ponds, university zoologists are studying minnows, looking for tips for commercial growers. Soil types are being mapped and the whole relationship of land, and plant and animal life studied. Censusses of wild life are undertaken, breeding projects are under way, and some land is used to test the suitability of certain plants to Wisconsin weather.

An arboretum for Madison first was proposed by City Planner John Nolen in 1910. Olbrich organized the parks foundation in 1922 and in 1927 the regents voted to use part of a university fund to start the project. Some use was made of the fund but much of the land—acquired in about 25 separate purchases—has been the gift of interested citizens. The area had only 500 acres when it was dedicated June 14, 1934: now it has 1,200.

7

UW Records Office Trails 133,000 Badgers

THE SUN NEVER sets on the Wisconsin Badger. You can walk down Broadway in New York or Bubbling Well Road in Shanghai and run into someone whose face lights up at the sound of *On*, *Wisconsin*. Hot on the trail of the 133,000 alumni who have gone through the University of Wisconsin since 1849 is a staff whose members combine the best traits of Secret Service agent and bloodhound. It's the University of Wisconsin Alumni Records office.

Offering invaluable help to persons in pursuit of old classmates, missing heirs, and former sweethearts is just a minor phase of the colossal "keeping track" job of the Alumni Records Office, located in the Memorial Union on the campus. Financed by the University and administered by the Wisconsin Alumni Association under the leadership of Executive Secretary John Berge, the Records Office boasts a crossindexed file system whose bulk could challenge the capacity of two box cars.

Key to the entire organization is the basic file (112 drawers) containing varicolored cards for all alumni who ever climbed the Hill: white for graduates. buff for ex-students, blue for Agricultural Short Course graduates, cherry for graduates of the preparatory courses offered by the University in its earlier days. For practical purposes, the Records Office considers as "alumni" all former students who attended the University for at least one semester or three summer schools—whether they were graduated or not.

The basic card provides space for name, address, class, and occupation; registration address and reference addresses; degrees from Wisconsin and other institutions; date and place of birth. In addition, Alumni Association members, Memorial Union life members, "W" men, war veterans, fraternity and sorority members, and the deceased

are so designated. An indication, perhaps, of middlewestern conservatism is the provision for marriage status. In contrast to Harvard's blanks for 2 marriages and 3 divorces, the UW's file card allows space for only one of each. Further marital adventures are relegated to the margin. Changes of name, whether by marriage or the courts, are clarified through crossindexing.

indexing. As of June 1, 1947, the basic file contained approximately 133,000 cards (including this year's graduates). This figure breaks down into 58,000 graduates and 75,000 former students.

The file indicates Badgers are a footloose crowd, with Wisconsin alumni in each of the 48 states, and 1155 former students and graduates scattered from the Yukon to the Malay States in more than 50 foreign countries. Of these, 128 are members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

An Association file is an independent unit with a card for each of its 14,000 members.

A chronological file (105 drawers) contains graduates only, listed by year and degree. Thus it is possible to de-

Lost, Strayed, Stolen

THESE BADGERS are "lost." Can you help us find them? The city listed is their last known address.

Austin, Charles Willis, '94, Houston, Tex.

Bailey, Mrs. Arthur T., '15, Sioux City, Ia.

Charles, Lucile, '14, Madison, Wis. Dickson, Lester, '25, South Bend, Ind.

Emerson, Hugh, '20, Patterson, Calif. Glass, Charles, x'27, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hirsch, Marx, '08, New York City. Johnson, Richard, '32, Phillipsburg, N. I.

Kloetzner, Ottomar, '20, Milwaukee, Wis.

Singer, Ben, '27, Gary, Ind.

termine instantly, for example, how many people received a BS in 1907. A biographical file (139 drawers) contains for every alumnus a manila folder which holds all supplementary data: letters, pictures, newspaper clippings, and tracers. An addressplate file (665 drawers) holds plates for all alumni for whom the office has correct mailing addresses.

Current registration, withdrawn, faculty, and obituary files total another 43 drawers. According to latest information received in the Records Office, the obituary file includes 10,370 deceased. Graduate men comprise 4414 of these; graduate women—1166; "x" men—3873; "x" women—917. Undoubtedly the number of dead is much greater, but relatives are often slow to inform the office of alumni deaths.

All this mass of pertinent UW records did not exist before 1924, when the Alumni Records Office was established. The first Alumni Recorder, John Dollard, '22, toured neighboring schools to compare systems. As a result, the Wisconsin office was patterned after that of Michigan. The initial task of the newly-established office — locating graduates and ex-students — required the use of thousands of tracers and no little detective work.

After doing the preliminary spade work, Mr. Dollard accepted a position as secretary to Max Mason, then president of Chicago University. He is now with the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University. Porter Butts, '24, succeeded him as Alumni Recorder, and was later followed by John L. Bergstresser, '25. Mr. Butts is now director of the Memorial Union at the University; Mr. Bergstresser is Dean of Students at the University of Chicago. The Alumni Association officially took over the Records Office in 1930.

Unlike the general public, the records office was not caught napping on Dec. 7, 1941. The peacetime draft of October, 1940, heralded the birth immediately thereafter of the War Rec-



ROW ON ROW of card files contain vital statistics about every student who has ever climbed the Hill for a semester or more. Keeping track of Wisconsin alumni is the full-time job of a staff of 11. The work is supervised by the Wisconsin Alumni Association, financed by the University. ords Office, a lusty offspring of the Alumni Records Office. When the personnel shouldered typewriters and went to war, they faced a battery of opposition—in the form of gross detail work and red tape. First came the stupendous task of listing and classifying the drafted alumni. Then the obstacle of rapidly changing military addresses was met and surmounted. Basic file ad-dresses were frozen for the duration; changes in military locations were recorded only in the war file. Speed was essential to insure the receipt by servicemen of Alumni Association publications which were sent to them free.

Then the Post Office Department barred the way, declaring that due to postal regulations The Wisconsin Alumnus could be sent overseas only to paid-up members. Result of this edict was The Cardinal Communique, a little, four-page printed bulletin sent out by air mail. When the Stuhldreher Football Latter was metrical to the Football Letters were restricted to national circulation, special pony editions were made up and flown overseas every other week during the football season. The Badger Quarterly somehow man-aged to run the gauntlet of wartime restrictions without being challenged, and consequently reached the servicemen regularly.

Now that the war is over, the Records Office is still engaged in getting everyone officially out of service and back to civilian status. File statistics now report a total of 15,324 UW alumni who served in the war.

Credit for the efficiency of the Records Office goes to a civil service staff of 11 persons, all of Madison.

"Commander-in-chief" is Mrs. Edith P. Knowles, secretary to the secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association and supervisor of the Alumni Records Office. Mrs. Knowles has been with the Association just long enough to ren-der herself indispensable-and the file system virtually unnecessary. She is a walking directory of names, classes, addresses, and vital statistics. Her collection of war souvenirs and personal letters from hundreds of servicemenalumni would put to shame the collective relatives of the 35th Infantry Division. Her desk is a point of congregation for noteworthy campus figures.

"Second-in-command" of the records office is Merle Fohl, whose job it is to keep an eagle eye on the basic file, add a few hundred new cards every month or so, and keep the card information up to date. She is assisted in this vast undertaking by Joan Curtin, Mrs. Lorraine Hover, and Marjorie Loucks.

Evelyn Klase collects all the items of news value that come into the office. changes cards accordingly, then sorts and channels them to *The Alumnus* and other offices. Ruth Paynter's time is monopolized by the chronological file, whose demands for revision and addition are unceasing.

Mabel Wiley is in charge of the War Records Office, where she is assisted by Mary Jean Napp. The war is over, but to meet the challenge of compilation and correction, their work, it would seem, is just beginning.

Phoebe E. Peterson and Vern W. Bowers are Addressograph and Multigraph operators, respectively. Miss Peterson also operates a Graphotype.

* Professors in the News

Six More Prominent Badger Faculty Members Leave; Two Professors Die



PROF. MEKEEL

PROF. H. SCUDDER MEKEEL, University anthropologist, died suddenly of a heart attack July 23 at the age of 45.

Emeritus Professor of Animal Husbandry GEORGE C. HUMPHREY died in June at the age of 72. He had been a member of the Wisconsin faculty for 39 years from 1903 to 1942. Dr. Humphrey was educated at Michigan State and at Wisconsin became a nationally recognized leader in the improvement of livestock.



PROF. HUMPHREY



PROF. GAUSEWITZ

A MEMBER OF THE University of Wisconsin law faculty since 1929, Prof. ALFRED L. GAUSEWITZ has resigned to accept the deanship of the new Law School at the University of

New Mexico, Al-buquerque. Professor Gausewitz, a native of Little Falls, Minn., re-ceived his academic training at the Universities of Minnesota and Stanford. On the Wisconsin campus he taught courses in criminal law, evidence, and insurance

Prof. ROBERT R. AURNER of the Wisconsin School of Commerce has left the University. He will devote his time to lecturing and textbook writing. Dr. Aurner has been pro-



fessor of business administration. During 1945 he was on leave as dean of the College of Commerce of Biarritz American University, Biarritz, France.

The son of President Emeritus Birge, EDWARD A. BIRGE, Jr., '32, has resigned as assistant professor of clinical pathology at Wisconsin. GERMAIN PREVOST, violinist with

the Pro Arte Quartet and one of the founders of the UW's distinguished string ensemble, has resigned to do concert work and teach in Los Angeles. Prof. LOUIS B. SLICHTER, '17, in-

ternationally known geophysicist, may leave Wisconsin to head a new geo-physics institute at the University of California, according to newspaper reports

ERNEST A. ENGELBERT, '39, assistant professor of political science in the Extension Division, joined the fac-ulty of Syracuse (N. Y.) University on Aug. 1.

AURNER

Percentage of Association Members by Classes 1936

1936 ---- 4%

1935 ---- 5%

Your Association

By JOHN BERGE Executive Secretary Wisconsin Alumni Association

THIS ISSUE of the Wisconsin Alumnus marks the end of another fiscal year, so a summary of Wisconsin Alumni Association activities seems to be in order at this time. Since annual reports were curtailed or omitted during the war because of paper limitations, some of the important developments that have taken place during recent years will also be included in this summary. A brief review of these developments may be helpful in giving you an overall picture of Association activities during the last decade.

Membership Growth

Two significant changes in Association membership are clearly shown in the charts on these pages: (1) consistent growth and (2) a complete reversal of the trend in the early '30s which made the Wisconsin Alumni Association roster top-heavy with older members.

In the early '30s younger alumni were shying away from Association membership with consistent regularity. Membership percentages in the new classes varied from a low of 3% in the class of '33 to a high of 5% in the class of '35. Membership in the older classes ran much higher, with most of the classes running from 20 to 30 percent.

During the last 10 years, this membership picture has been completely reversed. Today, the younger classes are setting the pace for all classes with membership percentages running from 22% to 65%. Today, three members out of every 10 come from the classes that have been graduated since 1940. This steady influx of younger alumni has produced a sound membership balance in the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Three factors helped to produce this healthy membership condition:

1. Reduced rates for younger alumni. Graduating seniors receive one year's free membership from the Association. Following this year of free membership, they are eligible for intermediate membership at \$2 a year (half the regular rate) until five years after graduation.

2. Sustaining memberships at \$10 a year. The extra \$6 paid by these loyal alumni makes it possible for younger alumni to join the Association at greatly reduced rates while they are getting started in their various careers and professions. To these sustaining members goes much of the credit for the rapid membership growth shown in the chart for 1947.

3. New activities have been developed and old ones expanded to make the Wisconsin Alumni Association increasingly helpful to the University and membership more valuable to alumni.

The high percentage of members in recent classes shows clearly that younger alumni like this new membership plan. In fact, they like it so well that the Association must step up its membership income considerably if the present membership plan is to prevail. Obviously, we lose money on all intermediate memberships. This loss has been taken care of by the extra \$6 paid by sustaining members.

So far, the extra income from sustaining memberships has been sufficient to counterbalance the loss from intermediate memberships. During the next five years, however, graduating classes will be three or four times as large as those graduated in recent years. These larger classes will produce a sharp increase in intermediate members. To take care of this increase we must have a corresponding increase in sustaining members if we are to have a balanced budget.

Association membership has now passed the 13,500 mark—an increase of 540 percent since 1936. With the University's Centennial activities getting under way a year hence, we should be able to accelerate this increase during the next two years. With a little help from present members the Wisconsin Alumni Association can become one of the largest and strongest Associations in the country.

Association growth during the last decade, however, has not been limited to membership. As mentioned above, new activities and services have been developed and old ones expanded to make the Association increasingly helpful to the University and membership more valuable to alumni.

Association Publications

This expansion is most noticeable in the publications which have been developed by the Association in the last 10 years. In 1936, Association members received only one publication, the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. In 1937 this became the Wisconsin Alumnus.

Association members this year received the Wisconsin Alumnus, Harry Stuhldreher's Football Letter, and the Badger Quarterly, plus special news letters designed primarily to give alumni living in Wisconsin vital information about the University's budget needs.

More than a half million publications and news letters have gone out from Association headquarters this year, as compared with the 35,000 mailed out in 1936.

The Wisconsin Report, a four-page news-letter, was published by the Association as a substitute for the spring issue of the *Badger Quarterly*, which was limited to a few thousand copies because of a shortage of newsprint. Thirty thousand copies of the *Report* were sent to alumni in Wisconsin to remind these Badgers that their support was needed in getting sufficient funds for the University for the coming biennium.

1934 --- 4% 1933 - 3% 1932 - 4% 1931 - 4% 1930 --- 4% 1929 ---- 6% 1928 ---- 5% 1927 ---- 5% 1926 ---- 5% 1925---- 6% - 8% 1924-1923 7% - 9% 1921-- 10% 1920-1919____ ----- 12% ----- 14% 1918-1917-- 14% 1916------ 14% 1915-1914-1913-- 13% 1912-1911 ----- 16% 1910-- 17% ---- 19% 1909 -1908 -- 21% 1907 ----1906----- 20% - 20% 1905-1904 -- 23º/ 1903 -- 18% 1902-- 20°/-_____ 18% 1901-1900-- 25% - 21% 1899-1898-1897-- 25% - 20% 1896 ----- 21% 1895-

★ Eleven years ago Association membership was less than 2,500. The roster was top-heavy with old grads. New classes were very poorly represented.

- 21%

- 30%

1894-

Expands

Legislative Work

Legislative work has been carried on under two categories: (1) information about the University's needs in the Badger Quarterly, the Wisconsin Alumnus, Wisconsin Report and news letters, and (2) legislative chairmen in the various Senatorial districts. These district chairmen have done fine work.

Every issue of the Wisconsin Alumnus has been packed with vital information about the University and its budget needs. To supplement this information we sent out 77,000 special news letters and bulletins. Since January 1, 1947, we have sent out 317,000 publications to promote the best interests of the University.

Foundation Aid

The Wisconsin Alumni Association has cooperated whole-heartedly with the University of Wisconsin Foundation in its campaign to secure gifts and bequests for the University. Foundation activities and projects have been consistently publicized in the Wisconsin Alumnus. Association speakers have always included Foundation plans and achievements in their talks to alumni groups. Alumni clubs have arranged many meetings to promote the Foundation's campaign to raise \$5,000,000 for the University's Centennial.

More Scholarships

For several years the Association has granted cash scholarships annually to two outstanding juniors and a similar award to the senior who has contributed most to the welfare of the University. Last May these j u n i o r awards were increased from two to six. The senior award was also changed. Instead of a cash award of \$100 to one senior, the Association next year will give certificates of honor and life memberships in the Wisconsin Alumni Association to four outstanding members of the class of '48.

Alumni-Regent Cooperation

Team-work between the Association and the Regents started back in 1939 when the Legislature created the new Board of Regents. Last fall Mr. F. J. Sensenbrenner, president of the Board of Regents, suggested that this teamwork might be made still more effective by setting up a coordinating committee of alumni and regents. Howard T. Greene and C. F. Van Pelt are the alumni members of this committee. John D. Jones, Jr. and A. Matt Werner are the regent members. During the past year this regent-alumni committee has mapped out several public relations activities that have been very helpful to the University.

As we get ready to celebrate Wisconsin's Centennial, let's all do our full share to make this team-work more and more productive. Let's pull to gether so that Association progress during the next 10 years will far surpass the growth of the last 10.



Percentage of Association

Members by Classes

★ Today Association membership stands at over 13,000 and the membership trend has been completely reversed. Young classes are leading the membership race. Three out of every 10 AA members are from the classes of 1942 to 1947.

* Badgers You Should Know



"IF AUGUST DERLETH could ever, by some unusually strong magic, be persuaded that he isn't half so good as he thinks he is, if he would learn the art of sitting still and using a blue pencil, he might become twice as good as he thinks he is, which would about rank him with Homer."—SINCLAIR LEWIS.

AUGUST DERLETH, '30, Author, Sauk City, Wisconsin

At 38, the prolific Mr. Derleth might well defy the output of a government printing office. Behind him are 21 years of writing, five worn-out typewriters, and more than 10 million words in the form of several hundred magazine contributions and 48 published books. Nor does the quantity of his writing (equal to the combined works of Shakespeare and Dante) detract from its quality, if such critics as Sinclair Lewis, Edgar Lee Masters, and William Rose Benet are to be given credence.

Born Feb. 24, 1909 in Sauk City, August Derleth early decided that his future lay in writing. On April 1, 1926, his first story appeared in the May, 1926, issue of *Weird Tales*. In his own words:

"It was a shocker entitled Bat's Belfry, clearly deriving from Bram Stoker's Dracula; it had been written at 14, while I was recuperating at my grandmother's house from a case of mumps—a purely fortuitous circumstance which does not seem to have affected the story in any way; but it was not sold until some time later. It was actually the 18th story I had written, and 22 more were written before Bat's Belfry was sold. That was the beginning; the end does not seem yet to be in sight."

This last is undoubtedly a reference to the 10 books now in the process of completion and scheduled for publication within the next year. Mr. Derleth works best when laboring simultaneously on a dozen varied writing projects. In his spare time he serves as president of the Sauk City Chamber of Commerce and literary editor of the *Capital Times* in Madison, runs three publishing businesses, reads approximately 800 books and magazines a year, and entertains friends in his airy, 10-room stone house about a mile outside Sauk City.

Although he is not married and has only a small menage, Derleth is already cramped for room. His publishing work has strewn the house with packaged books, and he is planning to put up a storage building behind the house. Most of his work is done in a long studio on the second floor. Although he never dictates a story, he has a secretary, a former schoolteacher named Alice Conger, who lives in Prairie du Sac, does most of his research and types his final drafts. Another secretarial employee, Myra Poad, works part time. Two boys of late teen age work on the grounds. His 10-acre estate is something of a nature preserve, abounding with birds, gophers and other small wild life.

At the University of Wisconsin, Derleth is remembered as something of a prodigy. His record was good, despite the fact that he occasionally cut classes to write more. After graduation in 1930, he went to Minneapolis as editor of Mystic Magazine, a Fawcett publication. Several months later he returned to his native village and settled down to full-time writing. With the publication in 1937 of his first serious novel, Still Is The Summer Night, Derleth became a Wisconsin celebrity and an acknowledged force in regional literature. This book was the first of a proposed 50-volume series called Sac Prairie Saga—depicting life in the twin villages of Sauk City and Prairie du Sac from the time of their settlement in 1830 to about 1950. Nineteen of the projected 50 are now in the bookstores.

Despite his amazing productivity and the speed with which he writes, critics agree that Derleth's work is not superficial. His published books include a long succession of novels, volumes of verse, biographical works, short story collections, and anthology editions of various kinds. Most successful of the Sac Prairie novels has been Wind Over Wisconsin, selling over 10,000 copies. His anthology of ghost and horror stories, Sleep No More, has had printings totaling 170,000 copies.

* * :

August is a big, blond, vigorous young man—standing just under six feet, weighing 210 pounds. He is addicted to informal clothes in general, turtle neck sweaters in particular. An avid nature lover, he spends hours roaming the banks of the Wisconsin River and observing the wild life. Other hobbies are fencing, swimming, chess, and stamp-collecting. He has never smoked, drinks sparingly, and aside from possible overwork, takes good care of his health.

Ever since he began writing in a corner of his parents' living room, Derleth has kept rigorous hours. He sleeps six hours a night, gets up at 6 o'clock, walks to town to have breakfast at his parents' house and returns by 9. He works until 1 and if the day is a fine one, he tramps through the woods after lunch, taking some work with him. He gets back about 4, types until 5:30 and goes into town again for dinner. Returning home he usually types from 8 until midnight.

MUCH OF Mr. Derleth's latest and best novel. The Shield of the Valiant, is set on the University of Wisconsin campus. Badgers will feel at home in its pages.

He has a passion for jitterbugging and is quite skillful at it. Completing the paradox are six years of service on the Sauk City Board of Education, a four-year lectureship on American regional literature at the University of Wisconsin, 1939–43, and a formidable stint as editorial director of Arkham House, Mycroft & Moran and Stanton & Lee—the three publishing enterprises which he owns.

The business had its inception in 1939, after he became a literary executor for the estate of H. P. Lovecraft, a writer of horror stories with whom he had corresponded since boyhood. To publish the Lovecraft manuscripts he established Arkham House, named after a mythical Massachusetts town where Lovecraft's amorphous and invisible monsters roamed with little restraint. Later Arkham House published horror books by other writers, and in 1945 Derleth created Mycroft & Moran and Stanton & Lee. Mycroft & Moran. named for characters in Sherlock Holmes fiction, issues detective stories. Stanton & Lee publishes general works. Derleth borrowed the name Stanton from an employee, John Stanton, and added the name Lee merely because it is euphonious. The books are printed by the George Banta Publishing Co. of Menasha, but Derleth handles all the editorial and business details at his home. So far, he has issued about a score of titles in limited editions.

Not a "joiner", Derleth is nonetheless active in various groups whose interests coincide with his. Among them: the Author's Guild, the National Audubon Society, the American Ornithologists' Union, the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He is listed in Twentieth Century Authors, The Oxford Companion to American Literature, Webster's Biographical Dictionary, America's Young Men, Who's Who Among North American Authors, The American Cytholic Who's Who, and Who's Who in America.

* * :

The Sac Prairie Saga includes to date four historical novels: Wind Over Wisconsin, Restless Is the River, Shadow of Night, and Still Is the Summer Night; three modern novels, Evening in Spring, Sweet Genevieve, and The Shield of the Valiant; two collections of short stories, Place of Hawks and Country Growth; three of miscellaneous prose, Atmosphere of Houses, Village Year and Village Daybook: A Sac Prairie Journal; and seven collections of poems, Hawk on the Wind, Man Track Here, Here on a Darkling Plain, Wind in the Elms, And You, Thoreau!, Rind of Earth, and The Edge of Night.

Judge Peck mysteries now on the stands are: Murder Stalks the Wakely Family, The Man On All Fours, Three Who Died, Sign of Fear, Sentence Deferred, The Narracong Riddle, The Seven Who Waited, Mischief in the Lane, No Future For Luana, and Fell Purpose.

Completing the list of 48 published works are the following anthologies edited by Mr. Derleth: Dark of the Moon, a compilation of spectral and fantastic poetry; Poetry Out of Wisconsin; and Sleep No More and Who Knocks?, two collections of horror stories. Original offerings of an unclassified nature are: Still Small Voice, a biography of Zona Gale; Writing Fiction; Consider Your Verdict, under the pseudonym of Tally Mason; Oliver, The Wayward Owl; The Wisconsin: River of a Thousand Isles; Bright Journey, a novel of Prairie du Chien; two volumes of short stories: Something Near and Someone In the Dark; poetry collections: Habitant of Dusk and Selected Poems; a booklet on Wisconsin Regional Literature; Any Day Now; H. P. L.: A Memoir; In Re: Sherlock Holmes; and The Lurker at the Threshold.

Work scheduled or now in progress: The Milwaukee Road: Its First Hundred Years, Sac Prairie People, The Wind in the Cedars, The Night Side, Not Long For This World, Colonel Markesan and Less Pleasant People, The Memoirs of Solar Pons, A Boy's Way, Evenings in Wisconsin, and The Sleeping and the Dead.

Mr. Derleth and his work were recently appraised by Sinclair Lewis in *Esquire* Magazine.

* Badger Bookshelf

VILLAGE DAYBOOK. By August Derleth, '30. Pellegrini & Cudahy, 75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago. \$3.25.

This book is a gleaning of the best passages from August Derleth's journal of daily life in Sac Prairie, Wis. With the humor of a Mark Twain and the sensitivity of a Thoreau, he keeps a record of the people and their countryside, of anecdotes told in the harness shop, and of all the small events that are the very fabric of life for millions of Americans.

THE NIGHT SIDE. Edited by August Derleth, '30. Rinehart and Co., New York. \$2.50.

Satisfied readers of Mr. Derleth's previous anthologies, *Sleep No More* and *Who Knocks?*, will welcome this latest collection with open arms. In an even more generous mood than usual, Derleth has presented his audience of connoisseurs with 23 stories of the strange and terrible.

THE STATE OF MIND. By Mark Schorer, '29. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass. \$3.

With the 32 short stories which make up this volume, Mr. Schorer has written a distinguished reflection of modern life. Not a great deal "happens" to any of the characters. For these are stories of today, and today, to the "ordinary" man, little does happen. In the midst of great and tragic events, he goes his own way afraid that his whole reality is ineffectual and his intuition incapable of understanding his complex world.

Mr. Schorer was born in a small Wisconsin town in 1908. He returned to the University in 1936 to take his PhD degree and to teach. He has two children and has written two novels. He is now associate professor of English at the University of California at Berkeley.

THE MAKING OF A SOUTHERNER. By Kathareine Du Pre Lumpkin, PhD '23. Alfred A. Knopf, New York City. \$3.

Here the reader is afforded a remarkable insight into the things that make the South what it is—the ideas, sentiments, manners, prejudices, ways of life. Ostensibly the autobiography of an intelligent and sensitive woman, it is actually not so much a personal story as it is a study—frank, revealing, and perceptive—of the influences that shaped her mind and soul during her growing up in the South.

Miss Lumpkin was born in 1897 in Macon, Ga. Since taking her doctorate in sociology and economics at Wisconsin, she has become director of research of the Institute of Labor Studies.

MEDITATIONS ON THE TEN COM-MANDMENTS. By Herbert V. Prochnow, '21. W. A. Wilde Co., Boston. \$1.00.

"The Ten Comandments," Mr. Prochnow writes, "are great in their strength, unlimited in their power, and infinite in their wisdom. These meditations are testaments of devotion and guidance. It is hoped that they may help to strengthen faith and increase understanding."

REFLECTIONS ON PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRATION. By John Merriman Gaus, professor of political science, University of Wisconsin. University of Alabama Press. \$2.

Public administration, as a young, vigorous, rapidly growing, and semivocational field of political science, thus far has concerned itself principally with "practical" questions—with organization, personnel, procedures. Recognizing the absence of a strong philosophical foundation, either in background or in content, Professor Gaus, immediate past president of the American Political Science Assn., treats the philosophical aspects of the subject in this book.

The chapters, including such titles as "The Ecology of Government," "Politics and Administration," and "Devolution and Federation," are based on lectures which he delivered in the Southern Regional Training Program in Public Administration at the University of Alabama in 1945.

Dr. Gaus has recently resigned after 20 years on the Wisconsin faculty. He joins the Harvard University staff.

Said the *Milwaukee Journal* about his leaving:

"Wisconsin bids adieu to the brilliant and respected Professor Gaus with regret, for he will be difficult to replace. But we should not forget that we owe him gratitude for 20 years of inspiration and instruction to his students, and for his service to this state, not the least of which service was his vigorous defense against what he considered a threat to acdemic freedom on the campus."

JUSTICE IS A WOMAN. By Helen Haberman, '27. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., New York 11.

This is a sophisticated novel about a Wall Street lawyer and two women: the woman he married and the woman he should have married.

The author has worked on advertising agencies in Paris and New York, has written for *Reader's Digest*.



HELEN HABERMAN, '27

Looking Ahead to Next Fall

BACK IN THOSE never-never days between the world wars, when campus life moved on and on with scarcely a tremor of the shuttle from one year to the next, a "looking ahead" story was pointless. One fall was just like every other fall at Wisconsin. The alumnus who graduated in '23 could be sure that the student climbing the Hill in '36 was experiencing just about the same things on a campus which looked just about the same.

Today all that is changed, because change—rapid change—is the order of the day. The University of Wisconsin in the fall of '47 will be considerably different from the UW in '46. It will have almost no kinship, physically or spiritually, with the campus of '26.

So in 1947 this kind of "looking ahead" story has a point. This story will give you a preview of how—in enrollment, in housing, and in buildings—the UW Model No. '47 will differ from other campus years which have come and gone.

There is one exception to the rule that things have changed at Madison. That exception is the Badger football team. The Bad-

gers will be the same fighting eleven this fall that they have been since Pat O'Dea's day. As usual, they will be the most nonprofessional bunch of boys in the Western Conference. Also, as has been their custom since 1912, they will in all probability *not* win the championship.

What About Enrollment?

IF THE desire to go to college were the only limiting factor, the fall of '47 enrollment at the University of Wisconsin would reach astronomical proportions. It is being conservative to say that if everyone could get in who wanted to, there'd be 35,000 Wisconsin students.

UW enrollment, however, is no longer unrestricted. Operating to cut down the registration are a regulation barring new out-of-state students (except in the Graduate School), a critical housing shortage, and a lack of classroom facilities brought about by a shortage of funds.

of funds. The net result of all these factors will be a 1947-48 UW enrollment of about 21,000 at Madison and 4,500 in Extension Centers for a total of 25,500. The enrollment during the past year has been 18,000 at Madison and 5,000 in Extension Centers, a total of approximately 23,000. Of the 25,500 UW students next fall, about half will be veterans.

The University will issue permits to register to all students from the state who meet the normal entrance requirements. The permit to register will entitle the student to attend the UW at Madison or at any one of 19 Extension Centers. A permit to register does not guarantee that the University will supply the student with housing.

ply the student with housing. Last fall the University authorities estimated that 15,500 students was the greatest possible number that could be housed and taught in Madison. The actual registration was 18,000.

actual registration was 18,000. "Because of this experience," says J. Kenneth Little, registrar, "the University is optimistic about the likelihood that more than 20,000 students may find places to live while attending school in Madison next fall."



"DUE TO AN enrollment beyond all expectations, I find that it will be necessary to eliminate a number of students."

What About Housing?

"THE HOUSING situation at Madison is critical," says an official University announcement. That comes close to being an under-statement. The housing situation is, however, a little brighter than it was at this time last year, thanks to these developments: 1. Nineteen new apartments for mar-

1. Nineteen new apartments for married students are now ready at Truax Field, plus quarters for 640 more single men. 2. Slichter Hall, new dormitory for 200 single men, will open during the semester, barring construction difficulties.

3. Some 250 new apartments are now ready at Badger Village.

4. A park for 100 student-owned trailers has been set up on the East Hill Farm.

5. The first 34 apartments of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation's 150-unit apartment project will be finished sometime this fall.

(Continued on page 16)

What About the Grid Team?

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS for the University of Wisconsin season of 1947 are as gloomy as the weather which prevailed in Madison during the months of April, May, and June.

For one thing, Badger Coach Harry Stuhldreher and his aides were terrifically handicapped in the spring training drills because of a late start and continually adverse weather and playing conditions on the practice fields. Spring drills were scheduled to start on March 24 but it was a full two weeks before the squad could get outdoors. And from then on, few were the days that it was possible to conduct a practice without sleet, rain, and mud acting as deterrents. Because of an early examination period, the football drills had to end on May 3. Spring practice, in effect, was brief and below par.

In addition, a number of veterans counted on for this fall either engaged in other sports or failed to report, while several other regulars, although still having one more year of competition remaining, chose to sign up with professional clubs for 1947.

Losses by graduation in-cluded Frank Granitz, left half-back; Ashley Anderson, quarterback; Ralph Davis and John Gallagher, guards; Clarence Esser, tackle; and Gene Walgenbach, guard.

George Fuchs, quarterback, has used up his eligibility although he still will continue his medical studies. Frank Lopp, tackle, and Armond Hoehn, tackle, are not expected to be available as each has expressed a desire to devote more time to his studies. Russ Schultz, promising fullback candidate, was killed in an auto accident during the holidays, while Fred Negus, outstanding center, has foregone one more year of competition to sign with the Chicago Rockets, a pro club. Farnham Johnson, who played with Michigan in

★ Things look dark, says this sports expert. Wisconsin lost heavily through graduation and to the pros. No new stars are on the horizon.

By ART LENTZ

Athletic Publicity Director

1943 as a marine trainee, is expected to turn pro, playing with the Chicago Bears. Don Kindt has also joined the professionals.

However, Stuhldreher expects several veterans of other seasons to report this fall. Among these are Earl "Jug" Girard, a passing sensation while a freshman here in 1944. He was a left half-back. Others are Nick Collias, a Chicago boy, who played guard in 1944; Bob Shea, tackle; Dan Orlich, right halfback; and Tom Kitell, center, all Waukegan, Ill. boys who played on the 1945 team; Bruce Elliott, Western Springs, Ill., tackle, who was a regular the first part of the 1944 sea-



The Badger coach experimented with several lineup changes during spring drills. Stuhldreher plans the direct calling of signals, eliminating the huddle. Understudying Jack Wink at guarterback were Lisle Blackbourn, Jr., John Pinnow, and Bob Bennie.

Joe Keenan, Chicago, who was captain and most valuable player as a center in the 1943 season, returned to school and was shifted to tackle to bolster the weakened posts there. Gordon Surber, reserve guard from Elgin, Ill. last year, also was shifted to tackle.

Here's what can be counted on from last year's squad:

LEFT END-Tom Bennett*, James Thompson, Bob Rennebohm, Karl Rustman.

LEFT TACKLE - Dick Loepfe*, Bob Freund.

LEFT GUARD - Jerry Frei*, Wray George, Bob Price.

CENTER - Bob Wilson, Bob Downing.

RIGHT GUARD-Ken Currier**, Don Knauff, Ed O'Neill.

RIGHT TACKLE - Harold Otterbach, Gordon Surber.

RIGHT END — Stuart Locklin*, El Hintz, Henry Olshanski.

QUARTERBACK — Jack Wink*, John Pinnow, Bob Bennie, Lisle Blackbourn.

LEFT HALFBACK-Wally Drever*, Gene Evans.

RIGHT HALFBACK-James Regan, Clarence Self.

FULLBACK-Earl Maves*, Ben Bendrick, T. A. Cox.

* Was regular starter last half of season. ** Injured in October. * * *

Here's the Wisconsin schedule:

Sept. 27—Purdue here. Oct. 4—Indiana there.

Oct. 11-California here.

Oct. 18—Yale there. Oct. 25—Marquette here.

Nov. 1-Northwestern there.

Nov. 8—Iowa here. Nov. 15—Michigan here.

Nov. 22-Minnesota there.

(Continued from page 14)

6. The University Student Housing Bureau, 434 Sterling Ct., has a year's experience under its belt and feels it can help place a record number of students in rooms in Madison.

"Veterans are given preference in all University housing projects," says Otto Mueller, '39, h e ad of the Housing Bureau. "Space is still available for single veterans at Truax Field, but it is going fast. The situation is tight for single non-veteran men and very difficult for single women and for married couples. Students are finding rooms by personal canvass and solicitation, not by mail. Students who are willing to work have a much better opportunity to secure a room."

The additional facilities at Truax Field, Badger Village, and the East Hill Farm bring the total capacity of the University's emergency housing projects to 1032 couples and 1600 single men.

Slichter Hall, named after the late Dean Charles S. Slichter, will be dedicated sometime during the school year. It is going up just to the west of Van Hise Hall.

Construction of the "garden apartment" housing development for the WARF is moving ahead. The apartments will be available for faculty members and graduate students. No applications are yet being accepted.

University Houses, Inc., a non-stock, non-profit corporation, is building and will operate the project. It was organized by the WARF which is financing the project. The University Board of Regents has leased the 15 acre tract to University Houses, which, in turn, has given a mortgage to the WARF. The Foundation is to receive a maximum of 2½ per annum interest on its investment and the cost is to be amortized over a 50-year period. President of University Houses is William S. Kies, '99, New York. The complete property will automatically revert to the University lien free in 50 years.

Originally planned as a \$1,900,000 project, increased costs now call for an investment of \$2,500,000. To meet the great need for housing of University personnel, construction is being pushed forward even in the face of these increased costs.

What About Buildings?

THE CLASSROOM, laboratory office, and cafeteria situation on the University of Wisconsin campus will be considerably improved this fall over last. The changes aren't all pretty to look at, but they're effective.

Here are the developments:

 The new Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation buildings are about to be completed. These permanent structures, an office headquarters and a laboratory, are located near the Forest Products Laboratory.
The permanent new University

2. The permanent new University nuclear physics laboratory will be completed during the semester. The lab, a basement wing addition to Sterling Hall, will house the Wisconsin atomsmasher.

3. The basement of the University YMCA has been converted into classrooms and offices. The University Tic-



AN ARCHITECT'S "bird's eye" view of the \$2,500,000 garden apartments project now being constructed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation for the University of Wisconsin in Shorewood Hills. The site of the development is bounded by University Bay Road and Oxford Road. Adjoining Eagle Heights, it overlooks the College of Agriculture orchard and commands an excellent view of the city of Madison across University Bay. There will be 150 living units in the project in 32 separate structures. They will include 6-room, 4½-room, and 3½-room apartments. Each building will have individual exterior treatment. All the residences will suggest large single homes rather than multi-family apartments. Most apartments will open upon landscaped terraces. All will be equipped with utilities. The architect is Leonard Schultze. New York, an expert in distinctive group housing. Construction contracts are held by the George A. Fuller Co., Chicago and New York, specialists in group housing and college building. Local labor is being employed. Present plans call for possible occupancy of the first group of 34 apartments this fall and completion of the entire project in 1948. The apartments will be rented to University faculty members, employees, and married students with veterans holding a priority.

ket Office will move to new quarters in a converted store building on University Ave.

4. Remodeling has added five new offices to the third floor of the Memorial Union, a new central accounting office on the second floor, and a new check-room on the ground floor near the Rathskeller.

5. An emergency cafeteria has been erected at the southeast corner of Breese Terrace and University Ave. Under Memorial Union management, the cafeteria will serve 4,500 meals daily to students who have overflowed the Union and Madison restaurants.

6. Scattered over the campus now are 26 surplus army barracks set up to function as emergency classroom buildings and laboratories.

There are 140,000 square feet of temporary structures, supplied by the federal government from Camp McCoy, Wis., and Illiopolis, Ill. The frame "shanty town" buildings are sprinkled among the dignified brick and stone halls all over the campus. The smaller buildings rest on wooden piling but the larger barracks have concrete floors and foundations. S om e University people view their strong construction with foreboding.

"Once we move into them, will we ever get out of them?" they ask.

Everybody admits that the buildings destroy much of the beauty of the campus. Although months of planning were devoted to fitting them into their surroundings as unobstructively as possible, and their presence will be camouflaged with gray composition shingle siding and neutral colored paint, still it was necessary to remove some of the old trees and cut into sodded hillsides. But, as University authorities point out, they promise the only means of accommodating the horde of students enrolling this coming fall.

Altogether they will provide close to 60 classrooms and 20 labs, as well as dozens of offices and consultation rooms. One lecture room will seat 700 students, another 165. Other barracks range in size from three or four to as many as 15 classrooms, each seating 30 to 50 students.

All told, there are 26 "shacks." Many of them will be in use when the fall semester begins. A shortage of equipment may prevent classes from moving into some of the emergency labs. Eleven Quonset huts are already in use.

What About Plans?

PRELIMINARY PLANS for the construction of two short course dormitory buildings, a temporary library storage building for the agricultural campus, and a number of other urgently needed buildings were approved by the Board of Regents at a June meeting.

The permanent structures for which plans are now being drawn include an enlargement of Camp Randall Stadium, a library, an engineering building, a wing to the Home Economics-Extension Building, an addition to the Milwaukee Extension Building, and wings to the Wisconsin General Hospital.

A cement-block type building will be substituted for the planned Quonset hut to house research being conducted by the UW under contract with the Navy.



MUSHROOMING UP IN the front yard of Agriculture Hall is this rambling frame emergency classroom, once a barracks at Camp McCoy. Across the street from the First Congregational Church (see steeple in background) will be an emergency cafeteria serving 4,500 meals a day.



THE COURT WHERE BADGER coeds have played tennis in the shadow of Chadbourne Hall for 75 years is now the site of an ex-Army building which will be used as an emergency laboratory. The temporary structure is one of 26 now scattered over the campus.



Camera Commercial photos by Dierksmeier

THIS HUGE ARMY QUONSET HUT on the lower campus is now doing duty as a reserved book room and study hall, has helped considerably to relieve the library crush at Wisconsin.

Air View

AS AN OLD GRAD, have you ever caught yourself saying, "I wonder what the campus looks like now?"

Well, on the next two pages you'll find the very latest air portrait of your University of Wisconsin.

To help you get criented, these familiar spots are numbered:

(1) Picnic Point, (2) Camp Randall Stadium, with 191 trailers parked on the old practice fields, (3) Agriculture Hall, (4) Bascom Hall, with the Carillon Tower nearby and Lincoln Terrace sloping down the Hill to State St., and (5) the Memorial Union.

Brand new buildings now under construction are:

Off the map in the direction of A, the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation's garden apartment project; off the map in the direction of B, the WARF's new office and laboratory; at C, Slichter Hall with rooms for 200 men; and at D, the nuclear physics laboratory, a basement wing addition to Sterling Hall.

White rectangles indicate the location of the 26 emergency classrooms and labs now scattered over the campus. The white rectangle at the southeast corner of Breese Terrace and University Ave. is an emergency cafeteria.

The 19 city blocks in the rectangle bounded by Breese Terrace, University Ave., Park St., and Regent St. has been designated as the University's "**expansion area**" by the Board of Regents. The Board is already beginning to buy property in the area. Someday it will be the site of a score of new University buildings.

The area bounded by Park St., W. Johnson St., Lake St., and Lake Mendota is the lower campus which will be remodeled with funds now being raised by the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

The photograph was taken by John Newhouse of the (Madison) Wisconsin State Journal staff.





THE 1946-47 YEAR at the University was heralded as the greatest that Wisconsin had ever known. With the influx of thousands of new and returned students bringing the campus population a b o ve 18,000, novel and peculiar things were expected to happen in Madison.

There was the expected housing shortage, the shortage of classrooms and books, the added load on the teaching staff, already undermanned and the lack of recreation and eating facilities necessary to handle the overgrown campus.

However, little of the peculiar occurred. There were some changes in the scenery—changes for the worse —brought about by the erection of temporary buildings for classrooms and reading rooms. The results of the housing shortage did not prevent many students from attending school, although some were forced to live in inadequate quarters.

The one real blot on the housing scene was the continued discrimination against certain religious groups and colored students. However, little has been said about this and less has been done, since the University administration does not seem to take an active interest in the problems of those who are discriminated against by local bigots.

The book shortage wasn't serious. Most students were able to obtain all their books before the middle of the semesters and although the prices were high, there was little complaint since the 10,000 and more veterans didn't worry about the cost. For a short time there was some controversy in the letters to the editor column of the Daily Cardinal, with some writers suggesting that the University go into the book business. The American Veterans Committee set up a small exchange for used books, but it was used rarely. Other than this nothing was done to improve the situation. The book stores, however, in the second semester seemed to have solved most of the problems and were able to handle their large trade.

The Memorial Union admirably faced the problem of its great load. Eating units were opened for longer periods and although there were some price rises, the food was the best, if not the cheapest in Madison. By establishing additional facilities in Badger Village and at Truax, as well as expanding the program in the Union itself, the staff of the Union showed itself to be the most competent on the campus.

The great shortage of teachers evidenced itself in the large classes —in a less personal, more-like-anassembly-line attitude toward education on the part of both faculty and students. There was less of the close instructor-pupil relationships which had benefited both groups in previous years.

Many professors and instructors talked openly and freely about the

Sounding Board

By DAN KRAUSKOPF, '49

* Every year the Daily Cardinal comes up with a sparkling young editorial columnist who is pretty disgusted with the status quo and willing to duel every windmill in sight. Some of these Cardinal boys go on into the big-time, like Ralph Hetzel, '08, president of Penn State, or "Red" Mich, '26, editor of Look. Some you never hear from again. We don't know what's going to become of Dan Krauskopf, but right now he's the Cardinal's sharpest commentator on the campus scene. This Krauskopf analvsis of the 1946-47 school year was written exclusively for the Wisconsin Alumnus.

possibilities of transferring to other schools; some, John Gaus, H. Gordon Skilling, Frederick Burkhardt, and Robert Neumann announced that they would leave Wisconsin at



the end of the year. Three of these men were with the political science department.

Other schools were offering more money and fewer teaching hours in addition to an academic climate in which liberal education is appreciated. To many observers, remembering the great intellectual interest and excitement of former years, the campus seemed to be turning into a trade school with the main thought and orientation devoted to future financial returns, forgetting that economic success, although of great value, is far from sufficient in a world unrooted, flying madly through space to no-oneknows-where.

There was little of the intellectual tension and doubting for which Wisconsin has been famous. Most students and some teachers were willing to go along the plodding and mechanical way, so that the students could get a degree and "get out into the world" and so that the instructors could feel that they earned their somewhat meager salaries. If there were doubts, they were put aside so that the main objective could be reached. Students studied hard and long; they got better grades than had been expected. But there was little evidence to show that they had learned anything that could be used creatively for their own enjoyment or for the betterment of themselves and humanity.

Some attempts were made at original creative work. A literary magazine was published with some good work, but more often mediocre writing. The student art exhibition was little more than interesting.

As in a factory town, students longed for ordinary recreation. On the weekends and during the week, the Union and the many bars were crowded with men and women trying to forget their scholastic activities.

Although the majority of the students took little active interest in political affairs outside the University, during the first part of the year there was some hope that student government on campus would become more than a training ground for a few and would grow into an institution through which students could participate in the affairs of the campus and of the state and nation. Wisconsin's representative at the Prague Student Conference last summer, Albert Houghton, attempted to popularize the idea of forming a national student association.

Most of the political organizations on the campus from the Young Republicans to the much maligned American Youth for Democracy showed themselves to be societies for the preservation of societies.

Wisconsin students were definitely going somewhere at a fast rate in 1946-47. But most of the students did not know where they were going or why.

Situation Estimate

 \star It's August on the campus. Another school year has come and gone. The University pauses to catch her breath. Your *Wisconsin Alumnus* takes advantage of this summer lull to report on the state of the University. Army generals had a word for a progress report like this. They called it a "situation estimate." This estimate looks at the educational enterprise being carried on today by your University, records where she has been, and suggests where she might be going.

By THE EDITOR.

TO GET ANYWHERE at all, everybody and every organization need a sense of direction.

The trapper in the wilderness, the halfback on the football field, the platoon on a scouting mission, a college faculty—they all need a sense of direction.

A sure way to keep your sense of direction is to pick an objective. The trapper moves toward a landmark on the distant horizon. The platoon guide uses a compass azimuth.

A sure way to lose your sense of direction is to mistake minor details for a long-range objective. A halfback once ran the wrong way in the Rose Bowl. He got so excited carrying the ball that he lost his sense of direction. Some universities become so engrossed in administrative "problems" that they lose sight of educational problems.

Army generals had a word for this all-important sense of direction. They called it "the big picture." They knew that an infantry division, for instance, couldn't accomplish its mission unless its staff officers had a long-range objective. They knew that the minor "problems" of personnel and supply had to be subordinated to the major problem of tactics.

The University of Wisconsin is like an infantry division. She needs a sense of direction. Her staff and faculty must see "the big picture." They must not mistake the difficult but relatively minor "problems" of administration for the more vital long-range problems of educational policy. A "problem," according to Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins of the

A "problem," according to Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, is a difficulty in the material order. A real problem is a confusion about the aim and destiny of the University. Problems are seldom exaggerated. "Problems" usually are.

As Lord Eustace Percy, rector of the Newcastle Division of Durham University, has recently said:

"Of all modern habits, the worst is to advertise every human activity as a 'problem.' It is bad for morale, as any commander of a military unit knows. The first rule in dealing with human beings is: don't fuss. So with universities."

Lord Eustace might have been talking about the University of Wisconsin in particular.

The big preoccupation of Wisconsin administrators, and of the Wisconsin public (in so far as it is interested in education at all) has been the manufactured "problem" of accommodating the 11,000 veterans seeking a UW education. This has involved housing the veteran—and often his wife and children, too—finding classrooms for him to sit in, and gathering a staff to teach him.

This "problem" is well on the way to being solved. But this does not mean that the University has no problems. In times like these, in the midst of drastic changes in the material requirements of education and research, it is difficult for administrative officers, professors, and regents to keep their attention focused on the real problems. "Problems" about buildings, equipment, and finance are too insistent. Yet the real problems of the University are far more important. They must be recognized and solved if Wisconsin is to keep her sense of direction.

1946-1947



JULY: There's a flood of students coming, the academic weatherman said, so the University began building an ark big enough to hold them all. She turned the football practice field at Camp Randall into a 191-trailer park, took over Badger Village 35 miles northwest of Madison, converted Truax Field barracks into dormitories, and bought a cabin camp to house desperate faculty members. Around the state mushroomed 34 Extension Centers where students could take freshman courses. On the campus appeared Quonset huts and surplus army buildings from Camp McCoy. Then old Noah Wisconsin sat back to wait for the rain.



AUGUST: Death came suddenly to Artistin-Residence John Steuart Curry. For 10 years Mr. Curry had lent an artistic tone to the Wisconsin campus, painting bulls and halfbacks, organizing a rural art show, speaking at dormitory teas. He would be missed, along with some 20 other resigned or retired faculty members, including William Ebenstein, Lewis Kessler, Blanche Trilling, Don Anderson, Edward M. Gilbert, B. D. Leith, F. Ellis Johnson, Elmer Sevringhaus, Myles Dillon, W. F. Twadell, Helmut Rehder, Helmut Kvam. To meet a staggering teaching load the University drafted hundreds of grad students as part-time instructors.



SEPTEMBER: Came the deluge, heavier than the wildest predictions. Over 18,500 students registered for instruction at Madison, 5,200 more at Extension Centers.



OCTOBER: No school year is complete without a student riot, and the campus got one at Homecoming time. After the traditional bonfire pep rally there was a free-for-all up and down State St. Authorities threatened to abandon the annual celebration.



NOVEMBER: After a flashy start, Wisconsin's football team was defeated by Northwestern, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota to wind up the season eighth in the Big Nine. What is a proper estimate of the situation at the University of Wisconsin today? What are the problems which, as President Fred has declared, call for "educational statesmanship"?

The problems, I believe, are three:

1. The need for an integrated, balanced curriculum, itself with a sense of direction aimed at producing liberal, responsible citizens.

2. The need for a new, or rather a renewed, concept of public service.

3. The need for an over-all state educational policy, linking every kindergarten with the Graduate School.

Let's talk about the curriculum problem first. To begin with, the University of Wisconsin curriculum is not well integrated. We have at Madison not so much a "university" as a "multiversity." The left-hand College of Agriculture often does not know what the righthand College of Letters and Science is teaching, and vice versa. There is practically no common core of classroom experience which the College of Engineering student shares with, say, a School of Education major.

Even worse, the traditional four-year student is becoming almost "the forgotten man" on the campus. There are so many speed-up courses, special institutes, vocational conferences, workshops, laboratory schools, and extension classes that the average professor is hard-pressed to deal with the "ordinary" study at all.

hard-pressed to deal with the "ordinary" study at all. This situation means that about all "going to the University" signifies in common to 23,000 students is that they cheer the same basketball team (if they can get in the Field House) and become members of the same Memorial Union.

Somewhere, somehow the University must find a common denominator of courses which will restore to the curriculum that priceless integration which once marked higher education at Wisconsin.

Besides being unintegrated, the Wisconsin curriculum is unbalanced. There is a tendency toward too much emphasis on scientific and vocational subjects at the expense of the liberal arts and the humanities, and a tendency toward too much emphasis on "productive research" at the expense of plain teaching.

This situation is a betrayal of the traditional role of the state university, as expressed in these words by Norman Foerster, educator:

"The high role of the state university, as an instrument of American democracy, is to bring the humanities to the common man. Its most distinctive duty is to enable the common man to enter into his cultural heritage, to develop his own humanity by means of it, to learn to face life with a sense of relative values, to prepare for his part in dealing wisely with the desperate problems of the next half century. Under existing conditions no other agency can do this, not the press, not the radio, not the motion picture. To do it for a significant portion of the people is the function of undergraduate education at the people's university."

Dr. Frank Fackenthal, acting president of Columbia University, puts the need for less emphasis on technology this way:

"Today's world must develop a renewed respect for the humanities, and not too slowly. The problems of atom-smashing are simple compared with the problems of the quest for public good, but it is these latter problems of the humanities and the social sciences that must be answered if the nations are to be led, and quickly, out of the confusion and fear caused by the havoc of war not only on cities and peoples, but on the moral fibre of mankind as well.

"The humanities and the political and social sciences must have adequate support and must have the same freedom for investigation, study, and experimentation as have the natural sciences."

Still another testimony comes from President Seymour of Yale. Among the most important problems which man now faces is that of uniting the sciences and the humanities into a sane, well-balanced, noble human culture, he says. Each needs the other. Unless we succeed in bringing them together "in common service to the cause of education and to the life of mankind, the world may well be shaken with disaster."

One reason why the Wisconsin curriculum is top-heavy with technology is that the war gave a tremendous impetus to research at the very time that the liberal arts department lacked man-power both behind the lecturn and in the pews. This trend has not yet been reversed. Another reason is that the University has allowed its liberal arts faculty to deteriorate while it was recruiting more and more scientists. In the past year, for instance, four professors have been added to the Medical School staff while the philosophy department was losing three, the German department four, and the political science department four.

Wisconsin must resist this tendency to become a diploma mill for laboratory technicians and a trade school for reporters, accountants, and draftsmen. She must be a reservoir of liberal, humanitarian thought—a real university. Somewhere, somehow, she must recreate that wellspring of profound economic and social ideas which once made her famous.

Somewhere, somehow, too, the University must lend a sense of direction to the whole Wisconsin curriculum, a sense of direction aimed at producing liberal, responsible citizens.

Wisconsin must seek above all to rouse each student's mind to an active and intelligent interest in the absorbing problems which his generation is facing, and to give him a foundation of enduring principles on which to build his own life and the life of the community which he is to share. Wisconsin must produce not just routine teachers and lawyers and county agents but sensitive, participating citizens who will bring new life and enthusiasm to Rhinelander, Kenosha, Oak Park, and Baraboo.

"The college should seek to make the men whom it receives something more than excellent servants of a trade or skilled practitioners of a profession. It should give them elasticity of faculty and breadth of vision, so that they shall have a surplus of mind to expend, not upon their profession only, for its liberalization and enlargement, but also upon the broader interests which lie about them, in the spheres in which there are to be, not breadwinners merely, but citizens as well, and in their own hearts, where they are to grow to the stature of real nobility."

So said Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton University.

This problem of lending a sense of direction to a curriculum is a good deal like the weather. Everybody talks about it but nobody does much about it. This is undoubtedly because, like the weather, a meaningful curriculum is a tough problem. One way to approach it is through individual subjects.

From the viewpoint of "the big picture," the big fault to be found with much present University instruction is that it consists of courses in special fields, directed toward training the future specialist and making few concessions to general knowledge. Most of the time in such courses is devoted to developing a technical vocabulary and technical skills and to a systematic presentation of the accumulated fact and theory which the subject has inherited from the past.

Instead, more attention should be given to the examination of basic concepts, the nature of the enterprise in general, the historical development of the subject, its great literature, and above all, its interrelationships with other areas of interest and activity. This recommendation from Harvard University's *Education in a Free Society*. Of course, curriculum reformers must remember that discussion of "basic concepts" cannot usefully exist without a preceding acquirement of specific facts.

The problem of a meaningful curriculum can also be approached from an over-all orientation.

Stewart G. Cole, author of *Liberal Education in a Democracy*, tells us:

"There are six experiences to which the student must be introduced critically and appreciatively. These are the core of liberal education: the claims of the scientific temper; the insights of the esthetic sense; the possibilities of social democracy; the issue of responsible persons; a religious philosophy of life; and the language of the educated person."

So much for the curriculum problem. It is a problem which cannot be solved by patching up courses here and amending sequences there. It is a problem which can be resolved only by a pretty fundamental restatement of University purpose.

* * *

Wisconsin's second real problem today is her need for a new, or rather a renewed, sense of public service.



DECEMBER: Man who made the biggest UW headlines in 1946–47 was never on the campus. He was Howard J. Mc-Murray, erstwhile Congressman, lecturer in political science, and unsuccessful candidate for U. S. Senator on the Democratic ticket, who was denied an appointment as associate professor by the Board of Regents. He is now a full professor at Occidental College, Los Angeles.



JANUARY: Came the end of the first hectic semester and the University donned white tie and tails for the annual Junior Prom. Eight Badger Beauties were on display and Dormite Wade Crane of Ojibwa. Wis., confounded Langdon St, politicians by getting himself elected king. Pretty queen was Miss Marilyn Moevs of La Crosse, a Badger Beauty herself. Over 1000 couples jammed the Union for the annual dance, despite a record snowfall which had closed the University the week before.



FEBRUARY: From New York to Tokyo, Badgers gathered at Founders Day dinners to celebrate the 98th birthday of their Alma Mater. At Madison, Herbert V. Kohler called for generous support of the Wisconsin Foundation's \$5,000,000 campaign.



MARCH: A Wisconsin basketball team that was rated no better than eighth in pre-season dope won the Western Conference title and cornered practically every other league honor. Forward Bobby Cook, top Big Nine scorer, won a place on the All-American quintet and Guard Glen Selbo was awarded the league "most valuable player" cup. The Badgers went on to New York to win the NCAA consolation title in a hair-raising 50-49 victory over Navy. Basketball fever overtook the campus. Even intramural games drew large crowds.



APRIL: To the cover of the Wisconsin Alumnus came Oscar Rennebohm and President Fred, signifying the elevation of Badger Rennebohm to the governorship of the state and the opening of an *entente* cordiale between the Capitol and the Hill. It was her pioneering sense of public service—her Wisconsin idea —which brought nationwide recognition to the University 40 years ago. The University is as close to the farmer as his pigpen, the reporters said. Her professors occupied over 30 advisory positions in the State Capitol. Every home in the state feels the influence of the University, the president declared.

Today Wisconsin is still close to the production problems of the farmer, and through a series of Management Institutes she is growing close to the production problems of the businessmen and industrialists of the state. But the University has been reluctant to bring the consumption problems of John Doe under the *Wisconsin idea* tent.

Both Madison newspapers have commented on this situation recently.

Said the Capital Times:

"It has begun to dawn on the Wisconsin farmer that while the College of Agriculture has solved the problem of production for him it seems timid and halting in tackling the problems of distribution and marketing."

Said the Wisconsin State Journal:

"Farmers and farm wives come here to find out about new insecticides, animal drugs, soil helps, grain, poultry, stock improvements, and the answers to barn, home, and design problems. Aren't there wise men on the Hill to devise a field day for the poor bedeviled urbanite with his leaky roof, his creaky plumbing, his smelly lakes, patched pantaloons, and shortrationed hamburger? His government needs looking at, too. His streets, his sewage disposal, his traffic, his parking, his bus service, his buying habits could stand a draught of fresh perspective. Not to mention his frayed and outworn notions of the world around him."

There are plenty of questions for Wisconsin's philosophers, political scientists, sociologists, and economists to answer. How can we finance the mushrooming activities of state government? What workable technique, better than the appeal to force, can be invented to resolve conflicts of interest between individuals, between groups, between nations and peoples? Is there a way of achieving genuine individuality within the context of a highly organized and mechanized modern commonwealth? Can we do away with the irrational social arrangement which educates and trains the young in prosperous times, but denies hundreds of thousands at the low point in our economic cycle the opportunity to employ the education and training they have received? How shall we manage to make the wisest use of scientific achievement? Where shall we begin to counteract the spread of cynical disbelief in mankind, in political government, in truth, good will, moral integrity? How big and how good should the University be?

These questions are crying for answers. They can't be answered by professors set apart in an ivory tower. They can only be answered if the University extends its concept of public service and sends its professors down into the marketplace. It was a former president of Wisconsin, Charles Kendall Adams, who declared that "when mighty questions are agitating the public, it will not do for the scholar to wrap his robes of sanctity about him and abstain from the conflict."

Wisconsin's Prof. Max Otto has this to say on the subject:

"Some philosophers are anxious to protect philosophy from material contamination. "The real issue,' according to these philosophers, 'is an issue to be fought in the hard and stony passes of the human spirit—the strict Thermopolaes of time where even if a man is licked he cannot die.' It is exactly against this manner of dealing with the situation, against this type of philosophy, that I am attempting to speak. The real issue, I am trying to say, is to be fought in the hard and stony passes of existing conditions where if a man is killed he is dead as a door nail and no one cares a damn."

While Wisconsin has refrained from encouraging its faculty to participate personally in the social and economic excursions of the day, other universities have jumped into the breach. California is tackling the problem of the West Coast business cycle. Harvard, through Wisconsin Alumnus Sumner Slichter, has come forward with a unique labor-management plan. Princeton is organizing a School of Public and International Affairs.

To quote Princeton's Wilson again:

"When all is said, it is not learning but the spirit of service that will give a college place in the public annals of the nation. It is indispensable, it seems to me, if it is to do its right service, that the air of affairs should be admitted to all its classrooms. I do not mean the air of party politics, but the air of the world's transactions, the consciousness of the solidarity of the race, the sense of the duty of man toward man, of the presence of men in every problem, of the significance of truth for guidance as well as for knowledge."

What I am trying to say is simply this, that Wisconsin needs a Letters and Science Extension Service which will do for the ordinary citizen what the Agricultural Extension Service has done for the ordinary pigpen.

* * *

The third real problem facing the University is the need for an over-all state educational policy. This problem is in some ways the easiest to state and the hardest to solve, yet if and when it is solved, it will go a long way to curing the ills already described and will lend to the Wisconsin enterprise an abiding sense of direction.

Look at public education in the state today. There are grade schools, high schools, vocational schools, county normals teachers colleges, and the sprawling University—all ostensibly heading in the same direction but actually moving down diverging trails, sometimes even working at cross purposes.

Out of this welter of always well-intentioned but often faulty policies must come some central, coordinated plan which will realize the full potentialities of public education in the state.

The Milwaukee Journal wrote the other day:

"The Legislature should take immediate steps to unify the control of all state supported institutions of higher learning, so that the programs of all the colleges can be integrated and each institution used immediately to maximum capacity for the purposes to which it is best adapted."

It isn't fair, however, to expect the Legislature to tackle this problem single-handed. The University must take the lead in bringing about this integrated system. Here is a problem which can't be ducked any longer, even though we may be afraid that integration will become regimentation and that the mere weight of the system will pull higher education down instead of lifting secondary education up.

This is my estimate of the Wisconsin situation.

I have said that the University, like everybody and every organization, needs a sense of direction if it is to get anywhere. I have said that the best way for the University to keep a sense of direction is to see "the big picture," to minimize her "problems" and to fix her attention on three real problems: the need for a meaningful curriculum, the need for expanded public service, and the need for a coordinated state educational system.

I do not pretend to know the answers to these problems. I do know that the answers must be found. I believe that they will be found through the kind of continuous debate and pioneering effort which the University of Wisconsin has conducted at times in her history.

 \star "The reason buildings are erected here, the reason students gather here, is that here the state has brought together a body of men to widen the bounds of knowledge, to shape knowledge to the uses of education, to discipline the minds and to elevate the ideals of the youth who seek the University.

"A little band of scholars drawn from many parts of this nation began teaching here when Wisconsin was just passing from frontier conditions. They worked and their successors have worked to fulfill the ideas of the founders that in all the great interests of Wisconsin, in all the fields of social activity, the University should lift the life of the state to higher planes.

"The University exists not to equip individual students to outstrip their fellows in a selfish struggle for advancement. It exists by the bounty of the nation and the state in order that here, in the purer atmosphere of learning, may be developed capacity for service to the people. Here in the center of the republic, here in the Middle West, are developing the forces that shall rule the nation. Here is the opportunity of the University of Wisconsin profoundly to influence this society by training and uplifting men and women, by fostering intellectual and moral power and high ideals in this vast industrial democracy." — Prof. FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Van Hise Inaugural Exercises, June 7, 1904.



MAY: In a year marked by record enrollments, it was no surprise that Commencement saw the biggest class in history receiving diplomas in the Field House. Honorary degrees went to George I, Haight, '99, Chicago attorney, and John H. Van Vleck, '20, Harvard physicist.



JUNE: Despite chow lines and textbook shortages, Quonset huts and tired protessors, for the University student in 1947 there was still something of the same Wisconsin about which a Badger could write in 1927: "Around this Hill clothed in elms, and spruce, and larches, dotted with colleges and classrooms, center many of the happiest memories of your life . . . of the calm of evening along the drive, haunted with shadowy figures, of the sheer drop from Muir Knoll with its commanding view of the sun sinking below Picnic Point and touching with gold the precipice of Maple Bluff across the lake."

* With the Clubs

400 Prominent Badger Alumni Attend Centennial Preview Banquet in Chicago



FOUR BADGER BMICs ran the University of Wisconsin Foundation's campaign dinner in Chicago last month. They were Myron T. Harshaw, '12, George I. Haight, '99, John S. Lord, '04, and Howard I. Potter, '16.

By STERLING SORENSEN, x'34 (Madison) Capital Times Reporter

WITH WARM REKINDLING of memories they sang On, Wisconsin and Varsity again and talked once more of Bascom Hill, Langdon's Greek letter row, and classmates, as Badger alumni of Chicago gathered at the Stevens Hotel the evening of June 10 for the University of Wisconsin Foundation's Centennial preview dinner.

Here, on Michigan Avenue's "magnificent mile", not far from the waters of Lake Michigan, they renewed friendships formed on Lake Mendota's shores, and recalled the beauty of the Willows, Observatory Hill and Picnic Point. You can be sure that many of the Windy City Badgers will make the trek back to the campus and capitol square next year when the state and University join the ranks of centenarians.

The turn-out of below-the-state-line Badgers and their guests represented a listing of Who's Who in Chicago the 400 diners included many notables and leaders in Midwest business, industry, finance, law, and merchandising.

Plans for the celebration of the University's 100th birthday, with the raising of a \$5,000,000 campus building fund by the University of Wisconsin Foundation, we re discussed by speakers at the Centennial preview dinner. John S. Lord, '04, Chicago attorney who heads one of this city's largest law firms, is Illinois state chairman of the foundation's fund-raising committee. He brought to the Stevens Hotel not only distinguished men from the Madison campus, but many cthers --leaders who do not claim Wisconsin as their alma mater.

Speakers included Mr. Lord, Pres. E. B. Fred; Prof. William H. Kiekhofer, widely-known University econonist: Harry Stublareher, university athletic director and head football coach; Frank J. Sensenbrenner, Neenah, president of the University Board of Regents, and Herbert V. Kohler, national chairman of the foundation's centennial campaign committee.

Kohler, in explaining the aims of the committee in soliciting contributions to the five million dollar fund to enlarge the campus, said it would be expended "to assist in some things which otherwise will not be adequately done." Among these, he mentioned the financing of fellowships for needy and deserving youths and the challenge of meeting the peak enrollment. The Foundation hopes to endow a number of professorial chairs in a move to halt further depletion of the faculty, lured to other institutions with bigger budgets, Kohler said.

Pres. Fred lamented the University's need to impose a "closed door" policy on non-resident students because of the record post-war trek to college.

* * *

"This closed door policy disappoints us and many loyal Wisconsin alumni and other friends of the University who have made plans to send their children to Wisconsin," he emphasized. "It robs the University of hundreds of highly competent students who, by reason of their background, would add much to the educational environment for all students.

"You can be sure that this policy will be abandoned as soon as it is possible to do so!

"We have estimated that 22,000 students are planning to enroll on the Madison campus next fall, with an additional 4,500 in extension centers around the state. We are striving hard, but with very great difficulty, to maintain a quality teaching staff and high standards of scholarship, both for the benefit of the present day veterans and future generations of high school graduates."

Many Chicagoans who attended the University of Wisconsin aided in planning the centennial preview dinner, and are working with Lord to meet the Foundation's \$5,000,000 goal by 1948.

Assistants to the Illinois state chairman are:

Marc A. Law, '12; Carl F. Hayden, '18, president of the University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago; Lyndon H. Tracy, '01, well-known insurance executive; Charles A. Carey, '24; E. Gordon Fox, '08, consulting engineer; Arthur J. O'Hara, '24; Atty. William H. Haight, '03; L. Frederic Hoebel, '38; George L. Ekern, '28; W. Ernest Lusby, x'32.

William A. McNamara, '30; Lawrence E. Meyer, '20; A. E. Thiede, '04; Ernest A. Wegner, '29; Max W. Zabel, '98, patent and trademark attorney; Christian C. Zillman, '29; and Kenneth Bellile, '39.

Atty. George I. Haight, '99, Myron T. Harshaw, x'12, advertising executive, and Howard I. Potter, '16, are cochairmen of the Cook County executive committee for the Foundation. At the Chicago banquet, Haight, who was given an honorary degree by the University last month, acted as toastmaster.

Among the distinguished guests who were at the speakers' table and were introduced to the Badger group are:

Irwin Maier, '21, publisher of the Milwaukee Journal; L. L. Smith, Kohler; John Berge, '22, Madison, secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association; Basil Peterson, '12, Madison, University of Wisconsin Foundation administrative secretary; Abner Heald, x'25, Milwaukee insurance executive; Exner H. Menzel, '46, Wisconsin basketball star; Caroline S. Mahan, '48, university co-ed from Oak Park, Ill. Dean C. A. Elvehjem, '23, of the University Graduate School; Lorentz H. Adolphson, PhD. '42, director of the extension division; Dean Morton O.

Dean C. A. Elvehjem, '23, of the University Graduate School; Lorentz H. Adolphson, PhD. '42, director of the extension division; Dean Morton O. Withey of the College of Engineering; Dean F. H. Elwell, '08, of the School of Commerce; A. W. Peterson, '24, University director of business and finance; J. Kenneth Little, director of student personnel; Gunnar Johansen, University pianist-composer; and Bjornar Bergethon, of the University music faculty.

Elwell Speaks at Alumni Banquet in Fond du Lac

Dean F. H. Elwell, '08, of the School of Commerce was the principal speaker at an alumni banquet in Fond du Lac on Apr. 22.

on Apr. 22. "The University needs the active support of every alumnus," Dean Elwell told the Fond du Lac Badgers. "If the increased budget is not passed by the Legislature, the efficiency of the University will fall sharply."

by the Legislature, the efficiency of the University will fall sharply." John Berge, '22, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, also spoke, as did Exner Menzel, '47, Badger basketball star who will join the Fond du Lac High School faculty next fall.

How Big Should Wisconsin Be?

"The time has come for long-range planning of University development."—E. B. Fred.

"When the emergency caused by veterans' enrollment has passed, shouldn't we consider just how big a University we're going to have on a long-term basis?"—F. J. Sensenbrenner, President, Board of Regents.

These statements, made at a recent meeting of the UW Board of Regents, make it clear that University expansion problems are due for serious analysis by University administrators in the very near future. Such analysis is clearly in order, because faculty, students, and alumni have repeatedly raised questions which indicate that they are concerned about the University's future size.

How big do *you* think our University should be? Should the future size of our University be limited? If so, how should this limitation be determined? Where do junior colleges belong in Wisconsin's educational picture?

These questions, and others equally important, need to be answered in making the analysis proposed by President Fred and Mr. Sensenbrenner.

The Question of Finances

The question of finances, obviously, is an important part of this question of size. University expansion must remain just a dream until the pecessary cash is provided.

When the joint finance committee of the Legislature reduced the University budget from \$20,-392,972 to \$17,236,000, President Fred and the Regents issued a statement which included this warning:

"This amount is not sufficient to enable the University to give its students the quality of teaching and service to which they are entitled. If limited by this amount of money, the University will be compelled to take action along the following lines: (1) Sharply limit the number of students; (2) Increase student fees; (3) Decrease research and public service."

One of these proposals has already gone into effect. At their June meeting, the Regents increased student fees 25% from \$48 to \$60 a semester.

Following a series of conferences between University and Legislative officials, Bill 586–S was introduced to give the University an extra million dollars. In a special message to the Legislature, Gov. Rennebohm urged that this amount be increased, but the Legislature turned down his recommendation and limited this special appropriation to one million dollars.

Instead of the twenty million dollars asked for by the Regents, the University will get only eighteen million for the 1947–49 biennium. As pointed out in Pres. Fred's message, this will mean curtailment of some University activities, so University teaching and research for the next two years will be limited because of this reduced budget. In other words, we have a limitation factor right now, whether we like it or not.

The Question of Buildings

Wisconsin's building problem is also a limiting factor. Two years ago the Regents asked for \$12,-000,000 to provide adequate buildings on our Campus. The Legislature appropriated \$8,000,000 with the hope that more building funds would be appropriated in the 1947 session. As this issue goes to press, it is evident that no such funds will be appropriated this year. The \$8,000,000 made available two years ago will supply only a few of the buildings sorely needed on our campus. Faculty and students are still struggling along in buildings that are obsolete and inadequate.

During the past year 35 Quonset huts and temporary structures have been erected on our campus to take care of Wisconsin's record enrollment. These emergency structures have been very helpful in taking care of the army of students that flocked to Madison last September. However, they are strictly emergency units and do not in any way meet Wisconsin's critical need for adequate laboratory and teaching space.

Additional buildings also mean more real estate on which to erect these buildings. How much new land should the University acquire? Should the University "spread out" by buying land on the other side of University Avenue or would it be better to develop its present real estate more intensively?

Many other collateral problems are also involved in this question of the future size of our University. Out-of-state alumni, for example, are very directly affected when their sons and daughters try to enroll at Wisconsin. During the past year, many such students had to enroll at other universities because of enrollment restrictions at Wisconsin. Unless special provisions are made for sons and daughters of alumni, this problem will continue to plague the registrar's office. Other universities have made provisions to take care of sons and daughters of alumni.

Many Badgers feel strongly that the University of Wisconsin should make similar provisions for the sons and daughters of its alumni. What do you think? Would such a rule be unfair to the young men and women in Wisconsin whose parents are not Badger alumni? What percentage of Wisconsin students should be from outside the state? Send along your ideas on these questions as well as the others listed above. Pres. Fred and his associates need your ideas in finding the right answers to these complex and important problems. Let's make the Wisconsin Alumnus a clearing-house for helpful suggestions for maintaining Wisconsin's leadership among American universities.—JOHN BERGE. **Two Badger Scientists** Join Textile Institute



DR. E. R. RUSHTON, MA'25



DR. ALEX F. ROBERTSON, '35

TWO BADGERS have recently joined the staff of the Institute of Texjoined the staff of the Institute of Tex-tile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. They are Dr. E. R. Rushton, MA '25, and Dr. Alex F. Robertson, '35. Dr. Rushton, a native of Montgom-ery, Ala., will serve as assistant editor. He has been with the Terrerer V.

He has been with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Florence, Ala., as a re-search chemist for the past 11 years. Previous to that for one year each he was research chemist for the Glidden Co., research assistant in the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, assistant professor of chemistry at Clemson College, and instructor in chemistry at the University of the South.

Dr. Robertson's home is in Beloit, Wis. Besides his BS degree, he holds MS and PhD degrees from Wisconsin. For some three years Dr. Robertson was with the Fairbanks-Morse Co.

* With the Alumni

1925 W

1925WNormal and the second se

1926

. . W 1927

Stephen A. WILLIAMS of Madison died March 28, 1945...Col. Max BRACKETT of Madison was elected president of the Wisconsin Dept. of the Reserve Officers Association at a meeting in Green Bay last May...Dr. William M. ANDERSON died of a heart attack last May 7 at New Lis-bon. He had practiced in New Lisbon for al-most ten years...Mr. and Mrs. Harold J.

UTTER are now living in Lexington, Ken-tucky. They have two sons, 15 and 16 years old, who are hoping the out-of-state restric-tion will lift in time for them to enter UW ... Mr. and Mrs. John B. WOODS (Nancy BINGHAM, '31) live at Earlville, III. ... Ellen BURKHART teaches English at Ben-ton Township High School, Benton, III. ... Dr. and Mrs. Frederick EMERY are living in the University of Arkanasa Medical School ... Mr. and Mrs. George R. DEN-NIS are now living at St. Paul, Minn. where he is an attorney for the Veterans' Administration ... David Brooks COFER recently completed his 25th year as pro-fessor of English at Texas A & M College. He has been in the Department of English there for 37 years.

1928 .

1930

Dr. Norman N. FEIN has been affiliated with the Trinity Hospital of Little Rock, Ark. since Sept. 1946 specializing in dis-eases of the eye, ear, nose and throat . . . A son was born last Jan. 3 to Mr. and Mrs.

1931

1932

1932

Badger Bacteriologist Wins Lilly Award



WAYNE W. UMBREIT, '34 (right), professor of bacteriology in the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, is shown receiving the Eli Lilly Award in Bacteriology and Immunology for 1947 from Thomas Francis, Jr., University of Michigan, president of the Society of American Bacteriologists, as L. W. Parr, George Washington University, secretary-treasurer of the SAB, looks on. The award was made principally for Professor Umbreit's work on autotrophic physiol-ogy. He has also made contributions in the fields of nitrogen fixation, photosynthe-sis and phosphorylation in cathobulants methods for Professor Umbreit's methods. sis, and phosphorylation in carbohydrate metabolism. Professor Umbreit was born May 1, 1913, and was graduated from Oshkosh High School in 1930. He received his MS from the University of Wisconsin in 1936 and his PhD in 1939 as a protege of Pres. E. B. Fred, then professor of bacteriology. With the exception of the years 1937-38, when he was instructor in soil bacteriology at Rutgers University, he was a research assistant at Wisconsin. He has been a member of the Cornell faculty since 1944. Mrs. Umbreit is the former Doris McQuade, '36.

since 1944. Mrs. Umbreit is the former D neth W. DAEHLER (Mary CONETY, '31) are living now at Dania, Florida where he is a citrus grower and packer . . . Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. DARBO (Elizabeth KIDDER, '34) reside in Wheaton, Ill. at 1110 N. Wheaton Ave. He is a patent at-torney with offices in Chicago . . . Agnes BOYINGTON teaches in the high school at Owen . . . Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. ER-RINGTON are living at Ames, Iowa where he is a research associate professor of economic zoology at the Iowa State Col-lege . . Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. RENTZ (Josephine WHEELER, '35) live in Madi-son where he is an attorney for the Dane County Pension Dept. They have one child, William, 2 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. WTTTICH are living in Madison where he is Director of the Bureau of Visual In-struction . . . Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. OBMA are located at 549 Spring St., Au-rora, Ill, where he is a sales engineer for the Walker Process Equipment Co., Inc. . . Mr. and Mrs. S. O. EVANS reside at Beaver Falls, Pa. Mr. Evans is an elec-trical engineer for the Babcock and Wil-cox Tube Co. of Beaver Falls.

1933

W 1934 William A. RATHER, Neenah, died April 23 of a heart attack. He was speciality en-gineer for Marathon Corp. and a member

oris McQuade, '36. of the Neenah Board of Health . . . Word of the death three years ago there head the death three years ago head the death the death and control work head the death the Wisconsin Con-head the death of the Wisconsin Con-head the death of the death of the death of head the dea

1935 W

The office has just learned of the death of George Talbot HUNT last April 18. He was on leave from Western Reserve Uni-versity in Cleveland, Ohio, and had been suffering from a heart ailment for some time . . . Mr. and Mrs. John T. CLARK are living now in Evanston, III. where he is working as a radio engineer . . . Mr. and Mrs. Eli MULLIN are now located at 7716 S. Shore Drive, Chicago, where he is a patent attorney. They have a son, Howard John, 2. . . Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. ZANDER are living at Mt. Rainier, Md., where he is connected with the research (Continued on page 30)

(Continued on page 30)

Half-Century Grads Come Back



TO THE CLASS OF '97 went the honor this year of being initiated into the Half-Century Club. Walter Alexander, Milwaukee, president of the class and a mem-ber of the board of directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, was elected president of the Half-Century Club.

The Class of 1902 Reunes



THERE WERE 56 at the reunion luncheon on Sat., May 24, reports F. O. Leiser, Madison, class president. Of these, 41 were actual class members. Leroy Luberg, assistant to the president, and Miss Abby Mayhew were guests of the class. Mr. Luberg informed us of some of the problems the University is facing. Frank Bucklin told of the plans and purposes of the University of Wisconsin Foundation. George H. Gohlka and Mrs. Leora Klahr St. John had not attended a reunion since they finished the University.

1907 Marks 40th Anniversary



THE 40th REUNION of the class of 1907 was held during Commencement week, May 23-25. There were 50 back for the luncheon. Al Goedjen, Green Bay, class Howe, Ripon, were attending their first reunion. In the attennoon Ben Reynolds took as many of his classificates as cared to go for a ride in his boat on Lake Mendota.

1912ers Get Together Again



"WE WERE ALL delighted with the fine turnout and can record a good time had by all," says Hal Kadish, Milwaukee, chairman. "On Friday, May 23, the reunion started with a dinner and entertainment at The Lark at which Jack Fraser presided."

(Continued from page 29)

(Continued from page 29) and development division of the US War Dept. as a surveys coordinator . . . Mr. and Mrs. Leonard A. BHTZXEE are lo-cated at 1232 N. Austin Blvd., Oak Park, III. Mr. Britzke is an electrical engineer with the American Can Co. of Chicago . . . Walter L. MEYER, writer of the column "Your Mental Daily Dozen" for The De-troit News, is studying this summer at the University of Guatemala . . . Mark H. BRUCE and his father own and operate the Badger Coach Co. in Evansville, Wis. They make custom-built house t railer coaches . . . Mr. and Mrs. James J. BO-GART (Mary McNARY) are living now in Mesquite, Texas where he recently took over a soft drink manufacturing and dis-tributing business.

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1936WAr, and Mrs, Harland, E. HOLMAN
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1937 · · · · · · W

Class of '17 Holds Large Reunion on Maple Bluff Lawn



THE CLASS OF 1917 posed for its picture on the lawn of the Maple Bluff home of Eleanor Ramsay Conlin. Chairman of the reunion was Osmon Fox, Madison.

now employed by Emery Bros. & Associ-ated Food Market Engineers at Plymouth, Ill.

1938

1939 · · · · · · · · . . . W

1939 W Robert J. SHAW recently received an award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews for promoting relig-ious and racial tolerance in his radio writ-ing. Mr. Shaw of Westport, Conn. is au-thor and co-owner of the radio show Mr. *District Attorney*. He also writes the scripts for seven other national programs and works on the executive committee of the Radio Writers' Guild of the Authors' League of America. Mr. Shaw is lecturing this summer at the University in the Radio Institute . . . Word has just been received of the death of Pfc. Jerome C. DENEEN at Dornot, France on Sept. 9, 1944 . . . Val Bond HOESER, Durand druggist, mar-ried Audrey Wood of Ellsworth last April 18. The former Miss Wood is a graduate *(Continued on page 32)*

22ers Celebrate Silver Jubilee



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FOR THE 25-YEAR class of 1922, reunion on May 24 meant a giant smorgasbord.

32ers Pose at Chadbourne Hall



MARKING ITS 15th anniversary was the class of '32. Led by Arnie Dammen, the reuning classmates luncheoned together in Chadbourne Hall.

* Madison Memories

ONE YEAR AGO, July, 1946: Cost-of-living salary increases of \$400 a year have been granted to members of the University faculty.

FIVE YEARS AGO, July, 1942: The first United States Navy certificate of meritorious service ever given to a university has been presented to the University of Wisconsin in recognition of Wisconsin's having contributed more men to naval aviation than any other school in the country. TEN YEARS AGO, July, 1937: The gift of more than 70 representative

Russian paintings to the University by Joseph E. Davies, '98, US ambassador to Russia, has been announced.

TWENTY YEARS AGO, July, 1927: Prof. Victor Lehner, for 27 years professor of chemistry at the Uni-versity and a nationally known chemist, has died.

THIRTY YEARS AGO, July, 1917: "Food Conservation" will be the subject of President Van Hise's lectures.



THE DAVIES Collection hanging in the Gallery of the Memorial Union. It is now in storage pending construction of an art museum on the campus.

(Continued from page 31)

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W 1940 -

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"Caterpillar" Man



FRANK S. FOSTER, '26, has just been appointed district representative for the states of South Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia for the Caterpillar Tractor Co. Mr. Foster is a native of Wyoming, Ill., and majored in economics at Wisconsin. He was chief of the tracklaying tractor section, WPB, in Washington, D. C., from 1942 to 1945 and then joined the sales department of the Caterpillar Co.

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... Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. SNODGRASS of Chicago announce the birth of a son, Thomas James, on Jan. 14. Mr. Snodgrass is a student at the Illinois Institute of Technology ... Melford I. SMITH and Lorraine ANDERSON were married last December. They are both students at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis ... Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. SCHWARZ report the birth of a daughter, Linda Christine, last Jan. 12 ... Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. PEACOCK of Deerfield announce the birth of a son. Joseoh Robert. Jast Christine, last Jan. 12 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. PEACOCK of Deerfield announce the birth of a son, Joseph Robert, last April 26 . . . Robert L. HOWARD was ad-mitted to the Illinois State Bar on May 12. He has entered the law firm of Carney, Crowell & Leibman of Chicago . . Mr. and Mrs. Donald D. DEGA (Jeanette PAR-MENTIER, '43) are living in Aurora, III. where, since Jan. 20, he has been person-nel director of the All Steel Equipment Co., Inc. . . Mr. and Mrs. Nick D. BUJANO-VICH report the birth of a son, Nick, Jr., on Jan. 20, Mr. Bujanovich is general man-ager of the Purity Cheese Co. of Mayville . . . Mr. and Mrs. M. S. BROWN moved recently to 825 S. Wisconsin Ave., Racine. Mr. Brown is secretary and general man-ager of Farmston, Inc. They have a son, Richard, who is 13 months old . . Dr. and Mrs. Frederick William REICHARDT (Berniece L. RUNSTROM, '41) announce the birth of a daughter, Priscilla Lynn, last Jan. 20. Dr. Reichardt is expecting release from the Navy Medical Corps some-time this year. time this year.

1941 W

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Aldrich (Dorothy EDWARDS) are living in Corydon, Ind. . . Arthur Roger CO-NANT is a pilot for the Pan American Airways in San Francisco . . . Gilbert H. BOEDER is living in Tuscaloosa, Ala. where he is a chemist for the B. F. Good-rich Co. . . Dr. and Mrs. Clarence P. CHREST (Thelma FLUKE) reside in Ann Arbor, Mich. where he is a resident physi-an in the University Hospital . . Dr. and Mrs. N. A. EIDSMOE (Helen QUIRK, '44) ive in Rice Lake where he is a prominent physician and surgeon . . Dr. and Mrs. Thomas D. FOSTER reside in Cornell and Mrs. John S. MEEK (Mary Margaret MCPHERSON, '43) live in Boulder, Colo, where he teaches chemistry in the Uni-versity of Colorado . . Mr. and Mrs. Karl MEYER (Doris MIKULESKY, '43) an-ounce the birth of a son, Peter Karl, on Jan. 26, in Detroit, Mich.

W 1943 . .

1944

Helen Frances LEWIS, a former resident of Bloomington, died April 24 in Tokyo, Japan, where she had gone several months ago to establish libraries. Miss Lewis had been a teacher at Seattle, Wash. before go-ing to Japan. . . Donald A. PORATH and Joan Marie Sullivan were married on April 26 in San Francisco, Calif. . . . Lt. Ray-mond R. CRABB of Whitefish Bay was killed in a plane crash in Japan last May 6, He had been in the Army Air Corps for more than four years . . . Velma May KORT and Earl W. BROCKMAN ('47) were mar-ried May 24 in Madison. Mr. Brockman out Co. of Whiting, Ind. He served in the Army Air Corps for more than 4½ years and was discharged with the rank of major . . Adelbert B. JOHNSON and Martha L. Gakins were married May 3 in Marshall. Mr. Johnson works in the engineering Ze-partment of the Oscar Mayer Co. in Madi-son. They are making their home in Mar-shall . . . Dr. Vernon THIELEKE and Marie Franz were married April 24 at Sheboygan, They are making their home in Howards Grove, where he is a veterinarian . . . Ruth BRUGGER and Stuart M. MORRISON ('4') were married May 17 at Platteville. Helen Frances LEWIS, a former resident

Supreme Court Lawyer



LT. COL. JOHN E. BLACKSTONE, '34, who is assigned to the office of the Air Judge Advocate at Army Air Forces headquarters in Washington, has been admitted to practice before the US Supreme Court. Sen. Alexander Wiley, '07, of Wisconsin, moved Col. Blackstone's admission. After graduating from Waukesha (Wisconsin) High School in 1926, Col. Blackstone attended Carroll College in Waukesha. He then transferred to the University of Wisconsin in Madison, where he received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1934. Before entering the AAF in August, 1940, at Fort Lewis, Washing-ton, he was employed by the law firm of Frame and Blackstone in Waukesha. Col. Blackstone served more than three years, from July, 1942, to September, 1945, in Judge Advocates' offices in England and France. The 37-year-old officer, recently commissioned a captain in the Regular Army, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, the Army Commendation ribbon, and the European theater ribbon with two battle stars. Col. Blackstone is a member of Phi Gamma Delta national social fraternity, the Wisconsin Military Association, the Kiwanis Club, the American Legion, and the Elks. He and his wife, Mrs. Emelyn P. Blackstone, live at 424 Orange Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

They are making their home in Madison . . Ruth GJESTSON and James Hender-son were married May 4 in Santa Barbara, Calif. They are living now in Los Angeles . . Mrs. Frances SULLIVAN Ferneding and John Calvin WATERS ('46) were married May 21 in Madison. They are liv-ing in Badger Village . . Charles E. ASH-TON and Phyllis Hammarlund were mar-ried at Janesville Feb. 15. They are living at Boulder Junction . . Dr. and Mrs. John K. OLINGER (Doris BOWER) of Wauke-sha announce the birth of a daughter, Sarah Louise, on Jan. 18, 1947. . . Mary LUSHBOUGH of Neenah and George Her-bert Custard of Arlington, Va. were mar-ried June 7. They are living in Denver where he is studying chemical engineering at Denver University . . Helen Jane BEWICK is teaching at Stevens Point, where she lives at 1006 Normal Ave. . . . Elroy F. SPITZER resides in Kenosha where he is assistant city engineer.

1945 W

Betty WEBSTER and Alfred Michael Barbian of Waunakee were married May 14. Mr. Barbian is with the Farmers State Bank in Waunakee where the young couple are now making their home . . . John M. TOLLEFSON and Marjorie SASMAN ('48) were married May 22 in Madison. He is a plant pathologist for Swift & Co. They are making their home in Hayward, Calif. . . .

h honor of Peter Eliot RICE, who was the average of the peter and the

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May.



I am prompted to write you this note the full by certain expressions contained in the "Dear Editor" letters in the April 1947 issue of the Alumnus. I have been reading the Alumnus and its predecessors for more than 50 years. During all that time no preference of the type of material which alumni far away from the University would like to read. If in future issues you over all the other activities of the University similarly and then begin all over again I shall like it. Mowever, whatever you print I shall for bably read unless you bring long distributes the time and place of publication together with the material which and place of publication together. **HAMEYER, 78** Washington, D. C.

Brand the service of front. When

The serior set of this situation to the front. When Carl Runge says, "I just worry about the chemists!"; I wonder if he truly realizes the magnanimous undertaking he is burdened with for the future. At the last official count, the membership of the American Chemical Society was 51,005 and still growing! However, Carl has placed emphasis on the wrong group. Chester M. Alter, dean of the graduate school of Boston University has stated, "What we need is not less research in the physical sciences, and in the humanities and arts." It is gratifying to know that the University of Wisconsin is cognizant of this fact and is plane in the social sciences.

The implication that chemists are mere technical cogs in our society whose aca-demic training was all science and no sense is not well grounded if one checks into the

electives which are open in the University of Wisconsin's chemistry course as well as the curricula of other leading universities. Chemists and scientists today are more concerned with the responsibilities arising out of the technological advances which they have fostered than may appear to the average unsuspecting layman. W. Albert Noyes, Jr., president of the American Chemical Society has aptly put the argu-ment in the following statement:

ent in the following statement: "Present leaders of political, social and economic thought in this country and in the world generally, are not likely to extend to us gold-edged invi-tations to join them in developing the master plan for the world of tomorrow, other than to assign to us the usual role of supplying strictly scientific ad-vances. This role we reject. Today sci-entists recognize th at they have greater responsibilities than mere dis-covery, and are henceforth to see that what they develop for the betterment of mankind will not be used for its destruction."

destruction." If any worrying is to be done, it should be for certain individuals who pose as leaders for mankind, and who have guided two generations of youth into two world catastrophies with apparent intentions to promote a third one which could easily be the final one in more respects than one! Emphasis should be placed on careers for multic administration. I believe the field of science would feel greatly relieved by some of their potential leaders divorcing the cause of science to take up careers in public service, administrative, diplomatic and educational fields, even though the lack of foresight on the part of several admin-istrative leaders in the not too distant past has forced science to a period of retarda-tion by a program that was not too well defined by the word "selective." MARSHALL V. OTIS, '42 Kingsport, Tenn.

Kingsport, Tenn. Congratulations are due to John McNelly, '46, for his able editorial in the April Alumnus, entitled "Campus Communists." I have often been irked by the false accu-sation that the University of Wisconsin is favorable to and harboring reds, pinks, and fellow travelers, both in the faculty and student body. I have always denied and refuted such slanders on the University, and produced facts to demonstrate their falsity. Here-after, the statements by Mr. McNelly will be valuable to refute all similar charges. The University of Wisconsin is, for ex-ample, far better off than the University of California in regard to Communistic infes-tation. The Los Angeles campus, which ad-joins Beverly Hills on the west, is really a spot much infested by reds, pinks, and fellow travelers. **EREDERICK C. FINKLE, '89**

FREDERICK C. FINKLE, '89 Beverly Hills, Calif.

The publications of the Alumni Associa-tion came to me through all the war years and have continued to come since the happy days of my discharge. News of those whom I had known was as welcome to me as it was to all the other Wisconsin men and women scattered throughout the world. One of the most persistent publications seems to be a request from Mr. John Berge to fill in the questionnaire concerning my activities during the war. A service-incurred dislike for questionnaires has no doubt caused me to ignore the blanks sent me in the past, but your persistence has



JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY MILWAUKEE 2, WISCONSIN AND DIRECT BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES finally caused me to spend the few moments needed to complete the form.

moments needed to complete the form. The building program as outlined in your recent letters, etc., would certainly seem to be a very necessary one in view of the fact that Wisconsin should never be forced to lower its educational standards because of inadequate facilities. It would seem to me that the business men of the state should realize now more than ever the facilities offered by the University. Those executives of established organizations who can be made to realize the possibilities of enhanc-ing their own product or service through the University will certainly aid the pro-gram. As an alumnus, I sincerely hope for the greatest success in the undertaking. EUGENE C. BALLMAN, x'42

EUGENE C. BALLMAN, x'42 Green Bay, Wis.

Congratulations on the April issue. It really is a honey.

W. D. HOARD, JR., '21 Fort Atkinson, Wis.

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* Campus Headlines

US Student Group to Hold Charter Convention Here

MADISON, July 25—In by far the largest convention of its kind ever held in this country, some 900 student delegates representing more than a million students from over 350 colleges and universities throughout the United States will convene on the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison for the constitutional convention of the National Student Association from Aug. 29 to Sept. 7.

The National Student Association is is to be a nation-wide organization representing the community of interests of American college students and authorized and supported by the official student governing bodies in institutions in nearly every state of the Union.

authorized and supported by the onlefal student governing bodies in institutions in nearly every state of the Union. Its purposes are "to foster and develop campus activities that improve the welfare of the student," and "to conduct activities which will bring the American student into closer and friendlier contact with the students and cultures of the United Nations."

Not Political

Included among the NSA objectives will be the strengthening of student self-government, the removal of lacial and economic barriers to higher education, international student exchanges, and the relief and rehabilitation of foreign colleges. The organization will not engage in matters of a political nature but will concentrate on student concerns.

A large number of student religious, social, political, and academic organizations, including the YM-YWCA, are cooperating with the NSA in furthering common aims.

The NSA was conceived when 700 official representatives of student governing bodies from 43 of the 48 states met in Chicago last December at the invitation of the 25 American delegates to the World Student Congress held in Prague, Czeckoslovakia, the previous summer.

900 Expected

Under the direction of the four national student officers elected at the Chicago convention, a continuations committee of 30 regional chairmen has been conducting an intensive campaign on campuses throughout the nation to familiarize American college students with the NSA.

with the NSA. University of Wisconsin officials, including Pres. E. B. Fred, and student government leaders at Wisconsin are making elaborate preparations to play host to the constitutional convention. Housing for the 900 young men and women will be provided in University dormitories, and the Wisconsin Union will provide meeting, eating, and entertainment facilities.



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