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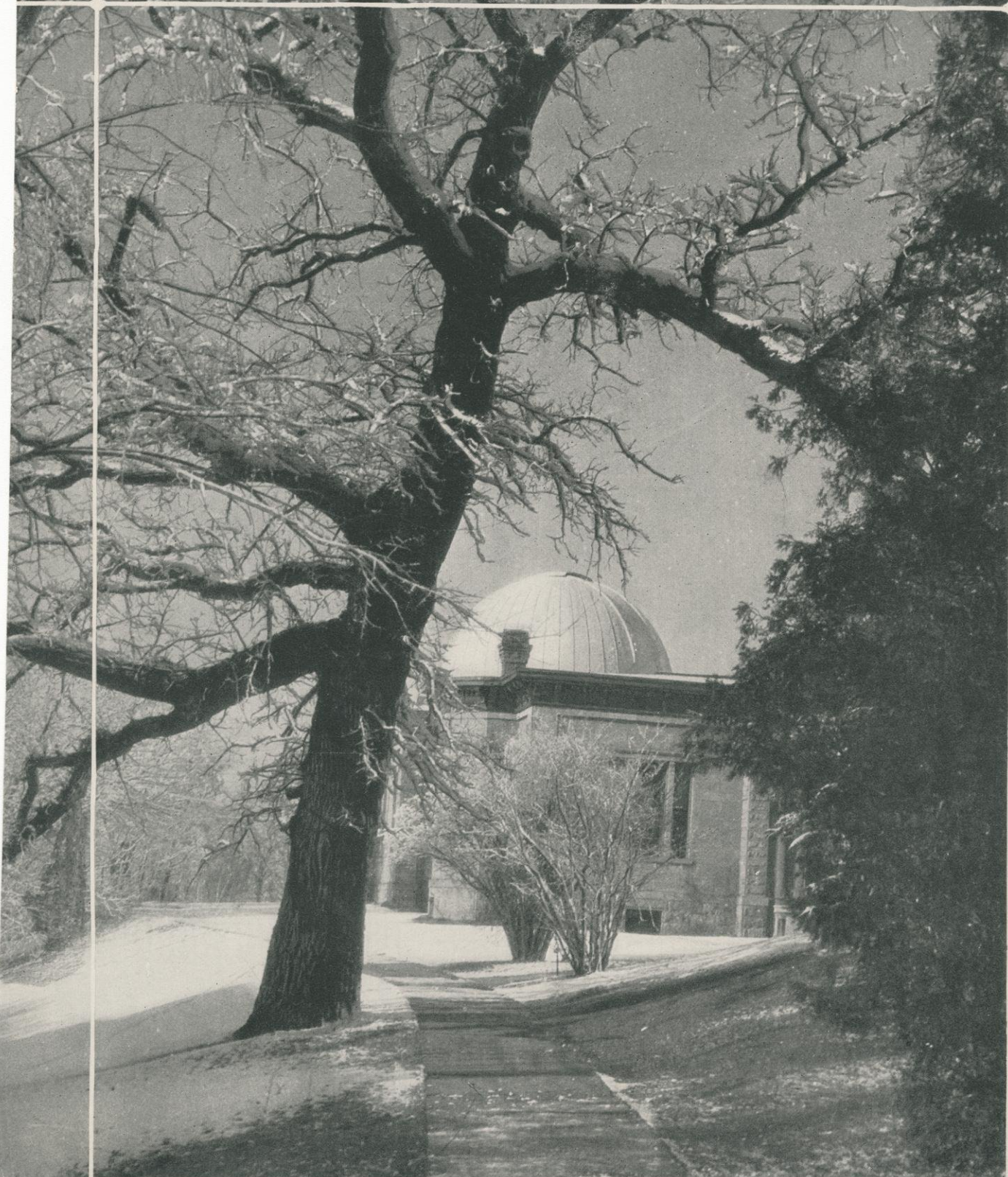
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The Wisconsin Alumni

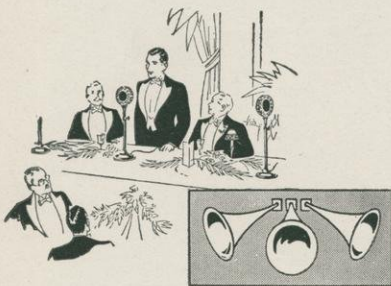
February, MAGAZINE 1930



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H E A R



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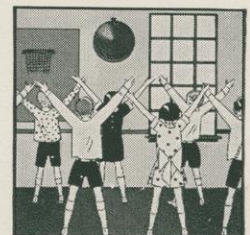
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HERMAN M. EGSTAD, '17, *General Secretary and Editor*

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VOI UME XXXI

FEBRUARY, 1930

NUMBER 5

Authors

IRVING I. AARON, '28, read of the curriculum survey being conducted on the campus at present and was kind enough to send us a few of his ideas concerning university studies.

CHESTER ALLEN, is the Director of Field Organization for the Extension Division and thru his work has had many intimate contacts with the inmates of the State Prison at Waupun. He tells us of what is being done by the University to help these prisoners.

CHARLES E. BROWN has spent the better part of his life gathering facts about the Indian tribes who frequented these parts in days gone by, and has written about some of the legends surrounding the Madison territory for this month's issue.

GEORGE DOWNER, '97, is an old friend by this time and we always enjoy what he has to say about the athletic situation on the campus.

DR. W. A. MOWRY was appointed Chief Surgeon in the Department of Student Health in 1924 and has been engaged in that capacity ever since. This month he tells about the work of the department and the ideas behind it.

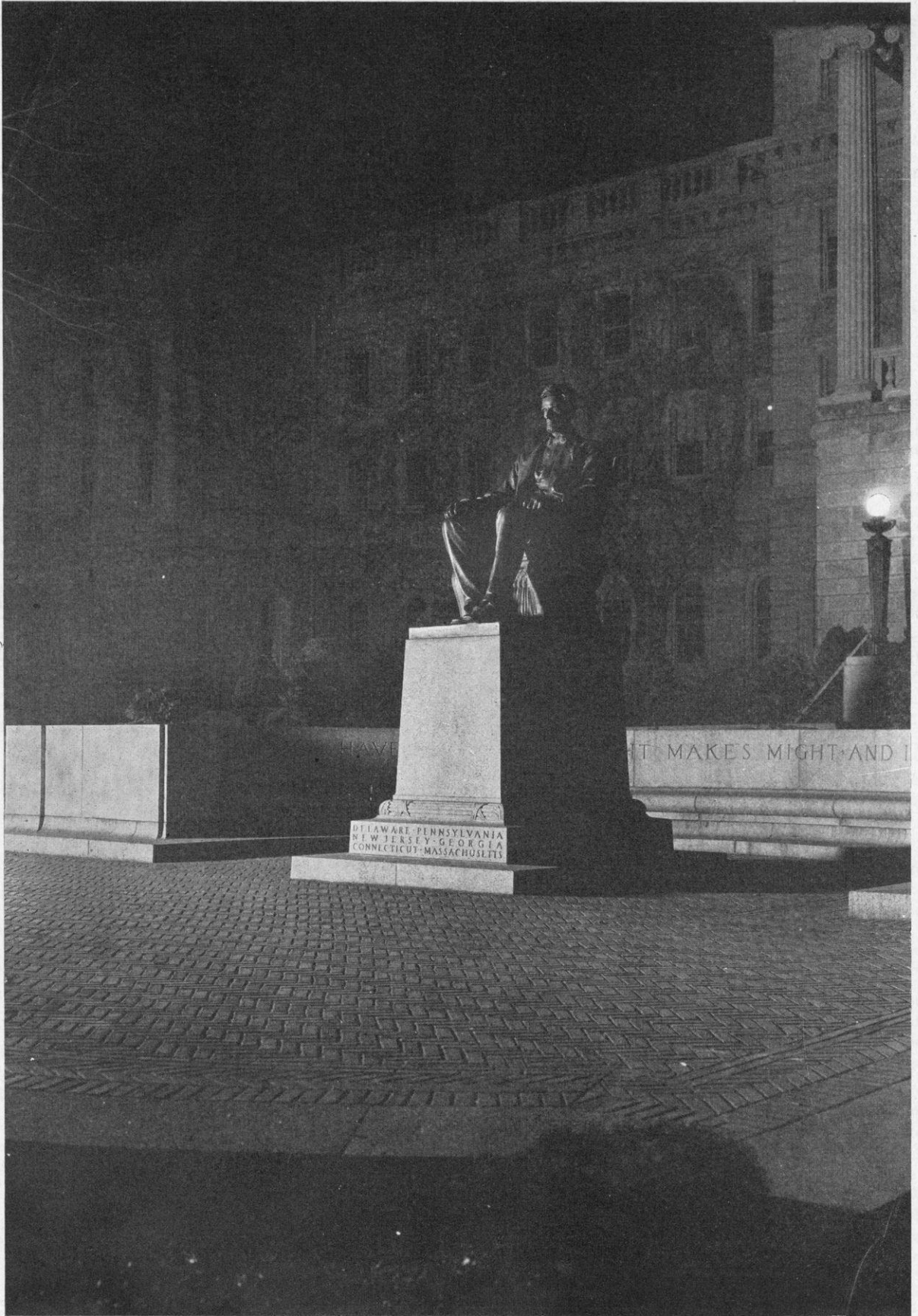
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Abraham Lincoln
Born February 12, 1809

Cutting the College Course in Two

A Radical Change in the University Curriculum Would Aid Both the Student and the School.

By IRVING I. AARON, '28

NEARLY everybody who is concerned with higher education agrees that means of effecting higher education can and should be improved. Nevertheless, the most definite impression obtained from reading sundry articles in educational periodicals is that educators do not agree on what to do or how to do it. The announcement that faculty and student committees on our own campus are at work preparing suggestions for revising the Liberal Arts curriculum focuses the attention of alumni as well as those more directly involved. By all means, let us improve the courses of study. But how can a machine, even of perfect efficiency, turn out a first-class product out of second-class material?

Explanation of the recent rapid growth in college enrollments,¹ as well as estimates of future growth,² vary, but practically all informed persons admit that the problem facing the large state universities is expansion rapid enough to keep pace with the hordes demanding admission, at the same time maintaining or improving educational standards. The state university, unlike the private school, cannot adopt discriminatory or restrictive legislation to fit the size of the student body to the capacity of the plant. For the sake of argument, let us admit that many of the matriculants would be just as happy and just as useful to themselves and society if they did not go to college at all, or if they only spent two years instead of four years on a college campus. The plan I suggest leaves the decision entirely in the hands of the student under one new and simple rule.

Before explaining the suggestion I wish to digress slightly and briefly.

The junior college plan is a separate issue, but one which we probably will have to face seriously in the near future. To some extent it accomplishes the object of my proposal, therefore I present one favorable illustration.

In California, there are at present two types of junior colleges.³ There is the independent junior college

Girls at Bronxville, N. Y., chartered three years ago as the first collegiate institution in that state that does not grant degrees. The work, however, represents definite intrinsic value to the student, and is acceptable for full value in other institutions if the student desires further work or a degree.

I have introduced these items because I wish to show that a plan may resemble the junior college idea and still not be related. The Liberal Arts College, which we call Letters and Science, is the only part of the university my scheme is intended for. Three-fourths of our total student body belong to this division.

I propose that at the end of the sophomore year all passing students who do not reach a pre-determined level must take a year leave of absence before registering for the junior year. Those who reach the required standard may be encouraged to consider the value of a year off-campus, but can continue as usual, if they choose. The possible advantages of this method

lie in the certainty that many of those who are not seriously seeking a college degree will not return. I turn to an enumeration of prospective objections and their answers.

An old alumnus of the university, with a son on the campus, holds an important position with the telephone company in one of our large cities. His company employs many college graduates. He says the telephone executives state the common failing of the college graduate is an inability to think straight. The company, of course, would be glad to have these new employes come with training in thinking directly conducive to their work. Knowing this is asking too much, it expects a college graduate trained to think things out for himself and when he cannot, perforce must train him itself.

(Continued on page 210)

Lincoln

*His was once a nation's name,
It looms today a beacon flame.
It casts to farthest land its light
Commanding men, press on with right.*

*He stood like a giant towering tree
That men from far horizons see,
Whose topmost branches brush the sky
And catch pure lights as stars flash by.*

*And thus he stood through civil strife,
Uplifted hands invoked new life.
His blows were firm but malice free,
He welded all in unity.*

*O, he whose sword of moral might
Led brother foes back to the light,
All ages shall revere his name
And torches light from this tall flame.*

H. E. S., '07.

organized in separate junior college districts, and there is the junior college departments of high schools. It seems to me that the latter is the tendency in great cities where the congestion in the higher institutions of learning has forced this plan. California seems satisfied with the work of its junior colleges as a statistical analysis at Stanford University indicated junior college transfer-students showed superior ability to Stanford students who entered as freshmen, judged by class work, honors at graduation, and entry into graduate work.

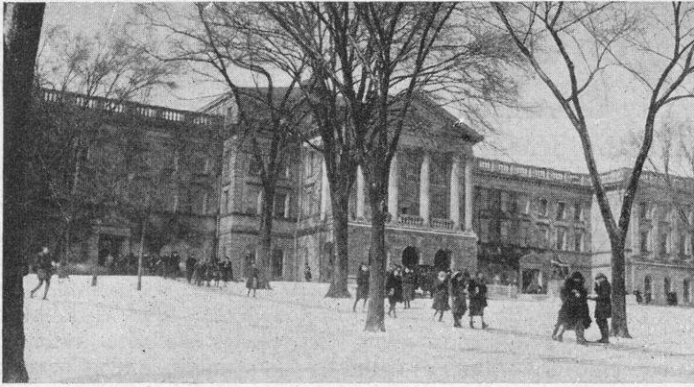
A new project,⁴ only partially related to the junior college plan, is the Sarah Lawrence College for

¹"Enrollment Hits New High Level," P. 115, Wisconsin Alumni Magazine, December, 1929.

²"The Future Growth of the University," P. 100, Ibid.

³"Record of Junior College Transfers," P. 187, The School Review, March, 1929.

⁴"A New Type of Junior College," P. 5, Journal of National Educational Association, January, 1929.



The University Takes Great Precautions to Guard the *Student Health*

By DR. WILLIAM A. MOWRY
(Director, Student Health Department)

EVER since the day that the over-inquisitive Eve ate an apple in the Garden of Eden, the world has been crowded with diseases of innumerable descriptions. Little wonder, then, that a university community of some 15,000 students during a year should find it necessary to have a doctor's care at some time during their stay on the campus.

Somewhat of an epidemic of typhoid fever at the close of 1909 brought the necessity for a student health department to the attention of the Board of Regents. Under the direction of Dr. Charles Bardeen, Dean of the Medical School, such a department was organized, the second in the country, later to become the leading institution of its kind.

It is the purpose of this presentation to outline and briefly describe our particular type of organization with the reasons for incorporating our student health work in the Medical School. However, there are certain definite principles which guided those responsible for the establishment of medical supervision for students at Wisconsin which are applicable to all such services.

First: Any student health service should be considered as a part of the general administration of the school.

Second: It should be under the direction of the most competent existing body in the faculty.

Third: The cost of medical supervision per se should be met by the school budget.

The first principle seems obvious. The governing body of a school, as our Board of Regents, should by definite action institute and define the policy of medical supervision in the same manner that other general administrative measures are determined. For example, to be effective, a health service should have the same authority to enforce its program for safe-guarding stu-

dents physically, as the respective deans of the various colleges have for the regulation of academic work or the deans of men and women have in the supervision of social activities.

The second principle should be no less obvious. There is always the danger of increasing the complexities of administration by adding new departments. In practically all institutions existing agencies can be utilized to act as advisory boards for health service. Naturally those should be selected whose competence in the matter of medical supervision is the greatest. This varies in different schools. In universities with a medical school on the campus, as is the case at Wisconsin, the executive committee of the medical school would seem the logical body to supervise the health activities.

Where, as in a majority of universities and colleges, there is no school of medicine, some other department must assume advisory function. Few modern institutions do not have departments of physical education, in many instances with a physician in charge. The theory that physical exercise is advantageous to health has been accepted almost without question even before the time of Sargent and his followers. Consequently well equipped gymnasiums and athletic fields were provided years before it occurred to any one that possibly health services were needed. Physical education departments, of necessity, performed a number of tasks ordinarily within the province of a

health department. They examined students, often only cursorily, in an attempt to weed out those unfitted for athletics or general gymnasium. They were forced to take care of minor injuries, sometimes prescribe for athletes and often supervised the general hygiene of the school in addition to teaching courses in personal hygiene.

When such schools instituted medical supervision, frequently, and as a matter of course, it was included in the Physical Education Department, particularly when a physician was in charge or a member of the

staff. On account of the priority of establishing the physical education and athletic work—the medical service often was and is under direct control of individuals interested primarily in only one branch of health. In other words, it is the "horse behind the cart." However, such arrangements for supervision of the medical service may be and often are satisfactory, when the physician who directs the physical education work is an individual with broad



DEAN BARDEEN

medical training and experience. He realizes that the health service alone must determine the physical eligibility of all students participating in sports and gymnasium work in addition to assuming the burden of their care when they are ill. Unless these favorable conditions are present, an advisory committee selected from the Deans and Faculty and of which the director of the health service is a member is often the best solution. It is evident that much

(Continued on page 216)

Eighty Years Old

The Little Two Story Building of 1850 Was Quite a Contrast to the University of Today.

THE "little red schoolhouse," first home of the University of Wisconsin, was opened to the first class, of 20 pupils just 80 years ago February 4. At noon February 4, 1930, the last of the state university's 9,469 students finished their first semester's examinations in an institution of several colleges, more than 150 buildings, and a comprehensive faculty body.

The "meeting place" of the first university student group was a rented, red brick building erected in 1847 for the Madison Female academy. The rectangular structure consisted of only two stories. Each side had 11 windows and a door, and the front and rear boasted a large door plus five windows. A board fence outlined the dimensions of the school grounds.

The student body at that time came chiefly from the village of Madison, "owing in great part", says Professor John W. Sterling in his first report in 1850, "to the great difficulty of obtaining board at Madison upon sufficiently moderate terms, especially during the session of the legislature."

When Prof. Sterling, the university's lone professor, opened his first class, he did not lecture to a true collegiate audience. While a college of arts, literature, and science had been organized by the board of regents' act in January, 1849, no students were found qualified to enter, and so the pupils were all given a preparatory course on payment of \$20 tuition.

The first freshman class was formed August 4, 1850. Two collegiate classes existed on the great day when the university went into a home of its own, Sept. 17, 1851. At a cost of \$19,-

000, the North dormitory, today known on the campus as North hall, had been finished.

The preparatory school and the first freshman and sophomore classes occupied the building. Its use is interestingly described in a report to the board of regents made Christmas day, 1851, by Chancellor John Lathrop, the other member of the university faculty.

"Besides public rooms for lecture, recitation, library, cabinet apparatus, etc.," reads the report, "it will accommodate from 50 to 65 students with apartments for study and lodging."

"Most of the students prepare their lessons in their respective rooms, and are called together by class, at the proper hour for recitation. All the rooms are daily visited by the faculty, and a strict responsibility maintained as to their use."

"The younger scholars, however,



matics department. In 1899 it was used by the School of Pharmacy and the department of German and Scandinavian languages.

Old South hall, the second university building, was erected four years later for general college purposes "as well as for a dormitory for the faculty." Used in 1899 by the College of Agriculture, the hall now houses the School of Journalism, the political science department, and administration offices.

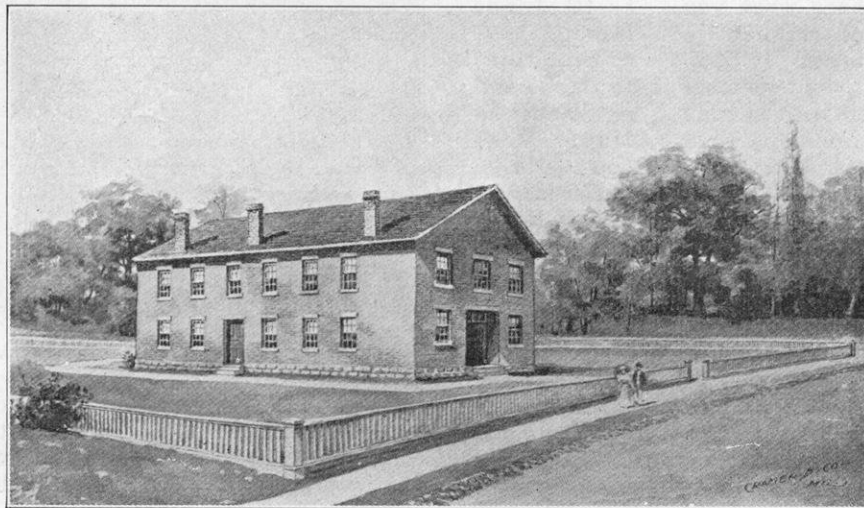
University hall at the summit of "College hill" was not completed until 1859, and the two wings to the south and north were added later. This today constitutes Bascom hall.

While Feb. 5, 1930, marks the 80th anniversary of state classes in "higher learning," the anniversary of the state university is more often observed according to the date of organization.

Thus with a huge birthday cake topped by 75 candles, speeches, a salute of 75 guns from university artillery, the institution celebrated its 75th anniversary on Feb. 18, 1924. A nation-wide demonstration included meetings and banquets of graduates in more than 40 cities.

Justice Burr W. Jones, '71, Robert N. McMynn, '94, and Philip

(Continued on page 211)



THE FIRST BUILDING

do not reside in the building but attend the day exercises, and study in the presence of their instructors, in the public rooms."

North hall now houses the mathe-



MOUND AT MENDOTA

LONG before there was the University, or the state called "Wisconsin," there was the Forest.

Silver bound with water courses, studded with turquoise lakes, she stretched her emerald body along the pathway of the sun and brooded her dusky silence on *The Mysteries*.

Here lived and loved, roaming the purple shadows and carving the turquoise lakes with paddles, a people.

Noble were they, high of courage and quick of understanding. And we, an alien race, usurping their power and their place, pause in our hunt for knowledge along their misted trails to meditate.

(From the 1928 *Badger*)

DO you remember the glorious days of childhood when you and the other children in the neighborhood played "Indian" by the hour? And do you remember how you used to read with beating heart about the pioneer days when massacres, war-dances, and scalp-hunting red-skins were the vogue in the Middle West?

Few of you realized while you were attending the University, however, that the very ground you walked on going to and from classes was once the hunting ground for the Winnebago Indians, whom you so regularly imitated. Relics of these old days abound in great plenty. Mounds containing valuable treasures of Indian life have been unearthed on the campus, and all about in the surrounding country. Tales and legends told by Indians of this community have been passed down for years, but not until recently has any written record been made of them.

The State Historical Museum was fortunate enough to find a Winne-

bago Indian who told about some of the legends of his tribe about the lakes and country around Madison.

Most students and alumni have wondered at some time or other what was the origin of names of our lakes. The Winnebago numbered the Madison lakes differently from the whites: they began at the north and called our Fourth Lake, first, and so on through the series. Their names for them are:

Their first (our Fourth or Mendota Lake) Wonk-sheck-ho-mik-la, the lake where the Indian lies.

Their second (our Third or Monona Lake) Tchee-ho-bo-kee-xa kay-te-la, tepee lake.

Their third (our Second or Waubesa Lake) Sa-hoo-cha-te-la, rusher lake.

Their fourth (our First or Kegonsa Lake) Na-sa-koo-cha-te-la, hard-maple grove lake.

All of these names are self-explanatory and appropriate except the first. Its significance is given in the following legend:

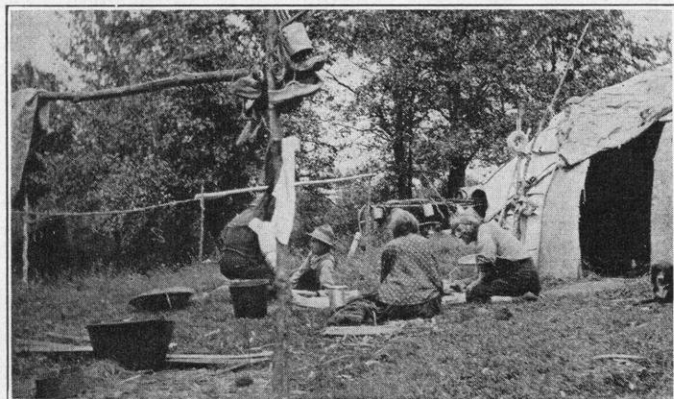
Long ago, when the Winnebago dwelt around the Four Lakes, a young man, who had fasted long, was blessed with a vision of a spirit maiden who dwelt in a large lake. So this young man and his intimate friend, for the institution of friendship between youths was very strong, set out to find the fulfillment

The Lake Where the Indian Lies

Strange Legends About the Thunderbirds and Wak'tcexi Are Told by the Winnebagoes.

By CHARLES E. BROWN
(Director, State Historical Museum)

of the dream. They passed along the southernmost lake just after the first light snow had fallen, when they saw the tracks of what appeared to be a giant raccoon, come out of the lake and lead to a tall tree. They followed the trail and at the foot of the tree looked up and saw two great eyes shining down at them. The first youth was very hungry and he persuaded his friend to climb the tree and endeavor to catch the animal; but when the friend mounted the tree and looked down into its hollow trunk, there was no raccoon there, only a great catfish. The hungry lad asked his friend to kill the catfish and throw it down for them to eat, but the first youth was superstitious and



AN INDIAN CAMP

would not do so—"It is a spirit fish," he said, "for it was changed from a raccoon, no good comes to anyone who kills and eats it." But the hungry Indian persisted, and at last his friend to oblige him reached down into the hole, hauled up the great fish, killed it with a blow of his stone axe, and threw it down on the shore where the hungry youth had already kindled a fire. Then the young man who had dreamed,

(Continued on page 214)

Educating Our State Convicts

The Remarkable Work Done by the Extension Division has Given New Life to Many of the Inmates of Wisconsin the State Prison.

By CHESTER ALLEN

(Director of Field Organization, Extension Division.)

PRISONERS, being characteristically people of slight education and little vocational training, are usually greatly in need of guidance and encouragement along the right lines. They almost universally believe in their own ability to cope with the world and are apt to exalt themselves among their fellow inmates if occasion offers. Because of this they are reluctant to admit their need of further schooling. However, some prisoners, by using their leisure hours in the study of Wisconsin Extension correspondence-study courses while locked in their cells, are finding opportunities for personality growth in wholesome directions. Through the correspondence-study method they find an individual service which can continuously administer to their own specific need without the publicity and associations of other methods of instruction. Into it some men have thrown themselves with such enthusiasm that very remarkable results have been achieved in Wisconsin.

Long hours of idleness—no wholesome occupation of any sort—tend to create resentment against society and often make prisons breeding places for further crimes. They offer an opportunity for inexperienced law violators to learn the technique of the experienced professional violator. Even with the so-called "silent system" in prisons the word is passed around. And as in other walks of life the experienced man is the hero of the less experienced. The result is, therefore, not what society expected in locking these criminals safely away for a period. Thus, criminals of all sorts are assembled, allowing the exchange of the details of the most serious crimes among all the inmates. The younger and more adept learn quickly, and frequently become important re-

cruits for an organized criminal gang. Some prisons often are in reality schools for crime. They have often been called "graduates schools for criminals."

The introduction of good, well adapted correspondence-study courses has been a large factor in removing this evil condition. University Extension correspondence-

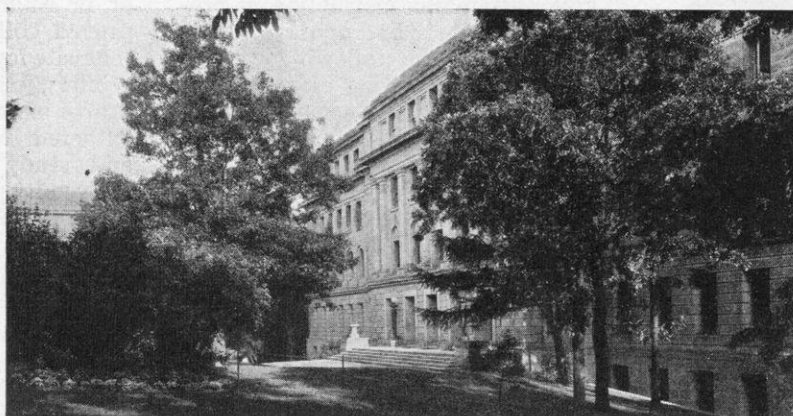
for practically every man who is able and willing to work, and possessing good living and health conditions. However, until only a few years ago there was no constructive plan for providing effective occupation for the idle hours of inmates after the cells are locked for the night. The theory that enforced idleness is a punishment during which the prisoner will think over his misdeeds and resolve to reform is an exploded one. The hours contribute to terrific depression, irritation, despair, and are very often used to think up evil schemes and ingenious codes which result in fomenting trouble later. The Extension courses were introduced into the institution several years ago to provide stimulation for

energetic personalities to use this spare time for growing in the right direction.

The success of the work is due to the support of the officials of the State Prison. At first the work was scrutinized very carefully; but as its beneficial effect was noted, the officials gave their whole-hearted support with consequent further beneficial results not only to the inmates but also to the institution. Thus far it has been the experience that trouble makers become good prisoners whenever they develop a real interest in study and begin to do serious work on an extension course. Such a result is convincing evidence of its effectiveness.

The plan is simply to allow inmates of the State Prison to enroll for correspondence-study courses offered by the Extension Division and to pursue these courses by mail, with the added privilege of a visit from a University representative twice a month. The students spend the evening hours from 6 to 10 p. m. and other spare time on the con-

(Continued on page 220)



BIOLOGY BUILDING

study courses afford a very personal, intimate, and individual service to each inmate. Each student has an able instructor who gives him undivided attention for each of the 8 to 40 lessons of each course. The courses provide each student with lessons to study and to work out during the long hours of evening and every other leisure period, while locked alone in his cell. They offer work exactly suited to each student's need. They provide adequate opportunity for self-expression in ways which secure competent supervision and correction. They provide an education at a small expense to the student, which teaches the economic value of an education. They are a constant service to every inmate, during every lonely hour, affording opportunities for personality growth and developing self-respect and self-reliance.

The Wisconsin State Prison has been recognized throughout the country as an excellent State Prison, well built, organized to handle its inmates effectively and kindly, yet justly and firmly, providing work

Journalism Grads Plan Reunion

Celebration of "A Quarter of a Century of Journalism at Wisconsin"

Scheduled for Next June.

PLANS are now under way for the second reunion of all graduates and former students of journalism at Wisconsin to celebrate "A Quarter of a Century of Journalism at Wisconsin," according to F. E. Bump, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Journalism Alumni association. The reunion will be held at commencement time next June.



PROF. BLEYER

The first reunion, which was held in June, 1925, was a very successful one and was attended by many graduates and former students from all over the country. It was at this reunion that a permanent alumni association was formed and a resolution passed asking the president, faculty, and board of regents of the university to establish a professional separate school of journalism at Wisconsin. The ideal expressed in that resolution was achieved in 1927.

A general reunion committee for the celebration next June soon will be organized, and it is planned to appoint district chairmen at strategic points in various sections of the country. A Madison or home committee will be in charge of the ground plans, and it is expected that hundreds of graduates and former students will return for the big celebration.

As soon as the needed financial support begins to come in a "Wisconsin Scribe" will be issued. It

will contain full details about the reunion plans and a lot of news about alumni, together with information about the school of journalism's progress and its history.

It was in the fall of 1905 that the first course in journalism, then known as English 19a, was offered at Wisconsin with Dr. Willard G. Bleyer as instructor, and the university was one of the first academic institutions in the nation to give systematic instruction in preparation for the profession of journalism. The following year a curriculum consisting of courses in journalism, history, economics, political science, and English was outlined under the name "Courses Preparatory to Journalism."

Then in 1909 these courses were reorganized as the four-year course in journalism. A separate department was established in 1912, and finally in the spring of 1927 the present school of journalism was organ-

ized with Dr. Bleyer as its director. Dr. Bleyer has worked tirelessly and unselfishly for twenty-five long years to make journalism at Wisconsin what it is today. He has overcome many huge obstacles and is now recognized everywhere as an authority in his field. A splendid and beautiful tribute was paid to him this year in the forward note to his recently published "Reading With A Purpose" booklet issued by the

American Library association last spring. The school's curriculum now includes a course of study for the junior and senior years leading to a bachelor of arts degree in journalism, one year of graduate work leading to a master of arts in journalism, and provision for two more years of graduate work to constitute a minor or double minor for the degree of doctor of philosophy in one of the social sciences or in English. Two years of approved college work are now prerequisite for admission to the school.

Thus, many changes have been made since the first students gathered together for instruction and study in journalism at the University of Wisconsin 25 years ago. The picture accompanying this article shows the first journalism laboratory and reading room in the basement of Bascom hall. The laboratory was used from 1909 to 1914.



THE FIRST JOURNALISM LABORATORY

Members of the first class in journalism were: W. J. Bollenbeck, M. F. Bruce, J. Brown, M. J. Cashel, E. Pearl Clough, J. H. Coe, Alva H. Cook, W. L. Distelhorst, Flora Gapen, William Goldschmidt, W. F. Hannan, A. Hoffman, Carl Hookstadt, C. B. Joeckel, John V. Mulaney, Barbara Munson, Ida McIntosh, Harry T. Parker, W. L. Patterson, DeWitt C. Poole, N. W.

(Continued on page 207)

First Call for Class Reunions!

Fifteen Classes Will Reune on June 21 in Memorial Union Building;
Plans Will Get Under Way Shortly.

HEAR ye! Hear ye. The headquarters of the Wisconsin Alumni Association issues the first call for class reunions for the year 1930!

With sub-zero weather and icy blasts blowing thru most of us it may seem a bit early to issue a call for reunions that will take place in balmy summer weather, but it really isn't. There is much to be done between now and June 21 when fifteen classes and the graduates of the School of Journalism will assemble for a grand and glorious reunion on the most beautiful campus in the world.

While any definite plans are rather vague at the present writing it will be but a short time before President Frank, announces his reunion committee and the class officers get working in full swing. All class presidents, secretaries, and chairmen of reunion committees are urged to start working now and get their letters and plans under way so that when the last minute rush starts they will not be left in the lurch as has been the sad case in some of the classes in years previous.

This year, 1880 will hold its fiftieth anniversary reunion, and judging from their past performances this one should be full of life and fun. 1905 will return to celebrate twenty-five years out of college and they are going to have to go some to beat their classmates of 1904 who staged a big whoopee last June and were the envy of all the other reuners.

Other classes coming back this year are 1877, '78, '79, '85, '96, '97, '98, '99, and 1900; 1915, '16, '17, and '18. These reunions are under the Dix plan which will hold thru this year as it would be impractical to make any changes in this scheme in such a short time. There has been quite a bit of discussion pro and con on the desirability of this plan of reunions and in case you have not already sent in your ideas about it, the Association office would appreciate hearing from you and receiving any suggestions you may have to offer. This year 1900 and 1885 will ignore the Dix plan and hold their 30th and 45th reunions. 1885 never has liked the plan and for the past few years has operated independently of it.

This year the Memorial Union will again be the headquarters for all reunion activities. This central location proved to be highly successful last year and it will no doubt be used for all coming reunions. Headquarters for the reuning classes will be set up on the first floor and private dining rooms reserved for those classes that want to use them.

Class officers are urged to use this magazine as a medium thru which to reach their classes. For those members of the reuning classes who might wish to get in touch with their officers, the following people are in charge of the reunions this year:

- 1877—Thomas Gill, 490 La Fayette Pl., Milwaukee.
- 1878—Orson W. Ray, Box 67, Fairhope, Ala.
- 1879—Susan Sterling, 612 Howard Place, Madison.
- 1880—Mrs. Magnus Swenson, Mendota Beach, Madison.
- 1885—Mrs. F. K. Conover, 105 E. Wilson St., Madison.
- 1896—Willard G. Bleyer, School of Journalism, Madison; Mrs. (Continued on page 224)



THE 1927 REUNION OF '77

1. S. W. GILMAN, 2. S. A. RITCHIE, 3. R. B. ANDERSON, 4. C. F. HARDING, Jr., 5. MRS. C. F. HARDING, Jr., 6. T. H. GILL, 7. S. M. WILLIAMS, 8. W. HARDING, 9. C. F. HARDING, Sr., 10. MRS. C. F. HARDING, Sr., 11. MRS. MAGNUS SWENSON, 12. Dr. E. A. BIRGE, 13. MRS. MYRA PARKINSON, 14. MRS. BRIGHAM BLISS, 15. MAGNUS SWENSON, 16. BRIGHAM BLISS, 17. J. M. TURNER, 18. J. C. RATHBUN, 19. C. E. BUELL, 20. MRS. HART, 21. E. J. ELLIOTT, 22. Dr. C. A. GILL, 23. A. C. PRESCOTT, 24. L. OSTENSON, 25. W. J. ELROY, 26. W. M. CROPPER, 27. A. O. FOX, 28. MRS. S. W. GILMAN, 29. Mrs. C. E. BUELL, 30. MRS. E. B. LUCE, 31. DR. CARRIE CARPENTER BANNING, 32. MRS. G. S. LINDSAY, 33. MRS. S. A. REED, 34. MISS MARY B. HILL, 35. MISS A. A. PORTER, 36. MRS. E. J. ELLIOT, 37. MRS. NELLIE TATE TOWNER, 38. MRS. C. A. GILL, 39. MISS SOPHIE KLAUBER, 40. MRS. F. H. GILL, 41. MRS. A. O. FOX.

Badgers Occupy Second Place

Basketball Team has Lost but One Game; Capt. Foster Leads Team in Individual Scoring Honors.

By GEORGE F. DOWNER, '97
(Athletic Publicity Director)

FEBRUARY and the second semester find the University of Wisconsin starting the second half of the conference basketball race in second position and nicely set for the final drive.

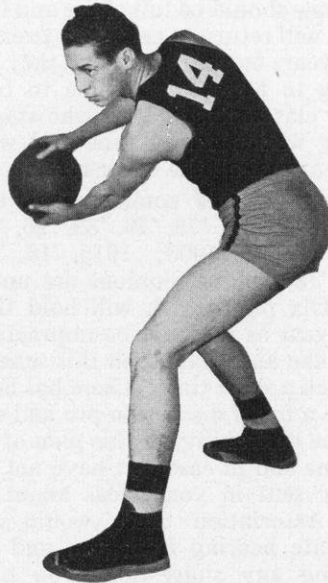
The Badgers have played exactly half of their conference games and have met each Big Ten five on their schedule once. Four of these five games have been recorded in the "Won" column for Wisconsin.

The four teams which bowed to Coach Meanwell's smooth working squad were, Illinois, Ohio, Chicago and Indiana. Northwestern defeated Wisconsin, in the opening game at Evanston, by a score of 23 to 14.

Although Coach Meanwell had expressed apprehension about the Purple game, because his squad was not yet fully primed for such stiff competitions, the result was something of a surprise to others.

There is no disposition to alibi this outcome, for, as Meanwell frankly said, Northwestern was clearly the better team that night and won easily, unaided by any flukes.

But most of those familiar with the situation believed the Badgers



PAUL

much better than this score showed. Their greatest trouble was that they were in a shooting slump and, moreover, their preliminary games had not been hard enough to qualify them for the kind of a battle Northwestern put up. It should be different when the two fives play again, at Madison, Feb. 15.

A week later, Wisconsin won handsomely from Ohio State at Columbus, the final count being 32 to 25. In this game, as in all Wisconsin's games

this season, Captain Harold (Bud) Foster was the big gun in the scoring, with 5 field goals and 3 free throws. At Evanston Bud made 9 of his team's 14 points.

Illinois was next, opening the home conference schedule, in a most unusual battle, victory finally perching on the Cardinal standard by a score of 14 to 9. Each team made three baskets, Wisconsin's margin being earned from the free throw line.

Coach Ruby of Illinois pulled his defense way back, practically ignoring the Badger guards as scoring

threats—and he almost made it work. The packed defense proved extremely puzzling and the front line attack by Foster, Farber and Matthusen was rarely able to break through effectively.

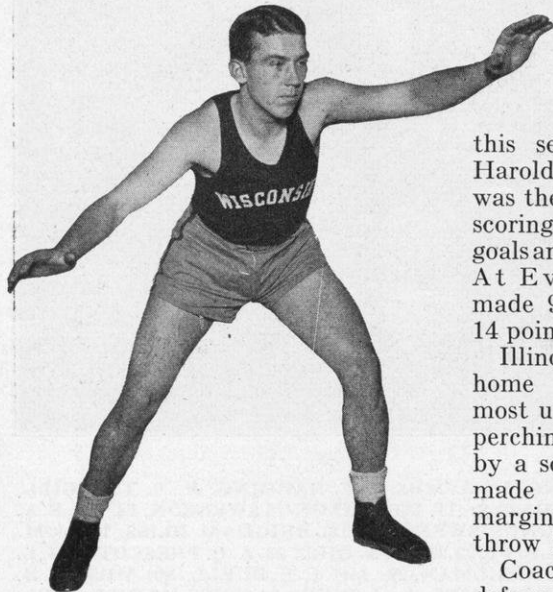
Near the middle of the second half, Wisconsin, with a two-point lead, elected to "stall," since the Illini refused to move out and play with them. In this situation, Ruby—or his captain—for some reason still unexplained, made no attempt to come out and secure the ball—their only chance to win.

Then followed one of the most astonishing exhibitions ever seen in a conference game. For a few minutes Chmielewski and Paul continued to dribble the ball idly in the back court. Seeing no move on the part of the Illinois team, "Chimmy" stopped dribbling and tucked the ball under his arm. Paul walked over to him and chatted—about no one knew what. Captain Foster came back and said: "Stick with it."

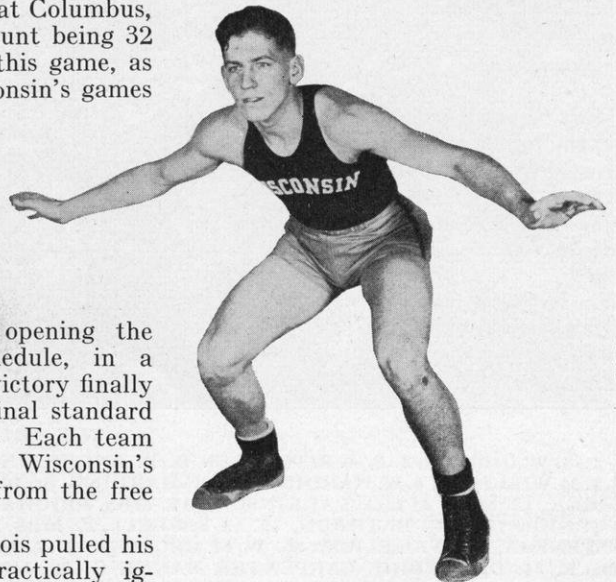
The precious minutes slipped away—four, five, six of them—and still Illinois refused to leave their defensive positions.

Finally, with but three minutes left, Ruby signalled his men to go out after the ball. They tried hard

(Continued on page 218)



CHMIELEWSKI



NELSON

Hockey Team Tops Conference Standings

Victories Over Minnesota and Michigan Put Badgers in First Place; Team Suffers From Severe Cold During Games.

FROM a game that attracted a paltry fifty to seventy-five spectators to one which will successfully hold the attention of three thousand spectators in sub-zero weather is briefly the history of hockey at Wisconsin.

Starting with only mediocre material this year, Coach Johnny Farquhar has molded his group of youngsters into a formidable team. With a total absence of any single individual star these boys have combined superior team work with excellent skating to place themselves at the top of the Big Ten conference ranking with the season half over.



KRUEGER

Following their successful invasion of northern Michigan the Badgers met the Minnesota team under Coach Emil Iverson in a two game series at Madison. Starting under a series of defeats at the hands of the Gophers in years past, Farquhar's men scored a double victory in impressive style. The first game was won by a 1-0 score while the second was taken into camp with a 4-3 margin. This second game was played in a heavy snowstorm which slowed up the play of both teams considerably. The game had to be stopped several times to clear off the ice in order that the play could be continued and the puck not lost in a snow bank in the middle of the rink.

Michigan brought a team of exceptionally fast and husky skaters to Madison on January 17 and 18 expecting to take the Badger mid-

gets into camp in both games. The first game, played when the thermometer registered some 19 degrees below zero, was one of the most thrilling ever played on the local rink. Both teams fought it out on even terms all through the contest and at the end of the time limit the score stood 1-1. The first overtime period slipped by with neither team being able to push the puck into the net. Toward the end of the second overtime period a Michigan player managed to bounce the puck off of Goalie Frisch's knee for the winning score. The second game proved even faster than the first, Michigan fighting to take both games and the Badgers fighting to maintain their position in first place. Although outweighed and outskated for part of the time the Wisconsin team managed to roll up a 3-1 lead at the opening of the third period. At this time Frisch began thinking of things other than hockey and allowed an easy one to slide past him. This perked things up considerably and Michigan started a drive toward the Badger goal, only to be thwarted by the splendid team work on the part of Wisconsin. The last few minutes of the game were played with Wisconsin keeping the puck well in Michigan's territory and taking no chances.

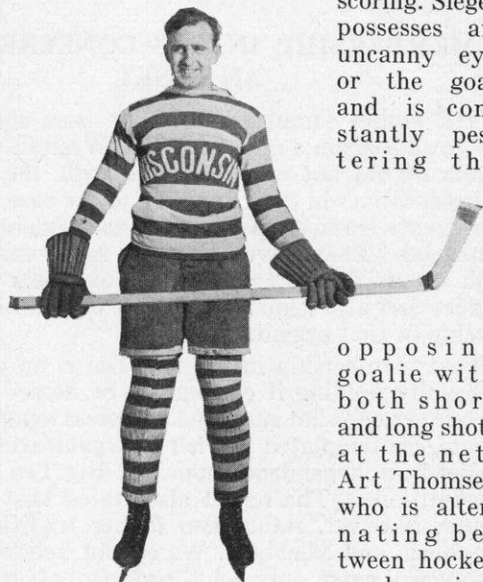
On January 25, Wisconsin traveled to Milwaukee to engage the highly touted Marquette sextet. The ill effects of the sub-zero weather in which most every player on the Badger squad suffered from frost bites and frozen fingers and the absence of Art Thomsen, star defense player, were too much for the team and they succumbed 4-0. The four Calgary Mac's of the Hilltop team lived up to their reputations and were responsible for all the scoring. Without MacFayden and MacKenzie,



FRISCH

Marquette would have only a mediocre team. Thomsen could not make the trip as he had to swim against Chicago at Madison on the same day.

Every man on the team has shown up exceptionally well. Co-captains Krueger and Don Meiklejohn have been in the thick of every fray and together with Siegel have led the team scoring. Siegel possesses an uncanny eye or the goal and is constantly pestering the



METCALFE!

opposing goalie with both short and long shots at the net. Art Thomsen who is alternating between hockey and swimming, teamed with Met-

calfe, a sophomore, has shown beautiful defense work in practically all of the contests. Frisch who had never played a game of hockey before entering school here has gradually developed into one of the best

(Continued on page 222)

EDITORIALS



UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY

THE type of publicity which the University has received during the past several months may well cause parents to hesitate to send their sons and daughters to Wisconsin. Incidents which always occur in a community of ten thousand students have been treated in such a manner as to convey the impression that they are the rule and not the exception. Similar incidents happen on every campus but we hear nothing about them. Here they are set forth in great detail and made the subject of public debate and discussion. Common sense dictates that we cease washing our dirty linen in public. The students on the Wisconsin campus are as fine a body of men and women as are to be found anywhere and the action of fanatics and undesirables should not be paraded so as to reflect upon the integrity of the vast majority.

The press is not to blame. If we see fit to make such stuff public it will, in all probability, receive wide circulation. The fault lies at the source.



MEMBERSHIP IN THE CONFERENCE IS AN ASSET

THE abuses complained of have been corrected and Iowa is again a member of the Western Conference. While we did not entirely agree with the Conference representatives in their handling of the case, we feel that the events leading up to the reinstatement have been beneficial. They have served to again emphasize the high standards demanded of the members of the Conference and also demonstrated the desirability of membership in that organization.

That membership in the Big Ten is an asset to the university holding it can hardly be denied. We were therefore somewhat surprised at a press report that Minnesota contemplated in her reorganization program "relief from dependence upon the Big Ten for athletic competition." The report also stated that Minnesota would, however, retain two of her traditional rivals, Wisconsin and Michigan. We cannot believe that Minnesota will carry out such a program. If it is done we venture the opinion that Minnesota will miss the Conference much more than the Conference will miss Minnesota—and the Conference will miss Minnesota.

As for Wisconsin, our athletic relations with Minnesota have existed over a long period of years. A traditional rivalry has grown up which we hope will not be broken. A withdrawal from the Conference, however, might bring complications which will endanger this splendid relationship of such long standing.

A JOB FOR YOU

DURING the past few months we have received many letters complimenting us on the new make-up of the Magazine. Alumni seem to be enjoying the contents and the new life which has been instilled in the composition. There are, however, several departments which we know are weak. The contents of these three departments comes solely from our Alumni. If these sections of the Magazine are insufficient it is *your* fault.

We refer to the Alumni News, Class News, and the Badger Clubs divisions. News for these sections are obtained thru the assistance of many readers. However, those who have been diligent in sending in notices and news are not sufficient and we ask that each and every one of you send us an item of interest about what you are doing. You would be surprised if you knew how many people were wondering what you were doing these days.

Clubs are sure to find their memberships enlarged if they keep their names before the Alumni. Membership in an active and live club is desirable, whereas a more or less inactive club is shunned. Show the alumni in your city that you are active—tell them about it thru the Magazine.

We expect to hear from you shortly.



THE CURRICULUM INVESTIGATION

AN announcement in last Month's issue of the Magazine told of the intensive study that is being made of the curriculum of the College of Letters and Science by three separate committees.

There is no doubt that this study is a splendid thing for this department of the University. Many of the courses now taught are obsolete or are over emphasized. Some can easily be combined with similar courses and thereby give the student more time to study in a broader field. The foreign language requirement for the B.A. degree has been subjected to scathing denunciations by student publications. Everywhere on the campus this investigation is the subject of discussion.

You, as alumni of the University, should be as vitally interested in the possible changes in the curriculum as the students and faculty are. You have had an opportunity to look back upon your college career and decide which were the courses most beneficial, which could have been omitted, which were emphasized too little, which would be benefited by a remodeled procedure.

If you have any suggestions to offer, send them to the Association office and we will be glad to turn them over to the proper persons. Remember, your duty as an alumnus is not only to cheer at athletic contests, but also to aid in bolstering the educational efficiency of your Alma Mater.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Conducted
by



PROF. RICARDO
QUINTANA

More Psychology

The Sound and The Fury. By William Faulkner. Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith.

PHYLLIS BARTLETT, *Reviewer*
(Department of English)

The Sound and the Fury has been hailed by Evelyn Scott as "an important contribution to the permanent literature of fiction." Miss Scott and Mr. Faulkner are fellow-southerners, Miss Scott reads many novels, and has written a prize novel herself. She should know. But what makes for permanency in fiction—a tale "signifying nothing?" Scarcely. The whimsies of literature have never stood their ground along with the tales that tell of the way of all flesh. There is a contradiction here somewhere. Mr. Faulkner clearly wishes to signify something—that the south after the Civil War has been living through a tragic era, that the "good families" have stagnated in their bedrooms, and with the aid of plenty of eau de cologne and hot water bottles have given birth to idiots and perverts. He has presented this tragic situation through the consciousness, first of the thirty-three-year-old idiot son, Benjy, second, of his brother Quentin, a student at Harvard, pathologically attached to his sister and contemplating suicide, third through the sadist, Jason, the book-keeping brother, idol of his unfortunate mother, and last through the eyes of the author himself who presents us with a sane picture of the whole family. He lets us know, what we have guessed before, that the only thing which keeps the family going is the old colored woman of all work—Dilsey. She alone has kindly human emotions and forbearance—we feel for her, whereas we look at the other as psychological cases which had better be turned over to such an expert as Mr. Havelock

Ellis than left to the amateur analysis of the general public.

So far we are in dispute with Mr. Faulkner's title. As for Miss Scott's appraisal, she is right if people really like to bite into the difficult and clinical. *Ulysses* is clear and sharp compared to parts of *The Sound and the Fury*. When we read Mr. Joyce we are kept aware of the relation of thought to action. Not so in Mr. Faulkner's novel where an elaborate system of shunting back and forth in criss-cross diagonals often leaves one utterly confused. The reviewer is inclined to fall back on the honoured epithet "interesting"—this is an interesting book. I doubt its permanency as much as I doubt the sincerity of its title. It is not "the way of all flesh" to weave psychological cases into a neat pattern, setting off one against the other like colours on a canvas. Insanity, perversion, poverty remain tragic and unwieldy even though we account for them with scientific ease. We are not so hard-boiled as to enjoy seeing them pitted against each other like fighting cocks or like the crippled old women, who according to a pleasant old custom, used to race for a wager.

A Book of Poems

Hemlock Wall. By Francis M. Frost. Yale University Press.

OLIVER ORTON, *Reviewer*
(Botany Department)

Any book of poetry, even if by the most highly praised poet, is very likely to contain much poor verse, with only an occasional poem which appeals to any specific reader. But it is that occasional poem which makes it worth while to wade through so many boresome pages.

So, before I open Francis Frost's "Hemlock Wall," I settled myself back comfortably in my chair in preparation for that long, and per-

haps futile, search for something really worth while. I was rather surprised, therefore, to find that I enjoyed the first poem. "Afternoon" tells of an afternoon spent out of doors, tells of sitting on a weathered rail fence, and of looking at,

"... withered fields
and a patch of sand
And one bare slope,
Grass-starved and thin,
That held a cat-tail
To the wind."

The rhythm is a good, healthy, outdoor rhythm. The poem ends,

"This I've kept
Of an afternoon:
The sun scooped up
In a pewter spoon,
And a silent crow,
On a lone cat-tail,
That stared at the thing
On the top fence-rail."

It surprised me still more, to find that the *majority* of the poems in the book were of a very high quality, even though I knew Frances Frost personally, and had always had much esteem for her ability. Surely it was hard to believe that the rather sensitive little girl who had sat in the seat in front of me in an English class in a little Vermont high school had developed in so short a time into such a talented singer of songs! Perfect rhythm, perfect rhyme, but more important still, the poems were enhanced with a philosophy both straight-forward and simple, but yet strong. How much truth is in the following:

"He who seeks
To gain his bread
From a green
Field harvested
Two breads will find him:
One to feed
His body's want,
His body's need,
And one, that tasted,
Is a spur,
And eaten, leaves
Him hungrier."

(Continued on page 222)

Badgers in the News



Court to Have Young Woman Aide

BEGINNING January 27, all domestic relation matters that come before the municipal court of Milwaukee will be handled by a woman prosecutor. The young lady who will take charge of this work is Miss Virginia North who received her L. B. degree from Wisconsin in 1928.

Miss North has been in the district attorney's office for several months and is now entering the Courtroom as the State's representative in abandonment cases.

Commenting on the appointment, George A. Bowman, district attorney said, "A woman lawyer, dealing with a woman complainant in domestic matters, will probably be more likely to see justice done the defendants than would a man under the same circumstances who might be inclined to favor the woman complainant out of sympathy for the sex. I think the new arrangement will be an improvement."

When Miss North appeared in the courtroom for the first time, it was the first time a woman lawyer had appeared as a prosecutor in Milwaukee County. Rarely have women appeared in court as lawyers and then as defense counsels.

Prof. Stebbins Honored By California Magazine

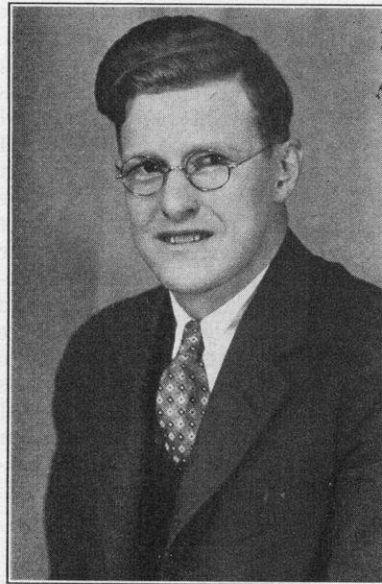
DR. JOEL STEBBINS, Director of the Washburn Observatory at the University, was recently honored by the *California Alumni Monthly* when he was named as one of the "Californians You Should Know." Dr. Stebbins received his Ph. D. from California in 1903.

The accompanying article read in part, "Dr. Stebbins has distinguished himself in stellar photometry, and has won the Rumford Premium of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Draper Medal of the American Academy of Science. He has been a director of astronomical observatories for the past sixteen years, first as director of the University of Illinois Observatory, 1913 to 1922; and then as director of Washburn Observatory of the University of Wisconsin from 1922 to the present time. In addition to membership in many

societies, he has served as Vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Secretary of the American Astronomical Society."

Maier Receives Newspaper Post

ERWIN MAIER, '21, has been appointed advertising manager of *The Milwaukee Journal*, the largest newspaper in Wisconsin. He was formerly local advertising manager of the same newspaper.



ERWIN MAIER

Mr. Maier took his B. A. in Letters and Science, majoring in Economics. In 1919 he served as advertising manager of the *Daily Cardinal* and in 1920-21 as its business manager. He was elected a member of White Spades, Iron Cross and Phi Kappa Phi, honor fraternity, and is a member of Chi Phi social fraternity.

After completing his college course, Mr. Maier was employed by the *Wisconsin State Journal* in its advertising department and was later circulation manager and then advertising manager of the *Madison Capital Times*. He came to *The*

Milwaukee Journal as a member of its advertising staff and was promoted to advertising manager after having filled the post of local advertising manager for several years.

"Nick" Grinde Writes About the Talkies

HARRY, "NICK" GRINDE, '15, prominent motion picture director for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer corporation, was the author of an extensive article in a recent *Saturday Evening Post* concerning the talking motion pictures.

Grinde's first length picture since he started his careers with the motion picture industry shortly after his graduation is the "Bishop Murder Case" which is now being shown in the larger cities.

Competition with moving pictures houses forced vaudeville houses to work the acts more times a day and this no good performer could stand, states Mr. Grinde in his article. Talkies also hit vaudeville a hard blow and today the better vaudeville acts are in musical comedies or in the movies. The engagements in the hundreds of theaters are filled by mediocre performers.

Strive and Succeed, Here's One for Ripley

THOSE of you who read the famous Horatio Alger stories when you were young no doubt often wondered at the possibilities of anybody leading a life as these book heroes did. Here's a story of a Wisconsin alumnus that rivals any that Alger wrote.

Morgan Eastman was born in Marinette, Wis., and studied electrical engineering there. He entered the University but ran away from school to travel in Europe when he was 19. Having but \$12 to his name when he arrived there, he played, danced and sang for the crowd in the taverns, passing the hat when he had completed his little act. Passing the hat, he traveled thru Germany, Austria and Italy.

About this time he happened into the office of the consul general in Budapest, who offered him a position as secretary. The consul had been searching in vain for a man who could read, speak and write English. From here he entered the

employ of a battery company. This work took him to Europe where a part of his job was to register these batteries for patent rights. While setting up a battery in the basement of a Brussels home, he was arrested by police who had looked thru the basement window and had mistaken him for a counterfeiter. After much difficulty he convinced the court that he was a law abiding American citizen.

Later Eastman studied music in Vienna. Then back to Chicago reading meters. Next he became an electrical inspector and lectured on the side. A short time ago he found himself to be the director of the Edison orchestra which broadcasts over WENR and now comfortably situated with an enviable position.

Horatio Alger with all his vivid imagination, could not have imagined a more spectacular rise to fame than Eastman has had in his life.

Dr. Curtis Elevated To High Medic Post

DR. ARTHUR H. CURTIS, '02, one of the most distinguished gynecologists in America and one of the strongest men on the faculty of



DR. CURTIS

Northwestern university, has been appointed Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics at that school.

It is the plan of Dr. Curtis to tie together the obstetrical practice and teaching of a number of hospitals in Chicago, namely, Wesley Memorial Hospital, St. Luke's, Michael Reese, Evanston, Passavant Memorial, and Cook County hospitals. With the development of out-patient departments in two or more of these hospitals, opportunities for the practical teaching of obstetrics will be greatly increased.

While a student at Wisconsin, Dr.

Curtis made a name for himself as a stellar football player. He received mention on several All-Conference and All-Western teams in 1901.

Badger Covers All Russian-Chinese News

THE recent Russian-Chinese war that waged for some months with no apparent victories on either side did not mean much to the average American, but it did mean a lot to Paul Wright, '00, who has been covering the activities in the Far East for the Chicago Daily News.

Mr. Wright spent most of his time during the conflicts at the front where the fighting was the thickest. He was always fortunate enough to be at the right spot at the right moment when anything exciting broke out. Since the warfare has more or less subsided, Mr. Wright has been writing some interesting stories about the customs and minor outbreaks of the Orient.

Former Student Scores 100% With Figures

A RED-HEADED former student, Fred Craig, Jr., has been cavorting about the stages of the Orpheum circuit theaters for the past months astounding Phi Betas and professors as well as the less elite with his wizardry with letters and figures on a black board.

While Mr. Craig never graduated from the University he spent some of his time on the Hill studying during 1925 before he transferred to Denniston university in Ohio.

While his audience gasps, Mr. Craig takes four or five names suggested by the audience, he then starts to talk about anything of interest in a current newspaper and at the same time writes a jumbled mass of letters that might represent anything from the name of an insect to a sign on a Greek restaurant. He then tells his listeners to start at different points in this conglomeration and with systematic jumps, he spells out the names given him. This and other similar stunts leaves his listeners spellbound while he explains that it's all very simple.

Freshman Girl Wins National Contest Award

ALTHOUGH she is not an alumnus, we feel that some recognition is due Mabel Bushnell who recently won the national Farm

Journal contest. Miss Bushnell is a freshman at the University.

The Farm Journal magazine annually offers \$1,000 in prizes to boys and girls in the United States doing the best leadership work combined with their 4-H club work. Miss Bushnell won the first prize of \$250 awarded the girls.

Miss Bushnell who's home is in Monroe, Wis., has been active in the work of the 4-H club in that town ever since its organization in 1924. During that time she has won many county and state prizes for her work in organization and leadership. She is to be highly commended for her excellent work.

Alumnus Singing His Way to Fame

ALEXIUS BAAS has sung and acted his way to fame since his graduation in 1906. While a student in the elementary schools and in the University he was prominent in



PROF. BAAS

musical circles. After graduation he went to Berlin, Germany, to study under the German masters.

In 1907 he was a member of the Ben Greet Players, player for several seasons with Fritz Leiber and later joined stock companies. Since that time he has been connected with several musical schools about the country and at present is head of the vocal department and director of the Glee Club at Carroll College and director of music at Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, and an instructor in the Wisconsin School of Music at Madison, spending two days each week in each place.

This summer, Mr. Baas will make a tour of the central states with several of his students giving the song cycle, "In a Persian Garden."

While the Clock Strikes the Hour



Advise Fraternity Control Unwholesome financial conditions of many Wisconsin fraternities have caused Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men, to recommend establishment of a committee appointed by the board of regents, to control and advise on such matters.

He expressed himself as favoring a method by which fraternities would submit plans for expansion, together with estimates to the committee.

"Fraternities here are unquestionably over-expanded and at the present there is no check on them," Dean Goodnight said.

Plan A. C. Scholarship Plans of the Madison Association of Commerce to employ the services of the university in some of its research work during 1930 were discussed at a conference recently.

One man at the university will be delegated to obtain the cooperation of various departments in deciding what are the most important problems for current study if the procedure favored at the conference is adopted. The matter will come before the association board of directors for decision at its next meeting.

Special Aid for Paralytics Persons who cannot fully use their arms or legs because of paralysis are being helped in the development of their muscles in a special swimming class being conducted in Lathrop hall pool.

The class, in which individual attention is given to those enrolled, is open to women and girls of high school age and over.

Transportation for those handicapped by braces or crutches is supplied through the courtesy of the Girl Scouts organization.

Restoration of more normal use and ability is expected through the gradual education of weak muscles in the swimming exercises. The exercises are being conducted in water on the theory that the force of gravity, pull, is eliminated; movements are made easier in water than out.

Special attention is given to strokes and kicks. Persons are gradually trained to use their mus-

cles, coordinate their movements and eventually, to swim.

The training course, being given by Miss Nadine Buck in the interest of a thesis study in physical education, is in line with the extensive hydro-therapy program now being followed to restore the use of paralyzed muscles.

Summer Session Fees Raised A boost of \$6 in general session undergraduate fees for summer school contained in the revised schedule of fees drawn up by Dean S. H. Goodnight, director of the summer sessions, was approved by the board of regents.

The tuition per week has been raised from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, which with incidental fees makes a total of \$30.50 as compared with \$24.50 for last year.

Corresponding increases in other summer school course fees were approved. Rates for the ten week law school course were raised from \$38.50 to \$48.50. General session graduate fees remain at \$33.50, and special course fees in the graduate school are increased from \$38.50 to \$48.50.

As in previous years, graduate students engaged in independent research and not earning credit shall register in the summer session, paying a fee of \$5, plus laboratory or library fees as their work may necessitate.

Graduate students pursuing no courses but who are candidates for an oral examination may register after the third week of the session for a fee of \$10, but may earn no credit.

Okay Research Gifts Culmination of two years' planning and study by Pres. Glenn Frank was reached when the board of regents voted the establishment of scientific research councils on the campus.

Under plans formulated by President Frank, all gifts offered the university for research will be submitted to the council controlling re-

search in social, natural and other sciences.

Establishing this council will make for a more comprehensive research program and provide for a complete record of university projects, Frank believes.

It is believed that this move will rescind the action of the Regents a few years ago when they passed a resolution prohibiting the University from accepting gifts from corporations. They claimed at that time that the money so given was "ta nted."

Condemn Foreign Language Requirements Foreign language requirements for B. A. degrees at the university were scored vehemently recently by the student committee named to study and recommend changes for the college of letters and science.

The group made the following observations at their informal discussion:

Present foreign language requirements for the B. A. degree are stupid and unreasonable, exploiting by their rigidity those students whose preferences and aptitudes are outside this field. The experimental college plan was applauded as a step in the right direction.

The committee will endeavor to determine why foreign language requirements have stood so long and what good reasons there are for maintaining the present rule concerning them.

Foreign language regulations for underclassmen, particularly freshmen, were criticised.

Formal recommendations for changes in the L. and S. college curriculum will be made within a few months on approval of the student committee as a whole.

Science Hall To Receive Seismograph A seismograph machine will be installed in Science hall by the geography department in the near future, according to Dr. V. C. Finch, chairman of the department. The seismograph is a device to record earthquake waves. The instrument is mounted on a deep seated concrete base. At the top of this base is a heavy machine from which hangs a large pendulum. When an

earthquake occurs anywhere, the machine moves, but the pendulum remains steady.

There is attached to the moving machine a pencil which records even the faintest tremor on a paper traveling at a set rate of speed. In order to determine the distance of the earthquake from the machine, horizontal and vertical pendulums are swung at right angles to each other.



Farms Send Most to College One out of each 10 students in the freshman class at the university comes from the farm, one out of each four comes from the home of a tradesman and one out of seven is the child of a worker in manufacturing or mechanical industries. Among 1,825 members of the class included in the study are the children of parents engaged in 156 occupations, according to a report just completed by the university statistician. The figures in the tabulations indicate that the lure of a college education knows no class lines and no social barriers.



Independents Win Speech Contest Registering a score of 34 to their opponents' 29, an independent team composed of David Sigman, David Muchin and Rexford Watson triumphed over the Phi Beta combination of Inez Koegel, Idelle Boyce and Elizabeth Kyle, to win the university intramural public discussion contest.

Points were awarded by judges, Miss Gladys Borchers, George Kopp, Prof. A. T. Weaver, and Prof. Carl Taylor, all of the university speech department, on individual speeches and not as a team.

Ranked individually, David Muchin was awarded first place, Elizabeth Kyle, second, and Idelle Boyce and David Sigman tied for third in the discussion, which centered about intercollegiate football.



Largest Extension Division Milwaukee supplies by far the largest number of Wisconsin's 14,270 extension students, who comprised the record number of students of this type in the United States.

Wisconsin's figure tops Columbia university's mark of 13,350, according to the report of Dean Raymond Walters of Swarthmore college published in *School and Society*. The New York City institution ranks second in number enrolled and the

University of California third with 13,069.

Milwaukee's contribution to the Wisconsin total is 4,173 students enrolled in the branch at 619 State Street. Of this number 3,743 are night students and 430 are day students, Assistant Director Malcolm G. Little, announced. Racine and Kenosha have large enrollments in this vicinity but not approaching the Milwaukee registration.



Request New Forest Products Laboratory Erection of a \$900,000 building for the Forest Products laboratory was urged by Governor Kohler in a telegram to President Hoover in which he asked that the money be included in the federal appropriation for buildings.

The original Forest Products laboratory was constructed on state property at state expense and equipped by the federal government. The personnel has also been maintained by the federal government. The legislature of 1923 authorized the university to convey land to the government for the new building site but since that time no action has been taken.

The site tentatively agreed upon for the new building is beyond the stock pavilion on the college of agriculture farm grounds at the end of Allen street. More than four acres were set aside by the board of regents for the Forest Products laboratory expansion. If the federal government appropriates the money the present quarters of the laboratory on University avenue will be turned over to the college of engineering.



University Ranks Eighth The 25 largest universities in the United States, including Wisconsin, have more than half of the total enrollment of 226 colleges and universities in the United States, according to Dean Raymond Walters, Swarthmore college, in a recent article in the publication, *School and Society*.

The institutions included in the report were those on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. Wisconsin ranks eighth among the largest universities in full time enrollment; and ninth in grand total enrollment, which includes summer school.

California is first in the full time enrollment class with 17,242; and

ranking before Wisconsin in order are Columbia, 14,952; New York university, 12,419; Illinois, 12,413; Minnesota, 10,657; Ohio State, 10,557; Michigan, 9,688; Wisconsin, 9,468.

Columbia is first in the total enrollment class with 33,367; and ranking before Wisconsin are the College of the City of New York, 32,032; New York university, 29,419; California, 25,274; Minnesota, 21,027; Illinois, 13,883; University of Pennsylvania 13,828; Northwestern, 13,558; Wisconsin, 13,486.



Establish New Phy-Ed Course The Physical Education Department for Women at the university, in cooperation with the School of Medicine, has established a course in physical therapy which prepares students to become physical therapy aides. The course has been approved by the American Medical Association and the American Physiotherapy Association.

The course has been organized in order to meet the demand which has come for physical education graduates who have had special training in the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, to fill positions in schools and hospitals for crippled children. It opens a new and interesting field for women, and the department has been unable to supply the demands for aides that have already come in to this department.



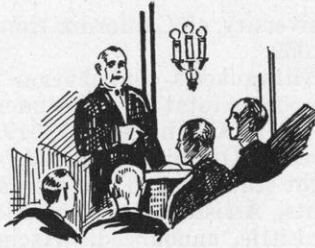
Electricity Used to Test Plants An electrical method of measuring the capacity of plants to survive freezing has been discovered by S. T. Dexter of the Departments of Agricultural Chemistry and Agronomy working under the supervision of W. E. Tottingham and L. F. Graber.

Scientists as well as farmers have long been searching for hardy plants capable of resisting adverse weather conditions. Plant breeders ever in pursuit of improved strains have been handicapped by awaiting the "test" winter which would effectively distinguish the hardiness of their selections from the ordinary sorts. All this promises to be greatly accelerated by an ingenious means of utilizing the electric current to measure the amount of injury resulting from freezing of plant tissues.

(Continued on page 219)

With the

"Sit together, listen together, sing together,



Badger Clubs

eat together, and you'll work together"

Los Angeles Alumnae At Luncheon

THE Wisconsin Alumnae Assn. of Los Angeles met for luncheon at the Mary Helen Tea Room in Hollywood, California, on Saturday, January 25, at 1 o'clock. There were thirty-five in attendance including Miss Antoinette Sabel who is a Wisconsin woman and who spoke to us on "Los Angeles Civic Bureau of Music and Art." Miss Sabel is secretary of this organization and she gave us a most interesting discourse on this subject.

The talk was followed by a general get-together and a business-meeting. The next meeting will be held the third Saturday in March and the club expects to meet in Pasadena at that time.

GLADYS E. COOK
Cor. Sec.

Wisconsin Club Active at Cincinnati

ON the night of January 23, at the Chamber of Commerce Building, a small group gathered for an elaborate dinner and a very interesting talk given by one of its own club members, A. P. Rasmussen, '25. He explained the forty-million dollar project in which his concern is interested. "The Cincinnati Union Terminal." Since most of the folks present are making Cincinnati their second home they were more than pleased with the charts and pictures that aided the speaker to explain the new public utility enterprise.

Shortly before Christmas on a night that would remind a Wisconsinite of wintry breezes across Mendota, and perhaps too severe for many acclimated to Cincinnati weather, a peppy gang enjoyed Santa, his gifts, games and dancing.

The November meeting was the first of the season. The dinner at the Woman's Exchange was followed by an election of officers for this year:

President.....Arthur Edwards, '25
Vice-President...Mary B. Furness
Secretary.....Gladys Bahr, '27
Treasurer.....Norman Robisch, '26

The Club is endeavoring to have some get-together the third Wednesday of each month. If a Badger

is in the vicinity on that evening, he may call East 3139-R for further information.

Door County Club Elects New Officers

D. W. REYNOLDS was unanimously elected as president of the Door County University of Wisconsin club at the annual holiday banquet of the organization held December 30. The other new officers are J. A. VanNatta, superintendent of schools, vice-president, and Mrs. R. J. Gordon, secretary and treasurer. Both were also unanimously elected.

Nearly 75 attended the banquet which was served by the members of the Eastern Star lodge. During dinner a male sextette, accompanied by Stanton Greisen at the piano, entertained the club with a group of familiar songs in parody. E. G. Bailey led the singing of the "Varsity Toast" and "On Wisconsin."

At the business meeting of the club, it was voted that members of the organization should pay annual dues of 50 cents, the fund collected to be used in financing entertainment features for the club's two annual parties. The dues are to be paid at the annual holiday party or as soon afterward as possible.

Frank Addresses New Orleans Club

STRAINS of alma maters and the roar of college yells filled the loggia room of the Jung hotel for almost three hours on January 23, when approximately 150 men and women assembled for the annual banquet of the New Orleans alumni of the Big Ten universities. About twenty of these were alumni of Wisconsin.

A spirit of rivalry equal almost to that which would be expected to attend the meeting of the teams of any two of the Big Ten schools on the field of athletic battle was worked up as the rehearsal of the familiar yells and songs started before Dr. Glenn Frank, president of

the University of Wisconsin, was introduced as speaker of the evening.

Before the toastmaster could get the situation in hand a band of almost a half-hundred men and women arose beneath the banner of Chicago university and let the rest of the crowd know that their school was well represented. And then came the battle cry from Indiana, Wisconsin, and the seven other universities which make up the famous Big Ten. All of the Big Ten universities were represented.

Chicago Club Plans Greater Co-Operation

THE University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago starts the year 1930 with every prospect for one of the most successful years in the history of the Club.

The following officers elected at the Football Banquet last fall will guide the destiny of the Club during the coming year: President—Myron T. Harshaw, '12; Vice President—John O. Merrill, '18; Secretary-Treasurer—Norton V. Smith, Jr., '26; Directors—Samuel S. Hickox, '14; Henry L. Green, '72; Basil I. Peterson, '12; Louis C. Horner, '17; A. J. Berge, '22, and Harold Eckhart, '12.

At the regular Friday luncheon on January 3rd, Mr. Harshaw outlined the program of the Club for the year. They keynote for Club activities will be increased usefulness to the University. In order to bring the Club affairs closer to the University affairs it is hoped and expected that our list of luncheon speakers for the year will include a number of members of the faculty. The Founders' Day luncheon will be held on February 14th at Mailard's Restaurant and at this luncheon a member of the faculty will be the principal speaker.

College Night at Deerfield-Shields High School was an interesting and successful affair. Most of the leading colleges in the country, including Wisconsin, had booths at which exhibits were presented. The University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago sent a representative who talked about Wisconsin to more

(Continued on page 223)

This and That



About the Faculty

A BAKING powder which leaves no residue in the leavened material is the result of extensive research by Dr. E. O. Wiig of the university department of chemistry, and its discovery is one of the outstanding achievements of the year.

The new baking powder has been patented by the Alumni Research Foundation.

PROF. S. W. Gilman, more familiarly known to his friends as



PROF. GILMAN

"Steve," was the guest of honor at a dinner given recently by the alumni club of New York City. Prof. Gilman has been teaching part time during the past semester, but expects to leave shortly for California for an extended visit.

A SATISFACTORY apparatus by which the effect of light on chemical changes can be studied has been found through the investigation of Profs. Farrington, Daniels, and J. W. Williams.

THREE faculty members were among those recently elected to Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary scholastic fraternity. They are Prof. V. A. C. Henmon, Director of Educational Guidance; Prof. C. L. Jones, Director of the School of Commerce; and Prof. Edward Bennett, Professor of Electrical Engineering.

NAMED Superintendent of the Cook County juvenile detention home, by the Illinois Civil Service commission, Prof. A. G. Barry of the sociology department, will leave the University as soon as he can complete his duties here.

Prof. Barry has attained nationwide fame as a sociologist and penologist, and is a national authority on criminology. For the past summer and winter he has been conducting courses for the Madison police officers as well as correspondence courses for police in other state cities.

Prof. Barry led the grades of the five candidates who took the examination for the vacancy.

PROF. Oskar F. Hagen, chairman of the department of history and criticism of art, has been elected a member of the committee on mediaeval and renaissance studies of the Archaeological Institute of America.

PROF. Williard G. Bleyer, director of the School of Journalism, has been elected president of the Wisconsin chapter of the American Association of University Professors. Prof. Mark Ingraham of the Mathematics department was elected secretary-treasurer.

ARVIL S. BARR, professor of Education, was one of 10 professors from all parts of the United States who took part in a conference at Washington, D. C., recently where recommendation were formulated affecting the practices of school supervision in schools enrolling a total of 18,000,000 children under the direction of 500,000 teachers. The work of the conference is expected to bring about a larger use of all school personnel in supervising teaching processes.

PROF. Rasmus B. Anderson celebrated his 84th birthday on January 12, surrounded by a host of friends from all parts of the State. Scandinavian songs were rendered by the Grieg male glee club and Prof. Anderson responded with several selections of the more famous poems of his nationality.

PROF. V. C. Finch of the geography department is one of the pro-

fessors who will assist in making plans for the Chicago Century of Progress celebration in 1933.

PHILIPPINE independence at the present time is impossible, according to Prof. E. A. Ross, in speeches made recently. There seems to be no widespread desire for this in-



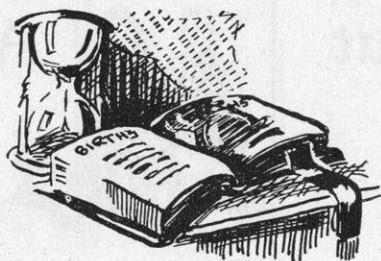
PROF. ROSS

dependence among the natives. "Let the Philippines be under American control for 20 years more or they will be a source of mortification," claimed Prof. Ross.

DEVELOPMENT of a technique which permits the procuring of a single bacteria isolation and which removes many of the baffling difficulties encountered in attempts to separate and identify bacteria responsible for certain plant, animal and human diseases, made by the late W. H. Wright, has had far reaching results.

Single-cell isolations of eight crown gall cultures and nine hairy-root cultures were made by Wright, working in cooperation with A. A. Henrickson and A. J. Riker, of the University. Results of these tests as well as an inoculation test with sugar beets showed advantages of the single-cell isolation technique over the older poured plate method as a means of studying the variability or constancy of bacterial organisms.

Alumni



News

ENGAGEMENTS

- 1915 Mary Easton Kloes, Milwaukee, to John E. BURKE, Milwaukee.
- 1924 Marian METCALF, Madison, to Myron STEVENS, Madison.
- 1925 Helen Schaezel, Elk Mound, to Julius SCHILLS.
- 1925 Doris ENGEL, Madison, to Robert Stone, La Crosse. Miss Engel is teaching art in the city schools of La Crosse.
- 1925 Evan Lueth, Madison, to Dr. N. Warren Bourne. Miss Lueth is teaching in Baraboo, Wis.
- 1925 Harriet WOLLAEGER, Milwaukee, to Theodore B. Nilsen. Mr. Nilsen is a graduate of Dartmouth College.
- 1926 Lillian TWENHOFEL, Madison, to Carl C. PFEIFFER, Peoria, Ill.
- 1927 Norma HOFFERBERT, Pekin, Ill., to Russell J. PILTZ, Milwaukee.
- 1927 Dr. Charlotte BACKUS, Philadelphia, to Dr. Claus Jordan, Wilmington, Del.
- 1927 Dorothy VANDERVEST, Oak Park, Ill., to James Berry, Portland, Me. Mr. Berry is a graduate of Bowdoin College.
- 1927 Ada Ramstrom, Harnosand, Sweden, to Arne J. ASPLUND, Rundviksverken, Sweden.
- 1927 Ruth Oscar, Madison, to Charles E. MCGINNIS, Kansas City, Mo. The wedding will take place in the coming spring.
- 1927 Catherine Normoyle, Beverly Hills, Calif., to R. J. ALLGEIER, Madison. Mr. Allgeier is a graduate student in agricultural bacteriology at the University.
- 1928 Irene KUBISTA, Madison, to Norman RISJORD, Ashland. Miss Kubista is a teacher at Bloomington, Wis.
- 1928 Janet Ruth Beckwith, Milwaukee, to Charles W. MATTHEWS, Milwaukee.
- ex '28 Grace Horsfall, Milwaukee, to Lester S. CUSTER, Milwaukee.
- 1928 Henriette HAINER, Sheboygan, to Donald D. KYNASTON, Milwaukee.
- ex '28 Emma J. HEFFRIN, Wheeling, West Va., to T. A. Elbert Vyse, Chicago.
- 1928 Mary V. Rupp, Madison, to Charles F. ESSER, Madison.
- ex '29 Mary E. Winn, Madison, to James K. MANNING, Chicago.
- 1929 Jeanette PILTZ, Milwaukee, to Silas B. TOBEY, JR., Wausau.
- 1929 Ruth McCARTAN, Portage, to Joseph J. KELIHER, Madison.
- 1929 Marguerite Downie, Madison, to Leo F. PRATT, Washington, D. C. Mr. Pratt is a junior engineer with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Washington.
- 1929 Elisabeth A. EHRLER, Milwaukee, to Lieut. Karl Gimmler, San Antonio, Texas. Lieut. Gimmler is a graduate of West Point.
- 1929 Helen ICKE, Madison, to Jerome B. Harrison, Chicago.
- 1929 Eleanor WEAVER, Janesville, to Willis D. FREITAG, Westfield, Wis. The wedding will take place next June.
- ex '30 Elaine AMES, Madison, to Donald E. MILLER, Cincinnati. Mr. Miller is a junior engineer with Proctor, Gamble & Co., at Cincinnati.
- 1930 Catherine WOOD, Chicago to Genaro FLOREZ, Oak Park.
- 1930 Lenora WEBBER, Gary, Ind., to Frank L. BRUNCKHORST, Platteville.
- 1930 Ruth CLARKE, Janesville, to Dr. Rex-Ph.D. J. ROBINSON. Dr. Robinson is an instructor in chemistry at the University of Washington, Seattle.

MARRIAGES

- 1901 May DUNN, Madison, to Spencer W. Woodworth, Kansas City, on December 27, at Kansas City. At home near Kansas City, where Mr. Woodworth operates a cattle ranch.

- 1911 Florence Vivien Wright, Los Angeles, Calif., to Meinhardt C. KOENIG, Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico, November 7, at Parral. At home in that city, where Mr. Koenig is employed as mine foreman by the Cia. Minera Asarco, S. A. Parral Unit.
- 1914 Ruth FITCH, Milwaukee, to Thomas Boyd at Reno, Nevada.
- 1922 Anna ARNQUIST, Hudson, to Malcolm H. Sherwood, Watervliet, Mich., on January 4, at Hudson. At home in La Porte, Ind.
- 1923 Helen CHEETHAM, Milwaukee, to Hans-Henning Kramer on December 10, at Milwaukee.
- 1923 Frances Fox, Beloit, to Norman R. TORRISON, Manitowoc, on November 30, at Beloit. Mr. Torrison is an attorney in Manitowoc.
- 1923 Rae White, Plymouth, Ind., to Herbert P. EVANS, Madison, on December 27, at Plymouth. Mr. Evans is a faculty member in the mathematics department of the University.
- 1924 Irene B. Kirkland, Johannesburg, South Africa, to Samuel LENHER, on December 14, at Lake Forest, Ill. At home at 1501 Rodney St., Wilmington, Del., where Mr. Lenher is a research chemist in the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Co.
- 1924 Alice P. Krigsman, New York City, to Richard S. McCAFFERY, JR., on December 7, at New York City.
- 1925 Catherine ST. JOHN, Green Bay, to Paul Austin Burkland, Minneapolis, on December 29, at Green Bay.
- 1925 Nellie E. BINGHAM, Superior, to Howard S. Russell, Superior, on December 30, at Superior. At home at 2104 Ogden Ave., Superior.
- 1925 Florence HINNERS, Evanston, Ill., to Cornelius A. Ross, Doon, Iowa, on December 4, at Evanston.
- ex '25 Madge Ryan, Milwaukee, to Charles R. O'MALLEY, Madison, on November 13, at Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley will spend the year in San Francisco, where Mr. O'Malley is an advertising representative of the Butterick Co., New York.
- 1926 M. Isabel LUCK, Ripon, to J. Edward Potts, Chicago, on December 7, at Ripon. At home at 5127 N. Claremont Ave., Chicago.
- ex '26 Elmina J. Powell, Reedsburg, to Victor CRAKER on December 15, at Reedsburg.
- 1926 Cleo Bergsten to Edward BOERNER on November 24. Mr. Boerner is a teacher in the Bay View High school, Milwaukee, where the couple is making their home.
- 1926 Lavinia BRIGGSON, Sparta, to Duane Hoffman, Black River Falls, on November 30, at Sparta. At home in Black River Falls.
- ex '26 Loraine A. Kuenne, Milwaukee to Herbert WAGENKNECHT on November 30 at Milwaukee. At home in Fort Atkinson.
- 1926 Mollie RAHR, Manitowoc, to Dr. Albert W. Bryan, Madison, on December 14, at Manitowoc. At home at 2254 Keyes Ave., Madison.
- 1927 Katherine E. Grimes, Glenbeulah, to Walter T. FISCHER, Boise, Idaho, on December 19, at Spokane, Wash. Mr. Fischer is associated with the Idaho Power and Light Co. at Boise, where the couple will make their home.
- ex '27 Verna A. Bork, Randolph, Wis., to Erwin A. BEALS on January 3, at Randolph.
- 1927 Dorrit ASTROM, Fort Wayne, Ind., to Lawrence D. BARNEY, Pittsburgh, at Fort Wayne.

- 1927 Margaret GREEN, Evansville, to Robert E. Halstead on April 7, 1929 at Chicago. At home at 415 Bayard St., Silver City, N. Mex.
- 1928 Marion R. Bingham, Hannibal, to Herbert BROWN, Holcombe, on June 29, at Stillwater, Minn.
- 1928 Dorothy GIBSON, Lancaster, to John M. THOMPSON on December 1, at Galena, Ill. Mr. Thompson is connected with the state highway division at Lancaster.
- ex '28 Hilda Sandrey, Milwaukee, to Elmer J. ROUSUM, Madison, on December 21, at Madison.
- 1929 Leonora FLYNN, Madison, to John W. Scheib, Chicago, on December 31, at Madison. At home at 7034 Cregier Ave., Chicago.
- 1929 Helen E. Wiessman, Madison, to Orville J. TRENARY on December 31, at Madison. At home in Montreal, Canada, where Mr. Trenary is an instructor of engineering at McDonald College.
- ex '29 B. Eunice LAMP, Madison, to Walter BECK, Omaha, Nebr., on January 4, at Madison. At home at 403 S. 42nd St., Omaha, Nebr.
- 1929 Doris Jones, Lake Mills., to Arthur FREUDENBERG on December 28, at Lake Mills. At home in Medford, Wis.
- 1929 Betty Lee FRADENBURG, Omaha, Nebr., to Stanley E. KALISH, Madison, on December 27, at Omaha. At home in Madison.
- ex '30 Arvilla ZOTNER, Portage, to Earl Jensenville, on December 21.
- 1930 Janet Warner, Whitewater, to Charles HOCKING, Madison, on December 20, at Whitewater.
- ex '30 Lorenda DODGE, Monroe, to Matthew E. Mulvaney, Madison, on December 30, at Madison. At home in Eau Claire.
- 1930 Dorothy LEE, South Bend, Ind., to Loyal DURAND, JR., Milwaukee, on December 25, at South Bend. Mr. Durand is an instructor in the geography department of the University. The couple are making their home at 2121 Kendall Ave., Madison.
- ex '30 Jane M. Hoy, Walworth, to Clarence Engelsman on November 30 at Chicago. At home in the Hotel Waltham, Hammond, Ind.
- ex '30 Margaret E. KELLY, Tomah, to Dr. Everett D. Cunningham, Stanley, on December 28, at Tomah.
- 1931 Mercer E. PILCHER, Macon, Ga., to William W. Livermore, Jr., Madison, on December 21, at Chicago. At home in Madison.
- 1932 Helen O. DAMME, Battle Creek, Mich., to Virgil E. HERRICK, Stevens Point, on January 4, at Chicago. At home in the Ambassador apartments, Madison.
- 1932 Cecilia Cullivan, Gillette, Wyo., to Everett SKROCH, Neillsville. At home in Madison where Mr. Skroch is continuing his studies at the University.

BIRTHS

- 1914 To Mr. and Mrs. David M. Zimmerman (Margaret MCGILVARY) a daughter, Amy Joyce, on December 7, at Beirut, Syria.
- 1918 To Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. LEUKEL (Marie LOTTES) a daughter on December 15, at Clarendon, Va.
- 1919 To Mr. and Mrs. Porter H. Brown a daughter, Moir Dorcas, on December 7.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Rufus S. PHILLIPS (Dorothy JOHNSON) a daughter, Katherine Gilmore, on November 29, 1929 at Oak Park.
- ex '24 To Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul PEDIGO a daughter on December 1, at Mt. Airy, Pa.
- ex '24 To Mr. and Mrs Edward Wittwer (Florence EMMEL) a son at Berkeley, Calif.

(Continued on page 224)

News of



the Classes

'94 Austin BURT is city manager of the city of Ontario, Calif.—Edward J. HENNING has resigned as United States District judge in the Southern District of California and will practice law in New York City.

'97 Colonel W. F. HASE writes from Manila: "Just got back from a two months' trip to China and Japan. Met A. R. HAGER at Shanghai. Had the pleasure of representing my Alma Mater at the formal opening of Yenching University near Peking on October 1st."

'02 The board of trustees of Northwestern University has appointed Dr. Arthur H. CURTIS as chairman and professor for the combined departments of obstetrics and gynecology. He has recently published a book on gynecologic diagnosis. Dr. Curtis has practiced in Chicago since 1909.—Virginia HAYNER Saunders of Madison has been appointed a clerk of the committee on invalid pensions by John M. Nelson, member of the house of representatives, who is chairman of the committee.

'03 Dr. William O. HOTCHKISS, president of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, has been made a member of the Chicago Century of Progress celebration to be held in 1933. He has been appointed chairman of the subcommittee on geology.

'06 Professor Warren J. MEAD of the University is a member of the committee on geology for the Chicago Century of Progress celebration in 1933. The committee consists of a number of the country's leading geologists who will develop a plan whereby the progress in geological research during the past hundred years may be depicted at the celebration.

'08 Daisy MOSER Hawkins is now living at Wuhu, China, where her husband, Horatio HAWKINS, '05, is deputy commissioner of customs. During a recent battle, their house was penetrated by many bullets.—Edwin KIFER is president and

general manager of the San Antonio Public Service Co.

'09 Earl ROBERTS of Iron River, Mich., has been appointed agricultural agent for Houghton county, Mich.

'10 George J. KRUELL has been appointed supervising engineer in the department of public works in Milwaukee.—He may not know it, but J. Allan Simpson, Jr., aged five, is being groomed for a baseball letter at the University. Junior's father, J. Allan Simpson, won his "W" in baseball, and his grandfather, Judge J. B. SIMPSON of Shullsburg, Wis., earned his letter in '79.—Dr. Herbert S. GASSER is chairman of the department of pharmacology at Washington University Medical school in St. Louis.

'11 Meinhardt C. KOENIG, who is employed by the American Smelting & Refining Co. in mining work at Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico, has been transferred from its Cia Minera Asarco, S. A., Veta Grande Unit to its Cia Minera Asarco, S. A. Parral Unit. His address is % Cia Minera Asarco, S. A., Parral Unit, Apartado 85, Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico.

'12 Angelo Cerminara, who is an attorney in Milwaukee, is the Italian consul for Wisconsin.—Willard C. THOMPSON, head of the department of poultry husbandry at Rutgers University and the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., was elected first vice-president of the Poultry Science association at Auburn, Ala., in August, 1929. Professor Thompson has also been named chairman of the national committee to arrange for an American live bird exhibit at the fourth World Poultry Congress to be held in London, England, in July, 1930, to which congress he is also a delegate.—Will David MOYER has moved from Cape Elizabeth,

Maine, to 611 Cottage road, South Portland, Maine.

'13 Eugene HALL is a bond salesman with Dillon Reed Co., in Minneapolis.

'14 Donald GRENFELL has left Oakland, Calif., and is now living in Potosi, Mo. He is with the National Pigment & Chemical Co. in that city.—L. Allan WILMOT is vice president of R. A. Lister & Co. His address is 217 Glengrove ave. N. W., Toronto, Canada.

'15 Harry E. ROETHE is the author of a booklet "Fires on Farms" which has recently been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Nina SIMMONDS Estill is the author of a series of articles entitled "Diet and Health" which appeared in the *Woman's World*. In addition to numerous articles, Dr. Estill has collaborated with Dr. E. V. McCollum of John Hopkins University in the publishing of three books: "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition," "Food, Nutrition and Health" and "The American Home Diet."—This comes to us from Honolulu: "Ez CRANE, '24, and Frank BELLOWS are two of the craziest football rooters in Honolulu that you ever heard about, and neither of the two have stopped one minute in yelling for another Wisconsin football championship. It took Purdue twenty-five years to make the grade and get out in front, but we know that Wisconsin should come through in a shorter period of time than that. This is Friday, the 13th of December, and we are looking forward to 1930 with great hopes.—Hugh J. JAMISON is practicing law in New York City with the law firm of Shearman & Sterling, 55 Wall St., New York City.—G. M. SCHWARTZ has been made associate professor of geology at the University of Minnesota.—Benjamin WOOD is in the advertising department of Daniel Starch & Staff, New York City. He is living at 330 E. 43d St.—Carl WEHRWEIN has a Fellowship in agricultural economics at the University.—James SAZAMA is an instructor in the Harrison Technical high

(Continued on page 212)

With the



Badger Sports

Meanwell Has Fine Coaching Record

WHEN the University of Wisconsin basketball squad resumes training this week, Dr. Walter E. Meanwell will start the last lap of his eighteenth season as coach of the Badgers.

In that long period, his teams have compiled a winning record unapproached by those of any other



COACH MEANWELL

are now in second place, on four games won and one lost:

BASKETBALL RECORD

	Games	Won	Lost	Pct.
Wisconsin	180	131	49	.727
Michigan	107	71	36	.664
Purdue	171	106	65	.620
Illinois	178	106	72	.596
Chicago	179	82	97	.458
Indiana	164	69	95	.421
Iowa	147	60	87	.408
Ohio State	156	63	93	.404
Minnesota	177	67	110	.379
Northwestern	169	59	110	.349

Large Increase in Intramural Sports

AN astonishing growth in the popularity of intramural sports during the past year is necessitating several changes in the plans under which the department is being run, according to an announcement by Director Joe Steinauer.

The winner of the Badger bowl this year will receive a permanent trophy, in addition to a year's possession of the traveling trophy, it was announced.

In the past, the winner of the Badger bowl, annually awarded to the fraternity making the best showing in intramural sports, has been forced to yield possession of the trophy after a year's possession, unless it won another first place. This meant that no house had a permanent trophy as a reward for its all-around athletic prowess.

A permanent, but smaller trophy will be awarded with the Bowl beginning this year. Plans are also being made to award individual medals to members of first place teams, Steinauer announced. Two individual awards will be made this year to high game and high average man in bowling, and plans are being made also to make the awards in such sports as cross country, in which the individual plays a large part.

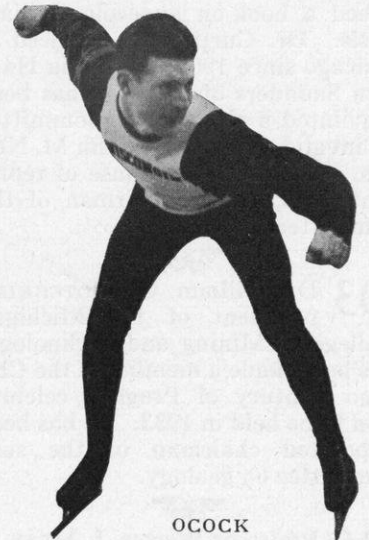
As part of the steadily increasing intramural program, Director Joe

Steinauer is completing plans by which fraternity teams in various sports will be put under training periods of 10 days to two weeks.

The training schedule was partly in effect this year, but by the start of the season next fall, Steinauer hopes to have his plan so completed that men in every sport will undergo the training schedules and rules, under the supervision of members of the physical education classes.

Bob Ocock Wins New Skating Honors

BOB Ocock of the class of 1930 who cavorted over the cross-country trails for Coach Jones this fall has turned his attentions to skating during the past month and has garnered several nice trophies and a supply of medals for himself.



OOCK

Ocock started the New Year right by taking a pair of firsts in the quarter mile and the two mile races at the National intercollegiate championship held at Lake Placid. These two first gave high scoring honors of the meet and the individual Harding trophy.

A few weeks later he journeyed to Milwaukee to win a pair of races and the Milwaukee city championship. The following week he won the senior championship of the Central Interstate skating meet held in Milwaukee. In this meet he won the half and three-quarter mile events receiving a total of 60 points for high individual honors. On Feb-

basketball coach in the history of the game. Excluding the present season, not yet finished, Meanwell-coached fives have won or tied for eight conference championships in seventeen seasons; finished second once; third, three times; and never but twice has been out of the first division.

Two of Meanwell's teams—those of 1911-1912 and 1913-1914—went through their conference seasons without the loss of a single game. In three other seasons they dropped but one game.

Nothing can tell so clearly the story of Doc Meanwell's unapproached basketball coaching success as the simple figures of the record of games won and lost. Wisconsin under Meanwell has a percentage of .727. Here is the record of all the conference teams during that period—exclusive of the current season, in which the Badgers

ruary 2, Ocock again made the Milwaukee trip to tie for first place honors with John Hollander of Milwaukee, by winning two out of the four races.

With all his new trophies and the numerous awards won in years previous, we may expect to find Bob going into some sort of medal and trophy business. This is the last year in which he can compete for Wisconsin and it is rather needless to say that his loss will be keenly felt when skating season rolls around next year.

Badger Goalie Never Played Hockey Before

BELIEVE it or not—Arthur "Chick" Frisch, star Badger goal minder who hails from Chisholm, Minn., in the heart of the hockey country, never stopped a puck in his life until he accidentally became a candidate for Coach John Farquhar's sextet.

Frisch matriculated at Wisconsin primarily to play football and basketball. He starred on the "B" grid eleven and trudged through an unsuccessful freshmen basketball season. He reported to Coach Meanwell in his sophomore year but one glance at this pudgy, Jewish lad was enough for "Doc" and Frisch was canned.

Like a man out of a job, Frisch concocted the brilliant idea of utilizing his excessive bulk as a goal tender. He wandered over to the gymnasium and after stopping his first pucks there was Wisconsin's first string goalie. Frisch's sensational playing turned back his home state twice this season and once last year.

When not stopping pucks, Frisch's pastime is washing dishes at a fraternity house. Frisch and Tury Oman, of gridiron fame, are neighbors back in the iron ore mining town of Chisholm and carried ashes to the same pile in the alley. While Frisch was playing basketball in high school days, the Chisholm hockey team, if they knew it, could have well used him as Chisholm was swamped 23 to 1 by Eveleth, Minn., national champions.

Good Seats Assured For Football Games

AT the suggestion of Mr. Egstad, General Secretary of the Alumni Association, Director

George Little has written to the athletic directors of the schools played next fall. A part of Mr. Little's letter to K. L. Wilson of Northwestern follows:

"I was glad to know that you were planning to have your homecoming game on November 15th when Wisconsin meets Northwestern at Evanston. Our student body, faculty, alumni, and loyal friends who attend that game will appreciate having the privilege of applying for seats set aside for us, much the same as we arranged for you here last year.



GEORGE LITTLE

"If you will recall, we set aside Sections T to X, inclusive. In other words, you were allotted seats from the fifty-yard line south on the east side of the Stadium. This, I believe, is in compliance with the Conference rule and enables the visiting contingent to consolidate their sections, giving them due consideration for their share of desirable seats."

Mr. Wilson replied:

"We will be glad to put aside a considerable allotment of seats starting on the fifty yard line on the east side of the stadium. We will have as many seats as you need, and if you will let us know some time in the next month or so just about what the approximate number will be, I will be glad to keep it in mind.

"We have a Ticket Committee, which must pass on all these things but can assure you that we can give you all the seats you want."

D. U.'s Win Inter-Fraternity Track Meet

WITH five firsts, a quartet of seconds, and five more thirds, the Delta Upsilon fraternity completely

dominated the field and easily won the interfraternity track meet Saturday with a total of 45 points. Kappa Sigma and Sigma Alpha Epsilon tied for second place with 21 points apiece.

Lange, Kappa Sig, and Dunbar, SAE, were individual leaders in the meet with two firsts apiece. McGuire, Beta Theta Pi, was also high with eight points made in the high hurdles and pole vault.

The relay race with six men each running a lap, proved to be the closest event of the meet. Only two-tenths of a second separated the first place DU's from the Beta Theta Pi's, with six seconds being the margin between the winner and last place.

Journalism Grads Plan Reunion

(Continued from page 192)

Rosenheimer, Irving P. Schaus, R. E. Schiess, W. Seiler, H. J. Week, A. C. Fischer, A. W. Logan, R. T. Eddy, Edith Swenson, and Ethel E. Churchill.

The first semester of the course was devoted to elements of news, and the second semester to editorial writing. There were no textbooks, for journalism was too new a field of instructions in those days.

Five more students entered the class the second semester, and they were: L. W. Bridgman, E. A. Davis, George F. Hannan, Delos C. Nicholson, and M. F. Wood.

SPECIAL NOTE

To celebrate "A Quarter of a Century of Journalism at Wisconsin" in the right way we are going to need some financial help from all journalism alumni. Two dollars from each alumnus and alumna will cover the expenses. The money will be used for stamps, stationery, mimeographs, correspondence materials, publishing the "Wisconsin Scribe," and other details necessary to make the reunion a success.

Also send in news items about other alumni with your contributions and tell us all about yourself.

All contributions should be sent to

F. E. Bump, Jr.
104 Fourth Ave., S.,
Grand Forks, North Dakota.

News of Other Universities

Notre Dame Seeks Living Endowment

IN an effort to permit younger graduates to contribute to the support of their alma mater and at the same time have a larger current income, Notre Dame University has instituted a scheme of "living endowments."

Under this plan the graduate does not wait until he has built up a substantial reserve out of which he can contribute a large sum, but he can pledge any amount he may deem fit each year. As his resources increase this amount can be increased. No doubt this system will do much to bring the younger alumni of the institution into a much closer contact with the affairs of the school and will make the more recent graduates feel that they are a more integral part of the great school system.

The *Notre Dame Alumnus*, commenting on the proposition, states: "You were enabled to enjoy a college education because someone before you, by money or service, had bridged the gap that had always existed between the cost of education and the cost to the student. That you should attempt to repay your school and to provide similar opportunity for those who come after you are elemental truths."

Northwestern Banishes Fraternity "Hell Week"

CRYSTALIZING a campus sentiment which has been vaguely forming for several years past and has taken more definite shape during the past year with active measures by the Inter-fraternity Council and individual Greek groups, the Board of Supervision of Student Activities formally banished the tradition of "hell week" from the initiation program of Northwestern University fraternities.

"It is not the object of the board to do away with informal initiation," said Dean James W. Armstrong, "but to eliminate the obscenities, the brutalities, the indecencies, which have given fraternities a black eye in the view of the public."

To give teeth to this new ruling passed by the board, Dean Armstrong explained that fraternities which fail to live up to the mandate will be punished.

Dartmouth Students Increase Scholarship

CONTRARY to most minds who believe that the scholarship of students in the larger universities is on the decline, the report of the Registrar at Dartmouth shows the fraternity men to be better scholars than before. In 1915 the decimal system was instituted. Alphabetical marks were given ratings in such a way that 4.0 represented A average; 3.0, B average; 2.0, C average; and 1.0, D average. That year the average grade for the university was 2.073. In 1919 it had dropped to 2.055, but in 1924 it reached a new high of 2.177. For last year the record reads 2.306. This is slightly lower than at Wisconsin where 1.0 corresponds to a C average and the fraternity average for the second semester was 1.307.

Dartmouth authorities credit this increase in standings to the effectiveness of the Selective System which gives the college better freshmen and the new curriculum which has made it possible for students to take courses they are more vitally interested in.

Novel College is Run On Co-op Basis

A CO-EDUCATIONAL college of 60 students and faculty whose weekly operating expense is \$113, or in other words, that could exist for 1,400 years on the amount spent by the University of Wisconsin in one biennium.

Sounds impossible, or at least improbable, doesn't it? But Commonwealth college, Mena, Ark., at the southern tip of the Ozarks, does just that, and a lot of other things as equally incredulous.

Founded in 1923 as a self-supporting institution for working young men and women, the college is owned and governed solely by an association of students and teachers, all of whom are "working their way." It has twenty buildings including a library, dormitories, and recreation halls, which are maintained and heated by the work of teachers and students. Fuel is obtained by cutting timber on land belonging to the school, and 60 per cent of the food consumed is produced by the college itself. The cost

of meals has been reduced to nine cents per person.

The association of teachers and students that controls the policies of the college does not permit any student to pay for his education in cash, but requires that each do his share of the agricultural, industrial, and other work that supports the institution.

Room, board, and laundry service are furnished to all students in return for four hours' work each day, or 24 hours' work each week. The only expense of students, outside of incidental, is a \$40 quarterly tuition fee.

Examinations at the school are almost unknown, with term papers given a greater importance. Students and faculty members all call each other by their first names, and free and informal discussion as well as a free choice of teaching methods by instructors is encouraged.

The courses require three years of study. No credits are given and no diplomas issued. Courses of study are divided into four classes, for those who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in labor schools; labor economics, for those who want to fit themselves to be labor organizers; labor journalism, for those who aim to work on labor publications; and labor law, for those who wish to become legal representatives of labor organizations.

California Receives Fund for Research

THE *California Monthly* recently announced the receipt by the University of California of a gift of \$182,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the support of teaching and research in the field of governmental administration. An assurance was also made for \$80,000, the total to cover a six year period, after which the University will carry on the research project on its own budget.

The gift was obtained largely thru the fine work which Prof. M. S. C. May has done in the organization of a Bureau of Public Administration in the past few years. The collection of pamphlets on public administration gathered by Prof. May from all parts of the world is recognized to be the most comprehensive of its kind in the world.

The Rubicon



The Gallic wars over, Gaul reduced to a peaceful Roman province and his term as Proconsul about to expire, Julius Caesar had decisions to make. It was the bleak winter of 50-49 B.C. but Julius Caesar chafed in his Thirteenth Legion's camp at Ravenna, southernmost city of Cisalpine Gaul. Events at Rome disturbed him. The old triumvirate, Caesar, Pompey, Crassus, had ended with Crassus' death, and now world-conquering Pompey had Asia, Africa, Spain and Italy at his feet. Caesar, supreme only in Gaul, but counting on the devotion of his Legions, braced himself for an inevitable conflict. As *TIME*, had it been published on the Ides of January, 49 B.C., would have reported subsequent events:

... To Julius Caesar came travel-stained Tribunes Mark Antony and Quintus Cassius Longinus, bearing bad news: On January 7th, the Senate, intimidated by Pompey's partisans, had declared Caesar guilty of high treason if he did not at once resign his Proconsulship of Gaul, disband his legions. For seeking to exercise their traditional right of veto, they, Tribunes Antony and Cassius, had been hounded from Rome by Pompey's soldiery. As they blurted out their story, long-nosed Caesar listened quietly, smiled faintly. Then sharply, he issued orders to the Centurions of the Thirteenth Legion.

Soon foot soldiers in small groups set out for fateful Ariminum (30 miles away), first Roman city beyond the Gallic frontier. Caesar himself feasted and dined until mid-evening, then suddenly he left

the banquet hall, leaped to a chariot, drove speedily southward, his cavalry thundering behind.

Soon he came to the banks of the little river Rubicon, hardly more than a stream. At the ford, Gaul-Governor Caesar paused until his horsemen caught up. Here was the frontier he might not legally cross—in arms, and accompanied by his legions. Caesar knew that five thousand of his foot soldiers were already well across the Rubicon, well on their way to Ariminum, but a touch of drama was necessary to weld his cavalymen still closer to him, to nourish the fast-swelling Caesar legend. So, slowly, earnestly, he spoke: "My friends, if I pass not this river immediately, it will be for me the beginning of all misfortunes (a murmur from the ranks), and if I do pass it, I go to make a world of people miserable." (a cheer from the ranks). For an instant he hesitated, seemingly lost in thought, then suddenly drove his chariot through the shallow stream, crying in a deep voice "Let the die be cast!"...

Two hours later Caesar overtook his foot soldiers at Ariminum, and by sun-up invested the surrounding countryside. Soon fleeing peasants were carrying to Rome inspired rumors that great Caesar with *all* his Legions was coming to avenge himself on Pompeius Magnus. Rome gasped in horror, remembering all too vividly the butcheries of too-recent civil strife between Marians and Sullans...

So too, in succeeding issues, would *TIME* have reported how Caesar drove Pompey out of Rome, then, relentlessly, out of Italy; how after four years of bitter civil war throughout the Empire, Caesar returned to Rome triumphant, master of the civilized world—until assassinated six months later.

Cultivated Americans, impatient with cheap sensationalism and windy bias, turn increasingly to publications edited in the historical spirit. These publications, fair-dealing, vigorously impartial, devote themselves to the public weal in the sense that they report what they see, serve no masters, fear no groups.

TIME

The Weekly Newsmagazine

Cutting the College Course in Two

(Continued from page 187)

Perhaps the college curriculum is at fault, perhaps the product is made of material that the method could not change. This complaint is a major criticism from business men. If the complaint is justified, it is apparent that neither society nor the student suffers by an earlier acknowledgment of the news that perhaps college training can be dispensed with for many who are to devote the remainder of their active lives to business, for the enforced leave will bring most of the exiles into economic endeavors.

Those who remain in the business world, at the end of the year, will reduce the financial burden on their parents two years earlier, and will give themselves two years start in the world at large. Those who return to college after one year's training in a non-academic atmosphere will have a broader concept of the relation between college and themselves, which will benefit both. If and when they acquire a degree and enter business permanently their previous training will give them an advantage in the real start. They will be raw material, the unleavened product of college, no longer, but somewhat seasoned stock, even if still half-green.

I believe that no normal relation between student and college will suffer if this plan is adopted. College athletics is a very controversial issue. Let us see what the effect on the athlete and the intercollegiate athletic system would be.

Under the rules of the Intercollegiate Conference the member universities are pledged to definite academic and ethical standards which must be met by students who represent their school in athletic competition. Numerical standards vary among members, but all are supposed to be basically equal. At Wisconsin a grade of 77 in all subjects is required for a full semester program before the period in which the athlete is to compete, as well as continued satisfactory work in a schedule of not less than fourteen credit hours for the semester during which the competition occurs. Unsatisfied incompletes, conditions or failures in previous studies automatically bar the athlete from intercollegiate competition. If the plan-level is set at 77 or slightly higher, no athlete normally eligible to com-

pete for his Alma Mater will be denied the uninterrupted privilege of continuing to do so.

It is true that ineligible, "The All-Americans" will suffer. They are athletes who hope some day to meet the scholastic requirements which for the time bar them from competition. An enforced year's absence for such a contender may likely result in his failure to return, with more or less problematical, potential loss to the team he aspires to. Such prospects do not alarm me as the entire object of the



PROF. FISH

idea is to show the material which may not be proper university material a voluntary way out. Since we ostensibly profess to be in favor of suitable standards for intercollegiate athletic competition we cannot very well abandon our principles in such cases as may occur above.

A large number of students enter college with no definite decision about their future careers. Many of these leave or finish college still undecided. Undoubtedly, it often happens also that to some of these the net worth of a college education is little or nothing. To such students a year out when half-way through college may result in their discovering that they were wasting time in college, and that they really belong outside college walls. In our conveyor system of education—grade school to high school to college—the average student does not get an opportunity to determine what it is all about. Like a man

caught in a mob he may be carried along by the will of the people around him. A year out will stimulate his latent thinking powers, if he has any, just as the boxer is refreshed by the ten second rest he is allowed when knocked down.

We must consider seriously the student aiming for a profession. So great has been the influx into the professions since the war that almost everywhere both requirements and time of preparation are being expanded to reduce the quantity and raise the quality of the survivors. A student who hopes to become a lawyer or a doctor, for example, has to successfully pass certain preliminary training before being accepted in a professional school for the last stage of training. If such a student cannot make the grade, the earlier he finds it out the better, as somewhere along the line he is going to be dropped by the wayside. We have too many disappointed would-be medics and other professionals now. They are ruthlessly weeded out on the last lap, when in fairness to social and economic society, as well as to themselves, adequate and early warning should have been given them. Let me stress again that the worth of the entire plan is based on affording the student opportunity to decide his own future earlier than is now customary.

Since college is no longer the exclusive haven of the rich man's son or daughter the number of students at Wisconsin, for example, working their way has reached extremely large figures. The plan calls for no hardship on these students since they would be strongly admonished to carry reduced programs, a practice long customary at Madison. All other students would be obliged to carry a normal full program, except those excused on account of sickness, etc. This is exactly the procedure at present.

The social and extra-curricular activities of students may be affected. Sororities and fraternities about whose value there has been and continues to be bitter debate, may feel the proposed ruling. Scholarship records show that many members of Greek letter societies fall into lower-group status. When a considerable number of these students have to spend a year off the campus it is conceivable that some will not return. Consequently their groups may be handicapped financially or socially. However, there is

no reason why an improvement in the college system should be altered to selfishly accommodate a minor group which has no excuse for extra consideration. If any student activity cannot stand on its own feet it deserves to be discarded.

No worthwhile student activity will be affected adversely since no student capable of meeting a fair standard will have to interrupt a continuous campus career. For the same reason studies are not impaired. The average student has three months' vacation out of twelve, when books are laid aside. Everyone knows that when schools reopen in the fall, mental slates are clean. Hence, a twelve months respite imposes no more strain on the mind than three months. The students who do not relinquish their studies in the summer rest-period are either those who have to make up backward work, or those who desire to complete the college course in less than the usual four years. The latter are not affected; the former should be benefited by the opportunity to reconcile themselves with the collegiate and outside world.

President Lowell of Harvard is quoted as saying the age of entering freshmen is low and could well be a year lower. Dean Goodnight disagrees with him⁵. One year added to the graduating age of many students would be largely beneficial as it would give them a maturity greater than the calendar year involved.

Last, but not least, I want to point out the effects on faculty, administration and the state. The probable reduction in the third and fourth year student body should be reflected by appreciation in its calibre. Professors can do better work with smaller classes. Teachers of merit can be paid commensurate salaries if junior instructors who have been assisting in the conduct of unwieldy large advanced classes are not needed. The state universities may be aided thereby to retain their high-grade men who have left because of the paucity of their remuneration. If affected at all, administrative work should be lightened, as everyone knows that the bulk of the worries of the deans and other department heads comes from that class of students whose number should herewith diminish.

Since every student represents a minimum cost to the state over and above his fees the taxpayers burden may be lessened; it will not be aug-

mented. At the least, the taxpayer would be getting more for his money since the university graduate would be more uniformly likely to return with interest to the state those tangible and intangible dividends which publicly educated college graduates are rightfully expected to create. It is not far-fetched to look forward to the grateful tax-payer some day granting the university unstinted purse-strings for the numberless needs of the ideal institution of advanced education.

Eighty Years Old

(Continued from page 189)

La Follette, '19, eulogized the school's progress. The 50th anniversary of the university was observed with a jubilee at commencement time, June 5 to 9, 1904.

The first effort to establish a university started as early as 1836, when the state was still a territory and an act was passed for the establishment of "Wisconsin university." Nothing was done although 31 trustees were named. A land grant was secured June 12, 1838.

Ten years later the people of Wisconsin voted on a constitution which contained the clause to establish "a school at or near the state capitol." This became legislative law when Gov. Nelson Dewey on July 26, 1848, signed the act providing for the school's establishment.

The board of regents held its first meeting Oct. 7 of the same year and offered Dr. John Lathrop of the University of Missouri a salary of \$2,000 and the position of chancellor. The first professional salary was \$500.

The next step was the purchase of "the hill." What was considered a "very reasonable price," \$15 per acre was authorized to be paid on Jan. 16, 1849. At the same time the board of regents reported that \$75 had been spent and asked the legislature for a \$1,000 fund for contingent expenses.

While the organization was thus completed, the institution was not avowedly open until Chancellor Lathrop's inauguration Jan. 16, 1850, in the state capitol.

Newspaper reporters stretched their fancy and mentioned "students" among the fashionable throng which witnessed the ceremony. But as yet there were no students. Only after classes had been opened in February and when on Feb. 22 the legislature by joint

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resolution confirmed the action of the board of regents in all particulars was the state university at last fairly launched.

Reorganization of the university occurred in 1858 when Dr. Lathrop resigned and Henry Barnard, a Yale graduate, become chancellor. He was followed by Prof. Sterling as acting chancellor.

When the Civil war ended and soldiers returned, the enrollment of the school grew to 500 and a new reorganization took place with Dr. Paul Chadbourne of Williams college in the president's chair.

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News of the Classes

(Continued from page 205)

school at Chicago.—Leo HOEVELER is with the Commercial Investment Trust Co., of Scarsdale, N. Y.

'16 A. D. BURKE is in charge of dairy manufactures at the Alabama Polytechnic Institution at Auburn.—J. Rodney SWETTING is with the Haynes Corp., of Chicago. He is living at 124 N. Parkside Ave.

'17 John L. NEUMAN of Milwaukee has been appointed secretary of the real estate brokers' board in Wisconsin.—Edith WENDEL Bettinger is instructing in the School of Nursing at the St. Joseph's Hospital, Creighton College. She is living at 3035 California St., Omaha, Nebr.—Clifton BARNUM is with the Western Electric Co., in Chicago. He is living in Downers Grove.—Louis KNOCKE is with the Dodge Brothers in Detroit.

'18 Mrs. Lucy ROGERS Hawkins has taken the position of assistant secretary of the City Club in Milwaukee.—Brooks CONLEY is an engineer with the Sunshine Electric & Mfg. Co., at Warren, Ohio.—Walter NATHAN is with the Bendix Service Corp., of South Bend, Ind.

'19 Dr. John KEATS, directing chemical engineer for the Du Pont Co., has sailed for Europe to inspect plants in Europe.—Florence BEATTY is on the staff of the *Milwaukee Journal*.—Paul HUNTZIKER is an engineer with A. R. Wilsley & Sons, Inc., Denver, Colo. He is living at 1058 St. Paul St.

'20 Ralph PETERSON has been appointed chief of the newly created co-operative marketing bureau by the Wisconsin agricultural and marketing board.—Dr. Jo Kuei CHEN, known for research on ephedrine, has become director of pharmacologic research with Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis. Dr. Chen received a Ph. D. in physiologic chemistry from Wisconsin and is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University Medical School. He was born in Shanghai.—Frank E. DOWNEY is in the real estate business in Milwaukee.—Robert SMITH is a civil engineer with Hoag & Rollins Co., at Columbus, Ohio.—Charles FARDY is with the Page Milk Co. at Coffeyville, Kans.—Sidney MURAT is the

county agricultural agent of Fond du Lac County, Wis.—Eleanore BOGAN is director of the New Orleans Nursery School at Tulane University.

'21 MORRIS D. JACKSON has been made a member of the firm of Bennie, Davis, Marvin & Edmonds, Patent Attorneys at 165 Broadway, New York City.—Linus T. ROEHM is a salesman for Knight Blanchard & Co. of Chicago.—Mary FARNAM is the cafeteria manager at the Barrett High School, Columbus, Ohio.—Ross ROGERS is an engineer with the Bates & Rogers Const. Co. of Chicago.

'22 Raymond JAMIESON has collaborated with Hans Alin, noted Swedish playwright, in the translation to English of August Strindberg's famous play, "The Pelican," which was produced in the MacDougal Street playhouse, New York City, under the personal supervision of Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Alin. Jamieson has also written the English translation of several of Alin's plays. "His Mother," "Robespierre," and "Benja."—Ernest M. BARNES is with Engstrom & Wynn, Inc., general building contractors at Wheeling, W. Va.—Dorothy and Laura PETERSON of Stockholm, Wis., spent last summer in Europe.—Lyle HARVEY is the sales promotion manager for the Bryant Heater & Mfg. Co. of Cleveland.—Honore HUBBARD is an engineer with Chindahl, Parker & Carlson, patent attorneys in Chicago.—Charles NASON is an engineer with the American Power & Gas Co., Chicago.—Thomas STAVRUM is a salesman for the Scripps Howard Newspaper. He can be reached in care of the *Oklahoma News*, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Edwin HAMMEN is manager of the E. G. Hammen IGA store at Freemont, Wis.

'23 Arnold ZANDER has been appointed senior examiner for the bureau of personnel, formerly the Wisconsin civil service board.—George BARTLETT is a radio announcer with Station WBBM, Chicago. He is the "barker" during the weekly Carnival.—Jeanette HALVORSEN is doing social welfare work at the Boston Children's association.—Owen JOHNSON is a lawyer with the First Union Trust & Savings Bank Chicago.—Vivian M. SMITH, who is the manager of Kes-

senich's Travel Service, Madison, has had a varied experience. She went overseas with the Red Cross in 1918 and was with the Hoover Food commission in Prague in 1919. In 1920 she was in Poland with the Red Cross. From 1924 to 1926 she taught in the American school at Tokyo.—Inez WILLIAMS Dadswell is in Australia doing work on cypress pine for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.—H. G. HARNE is with Swift & Co., Chicago.—Mildred DOWNIE Morse is living at Eugene, Ore. He husband is a member of the University faculty.—Elizabeth MORRISON Proud is head of the home economics department at De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind.—Lester SCHENKENBERG is in the advertising department of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.—Gordon THOMPSON is in the bond department of the Northern Trust Co., Chicago.—Robert HARVEY is field manager for the Century Indemnity Co. of Chicago. He is living at 1222 Bartlett Ave., Milwaukee.—Katherine GOODHUE MacDonnell is living in Winnipeg, Canada.—Cleveland NIXON is with the Fernsted Mfg. Co. of Detroit.

'24 Malcom P. HANSON will be among the fifteen U. S. navy men to receive a special commendation to the navy department by Rear Admiral Byrd upon his return to the states. In a message from Little America to Secretary Adams, Byrd stated: "Immediately upon return to the states, there will be forwarded to the navy department commendations of fifteen navy men who have contributed greatly to the success of our enterprise and who, therefore, deserve great credit for the work of the expedition for which the leader has been promoted."—Rosalind TOUGH is teaching economics in Hunter college, New York City.—Myrtha BIEHUSEN is a director of music at Central High school, Madison.—The following alumnae are teaching in the senior high school at Wauwatosa, Wis. Esther BILSTAD, Virginia BALLANTYNE, '25, Alberta JOHNSON, '26, Anita SHOWERMAN, '26, and Margey LIND, '29.—Aileen E. MAC GEORGE has left Rice Lake and is librarian of the Municipal Library at Stevens Point, Wis.—Frank BAXANDALL is an engineer with the Commonwealth Power Corp. at Jackson, Mich.—Lane HILDRETH is connected with the Anthracite Coal Service of

Harrisburg, Pa.—Harold DANIELS is in the advertising department of the *Milwaukee Journal*.—Rebecca HELGESON is a cafeteria director in Evanston.—Anna KELLUM is teaching in South Bend, Ind.—Gerald JENNY is the editor of experimental stations bulletins of the College of Agriculture at the University of West Virginia.—Harriet LEWIS Stovel is living at 5976 Trafalgar Ave., Kerrisdale, Vancouver, B. C.—Elizabeth MOREY, who spent the past year abroad studying with the Floating University, is now an extension worker at the University of California.—Ada MOSER is doing research work at Winthrop College Rock Hill, S. C.



'25 Gladys MUSCHEID, who is teaching in the Franklin Jr. High school at Long Beach, Calif., writes that she made a trip to the Hawaiian Islands this summer and was a house guest at Schofield Barracks.—Helen BALDAUF is president of the Women's Advertising club of Milwaukee.—Charles LA DUKE has been elected principal of the high school at Lodi, Wis.—Emma HUMMEL is teaching in Racine.—Doris OLIVER Harbridge is living at 75 W. Portland St., Phoenix, Ariz.—Dorothea RICKABY Schindler is the manager of the Chocolate Shoppe of the Chase Hotel in St. Louis.—Jessie GROESBECK is teaching home economics in Milwaukee.—Edgar ARNESON is the land appraiser for the John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co. in Chicago. He is living at the Pembroke Hotel in Evanston.—George MACMILLER is head of the commercial department of the senior high school at Ann Arbor, Mich.—Beaumont STEEL is with the Cutler-Hammer Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich.—Milner HAWKINS is in charge of the Asarco Mining Co., Ground Hog Unit at Vanadium, New Mexico.



'26 Elizabeth PIER Mac Dougall is doing research work in medical bacteriology at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. Her husband Prof. C. D. Mac Dougall is in charge of the journalism department at Lehigh.—E. F. GERHARDT is the proprietor of a drug store in Madison.—Harry M. SCHUCK has opened law offices at Milwaukee and Slinger. In Milwaukee he will be associated with William Meilhan at 715 Loan & Trust building.—Harry WOLFE is vice-president and manager of the U. S. Chromium Corporation at

Wilkesburg, Pa.—Eleanor EHLERT is now psychiatric social worker with the Northern New Jersey Mental Hygiene clinics at Grey-stone Park, N. J. She is living at 185 Speedwell Ave., Morristown, N. J.—Warren COATE is in the Columbus, Ohio where he is working for the Hausman Steel Co. of that city.—Norman GOLZ is with the Wisconsin Telephone Co. in Milwaukee.—William SHOEMAKER is an engineer for the New York Shipbuilding Co. He is living at 112 E. Bettewood Ave., Oaklyn, N. J.—Margaret FOLLSTAD is a Red Cross nutritionist in the Salt Creek Oil Field at Midwest, Wyo.—Margaret THUERER is teaching in Manitowoc, Wis.—Berenice STONE is working toward her degree in the School of Medicine at the University.—Margaret LUTHER Fritzsche is living in Noranda, Quebec, Canada.



'27 Ewald L. AMEN has been appointed Madison correspondent for The Associated Press. He will be assisted by Stanley KALISH, state editor, and Haven WILBER, '29, copyist.—Gladys FOSSOM is enrolled in the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University, Cleveland.—Ralph McMULLEN, who has had a temporary assignment with the Bureau of Public Roads on the West-Side Highway at Rainier National Park, spent some time in Portland after three months' isolation at the farthest camp on the line. The heavy snows made it impossible to continue the work.—Harold P. HERMANSEN is with the Public Lighting Commission of Detroit. He is living at 4039 Clements St.—Jacob LEVIN is employed by the Wells Brothers Construction Co. of Chicago.—Millard WILLIAMS is a mechanical engineer for the Cincinnati Milling Co., Cincinnati.—John WOODS is with the Agricultural Experiment station at New Brunswick, N. J.—Hortense HAUSAM is teaching in Oconomowoc.—Edith CUFF is a dietitian at John Archibald Memorial hospital at Thompsonville, Ga.



'28 Alfred EICHLER is financial editor of the *Washington Herald*, Washington, D. C.—Earl BURBIDGE is director of physical education and coach of athletic teams at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.—John ZOLA is in the research organization which the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. maintains at its Mil-

waukee plant. His work is to test the durability of paint samples, using for the purpose unique machines made to reproduce the natural weather condition, giving years of paint wear and tear in a few weeks or months.—Mortimer HUBER is now located in Milwaukee, where he has been assigned from Hartford, Conn., as home office representative of the group department of the Aetna Life Insurance Co.—Edward DROPPERS is in the credit department of the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee.—Franklin K. SHORE writes from China, of which country he is a native and to which he returned this summer: "I am working under J. A. L. Waddell in the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Railways. The present project is to connect Peking-Hankow Railway and Canton-Hankow Railway with bridges crossing the Yangtze and Hau Rivers. The length of the railway to be built is about seven miles and the total cost is over \$10,000,000 Mex." Shore had four years of experience in designing the structural framework of important skyscrapers in New York City before he returned to China. His address is 64 Hart Road, Shanghai.—Gordon WINDER has been named director of physical education of the Lincoln High school at Manitowoc.—James E. BAMBERRY has been on the staff of the U. S. Engineers Office of Milwaukee since graduation. Most of his time has been spent in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin and his work has consisted of mapping surveys of three of the larger tributaries to Lake Michigan.—Eugene HOLST is teaching at Pennsylvania State College. He expects to receive his master's degree there in June.—Louise CLAPP is a demonstrator with the Proctor & Gamble Co. at Cincinnati.—Olivia BRATRUD is manager of the Rest Tavern, Hotel Cafeteria at Battle Creek, Mich.—Leone HEUER is with Montgomery Ward & Co.—Lois GUSTAFSON is teaching in Wheaton, Ill.—Miriam WRIGHT has a position in the Harris & Ewing studio in Washington, D. C.—Marjorie HILL is teaching in Wauwatosa.—George HUMPHREY is in the commercial research department of Swift & Co., Chicago.—Fred FISCHER is a salesman in the Boston Store at Milwaukee.—Ronald COPELAND is an engineer for the Portland Cement association in Chicago. He is living at the Allerton House.

(Continued on page 219)

The Lake Where the Indian Lies

(Continued from page 190)

cooked and ate the fish, while his friend stood by refusing to partake because of his fear.

After eating the fish the Indian grew very thirsty, and asked his friend for water several times. Finally his friend said, "You may as well go down to the lake yourself and drink your fill." He did so, and did not return. When his friend went to look for him, there was no Indian there, but only a great catfish swimming around in the water. His friend cried out, "I was afraid this would happen. I warned you, but you would not listen."

Then the fish opened its mouth and cried, "Friend, I brought you here purposely as I have been blessed by a spirit maiden who dwells in the largest lake. There are two beautiful maidens and I thought we might both go and marry them and live there forever. But you refused, so I will go alone. Nevertheless I will bless you with long life upon the earth." So saying he darted forth with a great noise and made a leap from first into second lake, then he made another dart and noise in the next lake, and the same in the third, until he reached the large lake where he had been told the spirit maiden dwelt. There he found her and there he remained, so the lake has ever since been called, because he dwells there with his Indian maiden, "the Lake where the Indian lies."

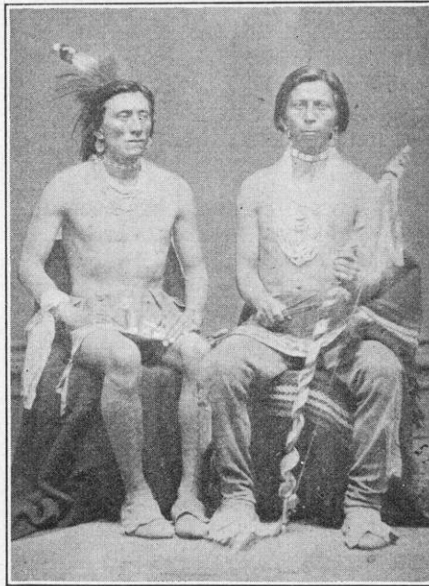
Maple Bluff, that impressive cliff that lies on the far side of the lake and has been the scene of innumerable picnics, has an interesting legend woven about it.

Many years ago two Winnebago Indians who were hunting game near the ford of the Catfish (Yahara) River found the track of a raccoon, which they followed. It led them to the point of the east shore of the lake now known as Maple Bluff. Here they saw the animal which crawled into a hollow log. The raccoon was a wakanda (spirit). It so informed the hunters. One of the Indians refused to heed this warning. He killed and made a hearty meal of the animal. Then he lay down to sleep. When he awoke he was very thirsty. He went to a spring on the shore of the lake and drank deeply. But this did not appease his thirst. The more he drank the more thirsty he became. His

thirst soon became so bad that he waded out into the lake. As soon as he was in the water his thirst left him but returned again when he came on shore. So he was compelled to remain in the deep water and here he soon sank from sight.

On quiet nights the Indians say one may hear at Maple Bluff, coming from the lake, the cries of this unfortunate Indian and the beating of his war drum.

Did you ever travel across the lake to Governor's Island on the shore of the State Hospital? If you did, you probably never realized that the grounds were infested with



WINNEBAGOS

evil water spirits as well as being the haven for the sacred rattlesnakes.

Water spirits (wak'tcexi) live in the deep water off the shore of Governor's Island. Only a few old men have ever seen them. These long-tailed water monsters were feared by the local redmen. When they are angry they cause the waters to become very rough and at such times they overturn the Indian canoes and people are drowned. At night they crawl out on the bank. They are regarded as "bad" spirits and were frequently at war with the powerful Thunderbirds. Tobacco offerings were formerly made on the waters of the lake to retain their good will. When Earthmaker created the earth he put four water spirits under it to keep it from turning. Then he scattered stones over its surface and the earth became quiet. The large panther effigy

(with a long curved tail) on the State Hospital lawn is said to represent one of these water spirits. The bird mounds located there are probably effigies of Thunderbirds.

Many rattlesnakes were formerly found on Governor's Island. Their dens were in the cracks and crevices in the limestone wall along its waterfront. They were regarded as sacred by the Indians who would not kill them. They were created by Earthmaker first and placed in the earth to keep evil away from the homes of men. The Winnebago snake clan had a feast in which snakes were specially honored with songs and offerings. This was held in the fall when they crawl into their dens for their winter sleep, and "close their doors." Some Indians will not tell a story in the summer time when these reptiles are active.

The top of Fox Bluff, on the north shore of Lake Mendota, was a place where the Thunderbirds sometimes roosted. Old Indians claim to have seen these huge bird deities roosting here in early days. Their nests are said to be on the tops of mountains in the far North. When the weather is stormy, one or a number of Thunderers can be seen flying high up in the sky. Lightning is caused by the flashing of their eyes and peals of thunder by the flapping of their wings. When their wings strike the clouds it rains. When they are angry they drop their eggs on wigwams and villages and then people are killed. They set fire to forests and shatter the rocks. They sometimes carry away people who are never heard of again. The Indians regard the Thunderbird as a very powerful deity. He is the ancestor of the most important Winnebago clan. The Thunderers made the first fire with their fire-sticks. They thus gave fire to the Indian.

Springs are the openings through which the animals enter the spirit world. The Winnebago in former times made offerings of tobacco, food, and stone and bone implements to the animals at these places to obtain their "blessings."

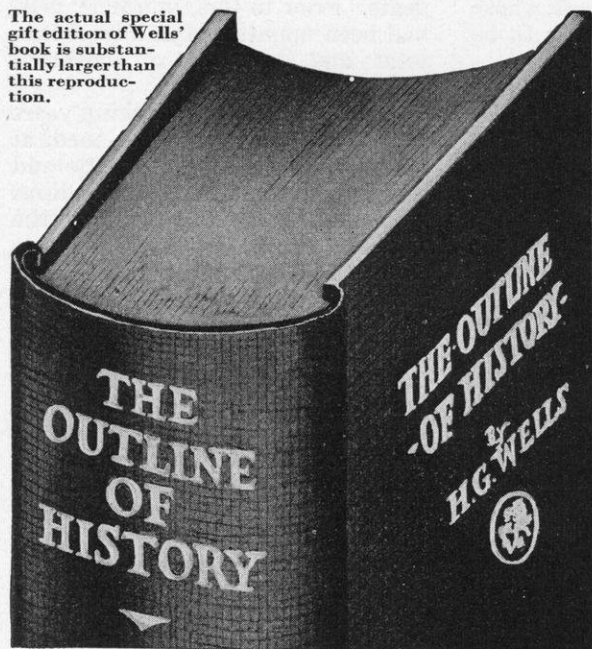
One of the springs at Merrill Springs was a "medicine" spring and its waters were believed to possess special healing properties. Wishes made while drinking its waters might be fulfilled.

The Winnebago name for Eagle Heights was Sho-heta-ka (horse hill). They believed that this highest hill on the shore of Lake

(Continued on page 217)

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Student Health

(Continued from page 188)

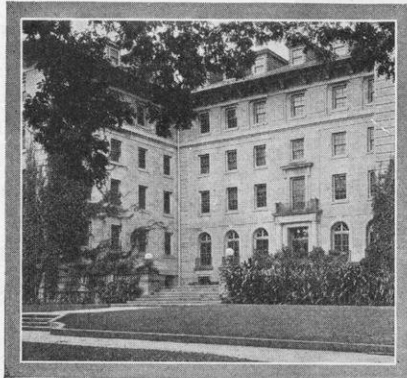
consideration should be given to the individual experience and training of the personnel of these advisory bodies.

Many will not agree with the third principle. The entire budget, including medical salaries, of some of our most efficient health services, is borne by the student fee paid either as a distinct entity or as a part of the incidental fee. When medical supervision was initiated at Wisconsin, it was believed and still is, that the governing body of the university should not enter into contractual relations with the individual student as far as the treatment of illness or correction of disability is concerned. In such instances, the school would agree to medically care for any student who is ill. By virtue of this contract the student would be forced to accept possible unwelcome treatment from the health service or the latter might be compelled to give him unwarranted and unnecessary care. This would seem to be in state and municipal institutions "state medicine" in one of its more pernicious aspects. It is true that any medical supervision of students, even when the medical salaries are not paid from students' fees, can be called "state medicine" but it is the type which seems logical and just. If a state provides at great expense for mental development by means of its universities and colleges, certainly it should, from an economic standpoint at least, safe-guard physically the students in these institutions.

If it were possible to definitely separate the two main functions of student health services, namely, preventative and curative medicine, and a department be solely concerned with the hygiene of the university and individuals, the health fee might well cover the cost of medical supervision. But hygiene and preventative medicine cannot be entirely divorced from curative medicine in the modern sense in any closely congested community, either campus, town or city.

In the presence of contagion, a Board of Health or other organization with similar authority may isolate any individual or enforce sanitary measures to protect the community—these ordinarily are not done to protect him from the community. Such protection must be rendered by his physician's advice

and treatment. Personal contact between the doctor and individual are necessary. If a university through its health service insists upon certain measures, as, for instance, contagion isolation, for its benefit, how can it refuse to give medical care to the student whose illness causes these measures to be adopted?



BARNARD HALL

When it comes to the consideration of an infirmary or hospital fee, there is a different aspect. Practically no one can question the right of the Board of Regents to enter into agreement with each student to furnish room, board and general nursing care for a stated period in return for a stipulated sum per quarter, semester, or year. This fee many include x-ray, physiotherapy, laboratory work, the cost of dressings and medicines if desirable.

If our reasoning is correct, various hygienic and preventative measures may be instituted for the good of the school as a whole. Medical treatment and advice is given when desired with no coercion of the student, neither is the medical advisory staff forced to render such treatment if, in their opinion, it is not desirable.

Based upon these three principles, medical supervision of students at the University of Wisconsin was instituted in 1910 as an integral part of the medical school. For fifteen years until the offering of the third year of medical instruction in the school, it was the only clinical department. From a modest start with two physicians, a man and woman, and one nurse, concerned in the beginning largely with preventative medicine, it received the hearty support of the medical faculty. During this time the staff was increased to eight physicians

with several nurses, x-ray and laboratory technicians. A modern infirmary of approximately sixty-five beds for medical cases, including an isolation ward, was erected in 1919 by private philanthropy augmented by an appropriation from the Regents. Prior to this, infirmary beds had been maintained in a local hospital and later in a converted residence.

Before the clinical teaching years were instituted in the medical school, the necessary surgery and certain other special procedures were referred to the staffs of the various Madison hospitals.

In 1924 the Student Health Dispensary moved to the newly completed Wisconsin General Hospital, a state institution staffed by the medical school faculty. The student infirmary is immediately adjacent. The organization of a complete medical faculty of which the health service staff are members, has made our plan practically ideal for our purpose. An outline of our departmental organization with our responsibilities may be of interest.

The student health service is a department of the Medical Division as Internal Medicine, Dermatology and Pediatrics. The salaries of the medical staff, the clerical force at the dispensary and the added cost of the medical examination of newly registered students are met by department items in the medical school budget. A fee of \$3.50 per semester—\$1.50 during the summer session—is paid to us from each student's incidental fee. This covers infirmary care, except special nursing, for an entire semester, if necessary, and all X-ray, laboratory work and dressings at both dispensary and infirmary and all medicine prescribed at the infirmary. There are no extra fees for the services of the health department.

We have nine full time physicians—seven men and two women—and a part time orthopedist. We employ at the Dispensary two nurses, one laboratory technician and an office force of six—at the Infirmary, twelve nurses (number increased when necessary) and one laboratory technician.

At the beginning of each semester complete medical examinations are made of all students registering at the university for the first time. Summer session students are not routinely examined except in the case of special groups, for instance, one of so-called "Industrial Girls"

whose six weeks schooling during the summer is sponsored by the Y. W. C. A.

Dispensary consultation hours are maintained by definite appointment, although students without appointments are seen as rapidly as possible in the order of their registering. Day and night calls are made by members of the staff—two physicians being assigned to night duty, including Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. They take care of all dispensary calls and house visits after regular hours.

Three staff members are assigned to infirmary service in rotating periods throughout the entire year with the Chief Physician acting as medical consultant and supervisor. This staff during their infirmary service is excused from certain consultation hours and night duty.

Three members of the staff each semester assist in teaching Physical Diagnosis in the Medical School. Our university offers no course in general hygiene except those required by the medical school curriculum. We feel that most students know and understand the general principles of hygiene and that individual conferences or small group discussions are very satisfactory.

One usual function of a health service is not performed by us—that of inspecting and supervising sanitation of the dormitories, fraternity and rooming houses. When our department was established, the idea of medical supervision was new and in the beginning, no definite attempt was made by us to carry out routine procedures of inspection. At that time the house calls made were very numerous and opportunities for observation by us of living and sanitary conditions excellent. Almost coincident with the growth of medical supervision, the offices of the deans of men and women undertook more definite responsibility for the social welfare of the students. These deans are ex-officio members of the Student Life and Interests Committee which had heretofore supervised the sanitation and hygiene of the university community. It seemed wise to have the control of lodgings from both social and sanitary aspects in the hands of the deans. This arrangement has in the main been highly satisfactory and we believe that a closer cooperation exists between the deans, our Department and house-mothers than is often the case.

In our school the two Departments

of Physical Education, including the inter-collegiate athletics, are a part of the College of Letters and Science. There is, however, an unusually close affiliation with the health service. The physical grading done by the latter is accepted without question by both the Physical Education Departments and that of Military Science while permanent or temporary disability excuses given by the medical supervisors are honored. The physicians for the periodic examinations of athletes and the treatment of their injuries are members of the health service.

All the above functions of medical supervision may be performed and usually are, by departments who have no connection with medical schools or hospitals, but we feel that our incorporation in the medical faculty has these distinct advantages.

We are permitted free consultation with all of the other departments of the school. This is particularly valuable since our budget has not kept pace with the increase in the number of students and we are spared the necessity of adding the specialties to our service.

It is marked economy to utilize the x-ray and all special laboratories, as well as the physiotherapy departments of the medical school and hospital, at much lower cost than if we installed and operated them.

The surgical and other special floors of the Wisconsin General Hospital are available when necessary for infirmary patients with no extra cost to the student, their health fee covering this expense.

Operations are performed and treatments given by the various specialists at certain uniform rates for students and these are modified or remitted at the discretion of the health service.

Our infirmary service rotates with the hospital services, thus assisting us in our interne problems.

During the approximate two weeks of medical examinations at the beginning of the fall semester, the entire third year medical class is assigned to us. They take all the histories, weigh, measure, and estimate blood pressure. Also, they record the findings of the examiners for the individual students whose histories they have taken. This plan has proved to be of great value to us—more complete and accurate notations being made than formerly

when we depended upon ordinary clerical help. The faculty of the school believe the third year medical students are greatly benefited by this experience—it being a correlation between their second year Physical Diagnosis and third year Medicine.

About two-thirds of the fourth year medical students assist in the actual examinations under the direction of our staff. This is particularly valuable to us on account of the great increase in our enrollment in recent years and enables the student to examine large numbers of supposedly normal individuals.

It is likely there are possible disadvantages in our plan although these so far are only slightly apparent. We may be in danger of putting too heavy a burden upon the clinical staffs of the hospital and medical school. We may be running the risk of our department gradually becoming only a "clearing house" for referred work.

The great increase in the number of students with a marked disproportionate increase in our budget makes it more difficult to properly finance and staff the department. Adjustments between our budget and the health fund may make possible an increase in staff with more part time men representing the specialties as is done in many schools.

The Lake Where the Indian Lies

(Continued from page 214)

Mendota was inhabited by a spirit horse. It could be heard neighing and stamping its feet at times. On cloudy or misty days its form could sometimes be seen on top of the hill. Being a sacred place some of the Indians went to this hill to fast and dream and to gain inspiration and power from this spirit horse.

At Blackhawk on the shore of Lake Mendota is a cave in which the Sauk Chief Black Hawk is claimed to have hidden during his retreat to the Wisconsin River in July, 1832. There is no foundation for this legend. Black Hawk was retreating too rapidly before the pursuing U. S. troops and militia to have an opportunity to hide.

On the top of Observatory Hill is an Indian mound representing a turtle. Turtle was the Winnebago war spirit. Earthmaker sent him down to earth to instruct the Indians how to live and he forgot his mission and taught them how to make war instead.

Badgers Occupy Second Place

(Continued from page 194)

but it was too late and what scores were made were added to Wisconsin's total.

Chicago came to the little red Gym two nights later and took a 33-23 trimming. Nels Norgren, Maroon coach, has a small squad, with little class to his material. They put up a scrappy, interesting game but were no match for the clever Meanwell five. What scoring Chicago did from the floor was largely due to a clever guard attack, featuring a dribble and block by Ashley and Temple.

The closing battle of the first semester was a fitting finale to a fine drive of five games. Wisconsin journeyed to Bloomington to take on Indiana, then in second place, Jan. 23. It was a hard trip, owing to weather conditions which resulted in cold cars and many hours delay.

Wisconsin was "set" however, and won by a score of 23 to 21, but only after an overtime period which left the crowd all but bereft of its reason. When the second half ended, the count was 19-19, after a nip-and-tuck battle in which the count had been tied five times.

In the overtime period, a sensational long basket by Chmielewski was offset by another by McCracken, the Hoosier's superb captain and center, who slipped through when the Badgers tried to "stall out" on their slim margin. It looked like another extra period but shortly before the gun, little Carl Matthusen took a pass that left him clear for an instant, twenty feet out and he sailed in the winning goal.

It was a victory for the better conditioned and better drilled team, though Indiana played a wonderful game. Wisconsin stuck to its team play with unwavering morale, playing the game it had been so well taught and driving at top pitch to the bitter end, as only a Meanwell trained team can drive. Incidentally, it might be added that since Doc took charge of basketball at Wisconsin, his teams have played ten overtime games—and

have won nine of the games played.

This season thus far has justified Coach Meanwell's prediction at the start, that if Foster played, he would turn out a first class team, that would finish one-two-three. It did not look like a championship outfit. Meanwell expressed this in saying: "Anyone can tell by looking at them that this is not championship material—too short."

Aside from Captain Foster, the University five averages only a trifle over five feet eight inches in height. This is a tremendous handicap. Foster's great work in every game—he is now a leader in the Big Ten scoring—also justified Meanwell's high estimate of his abilities. Aside from his record of 52 points in the first five Big Nine games, Bud has been the pivot and directing genius in all the Badgers' plays and has proven himself a splendid leader.

Little—if any—less notable, has been the sensational floor play and defense of Ted Chmielewski, whom his coach calls the equal of Rollie Williams as a running guard.

The remainder of the squad—five men have carried the burden in all games—are Carl Matthusen and Maury Farber, forwards, and Johnny Paul, back guard.

All the other members of the squad are sophomores—the best group Doc has ever had here, he admits. Doug Nelson of Madison and Harry Griswold of Cambridge, were coming along fast at the close of the semester and are now about ready for conference competition. There will be no new men available as the result of examinations. Wisconsin will rise or fall on the efforts of the players named.

The toughest games of the second half of the season will probably be Northwestern at Madison, Feb. 15, and Illinois at Urbana, Feb. 24. Other conference games include

Chicago at Chicago, Feb. 22; Ohio at Madison, March 3; with Indiana, finishing the season at Madison, March 8. Carroll plays in the old red gym, Feb. 8, and there will be two games with Marquette—in Madison, Feb. 11, and at the Milwaukee Auditorium, Feb. 15.

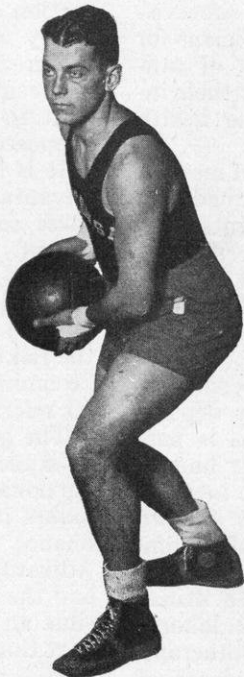
RESERVE BASKETBALL

A basketball innovation which is expected to pay dividends in the development of material for future varsity fives is the institution this year of a reserve varsity squad, playing a schedule of games with outside teams.

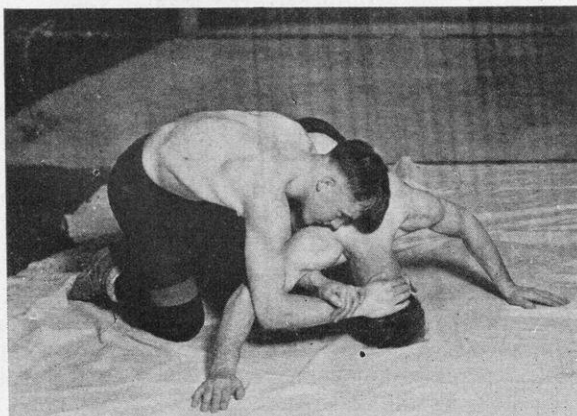
As would be expected, Coach Walter E. Meanwell is responsible for this forward step. Every member of the reserve squad is a potential first team man and Meanwell calls the team his "sophomore varsity" because all are members of the class of 1932. Above all he insists that it is not a "B" team.

Meanwell treats the reserves as part of the varsity, whereas a "B" team is made up of players who usually fall short of varsity class, admit it, and play with such an organization for the fun of the game. Alluding to his reserve team, Doc says: "There is the Wisconsin varsity of the next two years."

The reserves have won from the



COACH G. NELSON



WRESTLING

Oshkosh Teachers college, 16-13, and from the La Crosse Teachers, 28-13. They are to play return games with these teams on their home floors, in February, and will also meet the Northwestern university reserves in two games. Wisconsin's reserve games are played at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of days when the varsity is to play at night.

WRESTLING

Coach George Hitchcock's varsity wrestling team will begin its conference schedule with a dual meet against the University of Chicago matmen at Madison, Feb. 8.

With seven letter men available, Hitchcock promises a representative team, which will include Fred Hamer, conference 155 pound champion; L. S. Schmitz, who last year won the 115 pound title, but who was prevented from training during the first semester by pressure of school work; Captain Wallie Mathias in the 165 pound division; and S. G. Swenson, heavyweight, who last year was runner-up for the national Collegiate A. A. championship. A promising group of minor letter winners of last season and a few promising sophomores will support these emblem winners.

The Badger mat squad made a trip into Iowa just before Christmas, dropping a meet to the Iowa State college wrestlers, and winning from the Iowa Teachers. Several of Coach Hitchcock's best men were unable to make the trip.

SWIMMING

Joe Steinauer is one University of Wisconsin varsity coach who always suffers a few days from acute nervousness, between semesters, while waiting for examination returns on the members of his swimming team.



STEINAUER

Year after year Steinauer has seen promising squads riddled by ineligibility. Just why swimmers have many scholastic difficulties has never been explained but the "con" mortality has, at times, risen to 50 per cent of the squad.

The present Badger swimming squad looks like one of the best balanced Steinauer has coached in years. They have already won two dual meets from Minnesota and Chicago.

In beating Minnesota the team accomplished a feat no Badger swim outfit had succeeded in doing before since 1922. The point score

was Chicago proved easy, being submerged under a 54-17 count.

GYNASTICS

Scholastic difficulties have fairly sent Coach Masely's hopes down to the depths of despair. Starting the season, as he thought with a fair group of men, ineligibilities and stiff class schedules have lost almost half of his best men for him. Thus far only one meet has been held. The Milwaukee Y. M. C. A. defeated the Badgers in a gym meet 709 to 590.5. In this same meet the fencing team lost the foils matches by 5-4 and the epee or dueling sword matches by 1-0. There is a slight possibility that the final exams may help to restore some of the team members to the good graces.



MASELY

While the Clock Strikes the Hour

(Continued from page 201)

Without waiting for winter weather, but under autumn conditions, Mr. Dexter froze artificial roots of alfalfa from varieties of known hardiness. A water extract of the frozen roots was tested for its electrical conductivity on the basis that if severely injured, the cells of the roots would give up mineral substances and thus increase the amount of electricity passing through the solution. This happened with tender strains but with kinds suitable for severe winters the injury occasioned by artificial freezing was slight and the solution conducted electricity very poorly. Such electrical measurements can be made with extreme accuracy and the numerical differences between tender and hardy varieties amounted to several hundred per cent.

It was thus found possible by means of this conductance to distinguish hardy from non-hardy types and even to recognize a weakened condition in hardy strains which had been cut too frequently the previous summer. While the method has only been tried on the alfalfa plant, it offers great promise as a rapid

means of measuring the cold resistance of many economic plants including clovers, winter grains, fruits and perennials.

Students Search for Ancient Man Three Wisconsin men are to aid in the search for evidence of ancient man and for the birthplace of mankind in Algeria, it has been announced by Alonzo W. Pond, director of the expedition to northern Africa next year and assistant curator of the Logan museum, Beloit college.

Two of the men, John Gillin, Jr., son of Prof. and Mrs. John Gillin, and Lauriston Sharp, are of Madison. The other man is Sol Tax, university debater, of Milwaukee.

The party, which includes 10 men from Beloit college, will examine ancient shell heaps.

News of the Classes

(Continued from page 213)

'29 Randall ELMER and Marshall PETERSON, '30, will open a law office in Monroe, Wis.—Bernice ORCHARD is studying social work at Western Reserve University, Cleveland.—Glenn ARTHUR is in charge of the national advertising department of the *Appleton Post Crescent*.—George CURRAN is the chief operator for station WHA, the University broadcasting station.—Allan TURPIN is an engineer for the Balkeit Radio Co. of Chicago. He is living at 338 N. Jackson St., Waukegan.—Sigurd TRANMAL is with General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.—Myran MALCOLM is in the gift department of the Boston Store in Milwaukee.—Les KLEVAY is one of the editors of the *American Poultry Journal* in Chicago.—Eugene DUFFIELD and Lauriston SHARP have been made assistants to Dean Glicksman. Each has about 100 freshman advisees. Both are taking half time graduate work; Duffield in history and Sharp in anthropology.

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Educating Our State Convicts

(Continued from page 191)

structive work of a correspondence-study course while others are in enforced idleness or reading newspapers and magazines. The semi-monthly instructional visit of the University representative, which is made in the evening hours at the cell doors, is simply to see that the student is working and to offer such help and stimulation as may seem necessary.

There are annually about 150 registrations for courses out of a total population of about 1,000 inmates. In these, courses, definite constructive work is done by the inmate students. Each written lesson is sent to the instructor at Madison as soon as ready. It is corrected with full comments and suggestions and returned promptly. The percentage of completions, in spite of the fact that men are frequently paroled or discharged, is about 60%.

One of the principal factors in the development of "the Wisconsin plan" is the monthly visit of the representative of the University to the State Prison for interviews with prisoners who desire to take extension correspondence-study courses. At one time the trips were made always on the same day every fourth week. It was found that the inmates remembered the definite date better, so that the trips are made now upon the twentieth of each month or as near to it as practicable. Each visit is announced on the bulletin board in the prison dining room a day or two in advance, so every inmate is notified. The field representative then interviews each inmate who makes application to the Deputy Warden for such interview. This is held in the afternoon, and the inmate is permitted to leave his work to secure it.

An inmate's first interview is for the purpose of inquiring for a course of some kind. It affords a brief contact whereby the University representative judges the capacity of the inmate and his motive in requesting a course. It affords the inmate an opportunity of talking with some one outside the prison. On the part of the University representative there must be sympathy, sincerity, and understanding; he must be able

to advise the inmate regarding the proper course. Only by so doing can the inquirer be converted into an active student. Thus the first interview is important.

The entire list of correspondence-study courses of the Extension Division is offered to the inmates. The only prerequisite is that the student must be able to carry the course he selects. Since very few of the men in the prison are high school graduates most of the requests are for the elementary, vocational, and high school grade courses. Show Card



Drawing, Architectural and Mechanical Drafting, Mathematics, Music, and English courses are much in demand. The Drawing courses are popular probably because they give an opportunity for the use of the hands as well as the mind. The music courses are requested because the desire to get into the band is an important motive with many. The extension courses in Music, however, are all theoretical so that only the more capable and experienced are able to pursue them. Otherwise the number enrolled would be larger.

The cost of these courses to the inmates is the same as to other students in the state, ranging from \$10 to \$25 each. The work required in one of them will keep a student busy about a year. The inmate earns the money from his own productive labor in the prison shop. Payment may be made in small installments. If a man is employed at a job for which there is no pay, then he may have the money sent in to him.

For capable inmates who are unable to secure money from either of these sources there is a scholarship loan fund established through the interest of the Criminology Classes of Professor J. L. Gillin. During the past three years these classes, at

the end of the school year in June, have each taken up a collection and donated a sum of money for this purpose which, together with donations from other sources, notably former inmate students in the State Prison, has now reached the sum of \$265. About 30 men and women inmates have been taken care of in this way. Each person receiving a scholarship signs an agreement to return the money as soon as he is able. Small sums which now total about \$50 have been received from time to time from students who have had the benefit of this fund.

Most inmates first become interested in the more advanced courses which require prerequisite courses. It is not always easy for them to see that more elementary precourses are necessary prerequisite.

To force a man, for instance, to take arithmetic or elementary English when he wants to take automotive engineering or the short story would be a sure way to discourage him. Therefore, if the prospect can not be easily persuaded to enroll for the proper prerequisite course, he is allowed to register for the desired course with the understanding that if he can not make it go he will be transferred. He soon runs into difficulty. The university representative again suggests the proper course, and the transfer is made without objection and without additional cost. It is for this reason that in each annual report submitted to the Warden there is a list of those who have been transferred to courses more suited to their needs. This is the beginning of an educational guidance plan.

In addition to the fact that men are advised by the University representative as to the best courses for their particular needs, the officials of the State Prison undertake to place a man in the kind of work best suited to his natural abilities and training, with special reference to his work in University Extension courses. Thus, there is a mutual advantage. The inmate is able to keep alert in a work in which he already has an interest. The institution gets more expert service in the various jobs in the shops and office. The work of educational and vocational guidance, however, is seri-

ously handicapped by the crowded condition of the prison.

The reason for enrollment in Extension courses are many. Some inmates simply want to pass the time; some enjoy the stimulation of an intellectual task placed before them by another; some expect good work in the course will aid their pardon application; some hope to prepare themselves for better jobs when released; and many want to write their life stories which are expected to bring large financial returns. It is a peculiar psychological fact that many inmates feel that a large public is interested in their stories. Such motives can be used, however, to guide them into a better appreciation of education and its value. There are some outstanding examples of this in Wisconsin. Whatever the motive, the function of the University representative is to guide the student into self-developing channels.

Once the prospect has been enrolled in a course he is entitled to a visit from the University representative twice a month. The call is made in the evening, while the student is at work upon his course in his cell.

On each visit a check is made of the number of lessons or the amount of work done since the last call. If difficulties have arisen in the course, they are analyzed and straightened out, or a method of solution is suggested. If no lessons are completed, the reason is sought and, if necessary, stimulation and inspiration given for a more active study of the work in hand. Often the difficulties are largely imaginary.

The real work is done entirely by correspondence. The student never sees his instructor. The assignments are sent by mail. The written lessons are also returned by mail direct. The representative does not see them except as he asks to see them after they are corrected. When a lesson is written out, it is enclosed in a lesson envelope and placed in his cell door. It is immediately dispatched to the University for correction. Each student may send

each lesson as soon as it is prepared. He does not have to wait for his writing day. Some students have sent as many as 52 lessons in a year. The average is about one lesson every two weeks.

It is apparent from the foregoing that the cell may become a study room for the inmate student. Long evenings afford opportunities for the study of some useful subject which will help to build a self-respecting personality. Constructive, continuous study helps to keep an inquiring mind useful. It provides an effective means whereby a man who enters prison can be discharged better able to cope with outside conditions than when he entered. In the cell where he is alone, real constructive work can be done, supervised by capable instructors. A wide range of courses

is offered to satisfy nearly every interest of the more able men with more advanced schooling.

The cell should have good light and should have a desk upon which the student can do his work and a place for his text and lessons. In the Wisconsin State Prison a small table is provided. This is only large enough to hold the textbooks and supplies necessary to his work. The student often supplements this table by the purchase of a drawing board which makes an excellent working surface when placed upon the wall-supported cot, which is about the proper height for use as a table. Good lights, separate private cells, and adequate desk space have an important bearing on the success of the work. The officials of the Wisconsin prison are to be commended for the foresight which has made good conditions possible. Since the start of this work

and extra hour of lights has been allowed, so that the study period is now from 6 to 10 p. m.

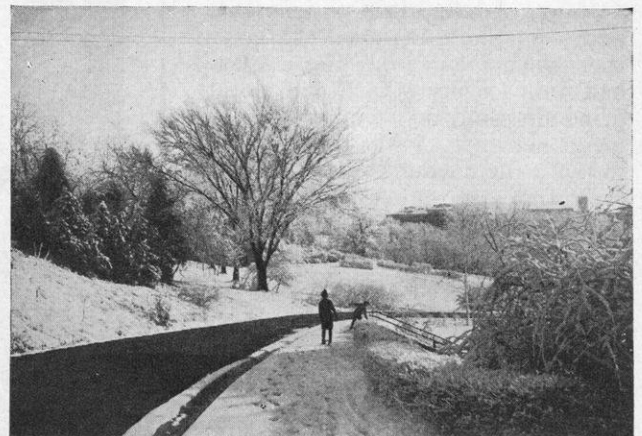
It is practically impossible to assemble an advanced class group with all members possessing equal or nearly equal mental equipment, aptitudes, and training. Such disparity militates against good class work in advanced courses. This fact, combined with the tendency on the part of inmates to want to appear to their fellow inmates better than they are, makes correspondence study a much more generally useful means of educating than the ordinary prison classes because of its individual character and ease of operation.

In recognition of a need for different types of interests than those which can be supplied by correspondence-study courses, a plan of reading courses was tried a year ago. This plan met with such a cordial response that there were 47 inmate students who applied for the reading courses almost at once.

Applications for these courses are made by inmates through the University representative, who determines from his interview just what is needed for each particular inmate. He transmits a statement of the student's previous training, his present interest and motive, with suggestions for meeting this need, to the Traveling Library Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission. The Traveling Library then makes up a list of books with a short statement for the student, showing the connection between them. The books are then sent, one at a time



MUIR KNOLL



IN BACK OF "AG" HALL

to the student. Semi-monthly the University representative visits these reading-course students, just as he does the regular extension student,

to determine how well the course is satisfying the need. Each student is required to make a written single page report on each book read. This statement includes a brief review of the most interesting portion of the book and a statement of any questions which it has raised in his mind.

In conclusion, emphasis should be given to the excellent and hearty co-operation which has been given by the various state departments and numerous individuals to make the work so successful that one representative is now unable to handle it alone. Particular mention should be made of the assistance given by the Warden, the Deputy Warden and officers, the State Board of Control, the Library Commission, and Professor J. L. Gillin and his criminology classes in the Department of Sociology.

And finally the following statement by an inmate student should encourage the development of this extension educational plan and emphasize its value and its need. The author, a son of poor parents, and the product of little schooling and hard knocks, has served one term in a prison where he had no such educational opportunities. The result of that imprisonment was to prepare him for another but a greater crime, for which he is now serving a heavier sentence. After serving ten years of the longer term, in which he has had the opportunity of individual correspondence-study in Extension courses, he writes the story of his life. After telling of the first period of prison life, he says:

"That imprisonment taught me nothing. I left prison as ignorant, and a far more depraved character than when I entered. Those years had dulled every ethical and moral principle that my mother taught me at her knee. I was turned loose to live a life devoid of ideals, hopes, aspiration—an aimless, ignorant, embittered outcast.

"It was only a matter of time and I stood before another judge charged with another crime.

"Now if the first time I came to prison I had acquired the education and ideals that have come to me in these later years, would I have stood in the prisoner's dock a second time? Positively, no. Any acquired vocational training would have taken me to a new environment. I would not have been idle. My associates would not have been evil companions. I would not have been a prey

to evil influence. The circumstances could not have arisen to return me to prison. New ideals, new interests, due entirely to educational training while in prison, would have prevented any connection of myself with the crime.

"What little education I have now acquired has opened up to me a new world of ideas and ideals. It has not only taught me to submit to discipline, but to discipline myself. I have learned to think, learned to reason, and now know that a man's ideals motivate his life. Circumstances can affect a man's life to a certain extent, but seldom can they overwhelm him unless the man lacks training."

Hockey Team Tops Conference Standings

(Continued from page 195)

goalies in the conference. Bach, Swiderski and De Haven, spares have all shown great promise whenever they have entered the fight and should do much to build up the team in future years.

With the season half completed, the Badgers have four conference games to play, all of which will be plenty tough. Chicago Athletic club will also be met in a game at Madison. If the team can break even in their remaining games with

Minnesota and Michigan, they will find themselves on top of the conference when the season is over.

Recommended Books

A BOOK OF POEMS

(Continued from page 197)

And what could be more charming fantasy than the poem entitled, "Hypocrite," which tells of a road which came carelessly to town.

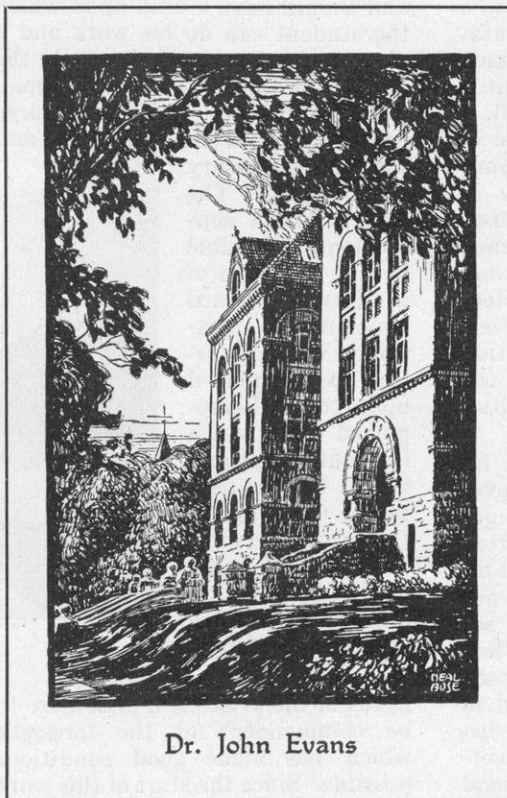
"But once among white houses, it Sobered, made its grey dust fit Between the edge of grass and grass. More righteous highway never passed

Tall meeting-house, elm-guarded square.

It paced sedately out of there, But when it reached the cider-mill, It staggered up against the hill, Burst through a fence, ran left and right

Until the town was lost from sight."

It is small wonder that this collection of some fifty poems should have received the prize which was offered, by whom I have forgotten (though I think that it was by Yale University) for the best book of poems by anyone under thirty years of age who had never published a book before.



Dr. John Evans

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WISCONSIN ALUMNI
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With the Badger Clubs

(Continued from page 202)

than fifty parents and high school boys and girls.

Some outstanding weekly luncheon programs have been held during the past two months.

On Friday December 6th we were fortunate in having as our guest, Howard Marsh, '09, who has the juvenile lead in "Show Boat." This unusual attraction brought out a crowd of more than fifty, all of whom were royally entertained by Mr. Marsh with his stories and songs.

The annual Christmas luncheon was held on December 20th. No regular speaker was arranged for but the boys gathered around the flowing-bowl and had a good time. George Haight arrived with two very welcome guests from Madison, —Dean Russell and Dr. Steenbock. The meeting was closed with a number of Wisconsin songs ably led by Bill Ross, '17.

The outstanding January luncheons have been on January 10th when our speaker was Eugene I. Burke, President, Upper Avenue Bank of Chicago and on January 31st when we were addressed by Prof. Finney of Northwestern University.

During this year luncheons will be held every Friday at Maillards Restaurant. On alternating weeks speakers will be obtained and on intervening weeks a general social luncheon will be held with the aim of bringing the members of the Club into closer fellowship.

All Wisconsin alumni, whether members of the Club or not, are welcome at all of these luncheons and it is hoped that alumni from other cities who are in Chicago on Fridays will avail themselves of this invitation.

JOHN O. MERRILL,
Vice-President.

New York Pays High Tribute to "Steve" Gilman

BENEFICIARIES of such priceless gifts as true education once in a great while are moved to acknowledge value received in spite of the fact that in the self-giving profession of the ministry and teaching a thing well done is said to be its own reward. By inviting Professor "Steve" Gilman to New York to a Testimonial Dinner on January 7th, his former students and admirers of the New York Alumni paid a touching tribute to him as a great teacher.

All of it he deserved so well. Humbly he received it. A tribute was paid to his inspiring, winning personality. That part of the tribute paid to him as a teacher was so over-flowing that he could well share it with his faculty associates. The Alumni, in a sense, figuratively lifted their glasses with the old Viking "Skoll" to all the teaching profession of the University of Wisconsin.

Martin J. Gillen, who presided, might say that he did not notice any clicking of glasses and only wished he was around if there was any! This joyful dinner was held at the Western Universities Club where the formal dress of those attending gave dignity and color to the occasion. As an old class-mate of "Steve" Gilman's, Mr. Gillen had interesting class room anecdotes to tell. There was much reminiscence and good fellowship in his remarks.

There was more reminiscence added when Professor E. Ferris of New York University, a life-long friend, gave a rapid survey of the spots high in "Steve's" career as a young student, a salesman, a business executive, a university professor, author, Who's Who in America, and L. I. D.

A tribute of great emotion was paid by Ralph Starr Butler, now advertising manager of Standard Brands one of the largest mergers of today. In concluding Mr. Butler said:

"You have earned the right to retire from labor in the heat of the day and to rest in the peaceful quiet of the evening. During the long years of golden twilight which are now yours to enjoy, may your happiness, your peace, and your contentment be augmented by the knowledge that throughout the land there are hundreds of men who cherish as one of the wonderful experiences of their lives, the fine memory of the few brief years spent in contact with the inspiring personality of you, Sir, a builder of men—a great teacher."

Prof. Gilman then responded to these glowing tributes. Philosophical indeed was "Old Steve" with an abundance of the vivacity of youth. His smile, his sparkling eyes, his mellow voice expressed the personality of the lovable teacher that so many have come to regard him. Above all his humility of spirit impressed his old students.

The executive master of ceremonies who made this testimonial affair such a delightful success was

an old student of "Steve's" now Comptroller of the large Chase National Bank of New York, Arthur K. Schulz. He received the congratulations of those assembled who appreciated his good work.

CARL BECK.

Big Ten Club Fetes Grid Team

ON Friday, December 20th, the Big Ten University Club of San Francisco entertained at a luncheon all of the members of the East football team, which played in the East-West Shrine game in San Francisco on January 1st. The players from all other eastern colleges as well as from the Big Ten schools were present, together with Andy Kerr and Dick Hanley, the coaches of this team.

Both of the coaches gave interesting talks to the Club, and the principal speaker, Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics of the Big Ten Conference, spoke to this Club for the first time. About 250 alumni of Big Ten schools and other colleges represented by players were present.

On January 9th the regular monthly meeting of the Club was held at the Stewart Hotel. This meeting was in charge of the University of Chicago alumni, with Dr. A. H. Rosburg presiding.

The principal speaker was Mr. Raymond O. Hanson, alumnus of the University of Chicago, and present Scout executive of the San Francisco area of the Boy Scouts of America. He has just recently returned from the international convention of this organization in London, and spoke of the work which was being done. In particular, he emphasized certain remarks made by Lord Robert Baden Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts movement.

ANTISEPTIC properties of hydrogen peroxide have been increased one hundred fold as a result of the discoveries made by Dr. Harry Dittmar and Prof. I. L. Baldwin of the agricultural chemistry department.

Ralph Kraut, a cadet major in the R. O. T. C. has been appointed chairman of the annual Military Ball which is to be held on April 4 in the Memorial Union Building. His partner has not been chosen as yet, but announcement will be made in the near future.

Alumni News

(Continued from page 204)

- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph HANZEL
1927 (Marjorie BARTON) a son, Joseph William, Jr., on December 7, at Chicago.
- 1925 To Mr. and Mrs. Hampton K. SNELL a son, Hampton Kent II, on November 26, 1929, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

DEATHS

WEBSTER E. BROWN, '74, died after undergoing an operation in a Chicago hospital on Dec. 14. Mr. Brown was a pioneer lumberman in northern Wisconsin and was called the father of the city of Rhinelander. He was president of the Rhinelander Paper company and served two terms in Congress. He was 78 years old when he died.

ALBION E. SMITH, '76, world traveler and life long student, met his death in a railroad accident in California recently. Mr. Smith was a retired minister and had spent most of his time in doing educational research and traveling around the world. His travels had taken him to most every county on the globe. For several years past he has always been on hand for the annual reunions in June.

JAMES F. CASE, '90, internationally known engineer and head of the Paris office of Stone and Webster Engineering corp., died of heart disease in New York city on December 14. During the Spanish-American war, Mr. Case was commissioned a major. Since that time his engineering activities have carried him to all parts of the world where he has been outstanding in his work. In 1927 Mr. Case arranged the \$28,000,000 loan from Ulen & Co. to the Turkish government. He is survived by his widow, the former Helen M. SMITH, '89.

GILBERT E. ROE, '90, for many years a law partner and principal political confidant of the late Senator La Follette died of heart trouble in New York City on December 22. Mr. Roe represented Senator La Follette when the charges were brought against him during the war and when an effort was made to oust the senator from his seat in Congress. From 1922-23 Mr. Roe was counsel to the United States senate committee on investigating the high price of gasoline and other petroleum products. One year later he served in a similar capacity for the Wisconsin marketing committee.

S. T. WALKER, '95, a prominent Madison business man, died at Madison on December 8. In 1903 he was appointed assistant secretary of the railroad commission after seven years spent in the practice of law at Rhinelander and two terms as district attorney of Oneida county. He resigned from the railroad commission several years ago and at the time of his death was president of the National Concrete Machinery co. He was a member of Delta Tau Delta social fraternity and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD, '01, representative in Congress from Salt Lake City, Utah, died from heart disease in a Washington Hospital on December 24.

BARNEY M. JOSTAD, ex '10, pioneer in the probation movement in Wisconsin and often called the "father of probation," died at his home in Milwaukee, on December 25. Mr. Jostad was appointed State probation officer in 1909. During the past few years he had been in the insurance business, and ran for state treasurer in the last election.

WILLIAM WILKIE, '13, graduate of the Platteville Normal school and of the University law school died on December 19, at Lincoln, Neb. After graduating he entered partnership with Dennis Gardner at Platteville, remaining three years. He became interested in western lands and settled in Montana. Later he set up business in Lincoln, Neb.

CORA COLE LEWIS, '15, died December 18, in a Madison hospital after a lingering illness. Mrs. Lewis was born in Horicon, Wis. and taught school in Minnesota for a number of years after graduating from the University.

JEANNETTE MARSH, '15, died on December 19 after undergoing a minor operation. Miss Marsh had been a teacher in Central High school of Madison for more than nine years. She was a graduate of Oberlin College and studied in Berlin for several years before receiving her Master's degree at Wisconsin.

MRS EDITH DAMON JONES, '16, died of spinal meningitis at a Chicago hospital after a short illness. After graduation, Mrs. Jones taught school in Richland Center, Wis.

MISS CAROL MILLER, '26, died at the home of her parents in Augusta, Wis., on December 1. She studied at the Colorado State Teachers college for two years before entering Wisconsin.

HENRY KARL, '32, died on Dec. 26 at a Milwaukee hospital after suffering from an unknown malady for several weeks.

SHANG WEN HSU, a graduate student, died in Madison on Dec. 23 after a brief illness of five days. His body was returned to China for burial.

First Call for Class Reunions!

(Continued from page 193)

- Ben Parkinson, 14 W. Gilman St., Madison.
- 1897—Arthur Fairchild, 1st. Wis. Nat. Bank Bldg., Milwaukee; Mrs. Henry T. Sheldon, 120 Spooner St., Madison.
- 1898—David Y. Swaty, 1549 Compton Road, Cleveland; Mrs. A. John, 635 Shepard Ave., Milwaukee.

- 1899—George I. Haight, 1041 The Rookery, Chicago; Mrs H. H. Thomas, 205 Princeton Ave., Madison.
- 1900—C. D. Tearse, Winona, Minn.; J. N. Koffend, Appleton.
- 1905—John Baker, 741 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee; Cornelia Cooper, 1811 Jefferson St., Madison.
- 1915—N. P. Biart, 16 N. Carroll St., Madison; Elsa Fauerbach, 938 Spaight St., Madison.
- 1916—Dr. Arnold Jackson, 1901 Adams St., Madison; Edwin Connor, 118 W. Johnson St., Madison.
- 1917—Herman Zischke, Birdshill Rd., Oswego, Ore.; Mrs. T. C. Pease, 708 Indiana Ave., Urbana, Ill.
- 1918—Howard Hancock, University Gymnasium, Madison; Verne Varney, Agricultural Hall, U. of W., Madison.

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