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Lifting the Elbow
Too Much?

•
Atomic Energy
For Better or For Worse
By Farrington Daniels



Commencement: Friday, June 16



WISCONSIN
Alumnus

JUNE, 1950

★ What They're Saying . . .

The Knapp Fund Case

CRITICISM—

WHEN Kemper K. Knapp, an aged Chicagoan who had once attended the University of Wisconsin, left our great school at Madison a legacy of \$2,000,000 plus, he probably did not visualize the state of Illinois converting over \$700,000 of the money to its own use as a state inheritance tax.

We suppose we should not begrudge Illinois the money. It has many holes in the ground to fill in and then dig out again. But heretofore it has been the spirit of our laws to encourage men to give funds for educational, charitable and religious purposes, and the preference extended to such worthy objectives was not only something splendid of the spirit but contributed immeasurably to the building of a better and a cleaner and a kinder society.

Irrespective of the fact that Wisconsin lost this particular sum is the further unholy climax as the tax collector becomes supreme.

—The Green Bay Press-Gazette

AGREEMENT—

. . . Now the United States Supreme Court agrees. It rules that the tax is not on the recipient, though it reduces his share; the tax is on the transfer. A state has a right to exempt, or not to exempt, any class of transfers.

That seems logical. The University cannot be blamed for seeking to retain the whole bequest. But, if it had won, it would have opened up a whole series of other possible disturbances to the tax laws.

—The Milwaukee Journal

Power of the Deans

A LONG-SIMMERING fight came into the open this week when several irate faculty members made public their protests over the growing power of University deans.

The fight has a long historical background. Wisconsin has traditionally been a school where faculty democracy has prevailed in policy decisions. Curriculum changes and appointments must originate from the faculty.

But with the growth of the University, it has become more difficult for the faculty to exert direct control over the manifold activities of the school. More power has drifted to the deans.

But the final power still rests with the faculty; and by its power of investigation and recommendation, the faculty can override the deans.

Therefore, we do not think that deanocracy poses a serious threat to faculty democracy. If the faculty wishes, it may weaken the dean's power. However, if the faculty merely tosses windy words and plays hooky from committee meetings it has no one but itself to blame for deanocracy.

If anything grows out of the fight, it can be a positive assertion by the faculty that it is interested and aware of the changes in the University, and that it can use its power to steer the direction of change towards the goal it desires.

—The Daily Cardinal

Beating Polio

PARENTS recently read with interest a report on the work that three University of Wisconsin biochemists are

doing in the battle against infantile paralysis.

J. N. Williams, P. E. Schurr, and C. A. Elvehjem are conducting experiments with rats in an attempt to discover how chilling and exercise, supposed running mates in the causes of virus infection, set up conditions in the body which make it susceptible to polio . . .

The mystery surrounding the causes of the dread disease has only added to the fear that creeps over parents every summer when a new rash of polio breaks out. We shall be looking forward with hope to future reports on the work being done by the three researchers at Wisconsin . . .

—The Madison Capital Times

Wisconsin Movies

ATTENDANCE at movie theaters has been dipping a little bit. But the audience for moving pictures shown outside of theaters is growing by leaps and bounds—at least in Wisconsin.

That is shown by figures from the Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Wisconsin, which was the first of its kind in the nation. The Bureau has pioneered in audio-visual education and now has 8,000 reels for circulation, the largest state university educational film library in the nation.

For years it has been sending out the 16 millimeter educational films—some very entertaining, too—for nominal rental and shipping charges. Most of them are shown in Wisconsin classrooms and that is where the biggest boom is taking place now . . .

This is one area of educational progress where Wisconsin really shines, for which the University and its Bureau of Visual Instruction deserve great credit.

—The Milwaukee Journal

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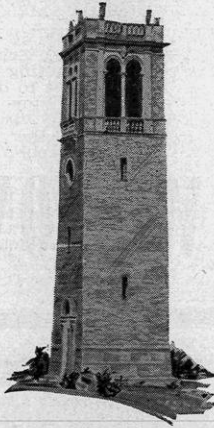
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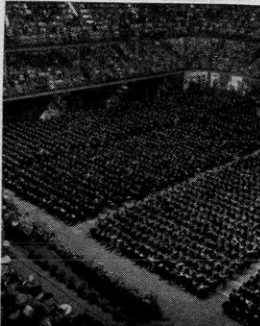
WISCONSIN Alumnus

Official Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association

★ Sidelines

THIS 1950 Commencement, now only a few days away, is going to break last year's and all other records in the granting of Wisconsin degrees.

The total number who will receive their degrees will range from 3,400 to 3,500 students—at least as many as last year's all-time high of 3,404.



Commencement: Friday, June 16

And of these, some 2,800 to 2,900 will be members of the senior class.

The Commencement program will begin at 8:30 a.m., Friday, June 16, in the fieldhouse.

Second semester enrollment figures meanwhile indicate that the 1951 graduation won't be able to better this new record. They show that this year's senior class is somewhat larger than the junior class, and that the next largest group is the graduate students. Men and women in the College of Letters and Science make up nearly half the second semester's final total of 16,223.

And the campus remains a good place for women students, statistically speaking at least. They are still outnumbered by the men 3 to 1.

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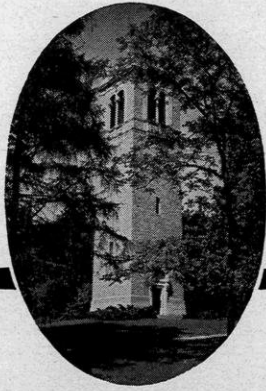
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... **keeping in touch with WISCONSIN**

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

★ Some tremendous problems loom ahead for higher education generally and for our University specifically. Clearly, the University needs friends, and the ones who can help most are its active and well informed alumni.

The editor has sent his last frantic "copy, please!" letter to Minneapolis. Next time you read this page it will have a different by-line.

One of the excellent traditions of the Wisconsin Alumni Association is that we have a different president every year. There are no second (or third or fourth) terms. New people. New energy. New ideas. That is what is needed to keep a great organization growing and driving ahead. That is what we have and will continue to have next year and the next.

Some tremendous problems loom ahead for higher education generally and for our University specifically. The Alumni Association can be increasingly useful to the University in helping to solve these problems—if we continue to enlist the interest and active support of more alumni.

You have heard this before and you will hear it again. *The University needs friends.* It has many compelling responsibilities to the people of the state, but many of the people who make the University possible and who benefit directly from its activities, do not fully understand or appreciate the University of Wisconsin. And who best can do the job of helping people to understand and appreciate? Those who should know the Uni-

versity best, its active and informed alumni. We can do much individually. We can do much more by organized effort. That is the whole reason for the existence of the Alumni Association. It is the conclusive reason why the Association must continue to gain in strength and influence.

You will have a hard time finding anything static within the University community. You should have an equally hard time finding anything static in the Alumni Association program. The opportunity for improved service is always there. Will we meet the challenge?

A number of new alumni clubs were started this year. A number of inactive clubs came back to life. All of the people who brought this about deserve thanks and congratulations because they performed a lasting service to the University. May many more such alumni come forward in the places where Wisconsin alumni clubs can but do not yet flourish. There are deep satisfactions in making something useful grow where nothing grew before.

It has been a real privilege, a much appreciated privilege, to serve the Alumni Association and the University during the year now drawing to a close. You have an able and active executive committee. You have an interested, experienced and progressive Board of Directors. You have

a loyal and vigorous staff at Association headquarters. With your support they will go forward to give greater service to the University. They need our support, yours and mine. They need our active interest, our willingness to go to bat whenever the situation demands. Are we ready, willing and able?

Three Brief Messages

To the Board of Regents and the University administration: You can continue to count on the support of the Wisconsin Alumni Association in the best interests of the University.

To the many new members from the class of 1950: Welcome! We need your active participation.

To every member of the Association: Forward!

5 Honorary Degrees, 2 WAA Citations

RECOGNITION for outstanding achievement in their professions will be given to seven state and national leaders during Commencement-Reunion weekend this month.

Four men and one woman will receive honorary degrees from the University, and one man and one woman will be awarded citations for distinguished service by the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Six of the seven are former University students.

The honorary degrees will be granted the following:

John Callahan, who for 28 of his 85 years served Wisconsin as its state superintendent of public instruction;

Lily Ross Taylor, '06, dean of the Graduate School and professor of Latin at Bryn Mawr College;

Frank B. Morrison, '11, professor of animal husbandry at New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University;

George W. Mead, '94, president of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., Wisconsin Rapids, and president of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Co.;

Philip D. Reed, '21, chairman of the board of General Electric Co.

WAA citations will be awarded to:
Mrs. Villiers W. Meloche (Alice King), '18, for service as the founder

and organizer of the University's Student Employment Bureau and its director for 15 years, for her administration of the National Youth Administration program on campus, for leadership as president of the University YWCA, and for her accomplishments as a member of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Madison and the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Halsten J. Thorkelson, '98, for service as a faculty member and business manager of the University, achievement as a divisional director of the General Education Board of New York, active membership in the American Society for the Advancement of Science, a productive career in business and industry, alumni leadership as president of the Class of 1898, and loyalty as a member of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Of the honorary degree recipients, Reed was voted an honorary degree last year, but was unable to be present at Commencement ceremonies to accept it. David Lilienthal, who also was voted an honorary degree last year and was unable to accept it, has indicated that he is going abroad and also will not be present at the 1950 Commencement.

Reed, Mead, and Callahan will be awarded honorary doctor of laws (LL.D.) degrees; Miss Taylor the doctor of letters (Litt.D.) degree; and Morrison the doctor of science (Sc.D.) degree.

5 Records of Achievement

Philip Reed joined General Electric in 1926 and in 11 years was appointed assistant to the president; two years later, in 1939, he was elected chairman of the board of directors.

With the war, he was called to government service, becoming senior consultant to the director of priorities for the Office of Production Management in February, 1941. In 1942 he resigned all positions with General Electric to accept a government assignment in London as deputy chief of the Harriman Mission to expedite the flow of supplies from the United States to Britain. He returned to General Electric in 1945.

George Mead, asked early in the century to develop the water power on the Wisconsin River, founded the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. of which he is now president.

For 40 years he has been closely associated with the development of reservoirs at the head waters of the Wisconsin River to prevent floods. He was also a member of the University Board of Regents for 12 years.

John Callahan won his state school superintendent post in 1921 when he surprised everyone by polling 30,000 votes more than his opponent. He retired last year.

Of his many contributions to Wisconsin education, two stand out. He pushed through the Legislature in 1927 a law which gives schools in

WANTED



HARRISON

WANTED



low evaluation districts extra financial aid. Then, in 1939 came legislation for the first school district reorganization program in the state. Callahan began this consolidation which has continued to realign Wisconsin's educational framework into more equitable divisions.

Lily Ross Taylor's academic travels read like a train schedule. Hailing from Alabama, she received her AB degree at Wisconsin and went on to study at the American Academy in Rome. Later she returned to America to receive a Ph.D. at Bryn Mawr in 1912, but she temporarily went back to Rome when she was offered a fellowship in archeology there.

During the first World War she served with the Red Cross in Italy and the Balkans and during the last war served with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington.

The services of Frank Morrison, once acting dean of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture, have had world demand.

In 1928 he was on a commission asked by the German government and agricultural organizations to study the livestock industry there and to recommend improvements. In 1937 he surveyed the livestock industry of the Philippines, and agricultural conditions in the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, India, and Great Britain. Last year he helped Argentina livestock producers plan an animal experiment station.

All degree winners were nominated by a special faculty committee, voted upon by the faculty, and granted the degrees by the Board of Regents. WAA citation winners were selected by the Association's Alumni Awards committee and will be honored at the Alumni Day theater program Saturday evening, June 17.

Reunion Plans Complete

Reunion weekend events which will attract all alumni, regardless of class affiliation, have already been announced in President Fred's invitation last month sent to each of Wisconsin's 85,000 former students. The list includes the honors convocation, band concert, and president's reception on Thursday, June 15; Commencement exercises on Friday; the annual WAA meeting Saturday morning, and the Great Hall alumni banquet and finale program in the theater Saturday evening.

New Association directors will be elected and a constitutional amendment concerning Association financial investments will be considered at the annual meeting. It is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. in the Union Play Circle.

The theater program will include President Fred's *State of the University* address, Association awards to students and alumni and presentation of an unannounced gift to the University from the Class of 1925.

In addition to these events, most of the 11 reuniting classes will hold dinners Friday night, luncheons Saturday noon, and breakfasts Sunday morning. A general registration table and the various class registration tables will be open both Friday and Saturday in the Union.

Individual class reunion plans follow:

1900—In addition to the Half-Century Club luncheon, Friday noon, this class will also hold a luncheon at 1 p.m. on Saturday at the Alpha

Phi house, 28 Langdon St. C. D. Tearse, class president, appointed the following Madison classmates to make arrangements:

Florence Allen, Mildred A. Castle, Edward B. Cochems, Frank W. Eighmy, Gilson G. Glasier, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Hibbard (Sue Lowell), Alice F. Jackson, Harry Kluter, Mrs. J. F. A. Pyre (Marcia Jackman), Ole A. Stolen and Fanny Warner.

1905—A Saturday noon class luncheon on the porch at the Madison Club.

1910—Golf and cards Friday afternoon at the Blackhawk Country Club, class banquet in the evening with plans for a "1910 Style Show;" golf and cards again Saturday forenoon followed by a rededication of the "sifting and winnowing" plaque which this class presented to the University upon graduation, luncheon at the home of Prof. Henry A. Schuette, 719 Farwell Dr.; breakfast on Union Terrace Sunday.

1915—Class banquet Friday night following informal get-togethers in the afternoon; Saturday morning tours of the campus conducted by Madison classmates who will furnish cars, class luncheon and election of officers at the Memorial Union, and from 2 to 4 p.m. a boat ride around Lake Mendota in a new 90-passenger boat (stop-over at Picnic Point).

1917—Picnic beginning Saturday noon at the home of Mrs. W. H. Conlin, 739 Farwell Dr. Also invited to this reunion are the 24 remaining members of the Class of 1890 with which Mrs. Conlin's father, James B. Ramsay, was graduated.

1920—Dinner Friday evening at the Top Hat Club, followed by dancing at the Sigma Phi fraternity house, 106 N. Prospect Ave. Class President Fredric March will attend the reunion.

1925—Silver Jubilee Reunion. Tripp Commons will be headquarters with luncheon and supper being held there Saturday. Presentation of class gift to the University will be made in the Union theater Saturday evening.

1930—Saturday noon luncheon tentatively scheduled at the Union. As will several other classes, the Class of 1930 expects to dine in a group at the Alumni Banquet Saturday evening.

1935—Breakfast at 8 a.m. Saturday morning (place unannounced); reception and luncheon at noon in the Union followed by program of entertainment; boatrips beginning at 3 p.m.

1940—Saturday noon luncheon at the Memorial Union.

1945—Saturday afternoon boat trip beginning at 4:15 p.m.; evening picnic on the Union Terrace. Prof. Harold B. McCarty, director of WHA, will address the class, and there will be group singing with guitar accompaniment. ■ ■

REUNION HEADQUARTERS

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the year 'round

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Austin H. Faulkner, Manager

1949-50 . . . Campus Returns to Normalcy

By John Hunter, '50

FOR THE first time since Pearl Harbor the University of Wisconsin campus has taken on the semblance of normalcy.

The great influx of war veterans that had many of the University's antiquated halls bulging out at the seams has slowed down to a trickle. As one University official said recently the June graduating class will mark the end of the post-war era in Madison.

The 1950 brand of Badgers has not gone in much for the hullabaloo, the picket lines, the vociferous protest of the left-wing students that characterized the immediate post war years but they served notice that they do not intend to return to the era of gold-fish-swallowing frivolity.

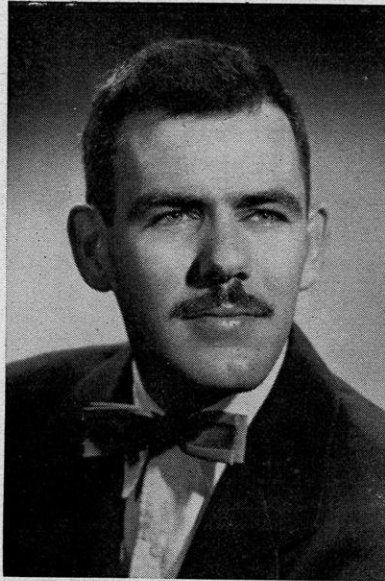
Dischords . . .

Tragedy and near-tragedy touched the campus during the year. John Boxhill, senior in political science and a well known student figure was drowned in early October in Lake Mendota in an attempt to swim ashore from a capsized sail boat. Later in October an attic fire at Ann Emery Hall on Langdon St. routed 237 co-eds, unhurt but shivering, into the chill afternoon air.

Many important world leaders including India's Pandit Nehru, President Truman, and UN Undersecretary Ralph Bunche addressed Wisconsin students. The list of other outstanding personalities who visited Badgerland reads like the roster of 1952 presidential campaign hopefuls—Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harold Stassen, and Senator Paul Douglas (D-Illinois).

Campus politics, however, reflected a general apathy toward student government. Only 2,727 votes were cast in the fall balloting while the April voting was marred by charges of fraud. The campus was thrown into an uproar when it was revealed that 500 Prom king ballots had disappeared from a locked room a week after the election was over. The case was thrown out of Student Court for lack of evidence after Student Board promised to make its own investigation.

It was a year in which a 26-member faculty committee on functions and policy issued the results of a two-year study and charged the University with "a large measure



★ Wisconsin students from 1945 through 1950 will likely remember John Hunter as a *Daily Cardinal* columnist, muckraker, and campaigner (whether it was against MacArthur for president or for Pro Arte for Wisconsin) and they will grant that he was one student who knew what was going on at Wisconsin.

of failure" in developing intellectual interests among its students. Meanwhile, in a move unprecedented in the history of the University, 19 students served on faculty self-evaluation subcommittees.

No Pinks . . .

It is significant that the University, a long-time target for its campus "pinks" has been singularly free of criticism in the current Red probe. Membership in so-called "Front" organizations has shrunk to a pre-depression low. A Marxist "discussion group", and a campus chapter of the Labor Youth League with inter-changeable membership are pitiful remnants of a once loud group of Badger leftwingers.

John Chapple, Ashland publisher, who gained widespread notoriety

for his self-styled "crusade" against alleged Communists and atheists whom he charged were running the University in the early thirties in a recent Madison speech gave the school a clean bill of health (see story on page 16).

When Homecoming pranksters loosed a dozen sheep in Elizabeth Waters Hall administration authorities gloomily predicted the return of pre-war rah-rah irresponsibility. They admit, now, however, that they misjudged the mid-century Badgers. As an example, this spring the famed lawyer-engineer feud on the avocation of St. Pat touched off a brief rough-house. Tempers flared momentarily then both sides got together and worked out a plan that will end the famed St. Pat's Day shenanigans. In a compromise that could well serve as a model for their elders, lawyers and engineers agreed that henceforth the status of St. Pat will be decided by participation in a basketball game. The two erstwhile warring groups even raised money to buy a travelling trophy for the winner of the event.

Anti-Discrimination

Without a doubt one of the most significant developments of the year was a faculty committee recommendation to the Board of Regents for removing racial restrictions for admission to the University's Residence Halls. The recommendation, which had the support of outstanding alumni, parallels similar action being pushed by the Governor's Commission on Human Rights. Students may justly claim a large share in promoting the proposal which yet remains in the faculty's and Regents' hands.

It was a year in which violent death, and sex crimes ripped through three large midwestern universities. It is no accident that it didn't happen in Badgerland. A student body that sent over two thousand signatures to the Board of Regents asking them to retain the Pro Arte Quartet spells the difference.

In a word, the mid-century Wisconsin student, to a greater degree than his elders for a long time past, has realized that he cannot solve tomorrow's problems by swallowing gold-fish.

"Future education, whether at the grade school or college level, depends upon the training which our graduate students receive.

"The future staff of this University must come from men and women who have received graduate training.

"The future of our American liberty is therefore closely linked to the success of our graduate program."

—Dean C. A. Elvehjem.

GRADUATE SCHOOL—

The Least Understood Activity In American Education . . .

By Dean Conrad A. Elvehjem

"THE LEAST UNDERSTOOD activity in American education"—that is how graduate education has been frequently described during the past few years, and that is a major reason why I want to tell about Wisconsin's Graduate School.

Furthermore, future education, whether at the grade school level, high school level, or college level, depends upon the kind and quality of training which our graduate students are receiving and will continue to receive over the next several years. The future staff of this University must come from men and women who have received graduate training either at this institution or in other institutions of this country. The future of our American liberty is therefore closely linked to the success of our graduate program.

As the box of facts on the opposite page indicates, Wisconsin's Graduate School today ranks second in the nation. It was first organized in the 1890s and Charles Richard Van Hise was granted the first PhD degree; but the growth of graduate work up until 1920 was slow, due probably to lack of support for graduate students and to a lack of interest on the part of our faculty.

But since 1920 the growth of graduate work in all parts of the United States has been rapid (432 degrees in 1920; 3,290 in 1940; 4,853 in 1949), and the reasons are obvious:

An increased amount of funds for research became available and this was followed by an increased demand for trained personnel. Industrial research was greatly stimulated by World War I. The demand for teachers with advanced degrees showed a rapid increase. The Graduate School at the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin grew consistently and developed into one of the leading schools in the country.

Why is Wisconsin in the Lead?

But these were conditions benefiting all graduate schools. Why then has Wisconsin been so outstanding as a graduate center? There are many reasons but a few of them may be listed as follows:

1.—The University has had great scholars who have been allowed freedom in their work and who have made efficient use of these opportunities.

It was not easy to develop graduate work in addition to the regular teaching duties but many of our scholars worked extra hours and as their graduate program developed they were given some relief from

undergraduate teaching. Thus we had the Turner's, the Birge's, the Mendenhall's, the Fred's, the Cole's, the Adkins' and many others who attracted students from all over the world.

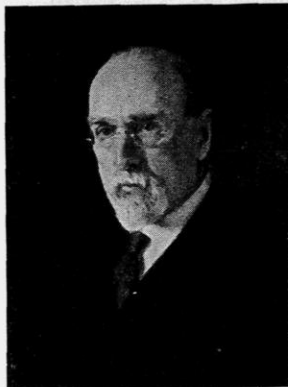
2.—The establishment early in the history of the University, by the Regents, of fellowships and scholarships for graduate work.

It is true that graduate students are largely attracted by individual faculty members or by the reputation of the University in a given field but many of them cannot afford to come without some financial assistance. Such assistance is never sufficient but I believe the University of Wisconsin is rather fortunate, at least in certain fields. This problem is rather close to our hearts at the present time since Prof. W. J. Brogden, assistant dean of the Graduate School, and I have been sitting with the committee on fellowships and scholarships trying to decide between students with a record of 2.95 and 2.92.

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation fellowships in natural sciences have been of great value in bringing "blue ribbon horses" to our campus. We have just completed a survey of individuals who have held these scholarships and I find that 60% of those given scholarships during the first five years of this program are listed in *American Men of Science*.

3.—The University has been fortunate to have fluid research funds.

Graduate work and research go hand-in-hand. The graduate student who has an opportunity to work directly in a professor's research program is truly fortunate. The individual shares directly in the successes and the disappointments in the developing program.



CHARLES R. VAN HISE, granted Wisconsin's first PhD degree in 1892, later became the University's eighth president.

It was in 1918 that President Van Hise appointed a Research Committee and soon thereafter the Legislature made available \$23,000 per year for special investigations. This fund now amounts to \$100,000 and the grants from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation total almost a half million dollars.

4.—We have learned how to integrate our graduate program and our teaching program.

Many of the students trained in our graduate program will eventually become teachers. There is no better place to learn the art as well as the science of teaching than as an apprentice under a great scholar. The student learns early that firsthand experience with his subject matter is necessary for teaching at all levels.

5.—Few universities have such a complete program on their campus as does the University of Wisconsin.

We have the Colleges of L & S, Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine, etc., all on one campus. For example, in my own Department of Biochemistry our students can go to general Chemistry for their basic chemistry training, to Bacteriology or to the Medical School for physiology or pharmacology for related training.

Philosophy of Graduate Study

The whole philosophy of graduate training is not complicated. I think I can give it by quoting from the Third Annual Report of the Johns Hopkins University in 1878. It was there that the first graduate school in the United States was organized, 14 years before Wisconsin's first PhD degree was granted.

The requirements for the doctorate of philosophy degree were that each candidate devote "his attention to one main subject and one subsidiary subject." It was required that these primary subjects be "sufficiently broad to require prolonged and arduous study, and that the secondary subject be pertinent to the principal theme."

Likewise, it was expected that the candidate show evidence of acquaintance with the methods of modern scientific research. In every case the candidate must present an elaborate thesis on a topic approved by his

chief advisor. "The preparation of this thesis requires labor for the greater part of an academic year and the completed paper is supposed to show the candidates mastery of his subject, his power of independent thought as well as of careful research, and his ability to express, in clear and systematic order, and in appropriate language, the results of his study."

Because these statements are very familiar to anyone who has been connected in any way with graduate work, some may say that graduate schools have been slow to modernize their requirements. I am more in-

tions pertaining to admission, conduct of work and the granting of degrees. At the present time the *minimum* requirement for admission to the Graduate School is a grade point average of 1.75, but at the same time certain departments rarely take a student with an average below 2.25.

Great improvement in graduate work has resulted from the organization of "divisions" by several departments interested in related subject matter. Thus we have the Biological Division, the Division of Language and Literature, the Division of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, the Division of Social Sciences.

Since we do not have a special budget it has been difficult to take care of the great increase in enrollment. It is obvious that if we are to continue the extensive graduate program now under way and to maintain the quality typical of Wisconsin training, we must have an increase in the number of senior staff members. Simple arithmetic indicates that if we are to use the high figure of eight graduate students per professor we need 300 senior staff members.

The appointment of staff members truly interested in graduate work on a 12 months basis has helped materially, but more such appointments are needed. The creation of the Frederick Jackson Turner professorship in History from funds supplied by the University of Wisconsin Foundation and the Charles Sumner Slichter professorship have aided in the graduate program.

One problem which is ever before us is that we are training only research workers and that we are not giving proper consideration to the training of teachers. The experience gained in selecting and carrying out a piece of research has inestimable value for the student preparing for an intellectual career whether a research scientist, a worker in the social field, or a college teacher. This does not mean that every effort should not be made to train most of our research workers for teaching as well as for research.

We need only return to the quotation from John Hopkins, "his ability to express, in clear and systematic order, and in appropriate language, the results of his study." ■ ■

The Badger PhD

• During the past two years Wisconsin has ranked second among American universities in the number of PhD degrees granted. Following are the figures for 1948-49:

Harvard	274	Illinois	179
Wisconsin	248	Cornell	179
Chicago	233	Ohio	177
California (Berkeley)	204	M.I.T.	159

• By the end of last year a total of 42,900 graduate students had been enrolled in our regular sessions and 49,772 in our summer sessions. A total of 12,347 Masters degrees had been granted and a total of 3,664 PhDs had been granted.

• In the calendar year of 1949 a total of 4,853 PhD degrees were granted in the United States and of these, 246 (five per cent of the total) were given at Wisconsin.

• A survey made by a committee under the chairmanship of political science Prof. James L. McCamy has shown that for the years between 1929 and 1946 the University granted 5.3 per cent of the total in chemistry, 9.8 per cent in geography, 14 per cent in genetics, 6.3 per cent in political science, and two per cent in engineering.

clined to believe that the Johns Hopkins statements covered the requirements so well that there can be little improvement. You will notice that nothing is said about courses and credits and I hope these will always be minimized. This does not mean that I am opposed to courses for graduate students since there can be no objection to teaching the methods of modern research in fundamental courses when possible. Otherwise, with the large number of graduate students the cost of training each student individually would be prohibitive.

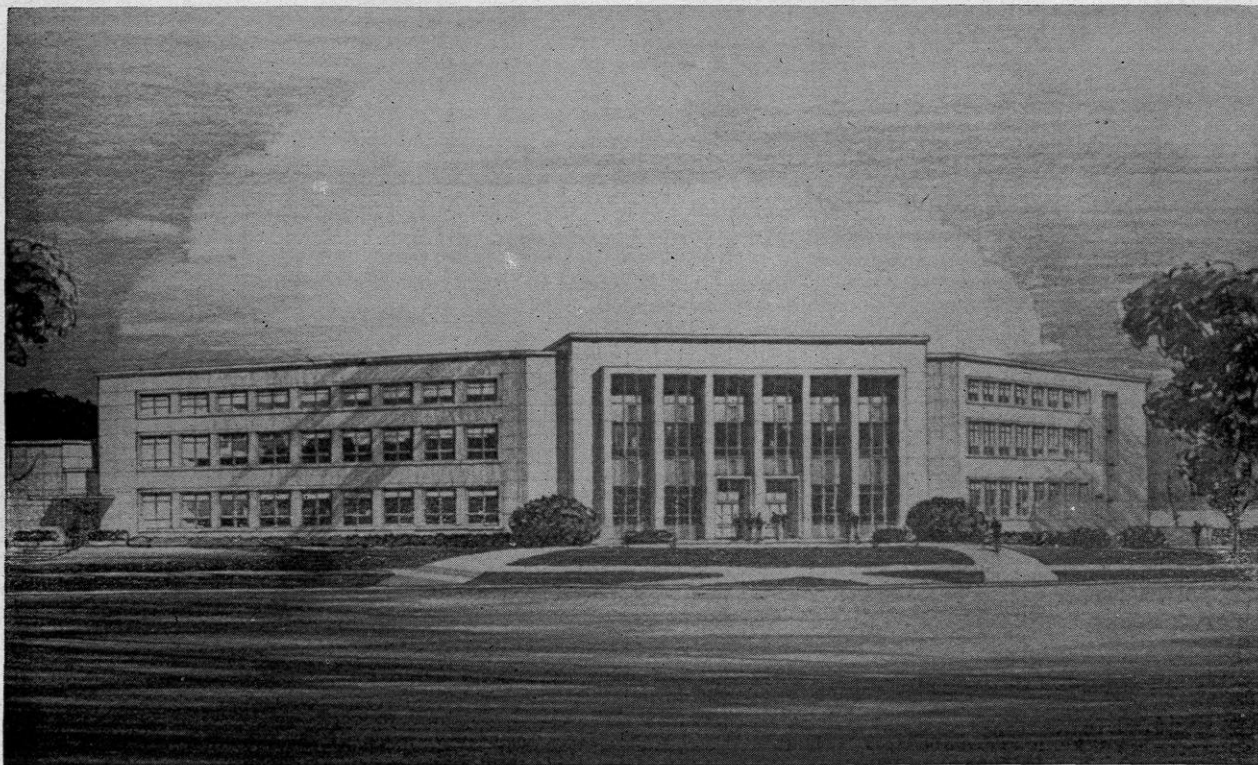
Now how is Wisconsin's Graduate School organized? Briefly, it is made up of all the departments which offer graduate instruction leading to advanced degrees; its faculty is composed of the members of these departments. Thus the Graduate School faculty is not separate and we have no special budget, except for research and for fellowships and scholarships.

1.75 Minimum Grade Point

The graduate office is responsible for the administration of the regula-

This is the way the Center building will look. It will face Langdon and Lake Streets, the main entrance at the corner. It will contain an auditorium seating 600, smaller assembly rooms up to 250, and 17 additional air-conditioned conference rooms for smaller groups.

This elevation was drawn from approved plans by the architects Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford & Jahn, of Green Bay.



Progress Report on Wisconsin Center Building:

FINAL PLANS ORDERED

By Wallace Meyer, '16

IT IS EASY to say that preliminary plans have been approved and the architects authorized to complete final plans.

But have you ever planned a house—even a small one? Did you do it all yourself or did you listen to suggestions? And when you talked to the architect did he add some ideas of his own? Did you feel like celebrating when you finally got everything down on paper?

If you have had this experience you can appreciate the work that went into the preliminary planning of the Wisconsin Center building. For this will be much more than a house. It will be an original building meeting all the following re-

quirements: rooms for informal discussion groups, institutes and clinics; library facilities, offices, duplicating equipment, exhibit space, adequate telephone facilities; an auditorium for discussions and scientific demonstrations of tremendous importance; meal service, underground parking space, and sleeping rooms for overnight guests.

Now the preliminary plans are finished and have been approved by the University, the Regents, and the University of Wisconsin Foundation. The architects are engaged in making final plans. When the building is completed it will accommodate 22 separate meetings at the same time. It will be truly a center or council house for the people of Wisconsin.

We therefore salute the joint Building Committee, State Architect Roger Kirchoff, and the architectural firm.

To serve on the Building Committee for the faculty, President E. B. Fred originally named Prof. E. A. Gaumnitz, Chairman; Dr. Llewellyn R. Cole, Prof. Russell T. Gregg, Associate Dean V. E. Kivlin, and Prof. Kurt Wendt. Prof. James S. Watrous has since been named a sixth member; and because of Dr. Cole's death, Dr. Robert C. Parkin has also been appointed to the committee.

For the Foundation, its president, Howard I. Potter appointed Herbert V. Kohler, F. J. Sensenbrenner, A. J. Horlick, William J. Hagenah, Joseph A. Cutler; and L. L. Smith as alternate for Mr. Kohler.

Like a Big Barn Raising State Farm Leaders Roll Up Sleeves to Help Finance Wisconsin Center Building

CONFIDENT that the Wisconsin Center building will prove tremendously helpful to farm people, men prominent in Wisconsin agriculture are rolling up their sleeves to help raise the necessary money.

Already an impressive number of \$1,000 subscriptions have been made by men engaged or interested in farming.

At a recent meeting in Madison enthusiasm ran high and those present were confident they could secure at least a hundred members of the One Thousand Dollar Club which is headed by Mr. Fred Pabst of Oconomowoc.

It was told that one man gave 50 tons of good alfalfa hay which a Foundation representative sold for \$1,250. This amount has been added to the Center Building Fund. The point was made that other gifts of saleable merchandise would be welcomed in lieu of cash.

Recently the Foundation received a gift of Union Pacific railroad shares from another outstanding Wisconsin farm personality—none other than Dean Harry L. Russell.

While at this time the Foundation is emphasizing (1) fund raising for the Center building, it has not lost sight of its four other primary objectives, namely:

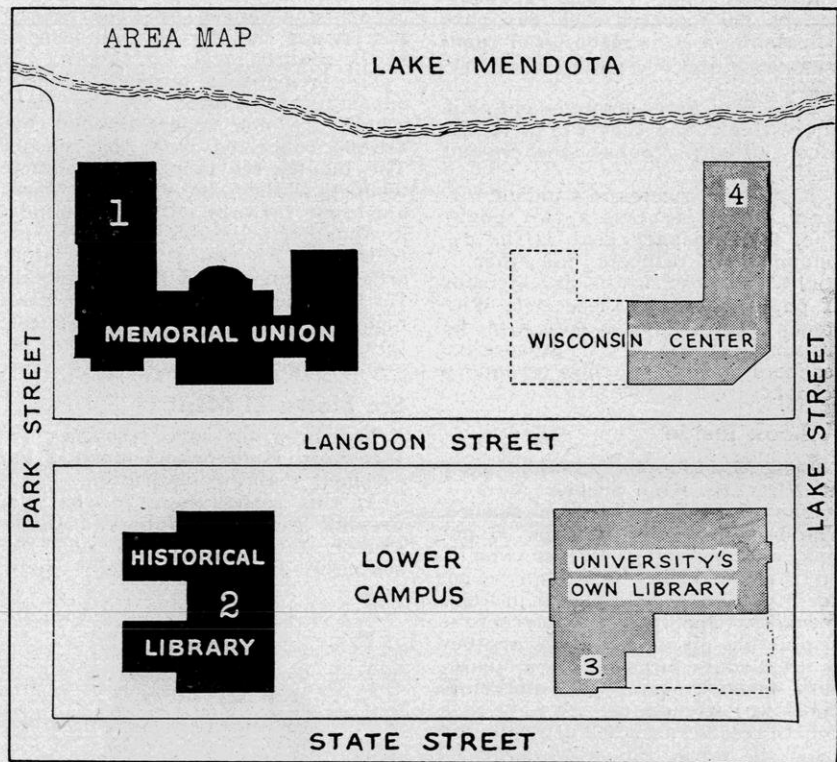
- (2) To finance Scholarships and Fellowships. Needy students of special ability are already being helped.
- (3) To finance Special Professorships. Chairs will be endowed for the enlargement of human knowledge, such as the Frederick Jackson Turner Chair of American History.
- (4) To buy Special Equipment for the University. Scientific instruments and other special equipment are already being supplied by the Foundation.
- (5) To provide other Special Gifts within the scope of the Foundation.

At the above mentioned meeting, President E. B. Fred told what the Center building would mean to the College of Agriculture. Dr. Fred said that as much as the College of Agriculture already does for the farm people of Wisconsin, it is eager to do more. But it is handicapped by lack of space for adult short courses, institutes and conferences. When the Center is opened it will prove as useful to farm people as the Memorial Union is to the student body.

The president made it clear that whatever farm people contribute to the University by way of gifts and/or efforts will prove well worth while.

As a result of the meeting, it was agreed that farm people have fully as much to gain from the Center as

any other groups. Those present then prepared a list of prospects whom they thought would be happy to contribute when they learned of all that the Center building can mean to farm people. Names were assigned and those present agreed to go out and enlist the help of others. ■ ■



"There's a Great Day Coming"

AT LONG LAST something is being done about the shortage of buildings on the Wisconsin campus. Two of the most important new structures will be the Library and the Center on opposite sides of Langdon Street. Replacing houses and stores and the old gym annex, these buildings will make the whole campus look more attractive. But their real beauty will lie in their very great usefulness.

- (1) The Wisconsin Memorial Union, built after World War I, was paid for by gifts from students, alumni, faculty members and friends of the University everywhere.
- (2) Built in 1900 by state appropriation, the Wisconsin

Historical Library has been overcrowded for many years.

- (3) The new University Library will be built in this space with funds appropriated by the state legislature. Shaded area will be built in near future, white area later.
- (4) In this space will be the Wisconsin Center building for which the University of Wisconsin Foundation is soliciting gifts from alumni, faculty members and friends of the University. Shaded area will be built first, white area later.

The Phenomenon of Wisconsin High School

... the University's own high school which boasts more teachers than pupils

EACH DAY more practice teachers than pupils pass through the halls of Wisconsin High School on the University campus. And every one of these approximately 350 teachers each day participates in a class made up of some fraction of the 300 pupils in attendance.

Here is a rare arrangement, but interestingly one that works to the benefit of both groups—teachers and pupils.

It owes its success to a unique formula which recognizes two goals. One, a functionary goal, is the development of teachers; the other, a goal of purpose, is the development of pupils. Towards these ends Wisconsin High School is both a model training ground for prospective teachers and a first class secondary school.

A Look Inside

Look at a sample classroom scene at Wisconsin High School:

The class is in general science. The room contains perhaps 25 pupils, a supervising teacher who is on the University and high school faculty, and four or five practice teachers. One practice teacher is conducting discussion while another is preparing equipment for a laboratory demonstration; still another is checking attendance; earlier, a fourth teacher assigned and collected make-up work. For a week or so, each of the teachers will have these same roles to play later they will change duties.

With such a sufficient number of practice teachers available, it is possible to apportion this work so that each has an opportunity to deal separately with each aspect of teacher responsibility. He is thereby able to gradually and completely adjust himself to the complex role of classroom teacher.

As part of its function in the training of teachers, Wisconsin High School makes records, pupils, supervisors, and a well-organized teaching plant available. Thus the high school may be thought of as the "teaching laboratory of the School of Education." Clearly, this function would be seriously impaired if the high school were not an excellent secondary school to begin with; but it has met that challenge, too. A few years ago Wisconsin High

By Robert S. Johnson, '50 School of Education

School was ranked by *Look* magazine among the top ten high schools in the country.

The tremendous possibilities and opportunities offered by the high school are not underestimated by anyone connected with the school. The faculty see them, the practice teachers see them, the pupils see them and come forward with their minds anxious not to receive education but to take it. All realize that the high school's founder and first principal, H. L. Miller, left to them a vital principle in the idea that "Education is not bestowed; it must be everlastingly achieved."

Six Marks of Merit

The program and resources of Wisconsin High School make it an excellent training institution.

At this school there is what its present principal, John J. Goldgruber, terms "a unique and resourceful faculty." Secondly there

is the association of the high school pupils with high quality University students; thirdly, there is the all-encompassing inter-relation of the classroom students, practice teachers, and high school faculty.

With consideration, it is not surprising to see the results that such a combination can achieve in a genuinely democratic atmosphere. But add to this a never-ending search for better methods and materials, a fervent desire on the part of the pupils to learn, and an expansive circle of democratic human relationships with the pupil at the center, and you have the foundation on which this unique school is built.

Probably in no other high school in the country is there a faculty that equals the caliber of that at Wisconsin High. Many of its teachers hold appointments on the University teaching staff as well as at the high school. The professors whose job it is to teach educational methods are never out of touch with school pupils; they "practice what they preach" by teaching at least one high school class.

Practice teachers, an essential part of the high school, usually find it very easy to integrate themselves into the training program. Often they find that in their classroom experiences they learn more than the pupils do. On the other hand, the pupils realize that Wisconsin High could not have achieved its high standards without the practice teachers. The pupils find that they are not only their "teachers" but their friends. In such a situation, one might think that these teachers cannot maintain proper professional decorum. This is not the case. The pupils maintain a close and enthusiastic friendship with them, and for the most part the pupils respect their college student-teachers and treat them as they would treat guests visiting their school.

Wisconsin High School is continually experimenting to secure and make use of the best known materials and methods. These experiments meet with success and with failure, but always the results tell something of importance to those working with the educational program. They may be responsible for the maintenance of a course or method, its revision, or its extinction.



JOHN J. GOLDGRUBER, MS'43, Principal of Wisconsin High School, came to the campus in 1941, was assistant principal of the school for four years, and in 1948 became principal.



HOME OF WISCONSIN HIGH. long considered a "displaced building" by Badgers who never fully realized how it made teachers from college students. Built in 1914, it faces Henry Mall across from the Biochemistry building along University Ave.

The high school has always endeavored to profit by the ideas and criticisms of parents, alumni, pupils, and practice teachers.

With this in mind the high school sponsors a Beginning Teachers Conference every fall. This is a meeting of former practice teachers and their professors who imbued them with theoretical teaching methods. First-year teachers especially are invited back to talk with other beginning teachers and with their professors about the problems they face in classes of their own. Only by such follow-up investigation can the program of training be revised to suit the needs—of the pre-service teachers.

Role as a High School

Although it plays this vital role as a part of the University, Wisconsin High is a high school. In many ways it is characteristic of other high schools in the country, but in many ways it is unique.

Since the philosophy of the school is democratic, it endeavors to provide students with an atmosphere in which they can achieve an ability to think for themselves. This philosophy tries to promote in the individual a sense of responsibility with which he can carry out his own ideas with initiative and fortitude, and although this goal is an idealistic one, it is very nearly attained.

In writing an essay on *What I Like Most About Wisconsin High School*, a pupil recently said; "The right to speak as I please, the right

to think as I please, the opportunity to progress to the height of my ability—this is the philosophy of my school and democracy. Learning in my school is not the injection of knowledge into my mind but the cultivation of my mind so that I may be able to think for myself."

As part of its education plan, Wisconsin High attempts to teach students the value of human relationships. Aware of the importance of

cultural inter-action, the school tries to expand each individual's concentric circles of association to include people of other regions, races, and creeds. For this purpose, the school is especially well suited, because practice teachers who associate with the students come from all over the United States, and there are members of the high school student body from such places as Canada, England, New Zealand, China, and South America.

The students feel unity in their diversity. They show it in the friendly spirit that pervades the entire school. The fact that the school is small has much to do with keeping this spirit active. As one teacher put it, "Everybody knows everybody."

Tuned to the Times

Wisconsin High is a living school. It is continually moving on to new and better things. It permits itself to be tuned to the times and provides opportunities for growth in more than the limited sphere of the classroom. For the student with initiative, it gives unlimited opportunities for leadership, and self-expression. To all it gives the proposition of the democratic ideal and a chance for learning good citizenship in home, community, and the world.

It is not the pupils alone who benefit by the experiences there. The practice teachers and even the faculty find that as long as they associate with the school they continue to find new ideas and increased values. In classes guided by the principles of democracy, directed by pupils, practice teachers, and high school faculty—all working together toward a cooperative goal of self-education—none can remain aloof from the tremendous power that is itself education.



CLASS IN SESSION: Often you can't tell the three or four attending practice teachers from the students. As a visiting teacher from China once remarked, "This is really democracy: why, even the teachers raise their hands to talk."

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

COOPERATION . . .

Between Industry and Education

URGENT PLEAS for closer cooperation between industry and education were expressed repeatedly by speakers at the Golden Jubilee Conference last month in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the School of Commerce. Harry A. Bullis, '17, Chairman of the Board of General Mills, put it in these words:

"The ability of American business to apply the proper management techniques to the great unsolved problems of the future will be measured by the yardstick of cooperation between business and our institutions of higher learning. To help us develop the most skilled management in the history of America, we depend upon education to deal with some of our aches. We, in turn, can accomplish a lot by working more closely with education in discharging the obligation to society that we both share."

This dual responsibility was emphasized again and again by Mr. Bullis. In discussing education's role, he said:

"Your curricula might give more consideration to the general subject of business responsibilities to society. Badly needed among businessmen of tomorrow, is a greater clarification and more understanding and positive confirmation of proper limits as well as the full meaning of managerial 'social' responsibility and 'social' leadership.

"Business, for its part, should draw closer to education. There is no better place to begin than through the schools of commerce. I visualize more joint educational projects, more cooperative enterprise between business and education in this field. This is largely virgin territory, but here, nevertheless, is a challenge vital to the future of the American enterprise system."

Like other speakers at this conference, Mr. Bullis minced no words in describing our responsibilities as alumni and Americans:

"Whether we like it or not, the mantle of world leadership has been thrust upon our shoulders. We are not responsible for our National economy alone. On us depends the fate of democracy everywhere in the world. The alternative is a devastation more terrible than that wrought by the Goths, the Vandals, and the Asiatic invaders of the Middle Ages."

Lemuel R. Boulware, '16, vice-president, General Electric Company, also stressed the importance of educated leadership in finding the answers to our critical problems. Said Mr. Boulware:

"Business management ought to be the first to get completely informed on this whole subject and then be the first to help their employees and all other citizens know the truth about what is necessary

to preserve and improve the business and economic system which has given us so much.—We in management need economic education or re-education. We are in a race between education and disaster."

Discussing the urgent need for sound economic leadership in these turbulent post-war days, Mr. Boulware made this challenging statement:

"There are over 100 million of us adults in this country, and entirely too many of us are economic illiterates or are treacherously misinformed on economics."

As the closing speaker of this two-day conference, Herbert V. Prochnow, '21, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, stressed again the importance of education in solving the critical problems of our restless and feverish world. Speaking on *Education and Responsibility*, Mr. Prochnow said:

"Incompetency is the cause of more business failures than all other reasons combined. There are no Gibralters in the business world. Business is a battle of brains—and that makes education increasingly important."

Mr. Prochnow emphasized the responsibility of University-trained men and women in perpetuating the American way of life. Said he:

"I am aware that great lip-service is done today to the cause of freedom, but we need more than lip-service. We need educated men and women devoted to it—men and women who know it to be, as it is, their most precious heritage. Economic progress at the loss of freedom is not, in fact, progress.

"All of you, because you have been privileged to receive a university education, have practically unlimited opportunities in a free society. But in a free society you have a great responsibility also—a responsibility to see that freedom and personal liberty are preserved."

These thought-provoking messages from recognized leaders in American business are important to all of us interested in America's future. Again and again, these leaders in business and industry made strong pleas for better education, better understanding of human relations, better knowledge of the fundamental laws of economics and society.

With equal vigor they pointed out the dangers of crack-pot thinking, false propaganda, misleading isms, and pseudo-liberalism. They made it crystal clear that all of us fortunate enough to be Wisconsin graduates have definite responsibilities in preserving and maintaining our American way of life; that unless we do our full share in protecting our real freedom and real liberalism, America is headed for trouble.—JOHN BERGE

Are College Students Lifting the Elbow Too Much?

★ Far from being a problem, drinking on and near the college campus is sissy-briches stuff compared to the "dry" '20s

Says Jack Zeldes, '52
Editor of Wisconsin's *Daily Cardinal*

LET'S GET one thing straight. Many college students drink, but most of the two and a half million young men and women on the nation's campuses aren't drunkards.

Recent drunken brawls at some colleges, and slayings at one or two institutions have caused unfavorable publicity, as Dr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati, pointed out recently. "But that's not a true picture," he emphasized.

Dr. Walters, who during the course of each year visits scores of campuses as an inspector for the Association of American Colleges, believes that college morals are higher now than ever.

On the extent of drinking, educators at the Association of American Colleges meeting, earlier this year, disagreed. Most asserted that drinking parties were no more prevalent than they were years ago. A number believed that there was less drinking.

None thought there was more!

In fact, as one educator pointed out, drinking today is nothing compared to the days when it was against the Constitution of the United States to take a drink. Back in the roaring '20s, in the days of the hip flask and bathtub gin, a flagrant parade of drunkenness marched through the nation's campuses.

The collegians, as well as many other young people, aped the habits and behavior of their elders: they drank, carried on in deliberate defiance of school regulations. In 1922 a doctor at the University of Wisconsin student clinic reported that the student body had blue Mondays. Despite the watchfulness of an over-vigilant dean of men, the clinic reported that for the previous five years there was an increase in the

number of excuses for sickness from classes after each weekend of social activity.

A former University of Wisconsin student, now a Wisconsin radio executive, recalls the days of campus prohibition:

"I came to the campus in the early '20s and remember, for example, going to a Madison doctor and asking for a medical prescription. After a long discussion he gave me one for a half pint of whisky. Later you could get such prescriptions by the bale."

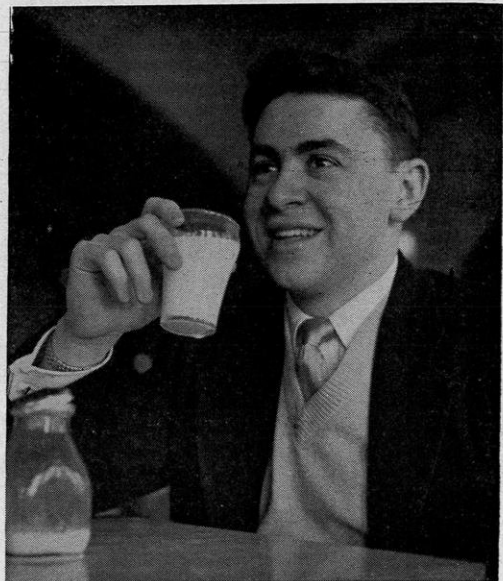
A little later, prohibition hooch became easier and easier for college students to obtain. One operator had a delivery service which solved a lot of problems for the campus fraternity houses. One merely telephoned a number and, if you were known, a blue Chrysler roadster delivered the booze in a few minutes.

A one-time bootlegger boasts that "during the dry time I slept in every damn fraternity house on campus."

Deglamorization

Today, this widespread type of uncontrolled, wild drinking has largely passed on with the tempo of the times. Drinking—mostly because you can drink now when you want to—has had the artificial glamor of prohibition days removed.

In some instances school administrators themselves aided greatly in the deglamorization. The presence of 32 beer at the University of Wisconsin Memorial Union, for instance, has tended to remove the artificial atmosphere of drinking. Students now sit together drinking beer, coffee, and soft drinks. As the Union director told the school's Board of Regents in 1948:



JACK ZELDES

"The bringing of liquor to the Union by individuals, with the resulting serious conduct problems, has virtually stopped. Whereas in pre-beer days the Union management always found dozens of empty liquor bottles under the tables after a party, today there are few found. Instead, beer and soft-drink glasses are on top of the table, presenting an open situation that can be effectively supervised."

Rarely are students drunk in the Union. It takes 50 of the Union's five-ounce glasses of 3.2 beer to give the alcoholic content that was in a pint of the 100-proof hooch a student carried in his hip pocket 25 years ago.

In an average month, beer sales run behind milk and coffee sales, and only a little ahead of soft drinks. The average monthly sales of 120,000 milk; 97,500 coffee; 36,000 beer, and 31,800 soft drinks show that students now take beer in moderate quantities or leave it alone entirely, with the roisterous events of the old days practically unheard of in the Union.

(Continued on next page)

Reprinted from *Liberty Magazine*

In the last few years especially, drinking has been far less of a problem to educators at Wisconsin (whose 20,000 students represent a good cross section of collegians throughout the country). Dean Paul Trump reported: "Students are drinking with more responsibility today, as judged from arrests. Also, in getting adjusted to college life, the returned veteran let himself be involved with the law more frequently immediately after the war than subsequently."

Dean Trump pointed out that in a 16-month period ending May, 1948—for which all records from city police were turned over to his office—there were only 13 cases of drunken and disorderly conduct, 12 cases of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, and 16 cases of drunkenness—all from a student body of nearly 20,000.

Trend Toward Moderation

Student leaders who have been on the campus for the last four years are noticing the trend toward moderation in drinking as the student body is becoming younger. A fraternity president and former head of the student body at Wisconsin said, "Where we used to have nine barrels of beer at a weekend party, we now have trouble getting rid of two."

The student, an ex-sergeant, says drinking habits are considerably tamed. "Right after the war," he reminisces, "veterans at a University housing project were drinking ethyl alcohol and orange juice. That sort of lethal drinking is incidental now."

Liquor dispensers at the campus hangouts will tell you that student drinking is "directly proportional to the student pocketbook." There is less drinking now, they emphasize, than right after the war, when students had more money.

Students are frequenting ice cream parlors and nonalcoholic eateries more and more. At Wisconsin at least half the well-known spots serve no hard drinks. Practically all those that serve hard drinks also serve soft drinks and food. Before prohibition, the best-known student hangout on the Wisconsin campus was "Dad" Morgan's pool parlor, which specialized in giant malted milks. Came the Volstead Act, his patronage dwindled, and finally he went out of business. He couldn't buck the speakeasy competition.

"Socially Concerned" Campus

One member of the student personnel office at Wisconsin points out that there is less drinking today because the campus on the whole is more socially concerned. He cites the formation of organizations like the National Student Association, dealing with student problems of academic freedom, religious and racial discrimination, and the planning of summer study tours in Europe.

Alcoholism, in fact, is a much greater problem off the campuses than on. Rising alcoholism in Wisconsin has resulted in the nation's first state-wide program to combat alcoholism as a sickness.

But at the University of Wisconsin there is only one student member in the city's three Alcoholics Anonymous groups. The state and city alcoholic treatment center reported that no students had been treated since it began operation over six months ago.

Rarely must alcoholism be considered a serious health problem in colleges, according to Dr. Brown, director of the student clinic.

Most of the attacks on campus drinking, however, are leveled from a moral point of view. As far back as the eighteenth century, students at Harvard College—the nation's oldest—were being reprimanded for excessive drinking at ale parties in their roominghouses. At Wisconsin, around the turn of the century, 50 students were arrested after a beer party that turned into a riot.

The pattern always seems to be the same: Each era feels the current younger generation is going to the dogs. As one adult wrote in a letter in 1890:

"I'm deeply concerned about the young people of today. More and more of them are drinking. Smoking is on the increase. Standards of courtship are on the decline. Chivalry on the part of young men is missing, and young ladies are lacking in reserve."

Despite Grampa's concern, the younger generation of that era made it. They're today's older generation. And the present college students will make it, too. They'll be tomorrow's leaders. ■ ■

UW No Longer "Red"

THE MAN who in 1931 charged that the University of Wisconsin was a hotbed of radicalism and a center of atheists last month asserted that the University is now "back on the right track."

John Chapple, '21, editor of the *Ashland Daily News*, is the man and he voiced his current opinions in Madison during a tirade against the politics of William T. Evjue, '07, editor of the *Capital Times*.

"You don't see Red flags flying from windows on campus today," said Chapple; "nor do you hear the Communist *Internationale* being sung at the Union on May Day . . . The American GIs wouldn't stand for that kind of stuff today. They appreciate this country of ours, and would throw anybody who advocated its overthrow right in the Lake Mendota."

"I'm proud to say that I kicked in 1931, and if the same thing went on now I'd kick again," he maintained. "My impression is that the conditions at the University are much better today than they were in 1930."

Chapple had urged a thorough house-cleaning at the University to end the insidious teachings of "atheism, loose moral standards, and Socialistic and Communist doctrines on campus." Among those he singled out for condemnation were University Pres. Glenn Frank, Profs. Selig Perlman, and Max Otto.

Chapple had made his charges while running for the US Senate against F. Ryan Duffy. His pamphlet, *The University Off the Track*, deplored "a triple attack on American civilization in progress."

For Mother and Dad

PARENTS' WEEKEND, a Wisconsin tradition since 1933, was reborn on campus last month after an interlude that stretched across the war and crowded postwar years. It was revived through the joint efforts of students, faculty members, and administrative officers.

During the two-day, May 20-21 program, the campus was in the high gear usually warranted only by a big football battle.

Forty University departments—from the French House to the truck testing laboratory—opened house to give parents a cross-section view of student academic life. Nine student religious centers held special coffee hours and all churches held special Sunday services. Thirty-nine fraternities, sororities, and residence halls held suppers honoring parents.

Timed for the weekend were also a spring intra-squad football game, a Wisconsin-Northwestern-Michigan track meet, a ROTC parade, a home economics style show, the annual All-University Tournament of Song, a Hooper regatta on Lake Mendota, an outdoor arts and crafts show, a University concert, and the women students' Senior Swingout.

And an innovation for this year was the opportunity for parents to meet deans and other administrators by special appointments.

48 Knapp Awards

HIGH SCHOOL seniors in Wisconsin who are being graduated this spring are again eligible to apply for Knapp cash scholarships at the University.

A total of 48 new Knapp scholarships, in the amount of \$250 and \$500 per year, and continuing for four years if the holders maintain high standards of scholarship, are available this year. More than 350 Knapp scholarships have been awarded to Wisconsin students since they became available in 1945.

A Wisconsin student who plans to enter the University may apply for a Knapp award merely by getting an application blank from his or her high school principal, and sending it along with three letters of recommendation before next July 1, to the Knapp Fund committee at the University. Scholarship winners will be announced in August.

'... And One for Good Measure'

★ Commerce, Law, Engineering, Medicine, Pharmacy . . . these faculties, with their alumni and students, recently presented a valuable pre-graduation look at their profession and school.

WHEN 30 of the nation's leading business figures and economic experts spoke at the School of Commerce's two-day Golden Jubilee last month, they incidentally attracted attention to a commendable pre-graduation project called the "Senior Sendoff."

The value of this kind of program—a family affair of students, faculty, and alumni—is recognized elsewhere on campus. The lawyers have it in the form of the annual Law Weekend (May 13, 14), engineers have their Engineers Day (June 3), medical students have their Field Day (May 17) and Senior Party (June 14), the School of Pharmacy has its school banquet (May 21).

Commerce

This season the School of Commerce was celebrating its 50th year, so its program was especially outstanding and something of a model.

The Sendoff was the final event of the two days of addresses and panels, and emphasis was on the graduating seniors. Speeches (given by Dean Fayette Elwell and Herbert V. Prochnow, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago) gave the seniors parting advice and some needed inspiration. The whole program was an appetizing dessert served by the same hands that offered the main course, and it left a good after-taste.

On the two-day program of panels and addresses were 30 outstanding business men and economists from all over the nation. Besides Prochnow, there were speakers and discussion leaders of the stature of Harry A. Bullis, chairman of the board, General Mills, Inc.; Lemuel R. Boulware, vice-president, General Electric Co.; W. Walter Williams, chairman, committee for economic development and president, Continental, Inc., Seattle, Wash.

Law

The Law Weekend also brought professional roundtables, an evening banquet, and a special alumni picnic.

The roundtables dealt with scientific evidence, divorce laws, probate problems, and tax titles. Speakers included Atty. T. W. Brazeau, Wisconsin Rapids, Charles M. Wilson of the state crime laboratory, Judge

Herman Sachtjen, Madison, and county judges from Columbia, Fond du Lac, and Walworth Counties.

At the banquet, State Supreme Court Justice Timothy Brown was the evening's speaker; Dean Oliver S. Rundell presided and announced the year's student awards and scholarships.

Engineers

Born as a part of the University's Centennial Celebration, the Engineers' Day gives the College an opportunity to award citations to professional men for their accomplishments in engineering and industrial fields. Also on the day's program were a tour of exhibits, demonstrations, laboratories, and buildings on campus.

The seven men presented with citations by President E. B. Fred are:

Franklin G. Hobart, '86, construction engineer, Fairbanks-Morse & Co., Beloit; Earl E. Hunner, '00, general manager of N. A. Hanna Co. iron ore operations, Duluth; L. J. Markwardt, '12, assistant direc-

tor of Forest Products Laboratory, Madison; Duncan H. Stewart, '21, vice-president and general manager of Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.; Donald W. Tyrrell, '17, president, Ray-O-Vac, Madison; Harold C. Brown, '21, electrical engineer for Wisconsin-Michigan Power Co., Appleton; and Hans P. Dahlstrand, consulting steam turbine engineer for Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee.

Medicine; Pharmacy

Three days were reserved in the medical community for a relaxing Field Day on May 17, Alumni Day on May 18, and on June 14 a special Senior Party given annually by Madison's Dr. A. G. Quisling.

In the Medical School and in the School of Pharmacy—with its pre-graduation banquet—the pattern is similar to the other "Sendoffs." It's a family affair which mixes students with alumni and the faculty, boosts school spirit, and adds a valuable postscript to several years of textbooks and lectures.



SENIOR SENDOFF in the School of Commerce last month brought honorary memberships in Beta Gamma Sigma to Gov. and Mrs. Oscar Rennebohm. Pictured here during the presentations are William R. Johnson, Racine, president of the commerce fraternity, the Rennebohms, President E. B. Fred, and Dean Fayette H. Elwell.

Regents Hold Up Adoption of Two Faculty Reports, Accept Radio Policy for University Station WHA, Ask Investigation of Student Picketing of ROTC

BECAUSE the University should exercise a "far greater degree of control over the outside activities of faculty members in the future than in the past," the University Board of Regents decided at their May meeting to delay action on the faculty activities recommendations until Board members could individually study the report.

Meanwhile, a second faculty report (on campus discrimination) was returned to the faculty for reworking, an amendment concerning "controversial issues" was added to the WHA radio policy, and an investigation into student picketing at a formal military review was asked.

After considering the outside activities report (see May *Wisconsin Alumnus*), the Regents' educational committee recommended the Board approve it in principal and include a Regent statement; but this proposed action was stopped upon the motion of Regent John D. Jones, Jr., Racine, who asked further consideration and study.

In the educational committee statement the clause was included that "the Regents cannot escape the responsibility of taking appropriate action in the event that they believe that poor or bad judgment is exercised in such matters (outside activities) by a faculty member.

Jones also read the Regent statement pointing out to the faculty that its report on human rights for students (see March *Wisconsin Alumnus*) could not be accepted as submitted. Only vote against deferring the report was given by Regent Charles D. Gelatt, LaCrosse, who believed it was a "good statement of policy and principle."

The report outlines a program for "positive, vigorous, and continuing program against prejudice, discrimination, and segregation at the University and by the University."

In adopting the WHA radio and television policy, the Regents first amended it to read that "wherever practicable, divergent views of controversial issues will be presented on a single program." Exceptions to the procedure are to be approved by the radio committee of the faculty.

In general, this policy statement pledges that the "facilities and resources of the University shall be so utilized as to advance the educational purposes of the University and serve to the fullest extent the interests and needs of the people of the state." It was the first time the Regents set forth in writing their complete radio policy.

ACTION

At their May meeting, the University Board of Regents:

1. Sent back to the faculty its recommendations on student rights and discrimination.

2. Postponed for further consideration the faculty report relating to outside activities of faculty members.

3. Adopted a radio policy for University station WHA.

4. Asked for a complete investigation of recent student picketing of ROTC military inspection at Camp Randall.

5. Set up a \$91,500 Knapp Fund program of professorships, fellowships, and scholarships for next year.

6. Approved 1950 Summer Session fee schedule.

7. Authorized a survey of the University's perplexing parking problem.

8. Revised Civil Service grievance regulations to assure University employees that they are free to register complaints without fear of later discrimination on that account.

9. Accepted gifts and grants totaling \$47,624.10.

10. Added two outstanding men to the faculty and accepted the resignations of two others.

The picketing resolution was aimed at "the discourteous action of a small number of student spectators at the formal military review and official inspection on Thursday, May 11 (see picture on page 20).

The investigation, to be made by University authorities, was sought in a motion offered by Regent R. G. Arveson, Frederic, and passed unanimously.

Nineteen students participated in the demonstration and carried signs reading " Militarism is Un-American," "Is Compulsory ROTC Democratic?" and "No A-Bombs or Molotov Cocktails." The picketing was staged just as the review of army, navy, and air force units of the University ROTC was beginning.

Knapp Program for 1950-51

A \$91,500 program of undergraduate scholarships (\$61,000), visiting professorships (\$15,000), graduate

fellowships (\$9,500), and visiting speakers (\$5,000) was set up for next year by the Regents at their May meeting.

The income, which is made available by the Kemper K. Knapp Fund, also includes \$1,000 for administrative and clerical assistance. The program is aimed at fulfilling Knapp's hope to cultivate in the student body "ideals of honesty, sincerity, earnestness, tolerance, and social and political obligation."

Summer Session Fees

Student fees for the 1950 Summer Session will be the same, in most respects, as they were last year. The Regents maintained the eight-week session fees at \$60, and the ten-week fees at \$80. Only change was in the rates charged on a per-credit basis, and they were raised only slightly to conform with the 1949-50 academic year credit fees.

Solving the Parking Problem

Thanks to \$2,500 provided by T. E. Brittingham, '21, the Regents have been able to authorize a survey of campus parking facilities.

The parking situation has become difficult at the University as new, and much-needed, buildings began going up, wiping out former parking areas. Construction of the dairy building eliminated a large lot, and hospital and library building sites will take others now used for parking.

UW Labor Relations

University Civil Service employees who make complaints to their bosses absolutely won't be discriminated against on that account, emphasized the Regents in another May action.

The grievance regulations had previously said that "any employee in the classified service of the University who feels aggrieved or has a personnel problem may present his problem to University authorities through established grievance procedure." Regents have now added to that sentence the phrase, "and shall not be discriminated against on that account."

"Very few grudge complaints have ever come up in the past, and they have concerned only about one per cent of our departments," Robert Brigham, UW assistant personnel officer, said.

Gifts and Grants

A total of \$10,794.10 in gifts and \$36,830 in grants were accepted last month by the Board of Regents.

Among the gifts were \$200 given by "E. B. Fred, Madison . . . to be used for any purpose determined by the Regents." The sum represented the fee for his address before the 1950 Southern University conference in Birmingham, Ala., in April.

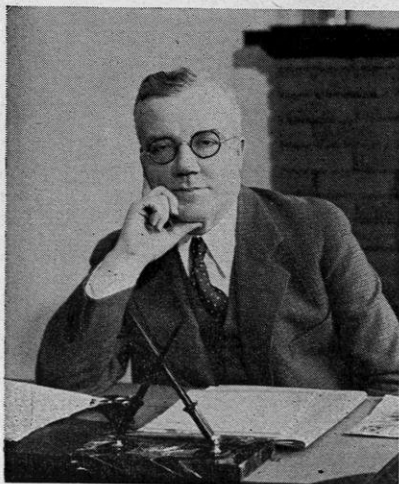
Other gifts included \$100 from the Minneapolis Alumni Club to be added to the Henrietta Wood Kes-senich Scholarship and Loan Fund; \$107.25 from the Wisconsin Alumni Association as an initial contribution to a fund for furnishing the Kemper K. Knapp Memorial rooms in the Graduate Student Center (formerly the Governor's Mansion); \$450 from the UW Foundation to be added to the David Schreiner Memorial Scholarship award; and additional contributions of \$502.65 to the Frank O. Holt Memorial Scholarship.

Appointments, Resignations

Added to the University faculty by Regent action were two outstanding men:

Bowdoin College's Prof. Edward Chase Kirkland, one of the most distinguished authorities in the field of American economic history was named Kemper Knapp visiting professor of history and A. K. Van Dine, practicing personnel consultant from Wilmington, Del., was accepted as lecturer in the School of Commerce.

Resignations included Wakelin "Ranger Mac" McNeel, professor of agriculture extension and state leader of boys and girls clubs, and Prof. Kenneth M. Watson of the chemical engineering department.



WALTER J. HODGKINS, '16. Ashland, was last month appointed by Governor Rennebohm to serve a nine-year term on the Board of Regents. First appointed by the late Governor Heil in 1939, Hodgkins also served as Board president in 1943-44. He is president of the Lake Superior District Power Co.

Contemporary University Leaders, Dykstra, Wilkie, Die 2 Days Apart



HAROLD M. WILKIE
President, Board of Regents
1934 to 1939

IT WAS A curious coincidence that turned the thoughts of University and State people back to the 1930s and early '40s last month.

Two eminent University leaders, contemporary in their public service, died only two days apart. One was the 11th president of the University, Clarence Addison Dykstra, 67, and the other was Harold McLean Wilkie, 59, member of the University Board of Regents from 1931 to 1939 and its president for five years.

Dr. Dykstra died Saturday, May 6, of a heart attack after he helped fight a grass fire in a vacant lot adjoining his seaside home at Laguna Beach, Calif., where he was spending his weekend. Only two days earlier Mr. Wilkie died in a Madison hospital of a heart ailment; he had been in poor health for several months.

The names of both are tightly linked in the University's history for it was in 1937 that Dr. Dykstra came to Wisconsin amid a storm of controversy to fill the office left vacant when the Board of Regents, presided over by Mr. Wilkie, refused to renew the contract of President Glenn Frank.

In coming to the University, Dykstra stepped down from a \$25,000-a-year post as city manager of Cincinnati to take the \$15,000 annual salary of president. Since his resignation in 1944 he had served as provost of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) but was considering retiring next year.



CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA
President, University of Wisconsin
1937 to 1944

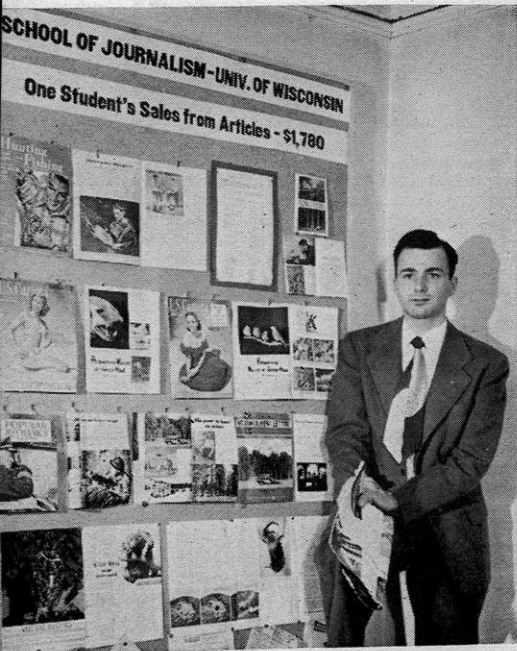
In a statement after Dr. Dykstra's death, President E. B. Fred recalled that his predecessor was "a national figure in a day of national figures, [a man who] kept the perspective that 'universities go on and upwards; individuals are but incidents in their history to serve a brief span as best they can.' Sought far and wide for his unique talents he consistently turned down flattering offers from private businesses to the end that he could better serve the citizenry of the country."

A recognized leader in both education and city government, Dr. Dykstra also served during his years at Wisconsin as first director of selective service and as chairman of President Roosevelt's 11-man national defense mediation board.

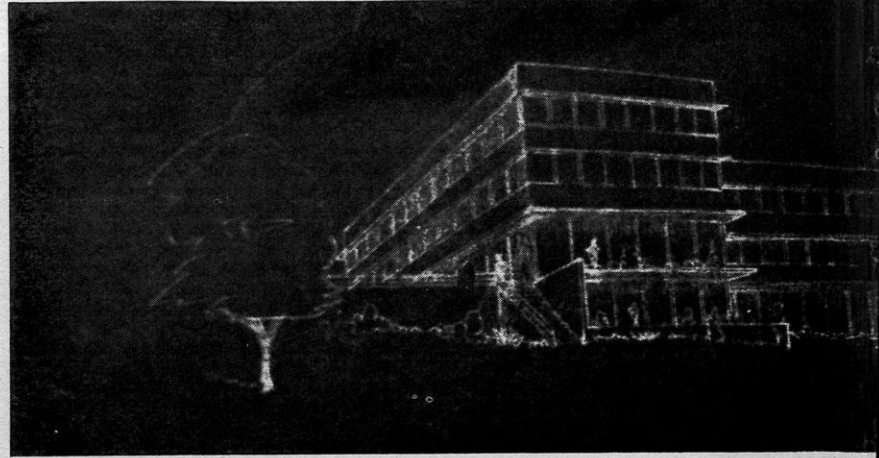
President Fred also spoke of Mr. Wilkie for the University which first knew him as a "brilliant young law student who advanced academically so quickly that he was aiding Law School teaching and research during his senior year . . . He remained through his life, a loyal friend of the University of Wisconsin."

A senior member of the law firm of Wilkie, Toebaas, Hart, Kraege, and Jackman, he was active in Boy Scout work, among other civic and business activities outside the legal profession. He had been a member of the University faculty between 1915 and 1915, and had served as counsel for the State of Wisconsin since 1923.

The Campus through t



"WRITE TO SELL." This advice from the feature writing class in the School of Journalism made good sense and good money for Tom McHugh, pictured here with his sales.



FRATERNITY TRIAD BUILDING PROPOSED: Faced with financial problems and the eventual loss of two of their buildings through campus expansion programs, three Wisconsin fraternities are considering the above three-wing structure to solve their problems.

The fr
Sigma
would
made



ROTC REVIEW, the largest in the University's peacetime history, was staged by nearly 2,000 cadets in the Camp Randall stadium last month.

Army, navy, and air cadets stood the federal inspection together for the first time while President Fred presented awards to 20 men.



MULTI-MILLIONAIRE businessman, Glen [name obscured], speaker at Men's [event obscured], the program of all major men's [event obscured] McCarthy is here [event obscured] he recently won [event obscured]



ities, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Theta, and would remain separate entities but maintenance costs shared. No definite architectural commitments have been



MEDICHOIR, composed of 43 students of the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes in the Medical School, was recently organized on campus to further extra-curricular activity and promote the public relations of the School and Hospital. The choir is student run and directed.



as oil king and carthy, was main May 25. Spon- Men's Associa- ed presentation ds for the year. with a donkey arity bazaar.



PLANNING FOR PARENTS' WEEKEND: President Fred meets with student committee members in his office at Bascom. Honoring the mothers and

fathers of all Wisconsin students, the Weekend last month was the first to be held since the war (see story on page 16).

"For the Betterment of the University . . ."

"ON OR BEFORE June 1st, in each year, and at such other times as the Board of Visitors desire, they shall make to the Board of Regents, a report of their proceedings . . . together with any recommendations for the betterment of the University, faculty, or students . . ."

—Sec. 5, Laws of the Regents

ITS 10 MONTHLY meetings are over, it has surveyed 15 segments of the University's activities; now the Board of Visitors has drawn up its annual report with carefully weighed recommendations.

To help the Regents "develop the efficiency of the University," the Visitors have called together deans, directors, and their selected colleagues for informal presentations and discussions of various fields of service. Pertinent questions have been asked and answered, and the meetings have run from two to four hours. During each session, the Visitors acquired an understanding of the functions, the problems, and the more urgent needs of another phase of the University.

They have probed into the School of Education, the building program, the student body outside the classroom, the University Press, fire prevention and protection, the Medical School, WHA, and elsewhere.

Of them, President Fred said, "I don't think we've ever had a group of Visitors who have given such serious attention to the University. Their interest in the welfare of the University is clearly demonstrated by this report. They have worked long and hard to help improve the University; we appreciate their interest; we solicit their continued advice and support."

Here are brief excerpts from what they found and recommend:

• **The School of Education**—"Regarding the use of graduate students for teaching and the betterment of the entire teaching force, it has been suggested that there might well be a course in teaching University faculty members how to speak better, not only in lecturing to their classes but in making public addresses to various groups throughout the state, at which times the University itself is largely judged by the verbal presentation of its representative.

"While the Board of Visitors believes the teaching at the University of Wisconsin does rank highly with that of other universities, it desires that it should be better."

• **University Press**—"Our University Press is of comparatively recent origin and could be much strengthened by a sizeable backlog of book



THE BOARD OF VISITORS, six appointed by the Alumni Association, three by the Governor, and three by the Regents.

Pictured here are: (standing) Kenford Nelson, Racine; Emory W. Krauthoefer, Milwaukee; Col. J. W. Jackson, Madison; and (seated) C. F. Hedges, Neenah; Mrs. Marcus Hobart, Evanston, Ill.; A. J. Goedjen, Green Bay; Miss Gretchen B. Schoenleber, president, Milwaukee; Marc A. Law, Chicago; Clough Gates, vice-president, Superior; Benjamin S. Reynolds, secretary, Madison. Not present are Miss Maude M. Munroe, Baraboo, and Abner Heald, Milwaukee.

orders. To this end, the Visitors enlisted the aid of the Alumni directors and plans are now under way for the launching of a book club affiliated exclusively with the University Press. This club would be unique in this respect and would have the added value of building another tie-up between alumni and University."

• **Fire Prevention and Protection**—"The Board . . . is strongly of the opinion that a competent representative of the University, with construction engineering ability, should devote full time to fire prevention, including inspection and protection at the University . . .

"The Board of Visitors is aware that the Board of Regents has taken steps to strengthen the University's fire fighting facilities, and extends its commendation for such action."

• **The School of Commerce**—"The Board . . . was impressed with the rapidly increasing value of this

phase of University work, both to the University and the entire state . . .

"The long list of institutes for adults being sponsored by the School of Commerce is convincing evidence of the practical value of the University to the daily life of the state . . .

"The Board of Visitors was strongly impressed with the need of an adequate building for the School of Commerce . . ."

• **Extension Division**—"It was the judgment that altogether too many of the 3,350,000 citizens of Wisconsin are unaware of the activities of the Extension Division, and that for their benefit, and in justice to the University, they should be much more widely publicized.

"It would seem that mutual benefit would result from a closer tie-in between the University Extension Division and the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, by

BADGER ARTS

Rural and Student Art

THE 1950 editions of two annually recurring art shows hung in the Memorial Union galleries this spring.

First was the University's 11th Rural Art Show, which portrayed the beauty of rural Wisconsin as painted by the people who know it best. It was sponsored by the Department of Rural Sociology and the Blue Shield Club.

In its place later hung the 22nd Student Art Show, works "created by the young people of our University . . . their expression of hope and confidence in the future." This exhibit was sponsored by the Union Gallery committee.

Of the Rural Art Show, the University's artist-in-residence, Aaron Bohrod, expressed that the 97 pictures were "a good sincere response to surroundings. These are not the kind of pictures that people look at and ask 'What is it?'" He praised the paintings as being in the same vein as those of Grant Wood and John Steuart Curry.

The 106 selected works of the Student Show were also of "an unusually high quality," in the opinion of a panel of three state artists, Clayton Charles, Beloit, Thomas Dietrich, Appleton, and Richard Florsheim, Milwaukee.

In their comments they agreed that "the diversity of direction, variety of media, style and subject were unusual in a student group." They selected the exhibition out of 285 entries with a "desire to encourage individual creativity and achievement, not to encourage any one trend of direction."

appointment of a member of the University Extension Division to that state board."

• **Medical School**—"With the great increase in hospital and allied medical facilities that will shortly be made available, the Board of Visitors is cognizant of the need for the enlargement of the Medical School building itself.

"The Board . . . holds in such high regard the value of the Medical Research Fellowships that it recommends to the Board of Regents that a special study be made to ascertain the possibilities of creating more of them . . ."

• **Overlapping State and University Functions** (such as Civil Service personnel, purchasing and auditing) —"While state and University relations on these important matters are now cordial and cooperative . . . considerable difficulty could result from existing laws . . ."

"The Board of Visitors believes it would be well to make a careful study to the end that any remedial legislation that may be required, could be prepared and mutually approved by the University and state officials, before the next session of the Legislature."

• **Student Body Outside the Classroom**—" . . . It is the conviction of the Board of Visitors that, generally speaking, the University authorities are doing practically everything that can be accomplished for the student body. . . . Board members who were present were convinced that no Wisconsin parents need hesitate to send their sons or daughters to the University.

"We suggest to the Board of Regents consideration of the preparation of a movie of the University that will depict the social and academic life of a student from freshman to graduation. Well done in color and sound, it would give prospective University students, their parents and all citizens of Wisconsin, a clearer picture of the University as it is, than could any other type of publicity. The purpose of such a movie, and the demand that such a movie would create, would seem to justify the considerable cost of its production."

• **WHA**—"Under continued proper guidance such as is being given it by the cross section faculty committee now directing WHA, it is the judgment of the Board of Visitors that the station can become one of the surest means of taking the University to the people of Wisconsin and of bringing their interest and support to the University . . ."

• **Dormitory Building Program**—"It appeared that to meet all housing on an adequate basis would require a total of approximately 2,000 bed units, the building of which would necessarily have to be spread over a period of years.

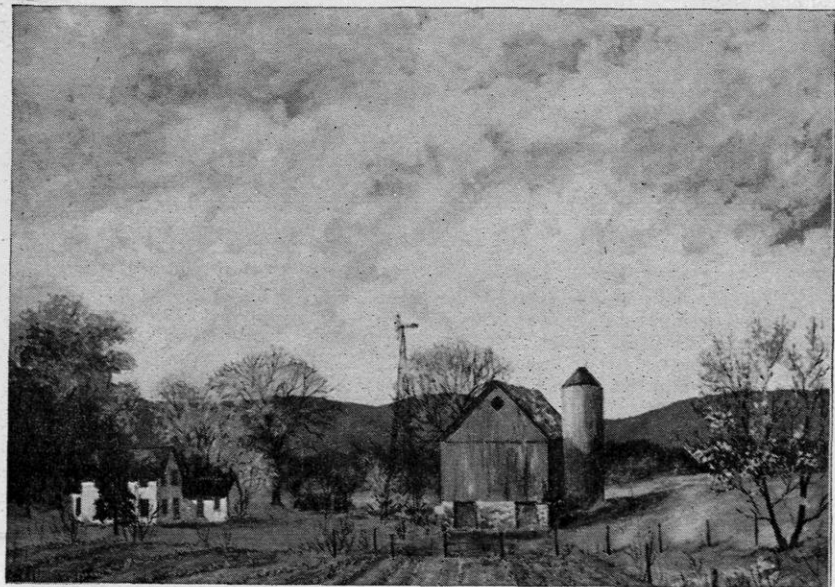
"If, as has sometimes been stressed, the housing of the student body and faculty constitutes one of the major problems confronting the growth and development of the University, it would not appear to be insurmountable. It would seem to reduce itself to the dollars and cents cost of building, how to secure the money, and how to repay it.

"There is one phase of the housing situation that merits consideration. That is the fact that a large portion of the privately owned student rooming houses off the campus are now more than 50 years old. . . . Some of them are in the 'conflagration area.' Deterioration has already set in with many of these rooming houses, most of which are wooden construction.

"Judging from past and present experience, it appears too much to expect that these older rooming houses will be torn down and replaced by private enterprise, desirable as that might be. It may therefore make necessary the speeding up by the University of its own dormitory building program.

"Possibly, for some housing purposes, a somewhat less costly type of construction might suffice even though it might not be quite so permanent as the recently built dormitories."

• **The Graduate School**—" [We recommend] that a specific program be devised and gotten under way to better acquaint both the University itself and the people of Wisconsin with the Graduate School; that a separate and specific housing program for graduate students only be developed at an early date; that more teaching fellowships be granted to graduate students to improve the quality of their teaching . . ."



"OCTOBER," a casein painting by Andrew Clark, Lodi, was one of the prize-winners in the 1950 Rural Art Show sponsored by the Rural Sociology department. A farmer, Clark, has had no formal art training.

On Wisconsin

IN SPORTS • By Art Lentz



TV or Not TV

"TV or not TV"—that is the question—and no one seems to have the right answer to one of the biggest problems ever to have arisen in the field of sport.

In the few short years that sports events have been televised, the merits of sports television have been argued pro and con, with the result that, now, the lines of the issue have been clearly drawn.

Take college football, for instance. Television set owners (and their numbers are growing astoundingly) can enjoy a game in the comfort of their homes with possibly a better view on the screen than can be obtained in the best seat at the stadium.

But, television authorities claim, like radio, video will stimulate interest in the game and will attract "new fans" to the stadiums. Attendance will increase, not wane, they say.

College authorities, however, feel that their equity is far the greater and that their obligation to their own and sister institutions is as paramount as any obligation to the general public.

First group to come right out and make a definite statement of policy on the matter was the Western Conference of which Wisconsin is a member.

On April 16, the Big Ten athletic directors, with instructions from their respective faculty boards, voted almost unanimously to adopt the following policy:

The Policy

The Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference sanctions "deferred television" of its football games. It has not banned television; it has merely made an adjustment as to when a game may be viewed on television. This policy provides that:

- Simultaneous or "live" television of Conference football games shall not be permitted.
- Complete films of games shall be made available for television showing starting at 6 p.m. on the Sunday immediately following the day the game is played.
- Post-game highlights of football games of Conference institutions shall be made available.

Reasons Behind the Policy

Here's what prompted the Big Ten to take its action:

During the meetings evidence was submitted that the attendance at college football games in the East and West Coast areas had been adversely affected by simultaneous or "live" television. There was no strong evidence that "live" television had def-



initely accepted attendance at games of Big Ten institutions. (Note: Wisconsin affected only slightly in attendance at the Marquette game, since ticket sales at Milwaukee were down below expectations and officials there admitted would-be purchasers of ticket chose television when only end zone seats were left.)

In addition to adverse reports from the East and the West, there was considerable evidence submitted that small college and high school attendance had been affected by the television of major college games in their area on the day they were playing their game.

More than one Conference institution had received direct appeals from small colleges and high schools of their state citing the adverse affect that the television of Conference games had on their contests during the past season (1949). In many such instances it was requested that consideration be given to the discontinuance of such television.

In reviewing the reports from the East and the West as to the effect of television in those areas and in

particular considering the reports of smaller colleges and high schools, the Conference felt that its course was clear-cut—it should not be in the position of damaging the athletic program of any other college or high school.

As a result of these deliberations, the Conference adopted a policy of "deferred television."

The Conference believes it has an obligation to all of its sister institutions. It is realized that the entire athletic programs of most institutions are supported from football receipts and to endanger or damage this source of revenue is to damage the overall program of college athletics. In intercollegiate athletics, institutions are dependent upon each other.

The Conference also believes it has an obligation to the public in general and to its alumni in particular to make available via television its athletic contests of which football apparently is the most interesting to the most people. Television is a new, revolutionary medium and has immense educational and entertainment value.

To satisfy both obligations, the Conference approved "Deferred television". Under the provisions of this policy, the Conference and its sister institutions are protected from the effect of simultaneous or "live" television. At the same time, the Conference's outstanding football games can be viewed on television in their entirety, in a little more than 24 hours after the game has been played. Newspapers, for example, always have conducted "deferred reporting" by publishing the news of athletic contests some time after the contest has been played.

Actually, delayed television has the advantage or more studied "commentary" since the announcer can rehearse his remarks and, with some judicious editing of the film, an excellent presentation can be made. Highlights of play can be reviewed for emphasis and judgment passed with more authority and less excitement.

From unbiased observers, the opinion is offered that not until the television set owner pays a fee for his entertainment can television and sports authorities get together on a mutual ground and arrive at mutual benefits.

BADGER BREVITIES

WITH THIS writing, University of Wisconsin sports schedules were rapidly drawing to a close, only the Western Conference and NCAA meets in baseball, track, tennis, and golf, and the Marietta Regatta for crew remaining as important items on the docket.

Meanwhile the spotlight turned again on Wisconsin's three great senior athletes.

Bob Wilson, football and baseball luminary, was awarded the Western Conference medal for proficiency in athletics and scholarship; also added to his trophy shelf is the Commerce School award for proficiency in extra-curricular activities.

Don Gehrmann, miler extraordinary, followed up on his "most outstanding performer" award in the Chicago Relays last March by winning a similar honor at the Drake Relays in Des Moines, Ia., April 28-29. It was the second straight year that Don won such an award, an unprecedented feat.

Don Rehfeldt, high scoring cager, played with the College All-Stars in the nation-wide 18-game tour with the Harlem Globe Trotters and wound up, as usual, the high scorer. He'll be presented with the Western Conference most valuable player award by *Chicago Tribune* Sports-writer Wilfred Smith on May 20.

Meanwhile, here's the review on current spring sports:

Crew

Cold weather and adverse training conditions have seriously hurt the Badger crew. The Badger varsity, with five sophomores (one of them at stroke) lost to Columbia University on May 6 by 1½ lengths over the rough waters of Lake Monona and on May 13, in a borrowed shell and with strange oars (Badger oars were caught in the train strike) finished 10th in the Eastern Sprint Regatta at Annapolis.

Baseball

Wisconsin closed up its regular 1950 baseball schedule on May 26-27 at Minneapolis by twice defeating the Gophers (9-8 and 2-0) and earning a tie for the Western Conference championship; it is the first time in the title ring for the Badgers since 1946. The Badgers, never in first place until May 20 when they licked Michigan twice, 4-3 and 7-6 (first double win over the Wolverines since 1900 by the way), now have accepted an invitation to compete in the NCAA District No. 4 play-offs at East Lansing, Mich., June 9 and 10. The winner of that District will compete with seven other schools for the National Collegiate championship at Omaha, June 15 to 22.

Wisconsin won 15 out of 22 games this season, wound up with a 9-3 record in the Big Ten. Captain and second baseman Gene Evans was

voted the most valuable player and Sheldon Fink, short stop, was elected to lead the Badgers in 1951.

Track

Wisconsin's track team, though gifted with a few stars, is short of the needed balance to win decisively. Against Marquette, the relay team had to set a meet record to nip the Hilltoppers 72-68 and on May 13 bowed to Minnesota 73½ to 58½. LeRoy Collins, sophomore, ran the 440 at Minneapolis in 48.1 seconds, best outdoor performance in history for a Badger quarter-miler. Meanwhile Don Gehrmann paced the Badgers with dual wins in both the mile and 880, while running anchor on the mile relay team. At Drake, Wisconsin won the spring medley title for the second straight year.

On May 20 Wisconsin was second to Michigan in a triangular meet with Northwestern bowing by four points; and a week later at the Conference meet, the Badgers finished fourth in standing.

Tennis

Wisconsin's varsity tennis team again came through with a commendable record this season, winning six out of 12 matches against the best teams in the Midwest. In the Conference meet which ended May 31, Wisconsin finished fourth in team standings while Captain Warren Mueller met but lost to the top ranking player in the league, Grant Golden of Northwestern, for the singles championship.



FOURTEEN MEMBERS of the 1950 University track squad were former WIAA titleholders.

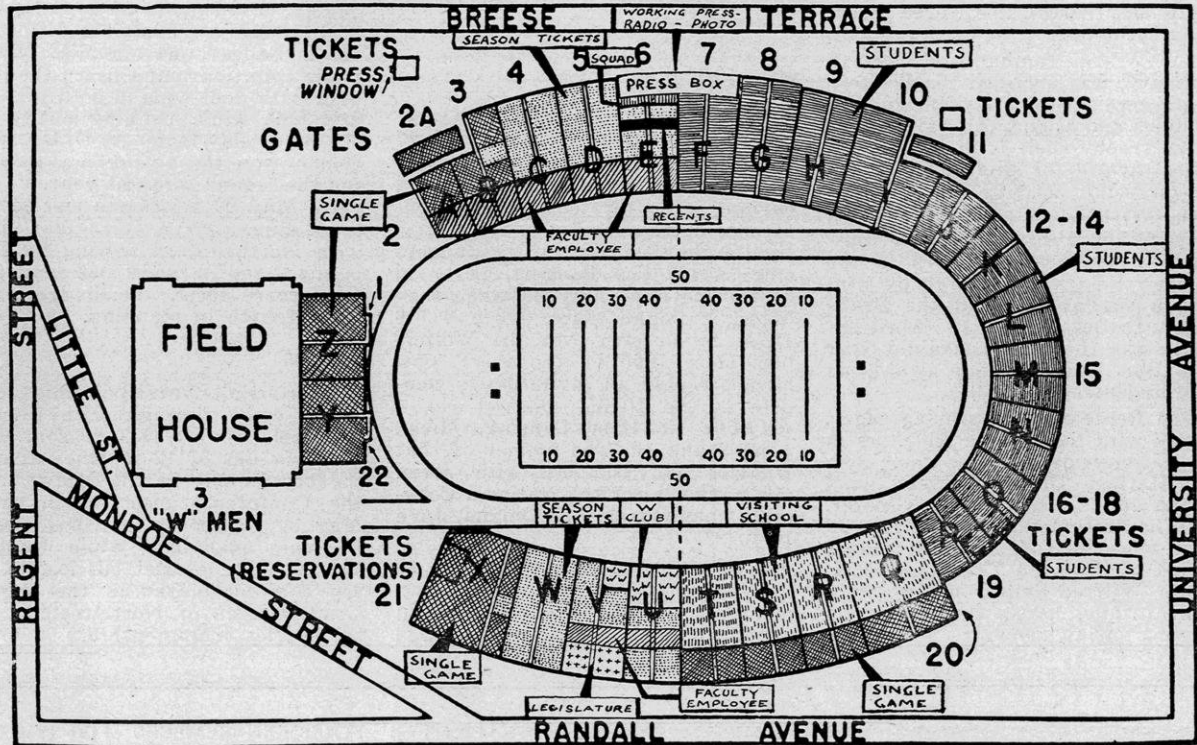
Ten of them are pictured here with Badger Track Coach, Guy Sundt, who won the shot put title while competing with Stoughton high school in 1917. From left to right, back row, are Allen Butler, Whitefish Bay (Class B 200 yard dash, 1948); Walker Reid, Madison West (Class A 100 yard dash, 1947); Leroy Collins, Green Bay East (Class A 440 yard dash, 1948); Alvo Cherne, Milwaukee Pulaski (Class A high jump, 1948); Ted Bleckwenn, Madison West (Class A shot put, 1946); Ken Huxhold, Kenosha (Class A discus, 1947—NOTE: also holds state prep record of 167 feet 5¾ inches); Tom Ward, Madison West (Class A mile run, 1948); James Kuehl, Neenah (Class B 880 yard run, 1945); Jim Englander, Whitefish Bay (Class B 200 yard low hurdles, 1948). In front is Sundt with Don Gehrmann, Milwaukee Pulaski (Class A mile, 1946).

Missing from the picture are Walt Mars, Whitefish Bay (Class B 880 yard run, 1948); Richard Kellman, Madison West (Class A high jump, 1948); Doug Pfundheller, Stoughton (Class B pole vault, 1947); and Don Soe, Wisconsin Rapids (Class A 880 yard run, 1947).

The 7,750 additional seats in Camp Randall Stadium may not be constructed in time for all games next fall, but you can stay out of the end zone if you read . . .

How to Get Seating Preference

By William H. Aspinwall, '29
Business Manager, UW Athletic Department



ON MAY 20 "Ivy" Williamson and his assistants wound up spring practice with the annual intra-squad game. Those of you who had an opportunity to see it were given a preview of what you may expect from the 1950 edition of the Wisconsin football squad; you will want to be in attendance at one or more games and your first question is "How can I get seats?"

Approval has been given for the erection of 7,750 additional seats and the replacement of 1,050 bleacher seats at Camp Randall Stadium, but we cannot count on these for the 1950 season. It is hoped that a portion of the total can be available for the late October and November games. For the most part, the overall picture for the 1950 season is the same as last year. From approximately 18,000 seats within goal lines, students, faculty, employees, Alumni Association members, "W" men, squad, Regents, press, Legislature, staff and other friends of the University are given assignments.

Application blanks will be mailed late this month (June) to Alumni Association members, "W" men, and

the general public. Association members' blanks must be returned prior to Aug. 1 to be included in the preference group. In assigning seat locations, preference is given to past season ticket holders—they are returned to their original location provided they have ordered year after year. After past season ticket holders are assigned, preference is given to new orders received from members of the Alumni Association. When all season tickets have been processed ticket requests for individual games are handled with preference again given to orders from Alumni Association members.

I wish to call your attention to the matter of specifying location for individual game tickets. It is advisable to mark your application "best available" since if you specify "west side" or "east side" the ticket office will fill your request in that area even though better seats are available on the other side. With a four-game home schedule a heavy sale of season tickets is expected, and that will limit the number of seats available with which to fill individual orders. For our Eastern Alumni who will wish to attend our

game with Pennsylvania on Nov. 18, both regular and box seats will be available. Persons wishing to sit together should mail their application to the University Athletic Ticket Office, Camp Randall Stadium, Madison, Wis., in the same envelope.

The 1950 schedule of prices is as follows:

Sept. 30—Marquette at Madison	\$3.60
Oct. 7—Illinois at Champaign	3.60
Oct. 14—Iowa at Iowa City	3.50
Oct. 21—Michigan at Ann Arbor	3.60
Oct. 28—Northwestern at Madison	3.60
Nov. 4—Purdue at Madison (Homecoming)	3.60
Nov. 11—Ohio State at Columbus	3.50
Nov. 18—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia	3.90
Box	5.20
Nov. 25—Minnesota at Madison (Dad's Day)	3.60

Orders will not be accepted until blanks are mailed in late June since your application blanks identifies you as an Alumni Association member for ticket purposes.



With the CLUBS

Impromptu Alumni Meeting Held in Philippine Islands

WISCONSIN'S alumni in the Philippines recently showed they knew how to take advantage of an unexpected opportunity.

When alumnus Edward Mill passed through Manila on his way to Sourabaya, Java, to take his new position as US consul-general, he was able to pause just long enough for the alumni club to call a meeting with him as a special guest.

The event was almost "in the nature of an emergency," writes Club Vice-president Vicente Albano Pacis. "We did not have time to notify members for it was uncertain until the last minute that Mill's boat would remain long enough in Manila for any reunion." Yet the club had a lively gathering and took occasion to elect new officers.

Besides Mill, alumni honored at the meeting were Wisconsin's political science Prof. John T. Salter, who is assigned to the University of the Philippines as a Fullbright professor, and Leslie R. Bundgaard, who is with the US Educational Foundation attached to the American Embassy.

Consul Mill was entrusted with the organization of Wisconsin alumni all over Southeast Asia. This will include Wisconsin graduates in the Philippines, China, Korea, Siam, Indonesia, and other Oriental countries, with the Philippines as headquarters.

Club officers for 1950 are as follows:

Dr. Patrocino Valenzuela, president; Vicente Albano Pacis, first vice-president; Prof. John T. Salter, second vice-president; and Prof. Francisco Tonogbanua, secretary-treasurer.

Joliet Hears Dean Fowlkes

"EVERYONE seemed to be pleased with the very fine speech of Dean Fowlkes. Thank him for making our banquet such a success."

This comment from the secretary of the Joliet (Ill.) Alumni Club tells another instance of the faculty's well-handled role in keeping distant alumni groups interested in the University of Wisconsin.

Accompanied by Abner L. Hanson, assistant dean of education, Dean John Guy Fowlkes recently spoke to Joliet alumni about Wis-

consin in 1950. Among other things, he brought them up to date on plans for campus expansion and discussed the new Integrated Liberal Studies program; he told them about the new library and about the new housing developments; he brought them back to campus.

Included on the Club program was the singing of campus songs and a sound movie of Badger athletic activities. Gordon Kemp, Joliet president, conducted the meeting.

Peoria's Once-a-Year

WHEN Wisconsin men and women in Peoria, Ill., decided to revitalize their local Alumni Club, they realized the importance of making the organization serve its members as well as the University. So, writes President Calvin C. Oakford, they worked "not to have an organization which would be burdensome on anyone's time, but rather to have former and present students of the University have a good get-together at least once a year."

Early this spring they gave their first banquet, brought out an attendance of 60, elected Club officers, saw a sound-color movie of the campus, and heard WAA Field Secretary Edward H. Gibson outline the current campus building program, curriculum changes, research progress, and athletic schedule. It was a well-planned beginning for an enthusiastic group.

Officers elected are President Oakford, Don Kynaston, vice-president, Mrs. Frank Gordon, secretary, and George Hazen, treasurer.

Chicago Alumnae Plan An Event Every Month

JANUARY, February, March, April, May, June—for each of those months the Wisconsin Alumnae Club of Chicago has held a program. And the whole half year schedule was arranged and announced during the first week of 1950.

Jan. 10 it was a dinner in the "Old Chicago Room" at Lewis Towers. Feature was Jess Wagus, authority on Sioux Indians, who presented some native songs and dances in Sioux costume.

On Feb. 12 the meeting was a tea in the Georgian Hotel in Evanston, Ill. Speaker was a Wisconsin alumna, Dr. Katherine W. Wright, who discussed *Newer Concepts in Psychia-*

try. Dr. Wright is an instructor in psychiatry at the Northwestern Medical School, a member of the associate staff at the Psychopathic Hospital, a member of the courtesy staff at Wesley Memorial Hospital, and a member of the attending staff at Women's and Children's Hospital.

March 5 another psychiatrist, the University's Dr. Annette C. Washburne, spoke on *Preventive Psychiatry* at a tea in the home of Miss Bertha Weeks. Dr. Washburne is senior consultant in neuropsychiatry in Wisconsin's Department of Student Health and Preventative Medicine.

April 23 featured a "chapeauology" at the home of Mrs. Henry W. Hanes. Members were each invited to bring an old felt hat (with brim) to be changed into a chic chapeau by Mrs. Josephine Phillips. Assisting at this meeting were Mrs. Orville Haugen, Evanston, Mrs. J. M. Flood, and Mrs. Dorothy Gaffney, Chicago.

May 18 the club members heard Katharine Turney Garten review the book, *Dolly Madison; Her Life and Times*, by Katherine Susan Anthony.

And now, in June, the club goes for a weekend to the Waupaca farm of Mrs. Marcus Hobart.

'Founders Day' in Siam?

IN BANGKOK, Thailand (Siam), two Chinese and two Siamese, all former students at Wisconsin, recently had a reunion which coincidentally was timed with the Founders Day banquets being held in the United States.

The news comes from a letter written to economics Prof. E. E. Witte by Dr. Kai-Loo Huang, PhD'38. The four reuniting alumni, each of whom has attained distinction in his own land, are as follows:

- Dr. Huang, formerly economics affairs officer of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and now connected with the International Labor Office at its Indian station in Bangalore (Mysore State), India. He has also served with the minister of labor in China.

- A Mr. Chuang, '27, Siamese minister of agriculture, who plans to send his daughter to the University of Wisconsin. Because "Chuang" (Siamese name: Chevala-Sukumalanandana) probably attended Wisconsin under an Americanized name, no record of him can be located.

- Mr. C. H. Wu, graduate student of economics at Wisconsin in 1944-45.

- An unnamed Siamese who is now director of information for the Siamese government.

Milwaukee, Chicago Join for May Golf Frolic

TEAMS of golf-playing alumni from Milwaukee last month challenged Chicago club members on their own home grounds and returned successful with the brass mug traveling trophy provided by Chicago Club President C. F. "Cap" Rasmussen. The outing was held Friday, May 12, at Chicago's Skycrest Country Club and attracted 70 alumni.

Madison guests attending were "W" Club President Al Tormey, Athletic Director Harry Stuhldreher, Football Coach George Lanphear,

and WAA Executive Secretary John Berge.

After the sports battles, the following Chicago Club officers were elected:

Charles O. Newlin, president; Mike Meyer, Leslie Klevay, and Bob Rothschild, vice-presidents; Francis X. Cuisinier, treasurer; Don Johnson, secretary; and Don Anderson, assistant secretary. A new slate of directors, whose terms will expire in 1953, include incumbents Mike Agazim, Vic Jones, and Jim Peterson and new members F. X. Cuisinier, Carl Hayden, and William Nathenson. Don Johnson was also elected to fill the term of F. Hoebel which expires in 1952.

Rockford Honors Two Badger Coaches, Five Athletes



—Rockford Morning Star photo.

GUESTS of the Rockford (Ill.) Alumni Club this spring were the two Wisconsin coaches and five Rockford varsity athletes pictured above. From left to right are basketball Coach Harold E. "Bud" Foster; Ab Nicholas, Ed Carpenter, and Pete Anderson, all Badger cagers; Paul Fisher, varsity swimmer; Pat Sreenan, football and boxing letterman, and swimming and golf Coach Joe Steinauer. More than 100 alumni and friends attended, and Atty. Charles F. Andrews was chairman of the banquet.

Class of '46 Graduate Reactivates Boston Club

"FROM THE ASHES of the club smothered by the war, an enthusiastic group of Badgers has arisen"—in Boston, Mass., according to an announcement of an outstanding meeting held last month.

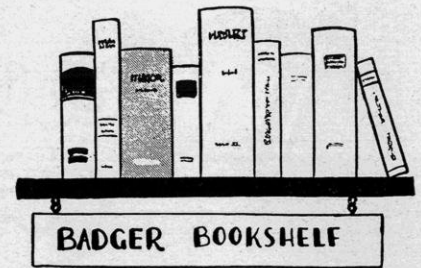
Club Director Frederick H. Hansen recently reported on the renewed group and explained that the "re-activation has taken place due to the favorable response received by Glenn W. Bailey, a recent 1946 graduate of the Engineering School, upon initial investigations of the possibility of reforming the Club."

The group's first event last month presented Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, an outstanding Badger and top economist. Scheduled next is a family picnic, later in fall will be pic-

tures of the 1950 football games (and possibly a trip to the Pennsylvania-Wisconsin game), and December will bring a Christmas party.

Purposes of the Club are "to provide scholarships for Wisconsin students from this area, to provide prospective and potential Wisconsin students from Boston with information about the University, to help in the employment placement of Wisconsin graduates in the Boston area, and to generally promote the best interests of the University."

Boston Club officers are Glenn W. Bailey, president; Samuel B. Groom, vice-president; Lionel G. Mulholland, secretary-treasurer; and Directors Paul T. Rothwell, Henry A. Dellicker, Alfred R. Wypler, Jr., Fred Hansen, John R. Humphrey, and Harvey L. Reid.



THE CLEARING: A WAY OF LIFE. By Jens Jensen. (Chicago: Ralph Fletcher Seymour, [1949.] Pp. 85. \$3.25.)

This little volume from the pen of the great landscape architect who now resides, in the fulness of his days, in Door County, Wisconsin, is a confession of faith in the beneficence of nature. It is of course other things as well. The architect peeps through the argument. The title of the book is almost a talisman. Jensen's address is "Clearing," Ellison Bay, Wisconsin. The school there, of which he is president, bears the name "The Clearing." Obviously the word means much more than a little sun opening in a primitive nature setting. The subtitle adumbrates what it signifies to the author and what the little book is meant to do for the thoughtful reader. Quotation will best disclose the character of the thesis.

"Nature fits differences of ideas, of forms, of habits, and of strength into one harmonious whole, making a beautiful pattern of multiple shades and hues, all complementing each other and adding to the infinite variety of Life's ideas through one redeeming fact, Life's weight of balance. All are linked in one great balance, and that balance is 'love'" (pp. 23-24).

"Where we fit into the plan is easily felt and discovered when we once know there is a plan which is incomplete without the song of the wood thrush or the hum of the bee on a warm summer day, or without the fulfillment of our task" (pp. 22-23).

"Constantly changing, ever going forward, never repeating, each tree, each flower, each seed, each person, reflects a living; loving Creator" (p. 83).

Jens Jensen, the mystic, thus reaches out his hand to St. Francis, to Mr. Justice William O. Douglas (*Of Men and Mountains*, 1950), to Jan Smuts (*Holism and Evolution*), and to Albert Schweitzer. The lovely woodcuts of the chapter heads give keynotes to the text, and the frontispiece portrait of the author, benign and serene, calls to mind the countenance of Schweitzer. The format of the book is distinguished, the proofreading careless, and the argument something to ponder.

G. C. SELLERY

★ *With the Classes*

1884 W

Gen. Charles R. BOARDMAN, 89, died April 5 at his home in Oshkosh. He was president of the Wisconsin National Life Insurance Co. of Oshkosh until his retirement in 1946.

1887 W

Arthur WEST died Jan. 20 in Pasadena, Calif. He pioneered in the development of the diesel engine and had been an executive with Allis Chalmers, Westinghouse, and Bethlehem Steel.

1894 W

George K. ANDERSON, Hollywood, Calif., died Jan. 5, 1948.

1895 W

Dr. Frederick W. PETERSON is now living in Pomona, Calif. He fell and broke his hip last October and has been forced to give up his medical practice.

1896 W

O. E. GRAY was named the outstanding school board member of the year in Wisconsin by the Association of School Boards and the City Superintendents Association. He is president of the Platteville board of education.

Charles H. Zinn, 76, died April 12. He had been a pharmacist at East Troy for 50 years.

Mrs. Ben Carroll Parkinson (Mabel McCOY) 76, died April 14 at her home in Madison.

1897 W

Charles W. LEA, Tacoma, Wash., died last June.

1900 W

Judge A. W. KOPP, Platteville, has returned from a vacation in Texas; he presided at the regular court term opening in Dodgeville.

Frank B. PATTEE died Feb. 3, 1949.

1901 W

Harriet J. SAWYER, 65, died April 14 at her home in Milwaukee. She worked in the bureau of statistics at Washington, D. C., until her retirement six years ago.

1903 W

Dwight C. TREVARTHEN, technical adviser to the district engineer, Corps of Engineers, recently retired. He was an inland rivers and flood control engineer. For the past 15 years he has been in Memphis, Tenn.

1904 W

Stanley Lynn SQUIER, 67, died March 16 at his home in Spooner. He had been a Spooner businessman for over 27 years.

1905 W

Arthur F. SIEVERS has retired from the United States Department of Agriculture. He spent 43 years in government service doing research on the culture and analysis of plants producing drugs, poisons, insecticides, and related products.

Former Outagamie County judge and district attorney Fred V. HEINEMANN, 71, died April 16 in Appleton.

1906 W

Walter DISTELHORST has been made a life member of the Advertising Club of Louisville. He is advertising manager of the First National Bank in Louisville, Ky.

Word has been received of the death of Ralph W. COLLIE at Jamaica, Vt.

H. LeRoy SPINK, 66, died April 3. He was a dairy farmer and lived near Platteville.

1908 W

A traveling case was presented to Edward P. GORMAN recently when he retired as Wausau city attorney. He had held that office for 22 years.

William F. KACHEL, Sr., president of the Siesel Construction Co., Milwaukee, has been elected to a newly created post of board chairman.

Mrs. Earl A. Chaffee (Nan LONG-FIELD) recently visited in Madison. She is living in Carpinteria, Calif.

Leslie SPENCE, Madison, was among those who served on the nominating committee for the new series of radio-television awards. She represented the Wisconsin Association for Better Radio Listening.

1909 W

Merlin M. AMES, 71, died Mar. 17 at his home in River Falls. He was chairman of the social sciences department of J. Stirling Morton High School in Cicero, Ill., before his retirement in 1945.

1910 W

Judge Archie McCOMB was re-elected president of the Green Bay chapter of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association.

1911 W

The Interior Department's Meritorious Service Award was given to Charles R. FISHER recently. He was cited for his work as a field engineer, for his writings regarding methods and procedures for control surveys, and for his ability as a map editor. He retired from the government service in 1949 and is now living in Reedsburg.

1912 W

George W. TRAYER is in Japan where he is assisting the Japanese in their efforts to increase forestry resources. He is chief of the forest products service of the department of agriculture.

George Noyes BRIGHT, 59, died March 16 at Ferndale, Mich. He was an insulation contractor.

1913 W

Francis X. GREENOUGH, assistant principal of Oshkosh high school, is retiring after 36 years as a teacher in Oshkosh.

John L. ETHUN, 62, died March 30 at a Madison hospital.

John C. BUEHNER, 63, died March 21 at Fond du Lac.

Herfurth, Kies, and Kurtz Bequeath \$11,500 to University of Wisconsin



WILLIAM S. KIES, '99

THREE Wisconsin alumni who died recently have left their University over \$11,500 for a scholarship, research, and other uses to be determined by the University.

One of the alumni, Edward M. Kurtz of Los Angeles, had had no contact with his alma mater since he was graduated in 1894. He left \$1,000 to the University to use as it sees fit.

Another alumnus, William S. Kies, '99, former Wisconsin Alumni Association director and charter director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, left \$7,500 to maintain a current scholarship in the School of Commerce. He was a New York investment banker.

The third alumnus, Theodore Herfurth, '94, civic and business leader and Madison insurance man, bequeathed \$3,000 for the Genevieve Gorst Herfurth Fund for scientific and historical research. The will also grants the University and the city of Madison equal share in the remainder of the estate, after other conditions have been met.



THEODORE HERFURTH, '94

1914 W

Orrin P. PETERSON is living in Auburn, Calif., where he is working as a mining geologist.
Dr. Albert TORMEY, Madison, recently returned from an extensive trip to South America.
Dr. Alfred P. HAAKE, industrial economist and mayor of Park Ridge, Ill., recently spoke to a Lutheran men's group meeting in Milwaukee.

1915 W

Dr. John B. YOUNG is now dean of the School of Medicine at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He was formerly dean of the University of Illinois College of Medicine.
Rear Admiral Clarence J. BROWN has been assigned as a senior medical officer in the office of the US Secretary of Defense.
Will A. FOSTER, vice-president for advertising of the Borden Cheese Co., New York, addressed a sales refresher clinic in Milwaukee recently.
Elmer L. GOLDSMITH, 58, died March 21 at Indianapolis, Ind. He was a patent attorney.

1916 W

Sam A. MARSH has been promoted to the rank of professor of accounting at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Harold B. EVANS recently completed 31 years of service with the state public welfare department. He was honored at an anniversary party.
Alexander F. JONES has been appointed executive editor of the Syracuse Herald-Journal and Sunday Herald-American.

1917 W

Harry A. BULLIS, Minneapolis, has been named a trustee for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He is chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc.
Owen J. PRITCHARD has been elected vice-president in charge of operations of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Co.
Portage County Judge Byron J. CARPENTER, 57, died March 30 at Stevens Point.
David W. SMITH, superintendent of the Cudahy Packing Co., Wichita, Kans., was the University of Wisconsin representative at the inauguration of Harry F. Corbin as president of the Municipal University of Wichita.
Stephen C. GRIBBLE is the director of the summer session at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. Eugene L. GRANT, professor of economics of engineering at Stanford University spoke to the American Society for Quality Control's national convention in the Milwaukee auditorium recently.

1918 W

Marion C. MAYENO is with the geographical division of the US army in Tokyo, Japan.
Don HALVERSON is serving as housing consultant for the University of Wisconsin.

1919 W

Milwaukee attorney Bruno BITKER is the author of an article on Negro voting and supreme court decisions regarding disenfranchisement in the April issue of the *American Bar Association Journal*.

1920 W

Charles B. DREWRY, Plymouth, has been appointed supervisor of county and district fairs in Wisconsin.
Frederic MARCH is listed among the Broadway stars who help read magazines for the blind over a New York radio station.
Elmer O. MILLER, 52, died March 30. He was operating superintendent of the Boston Store in Milwaukee.

★ Badger Bric-a-brac

. . . every statement a story

GRADE POINT AVERAGE of Wisconsin students usually rises with each year on campus, statistics indicate. Freshmen have been averaging a so-so 1.19 grade point, sophomores a respectable 1.52, juniors a better 1.69, and seniors a peak of 1.87 . . .

NEXT TEMPORARY HOUSING PROJECT to be closed may be the Randall Park trailer camp of 56 units, but housing officials say most of the remaining families can be housed in the adjacent Monroe Park camp. Reason for closing is the construction of the new Engineering building nearby . . .

A PETITION bearing the signatures of over 2,000 students was submitted to President Truman on his Madison visit, Saturday, May 13. The appeal asked him to initiate top-level talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in the interest of world peace . .

THE INTER-FRATERNITY COUNCIL has begun shooting a movie of fraternity and sorority life on Wisconsin's campus; it will be an attempt to picture Greek life to high school students and their parents around the state . . .

DORM DUKE ELECTIONS, started in 1919 when Edward, duke of Windsor, abdicated the throne of England for Wally Simpson, followed the daffiest campaign in the state a few weeks ago. It included wrestling matches, diving for treasure (a case of beer), a candidate's dying his hair green, another attempting to bury himself alive supplied only with air tubes and sandwiches, and a balloon ascension which failed and dumped the candidate into Lake Mendota.

1921 W

Herbert V. PROCHNOW recently spoke to the Executives Club in Milwaukee. He is vice-president of the First National bank of Chicago and director of the summer School of Banking at the University of Wisconsin.

1922 W

Raymond O. BARTELLS recently opened his own real estate and insurance office in Elm Grove.
Bruce L. WARWICK is living in McGregor, Texas, where he is animal husbandman and geneticist at the Texas agricultural experiment station.
W. J. RENDALL recently enlarged his women's ready-to-wear and specialty shop on Capitol Square. The Rendall's college store in the University Co-op has been discontinued.

1923 W

M. Curtis PEARSON and Mrs. Ruby Talty were married April 5 in Madison. He is a Madison real estate broker.
Dr. Carl N. NEUPERT, Madison, was among the speakers at the annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in Long Beach, Calif.

1924 W

Albert F. TEGEN is living at 6 Northway, Bronxville, N. Y. He is president of General Public Utilities.
Arthur TOWELL was elected president of the Madison Business Association. He is president of Arthur Towell, Inc., advertising firm.

1925 W

Leroy F. LAUBE is living in Elmhurst, Ill. He is an engineer with the Western Electric Co.
John F. MANIERRE was killed in a plane accident March 25, 1947.
W. J. ZAUMEYER has developed a new snapbean variety which has won the 1950 gold medal award from the US Department of Agriculture.
Howard W. ROPER has been elected to the board of directors of the L. E. McGivena & Co., New York advertising agency.

H. Bowen STAIR is now living in Short Hills, N. J. He is assistant vice-president of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Manhattan, N. Y.
Herbert BUNDE has been elected judge of the 7th circuit court in Wisconsin.

1926 W

Dr. George W. FILSON has been named manager of the nylon division for the Du Pont Company.
Gordon R. WALKER has acquired the majority stock interest in the Walker Forge Inc., Racine, Wis.
Dr. George R. QUALLEY, 55, died March 31 in a Denver, Colo., veterans hospital. He was formerly a Madison dentist.

1927 W

Head of the Bell Telephone System long lines department is Vernon B. BAGNALL. He is living in New York.
J. H. GITTINGS was named Racine's "Man of the Year". He has been blind since he was 4.
Seymour W. HOLLISTER, 46, died March 24 at Stamford, Conn.

1928 W

New Portage County judge is James H. VAN WAGENEN. He was recently appointed by Governor Rennebohm.
Robert C. DUNN has been named public relations director of the Trane Co., La Crosse air conditioning firm.
David W. THOMPSON is a senior engineer with Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison in Chicago.
Spencer D. DURAND is the district sales manager for Stone Container Corp. of Chicago. He is living in Grand Rapids, Mich.

1929 W

Eugene S. DUFFIELD is the assistant publisher of the *Cincinnati Inquirer*.
Helen WATERS has been appointed national chairman of the nominating committee of the Composers and Authors Association of America.
Among the speakers at the Iowa County Education Association meeting recently was Dr. John SCHINDLER.
Joseph B. GUTENKUNST is secre-

tary and treasurer of the Milwaukee Hay Tool Co. and the Milwaukee Mal-lable Gray Iron Works.

1930 W

Karl T. SCHLICHER is head of the art department at Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches, Texas.

John W. WALCH has been named general commercial manager of the Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Vic REINDERS, Waukesha, was one of those chosen on Jimmy Robinson's All-American trapshooting team for 1949.

Katherine A. IHRIG recently got her MA in education at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Roger W. RYDEN is the district sales manager for the Wheeler Osgood Co. of Chicago. He is living in Arlington Heights, Ill.

Barney B. BARSTOW, Superior, has been appointed to the board of state bar commissioners.

Charles R. ATWELL is living in Mt. Pleasant, Ia., where he is president of the Mt. Pleasant Bank & Trust Co.

1931 W

New general manager of the Mautz Paint and Varnish Co. is Henry BEHNKE.

Richard HARRISON has joined Jim Baker Associates, Inc. as an account executive.

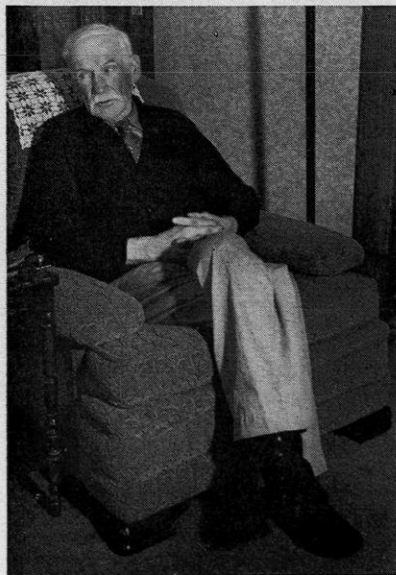
Charles M. BOESEL has resigned as principal of the Milwaukee Country Day junior school.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold OSTERBERG (Margaret DIXON, '32) are living in Springdale, Conn., where he is a research physicist with the American Optical Co.

1932 W

Dr. and Mrs. Richard W. GARRITY (Evelyn B. NELSON) are living in South Weymouth, Mass. He is senior resident in neuro-surgery in the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston and is also a teaching fellow at Harvard.

Holds Oldest Ag Diploma



ALBERT M. TEN EYCK, '92, one of the three members of the Ag College's first class, has retired near Brodhead but still raises varieties of melons he defies anyone to match. His classmates, now deceased, were Carl Potter and William Hutchinson.

John E. FABER has received a master of science degree in obstetrics and gynecology from the University of Minnesota.

Monroe attorney William F. HEFTY, 43, died April 11 at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Charles WRIGHT and Mrs. Nancy Stern Reich were married March 25 at Milwaukee. They will live in Tepic, Mexico.

1933 W

Dr. E. Morton BRADLEY is living in Dallas, Texas, where he is teaching in the department of anatomy at South Western Medical College.

Herbert R. KEITH has been appointed district manager of the Detroit headquarters of International Business Machines Corp.

Wayne H. HANSON recently received a master's degree from the University of Minnesota.

Eugene T. REGAL is an assistant professor at Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Ala.

G. Charter HARRISON's collections of air rifles were on exhibit at the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Gun Collector's Association in Madison.

Foreign observers in Hong Kong were enthusiastic about Oswald ANDERSON's proposal to ship rice to the starving Chinese. Anderson is publicity director for the Wisconsin Farm Bureau.

1934 W

New superintendent of schools at Delavan is Charles WILEMAN, Appleton.

James SCHWALBACH was in charge of the rural art show that was held recently in Madison.

Daniel DEWEY recently purchased the Anna Head College preparatory school for girls at Berkeley, Calif. He is at present an assistant professor of classics and history at Mills College.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Frederic HOEBEL are now living in Omaha, Nebr., where he is head of the investment department of Mutual of Omaha.

1935 W

Dodge County supervising teacher Alyce PLUCKHAN Giese is also an expert with the rod and reel. She was recently featured in an article in the *Milwaukee Journal*.

Allen O. RANSOM is head of the speech department at Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.

Helen METCALF Stevens, 38, died April 15 at Dubuque, Ia.

Macdonald CAREY recently appeared in the movie *South Sea Sinner*.

1936 W

Kaukauna High School Principal Paul LITTLE has been elected president of the Fox Valley Frosh Conference.

K. W. HAAGENSEN gave the mid-week lenten message at the First Lutheran Church in Manitowoc. He is director of public relations at the Allis-Chalmers Co.; Milwaukee.

D. Jane BOND is teaching at Libertyville-Fremont Consolidated High School, Libertyville, Ill.

Leslie W. BIRKETT, 36, was killed in an auto accident March 23. He was a salesman for the Sheboygan Liquor Co.

Paula ASSENHEIMER has been elected secretary-treasurer of the International Association for Childhood Education. She is a teacher in Cudahy.

1937 W

H. R. JENSEN has been appointed Harris County flood control engineer at Houston, Texas.

Adolph UNRUH has been named an associate professor of education at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Walter E. BLAKELY is vice-president of the Taylor Freezer Corp., Beloit.



'Roundy' & Freds Hold Second Annual Dinner

By Wallace Wikoff

The Wisconsin State Journal

INTO each lap some corn beef and cabbage must fall.

But "Roundy" Coughlin, the *Wisconsin State Journal's* sports columnist, was the only one able to live up to that prophecy recently at the home of Pres. and Mrs. Fred of the University of Wisconsin.

For the second time in two years, the Sage of Mendota got himself invited to a c. b. & c. dinner by Mrs. Fred.

Eating this delicacy with Roundy is something like watching an Olsen and Johnson show from the orchestra pit, but all survived, including L. E. Luberg, assistant to the president, and the *State Journal* reporter assigned to "cover" Roundy's fling with "those folks up on the Hill who use words I don't even understand."

The c. b. & c. date stemmed from a charge made last year by Roundy that he was being excluded from President Fred's house when the state was wondering who would be named the new head football coach.

It developed later that Roundy had been knocking on the door of the official president's mansion on Prospect Pl. when the Freds were living all the time at their home on Babcock Dr.

To prove they had nothing against Roundy, the Freds invited him to have corn beef and cabbage with them last year. This year's shindig was a repeat performance.

Eager to keep Roundy posted on the academic as well as athletic affairs of the University, Luberg offered to escort Roundy around the campus this spring.

"Do it in the daytime so I can get a good look at 'em," Roundy retorted, asking in the same breath for the butter before Helen the Fred's cook, got a chance to get it on the table.

"Best stuff I ever tasted," Roundy testified as he put on his coat. "Best place to park a car, too. No meters."

1938 W

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. GOLDSMITH '41 (Minette BARLOW) are living in Santa Monica, Calif. They have a daughter, Marilyn, born Jan. 3, and two other children, Bobby and Connie.

Gladys M. FEHLAU and Donald W. BLANCHAR were married recently and are now living in Madison. She is employed at the Industrial Commission and he is an accountant with the Forsberg Paper Box Co.

Robert H. BAKER is now at Lindenhurst High School, Lindenhurst, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. LaFOLLETTE, Jr., recently went on a cruise to South America.

Mrs. John Plakius (Ruth LYNOTT) and her son, John, recently visited in Madison. They returned from their home in Paris, France, where Mr. Plakius is secretary at the American embassy.

1939 W

Richard A. GROAT is associate professor of anatomy at The Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mrs. Gordon Harman (Edith Jane WALKER) was the production director and fashion commentator for the Madison Junior Chamber of Commerce Auxiliary fashion show.

Wilbur P. PIERCE is living in Franconia, N. H., where he is with the American Institute of Baking.

Denise GAUDELUT is with the export branch of the Renault Automobile firm in Paris, France.

"Dick Cooper" day was observed in Shorewood Hills recently. Richard L. COOPER resigned as village recreation director and head of the school physical education program. The school children planned the affair. He and Mrs. Cooper (Marian McCULLOUGH '41) will live in Middleburg, Va., where he has accepted a position as resident manager of the Community Center.

Charles T. BALCOFF is a lawyer with the firm of Paredes, Balcoff and Poblador in Manila, Philippine Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Oltman (Eleanor EASTMAN) announce the birth of a

daughter, Deborah Eleanor, March 16, at St. Paul, Minn.

Allen M. BULLIS is teaching at the vocational school and the high school at Merrill, Wis.

1940 W

Melvin J. NOTH and Florence Wesle were married Feb. 26 at Racine. He is an engineer for the Davy Engineering Co., La Crosse.

Donald E. WILLARD is now a livestock buyer for the Prairie du Chien plant of Oscar Mayer & Co.

F. A. BAXTER is working for the Tea Bureau Inc. in New York City.

Orville W. ZASTROW and Beatrice Tender were married April 8 in Washington, D. C. He is employed in the operation problems section of the REA.

Robert D. LaMAR is an adjuster with the General Casualty Insurance Co. in Madison.

George H. HIBNER joined the Red Cross staff as assistant administrator for the Regional Blood Center in Madison.

Robert TOTTINGHAM, who was graduated from the School of Journalism has made music his career. In December he appeared as soloist in the University presentation of Handel's *Messiah*.

Jane LIVINGSTONE, Sturgeon Bay city librarian, has been named acting director of the new Door-Kewaunee county rural demonstration library system.

Herbert C. ARENS, 31, an instructor in mechanics at Marquette University, died Dec. 21 at Blue Springs Lake.

William S. DOERN and Marie Vossler were married on Dec. 3 in Milwaukee. They are residing in Fresno, Calif., where Mr. Doern is in the exporting business.

David G. ROWE was named manager of the service bureau of the Pacific Coast Baseball League recently. He held a similar post with the Pioneer League last season.

1941 W

Warren Joseph BILKEY is now an instructor of economics at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, Conn.

Dec. 31 was the wedding day of Marcia Trotter and William Hale EDWARDS. Mr. Edwards is a lawyer in Eau Claire.

Mayetta JOHNSON Wiedeman and Lt. William Behringer were married Dec. 3 in Reno, Nev. They will live in Norfolk, Va., where Lt. Behringer is stationed.

Four alumni have collaborated on a book called *Job Evaluation*. They are Robert M. SCHMITZ, Clay SCHOENFELD, of Madison; Arthur NIELSEN, Jr., Chicago, and Robert HODGELL, '48, of Des Moines. The book is a pocket guide on salaried position analysis for top management and department supervisors in business and industry.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd STOKSTAD, Cedar Falls, Ia., are the parents of a son born on Dec. 20.

Dr. Noland A. EIDSMOE, Rice Lake, has been named chief of the staff of the Lakeside Methodist Hospital.

Gerald FINTAK has been appointed the New England regional hydraulic specialist for Aliis-Chalmers. He and the family are living in Needham, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon NEILSON have a daughter, Barbara Laurie, born March 27 at Waukesha.

Robert W. EVANS and Caroline R. HINCHMAN, '49, were married Dec. 20, 1949. They are living in Madison.

Capt. Walter J. WAGNER is stationed with the air force at Albuquerque, N. M.

Sterling SCHOEN is now assistant professor of management at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. R. D. DWYER and a partner physician were willed a \$25,000 estate by one of their patients at North Kansas City, Mo.

Margaret H. BOWEN and Benedict D. Chaps were married Aug. 6, 1949. They are now living at 61 East Goethe St., Chicago.

1942 W

John H. BARTH and Marilyn LIMPET, '50, were married Feb. 18 at Appleton.

Jerry F. DUNN has been appointed administrative assistant in the dairy division of the state department of agriculture.

New Head of Press Club



LOUIS P. LOCHNER, '09, author, lecturer, and former AP bureau chief in Berlin, was last April unanimously elected president of the Overseas Press Club of America. The Club has about 700 members.

Alumnus Builds the Biggest Betatron in the World



DONALD W. KERST, '34, (above) now a physicist at the University of Illinois, has built the world's biggest betatron, a 300 million volt radiation machine which accelerates electrons to enormously high speeds so they may be used to split the nuclei of atoms. Unlike smaller, earlier models (and Kerst also built the world's first in 1940) this new betatron will be used exclusively for nuclear research.

★ Madison Memories

... from the Alumnus files

Mary VALIS is teaching at the College Marie-Curie, Versailles, France.

Calvin O. OLSON has opened a new refrigeration sales and service business in Madison.

Franz R. DYKSTRA is an assistant to the vice-president of the E. J. Leirno Co. in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. THOMAS (Della FARMER) are now living in Stillwater, Okla. He is associate professor in the department of botany and plant pathology at Oklahoma A & M.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. ALTPETER and their new daughter, Mary Agnes, are now living in Westport, Conn., where Mr. Altpeter is district manager of the Allied Motor Parts Co. of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack E. Gelman (Carol WAISBREN) have announced the arrival of a new son, Benjamin, on Dec. 21. They are living in Lorain, Ohio.

Harold J. LAVIN and Amy L. Hanlon were married on Oct. 15 in Milwaukee. They are living in Levittown, N. Y., where he is sales engineer with the Chain Belt Co.

The marriage of Virginia C. ERDMANN and Gerald Morrell took place on Nov. 5 in Cleveland, Ohio. They are living in Rocky River, Ohio.

1943 W

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Baker (Alice RIDLEY) announce the birth of a son, William Owen, on Jan. 24. They also have a daughter, Alice Ann. They are living at Mineral Point.

Helen C. BETTINGER has left for Paris for an indefinite period.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl H. STANGE are in China doing work for the YMCA.

Ralph J. RYBARCHYK is an insurance underwriter for the Old Line Life Co. in Milwaukee.

Susan Jeanne is the name of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R. LARSON's new daughter. She was born Feb. 2 in Chicago.

Edward (Ted) DOWNS is the new basketball coach at La Crosse Central High School. He was formerly at Edgerton.

Charles O. VAU DELL recently resigned as assistant district attorney in Dane County.

Capital Correspondent



ESTHER VAN WAGONER TUFTY, '21, veteran newspaperwoman in the nation's capital, has been named Washington correspondent for the Madison Capital Times. She was on the staff of the Times in the early '20s.

ONE YEAR AGO, June, 1949—The Legislature's joint finance committee recommended a \$4,600,000 cut in the Regents' request for a \$28,600,000 "operating" appropriation. To meet the threat of reduced appropriations the Regents raised student fees \$15 per semester for Wisconsin residents, \$65 per semester for out-of-state students . . . At an emergency faculty meeting members appealed for legislative support for funds for a Memorial Library building . . .

FIVE YEARS AGO, June, 1945—An early Commencement brought degrees to 650 seniors and higher degree candidates . . . Frank J. Sensenbrenner, Neenah, was unanimously elected president of the Board of Regents to succeed retiring President Walter Hodgkins, Green Bay . . . William D. Hoard, '21, was elected president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association . . .

TEN YEARS AGO, June, 1940—The University's first diploma, granted in 1854 to Levi Booth, was returned to the University for safe keeping through the effort of Mr. and Mrs. John Gabriel, members of the classes of 1887 and 1885 . . . Biochemistry Prof. Karl Paul Link was doing experiments which "may lead to the actual isolation of a substance that can remove or reduce the severity of a blood clot" . . .

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, June, 1925—"Some 14,723 visitors viewed the 80 exhibits included in the University of Wisconsin Exposition held recently to give the people of the state a cross section of what their University is doing" . . . At Commencement (to be held in the "new concrete stadium at Camp Randall") 1,500 graduates were scheduled to receive degrees . . .

FIFTY YEARS AGO, June, 1900—Because of the War Department's request for a complete list, all known alumni who participated in "the recent Spanish-American War" were named in the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine*; 101 names were included . . . Non-resident tuition went up to \$15 and \$20 per semester, remained "free" for residents.

William Grant CALLOW and Jean A. Zilavy were married April 15. They are now living in Waukesha.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. O'Brien, (Jane DAWDY, '42) Wauwatosa, have a daughter, Kathryn Marie, born March 19.

Gabe C. PARKS is a reporter on the Omaha *World-Herald*.

On Oct. 30, a daughter, Jennifer Lynn, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. WILKE (Davida LYBORGER). Mr. Wilke is a hydraulic engineer for the Federal Soil Conservation Service at the regional office in Milwaukee.

John L. DAVIS is now associated with the law firm Hughes, Anderson & Davis in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard SCHIEFELBEIN have moved to Austin, Tex., where Mr. Schiefelbein is a research chemist with Jefferson Chemical Co. He recently completed his work at Northwestern University for his PhD degree in chemistry.

Ellie-Jane Mallman and William David STIEG were married on Dec. 10 in Milwaukee.

William Carlen BRUNSELL married Thea LaBudde on Dec. 11 in Milwaukee.

1944 W

Earl V. REUSCHLEIN, Madison, has been elected to membership in the American Institute of Accountants.

Mr. and Mrs. Harld J. Vokoun, (Arlene BAHR) Painesville, O., announce the birth of a son, Bret Alan, April 8.

Robert R. WARNE is a claim adjuster for the Underwriters Adjustment Co., Fond du Lac.

Mordella DAHL recently spoke to the Women's Club at Argyle. She is an instructor at the Law School.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick J. DAVIS (Mary McGUIRE) and their son are returning to Madison where he will be associated with the Davis, Neff, and Duehr clinic.

May SCHECHTMAN was married Nov. 24, 1949, to Alfred Berger. They are living in East Orange, N. J.

Betty SILGEN is working for her master's degree at the University of

Washington. She is majoring in psychiatric nursing and mental hygiene.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert O. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, Pa., announce the birth of a son Robert Alan, on April 6.

Roy H. SCHMIDLI was married to Lee Satterfield April 6 at Victoria, Texas.

John E. DeVOE, 28, was killed in an auto accident recently. He was branch manager of the American Heating and Roofing Co. at Beaver Dam.

Ralph ELLIOTT is operating the Capitol Moving and Storage Co. of Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. STOLPER (Jane HOEVELER '47) announce the birth of a son, Daniel Warren, April 14 in Madison.

Dec. 22 was the wedding date of Shirley S. BORCHARDT and Richard E. GLUYAS. Mr. Gluyas is completing work for his doctor's degree in physical chemistry at Ohio State University. Mrs. Gluyas has been associated with the Ohio State agricultural experiment station as a research worker in nutrition.

A son, Thomas Jay, was born on Sept. 5 to Mr. and Mrs. S. Ward Hatfield (Sylvia A. JAKOUBEK) of Markleeville, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald A. MILLER, '47, have announced the birth of a daughter, Kristine Marie, on Nov. 28. They are living in Chicago where Mr. Miller is Chicago branch manager for the H. O. Trerice Co. of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Miller is the former Marianne JOHNSON.

1945 W

Major and Mrs. Howard T. Wright left Jan. 10 for Africa where they will spend 2½ years in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan collecting specimens for the study of airborne diseases.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. MAAS have announced the birth of a daughter on Oct. 17. They have moved from Minneapolis, Minn. to Green Bay.

Arthur J. PRESTON married Martha Lebanksy on Sept. 7. They are living in Mauston where he is field man for the Fall River Canning Co.

1946 W

Lottie Ruth FRYER is in California where she is working on her master's degree in speech and drama at Stanford University.

Harry D. BAERNSTEIN is in Bethesda, Md., where he is a biochemist with the National Institute of Health.

Sadie GRABOW was married Feb. 4 to Willis H. Powers. They are now living in Madison.

Darrell P. McCRORY is now deputy city attorney in Los Angeles.

Elaine CARLSON and Robert A. Sandahl were married Sept. 10, 1949 at Evanston, Ill. They are living in Milwaukee.

Douglas H. UDEY was married to Betty Freed on Nov. 19, 1949. They are living in Warren, O., where he is personnel manager at United States Gypsum Co.

James R. BLUMENFELD is now an attorney in St. Louis, Mo.

Frederick B. EISEMAN is teaching in the science department at John Burroughs School, St. Louis, Mo.

John P. GALLAGHER is living in Braddock, Pa., where he is a transformer designer at Allis-Chalmers.

1947 W

Philip E. ARNOLD is product specialist for the Servel Co. He and Mrs. Arnold (Libby HUGHES, '48) are living in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. DRUHAN (Ruth H. JOHNSON, '46) announce the birth of their second son, Michael Peter, Dec. 18, 1949, in Washington, D. C.

Roger D. WELK is living in Marshall, Minn., where he is employed by Swift & Co.

Moulton B. GOFF is a fieldman for the Luick Dairy Co. in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. RITTER '49 (Marcia IRGENS) have a daughter, Cathy Ann, born Dec. 12, 1949. They are living in Kenosha, where he is assistant sales promotion manager with Cooper's Inc.

John J. NIKOLAY is associated with the law firm of Leicht & Curran in Medford, Wis.

1948 W

Basketball star Bobby COOK and Verone HETLAND, '49, were married April 15 at Jefferson. They will make their home in Sheboygan.

Justine KAHN and Jerry Teitelbaum were married April 9. They are living in Ozone Park, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard E. KOMISAR (Carolyn JACOBSON, '47) announce the birth of a son, Jeffrey Malcom, at Milwaukee.

Robert SOLLEN is a reporter for the Milwaukee Journal.

Richard MIYAGAWA, former boxing star, has been appointed village recreation director at Shorewood Hills, Madison.

Lillian GILSON, '45, and Earl G. HORN were married Aug. 6, 1949. They are living at Fredonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. JOHN (Mary WIDRIG) have a son Richard Curtis John, Jr., born March 17 at Milwaukee.

1949 W

Florence R. CHIBNIK was married to Joel L. BLUM on Nov. 27, 1949. They are living in Arlington, Va. She is teaching at the Walter Reed School in Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. James TAYLOR (Eloise PEDLEY, '45) are now living in Beaver, Pa. He is a chemical engineer with the Kappers' Co. at Monaca, Pa.

Frederick E. BOLLOUGH is a salesman for the Schulze and Burch Biscuit Co., Milwaukee.

Jane BRACKETT is now secretary to the assistant social director of the Memorial Union at the University of Illinois.

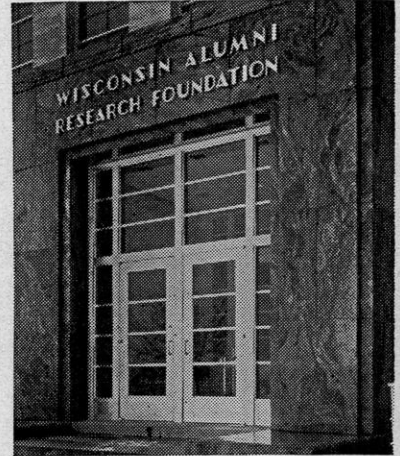
James FRAUTSCHY has been named assistant county agent of Jefferson County.

Dorothy WENDEL is a staff writer with the American Broadcasting Co. in Chicago.

At Your Service

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation serves YOU, as a citizen of Wisconsin, in many ways, safeguarding the health and well-being of you and your family.

Many food and drug products which you use are tested periodically by the Foundation, assuring you that those products are equal to or superior to their stated standards.



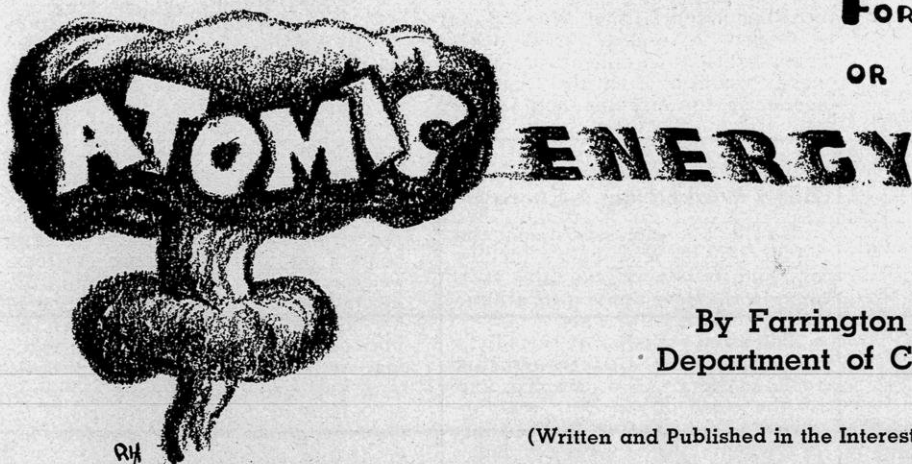
Services Available

- Vitamin Assays
- Mineral Analyses
- Proximate Analyses
- Bacteriological Control
- Insecticide Testing



The most widely accepted tests are used, backed by 24 years' experience. It's sound advice to look for the Foundation Seal.

WISCONSIN ALUMNI Research FOUNDATION
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN



FOR **BETTER**
OR FOR... **WORSE**

By Farrington Daniels,
Department of Chemistry

(Written and Published in the Interest of an Educated Public)

ATOMIC ENERGY came as a surprise. No scientist could have predicted in 1939 that within a decade atomic energy would be a factor in human affairs, and yet in the senior course, *Contemporary Trends in Modern Civilization* at the University of Wisconsin about one-fifth of the lectures and reading assignments are now connected in some way with atomic energy.

Because atomic energy and the fear of atomic warfare could profoundly affect our future welfare, Wisconsin alumni and all educated citizens have an obligation to understand the good and the bad potentialities in the atom, to plan calmly and realistically for civilian defense, and to choose political leaders of vision and the highest ideals.

The practical utilization of atomic energy was made possible by the discovery in 1939 by Hahn and Strassman in Germany, that uranium atoms can be split in two with neutrons which are similar to the centers (nuclei) of hydrogen atoms but which have no electrical charge. The splitting of uranium atoms was called fission and it was studied vigorously in many laboratories.

The atomic age started on December 2, 1942, when a group of scientists at the University of Chicago demonstrated that uranium can give a continuing spontaneous nuclear chain reaction, accompanied by the evolution of enormous quantities of heat. This heat can be released quickly and violently as in an atomic bomb or it can be released slowly under controlled conditions to operate a heat engine and produce useful electricity. Thus man has it completely in his own power to decide whether to use this newly discovered force of nature for good or for evil.

Atomic Energy for Research

One of the important results of the development of atomic energy is the large scale production of isotopes which are used for research—

isotopes, you remember, are varieties of the same element which differ from one another in mass or radioactivity.

The atomic pile or nuclear reactor at Oak Ridge supplies large quantities of neutrons used to make radioactive chemical elements which can be traced as they take part in chemical or biological reaction and thus enable the scientist to understand more clearly what is going on. For example, radioactive iodine produced in the atomic piles is being

used in the diagnosis of goiter and in the cure of certain types of goiter, and radioactive carbon is helping us to understand how green plants convert carbon dioxide and water into organic material through the agency of sunlight.

The Oak Ridge catalog permits scientists to order at reasonable prices many different isotopes. This activity of the Atomic Energy Commission has been outstandingly successful, and has exceeded in value to science the high hopes of those who helped to initiate the program.

Atomic Power for Industry

Atomic scientists have not yet realized their high hopes for putting the atom to work driving dynamos that will produce useful electricity and raise the standards of living in the world. A comparison of the progress in four post-war years with that of three war-years is discouraging.

The technical difficulties, though serious, are by no means insurmountable, but the international situation has deteriorated to such an extent that industrial uses have had to take a low priority with respect to military uses, and the changes in plans for test plants have resulted in loss of time and morale.

All the nuclear reactors built during the war are operated at low temperature—because there was not time to design them to withstand the high temperatures necessary for the production of useful power. High temperatures are needed just as high levels are needed in order that falling water can do useful work in a turbine.

An atomic furnace for producing electricity involves many special features:

1—There must be a sufficient quantity of uranium 235 (or plutonium or uranium 233) called the **critical mass**. If there is less than this amount, so many of the neutrons will leak out of the reactor

(Continued on next page)



★ Farrington Daniels, professor of chemistry at Wisconsin since 1920, worked with the Army's Manhattan District during 1944-46 and was named director of the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago in 1945. After the AEC was formed, he served from 1946 to 1948 as chairman of the board of governors of the new Argonne Laboratory. He is now a consultant on atomic power.

and become lost, that the chain reaction carried by neutrons will not continue spontaneously.

2—The atomic pile generates enormous quantities of heat which must be removed by a **coolant**, circulating through the pile and transferring the heat to a broiler, turbine or reciprocating engines for the production of power to operate a dynamo. Possible coolants include gas under high pressure, water and liquid metals. The temperature at which the pile can be operated is limited only by the materials of construction, and the rate of heat generation is limited only by the efficiency of the heat transfer equipment which can be devised.

3—**Shielding** of concrete six feet thick, or its equivalent, is necessary to protect workers from harmful exposure to the neutrons and the gamma rays, which are like X-rays only more penetrating.

4—**Waste disposal** constitutes a handicap in atomic power because the ashes, the radioactive fission products, can not be discarded in any large quantity into the surrounding air or into the water on account of their radioactivity. They must be stored, but fortunately they are small in volume.

The power-generating machinery and the electrical equipment will be the same for coal furnaces and atomic furnaces but the capital investments for the atomic furnaces will be much greater than for standard coal furnaces.

5—The cost of plutonium or the fissionable uranium 235 is very great, but fortunately it is possible to convert the ordinary and comparatively inexpensive uranium and thorium into these fissionable fuels by the process of **breeding**, in which the extra neutrons produced in the operation of the atomic furnace are utilized. It is as if in a coal-burning furnace one could place cheap rocks around the outside of the furnace and thereby convert them into more coal while the first coal is giving off its heat. This possibility of breeding makes the economic picture brighter but no one can predict what atomic fuel will cost until more data are available from operating test plants.

Even if atomic fuel should sometime turn out to be cheaper than coal no great saving in the price of electricity would result because the cost of fuel is only about 1/5 the total cost of producing electricity. Electricity will certainly be produced in the future by atomic energy but this development will come slowly and will serve only to supplement our present sources of energy. Probably it will come first in regions where coal and water power are not found and where the price of electricity is consequently high.

Atomic fuel is a weightless fuel (one pound is equivalent to a train-

load of coal) and as such it has interesting potentialities. When power is needed in remote areas where transportation is difficult atomic energy would be a natural. An automobile or an airplane could carry

Other Badger Scientists Have Worked on A-Energy

OVER 30 scientists from the University of Wisconsin's faculty or from its recent graduates took part in the development of atomic energy during the war.

The atom smasher of the Physics Department was transferred to Los Alamos, New Mexico, and at the close of the war was returned. Today, after further improvements by Professor Ray Herb and his associates, it is continuing to render valuable service to science by determining the exact voltages at which particular nuclear changes can take place.

Cyclotrons and other new accelerators give much greater voltages but none are as good for measuring the critical voltages with precision as the Wisconsin electrostatic generator.

Professor J. O. Hirschfelder left the University in the early days of the war and made such a success of predicting the behavior of ordinary explosives that he was transferred to Los Alamos to predict the effects of the atomic explosions. This he did with such accuracy that he was retained as phenomenologist for the Bikini atomic explosion tests.

Chemistry Prof. J. E. Willard worked on chemical separations of plutonium at the Metallurgical Laboratory and was later transferred to the large Hanford atomic piles on the Columbia River. In 1946 he spent a year on an atomic pile being studied for running a dynamo.

Many other Wisconsin scientists, too, played an important part in the work of the Metallurgical Laboratory and the Argonne National Laboratory which succeeded it; and in the atomic research program at Oak Ridge, Tenn., where chemical problems are studied and isotopes are made and distributed; at Hanford, Wash., where plutonium is made from uranium; and at Los Alamos where both Uranium 235 and plutonium are made into weapons.

* * *

The University of Wisconsin is continuing its service in the field of atomic energy. The Extension Division of the University is actively cooperating with the Atomic Energy Commission in an adult educational program. "Citizen seminar kits" of materials on atomic energy can be obtained from the Bureau of Information and Program Services, 1327 University Avenue, Madison.

in enough atomic fuel to supply a city with electricity for a long time.

But automobiles cannot be run on atomic fuel because the "critical mass" necessary to continue the fission process is too large and expensive—and moreover it would be inconvenient to have a six foot shield of concrete surrounding one's automobile. Atomic power will probably come first on ships where there is room for heavy shields; and in large central power and heating stations. Serious study is going into the propulsion of very large airplanes by atomic energy. Although the idea of a weightless fuel is intriguing, it seems unlikely at present that any great change in economic or industrial developments would be brought about by the development of atomic power.

The aviation industry and the automobile industry were developed rapidly and efficiently through private enterprise and the principle of "learning by building," but the development of atomic power is not following this established pattern of progress. For reasons of health hazards and military security the government must control atomic energy but there seems to be a "slow-down" philosophy—emphasizing secrecy, waiting for perfection, and fearing to take chances—which has hampered the rapid development of atomic power.

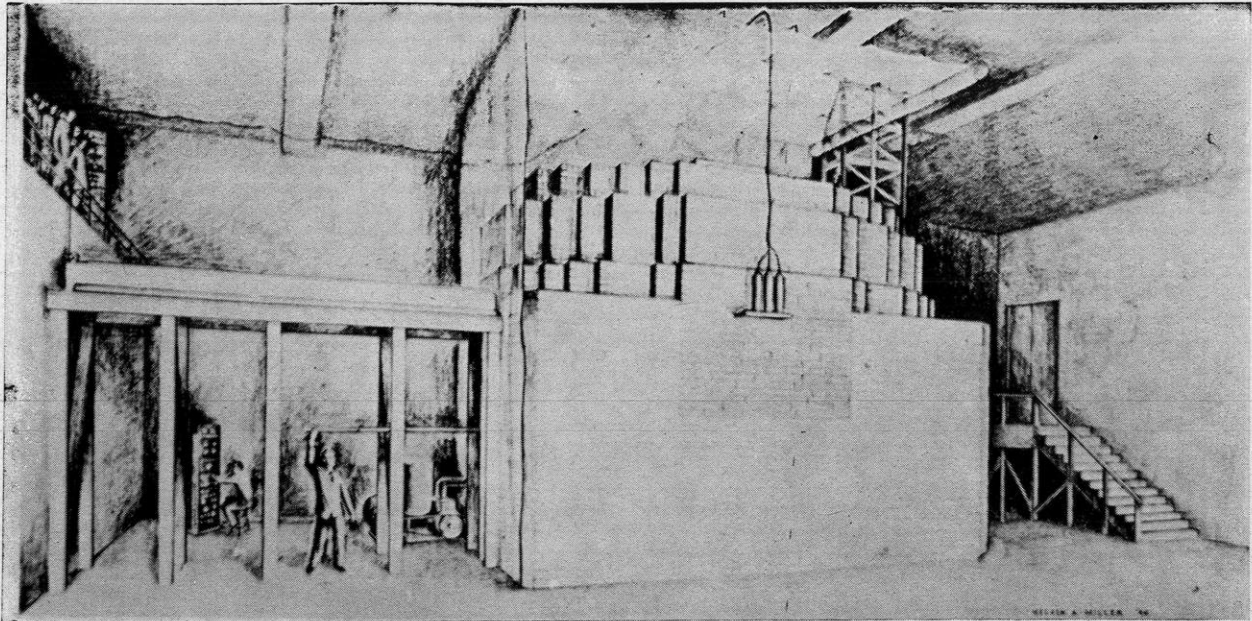
In the opinion of the writer it would be possible to move faster toward the building of an experimental unit for the development of atomic power which will be significant from an engineering and economic standpoint and which will emphasize the peace-time uses of atomic energy. If we fail to do this we may well find that Russia will be the first to demonstrate to the world a peaceful power pile generating industrial electricity. The loss of our lead in the development of atomic power would be unfortunate in the present world controversy and would lead to loss of confidence in our atomic policies.

Atomic Warfare

Atomic power and the use of isotopes in research and medicine are the good points about the atom, but they now seem to be very badly offset by the possibility of atomic warfare.

Perhaps there has been too much emphasis on atomic warfare. Atomic bombs might be a "Maginot Line" in our defense program and they certainly could be a boomerang. Our country, with its centralized manufacturing and transportation facilities and with much of its population centered in large cities, is particularly vulnerable to atomic bombing. Let those who talk lightly of using atomic bombs be the first to decentralize our manufacturing and spread out our cities.

Civilian defense plans have been going forward too slowly, but unless the people take the possibility of



THE BEGINNING OF THE ATOMIC AGE, Dec. 2, 1942, when the first atomic pile (pictured here) was finished at

the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago. It is these "piles" which are the "generators" of atomic energy.

atomic warfare more seriously they will take little action, and if they take it too seriously there may be unwise plans and panics.

However, encouragement should be given to build wide avenues leading from a large city to its suburbs and to prevent the building of new skyscrapers and the further congestion of population. There is no reason to believe that the destruction of an American city would be any less severe than those of the two Japanese cities but much can be done to reduce the casualties if there is warning and careful planning for evacuation afterward. An atomic explosion in the air causes destruction from blast, fire and temporary radioactivity but after the explosion there is no dangerous lingering radioactivity. An underwater explosion doesn't produce the destruction of buildings and the fires but it leaves the ground contaminated with radioactive material for a considerable time and delays the return of the population. Simple underground shelters will help greatly in either case, but the length of time of hiding in these shelters should be much longer in the case of the underwater burst.

The hydrogen bomb may or may not become a reality. Our leaders have the responsibility of preparing for the worst, and the hydrogen bomb could be much more powerful than an atomic bomb. This fact does not alter the situation very much however. Atomic bombs are a reality and they are bad enough. For only a few large targets would a hydrogen bomb be greatly more effective in a military way than an atomic bomb. In the case of many cities the extra destructive force of

a hydrogen bomb would be ineffective because the area of damage would be larger than the target.

The Problem of Secrecy

Many people have clung to a dangerous, false belief that we would be safe if the United States could only keep the secret of the atom bomb. But one can't hide a law of nature like a legal document. Other nations will find the laboratory facts and build atomic bombs. In fact, President Truman tells us Russia has!

The hope was merely that by keeping back the information and the technical know-how other nations would be slowed down in their production of atomic bombs and there would be a breathing spell in which the world would have time to put itself in order and arrange for international control of atomic energy. But our time is up and the international situation is much worse than it was when the proposal for international control of atomic energy was first made.

Certainly the technique of making bombs and industrial "know-how" should not be published, but one has always to consider the question—will withholding publication of a given item hinder potentially unfriendly nations more than it will handicap our own scientists and industries? We must rely on the sure accomplishments of vigorous research and development rather than on the precarious negative approach of secrecy. The declassification of much harmless scientific material is proceeding satisfactorily but there is still too much secrecy in some atomic energy affairs. In a democ-

racy where the people make the decisions the people should know the facts. A new book will be released shortly by the Atomic Energy Commission which gives a large number of facts concerning atomic warfare. Professor J. O. Hirschfelder of the University of Wisconsin is editor-in-chief of this book.

When people don't know the facts they may imagine that things are worse than they really are. Fear often paralyzes good judgment. When people get scared they do foolish things such as looking for spies among innocent friends and listening to those who try to make political capital from irresponsible accusations.

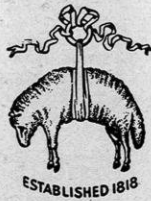
Charges of gross mismanagement of the atomic program and destructive attacks on public servants have subsided somewhat but the price paid may have been heavy in wasted time of administrators and scientists, in generating timidity at the policy-determining level and particularly in deflecting away from government service able young men who have a zeal for trying to help make a better world.

International Control

Everyone has realized that an international armament race with atomic bombs would be one of the greatest tragedies imaginable—but here we are, already in it.

If neither party in a cold war trusts the other and agreements cannot be made, the building up of a stock pile of atomic bombs seems to be accepted as an undesirable but necessary defense. Retaliation and

(Concluded on next page)



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the fear of retaliation, though, is a precarious deterrent. The possession of a greater reserve of bombs than that possessed by a possible enemy means simply that in an all-out war the major cities of *both* countries will be destroyed and an excess of bombs will be of little value. The best solution seems to lie in the international control of atomic energy and in always doing our best to try to make friends with Russia.

International control has been effective in certain areas, in the control of public health measures and narcotics as carried out by the League of Nations, and in the agreement to outlaw gas-warfare. Some people doubt that the agreement to refrain from gas-warfare would withstand an extreme test and certainly the gamble on the keeping of agreements to outlaw atomic warfare would involve the largest stakes ever before considered in the history of the world. An aggressor with atomic bombs has a great military advantage in a surprise attack.

International control of atomic energy by the United Nations with inspection and punishment seems to offer the best hope for avoiding atomic warfare. This inspection and control is very difficult but not impossible from a scientific and technical standpoint. From a political standpoint however they are exceedingly difficult.

According to the Acheson-Lilienthal report, the Baruch plan, and the United States proposal to the United Nations, the United States would relinquish its atomic bombs and give its know-how to the United Nations, which in turn would operate power piles around the world for the generation of useful electricity. As time goes on and other nations develop their own techniques, our "know-how" becomes less valuable as a bargaining tool.

It is important to realize that the uranium 235 and plutonium which are being stock-piled for bombs can be used for atomic power to generate electricity. Every pound of bombs is equivalent to a trainload of coal for peaceful manufacturing and industry—just as soon as peace can be established in the world.

It was the dream of the atomic scientists that the impelling need for control would lead to international agreements and that these agreements would become stronger in time and lead to further agreements for the control and outlawing of other weapons of war. Some scientists, though discouraged with the present unhappy conflicts, still hope that the United Nations will become stronger and international control will be established throughout the world; or that some still better plan for the preservation of peace and friendly relations among nations will be forthcoming. There is no greater need. ■ ■