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## **Wisconsin alumnus. Volume 49, Number 8 May 1948**

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ELANOR KRUEGER, x'47, and Friends

# *The Wisconsin* ALUMNUS

*"Welcome, Class of '48"-See Page 20*

★ Dear Editor:

**CORRECTIONS**

In the March issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* you have a long article on "What's New in Public Service." On page 14 under "Engineering" you have an article which I believe will create considerable misunderstanding among the industries of the state.

In reading your article one would suppose the University does not have an electron microscope, an X-Ray diffraction unit, a spectrograph or radiographic equipment suitable for industrial use. I would like to call your attention to the fact that these instruments are now in use at the University and have been in use for some time. The department of soils in the Agricultural College, under the direction of Professor Truog, has an electron microscope, the use of which is available to any department in the University. In the department of mining and metallurgy we have an excellent General Electric X-Ray diffraction unit, with all types of camera equipment and several different types of X-Ray tubes. With this complete equipment we can do any type of diffraction work desired. We also have one of the latest ARL diffraction grating spectrographs with all of the various accessories. This equipment is installed in air conditioned rooms so that very accurate and scientific work can be performed. We also have a standard General Electric radiographic unit for the inspection of castings or other materials which might contain flaws. I would point out to you that this equipment is available to any department in the University requiring the use of it.

This equipment is used regularly in a standard course listed in our curriculum. In this course we train our students to become familiar with the operations of the various pieces of equipment so that they may be useful to them. We find very little use is made of this equipment by other departments of the University, mainly because the people doing research work have not been trained in the fundamental principles involved in the use of this scientific equipment. It is useless to install high-priced equipment of this nature in any department in the University unless trained personnel is available for its operation.

I give you this information in the belief you might desire to correct the erroneous impressions people will receive from the article mentioned at the beginning of this letter.

**Prof. GEORGE J. BARKER**  
Madison, Wis.

**ED:** The *Alumnus* did not say the University has no instruments. To quote the article in question: "For years the University has maintained its own instrumental laboratory . . . and for years Prof. V. W. Meloche has taught a course in instrumental analysis." What the *Alumnus* did say is that the University needs more instruments and that through a University of Wisconsin Foundation grant such instruments are to be made available to industries throughout the state as a public service.

**ORCHIDS**

Thank you very much for the complimentary copy of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*. The entire family has enjoyed reading this and naturally we were especially interested in "Houses for Homeless Profs," and also "Partner of the People."

Permit me to say that this is an unusually good and interesting issue of the magazine.

**Prof. J. G. HALPIN**  
Madison, Wis.

I read last evening from cover to cover the February, 1948, issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* and I wish to congratulate you and your associates on the splendid job which you have done. I think this issue is particularly outstanding and I was especially interested and impressed by the recitals relating to the various eras, some 40 years or so of which are pretty familiar to me including my first contacts with the institution which were principally through the form of the annual publication, the *Badger*, which I used to peruse in the little library in the high school in Shell Lake, Wisconsin; to say nothing of newspaper accounts, Sunday sports sections covering the early football games, etc., etc.

I was back on the campus for about 48 hours last October but could not cover half of the calls which I intended to make, but I did see some of my former associates including Pete Peterson, Henry Schmelzer, Al Gallistel, and others on the staff; and also an old friend of mine very interested in alumni matters, Bill Aberg, attorney-at-law in the Gay Building.

My regards to all of you and best wishes for a continuation of the excellent job and the good work all around.

**A. S. JOHNSON, '17**  
Rutgers University

Congratulations on the fine job you are doing of bringing Wisconsin life and atmosphere to many highly interested alums. I look forward to each issue of the *Alumnus* with much interest.

Especially fine was the Esquire magazine portrayal of Wisconsin, which appeared in one of the fall issues.

**JAMES E. BROOKS, x'48**  
Salem, Ind.

Your plan of sending complimentary copies of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* to faculty members seems excellent to me. Even if your budget does not allow you to send copies every month, those which have special significance for faculty members will be much appreciated. Incidentally, the very fact that you mentioned that you have to be aware of budget problems, in spite of a steadily increasing membership, may suggest to the profs that they sign up.

**LeROY E. LUBERG, PhM '36**  
Madison, Wis.

I always find it interesting to go through the alumni news columns to note what former friends of Madison days are doing (chief activity seems to be: marrying). I think the *Alumnus* is doing a good job in keeping the alumni informed of the U's activities and needs. In that respect the *Badger Quarterly* seems to want to confine itself to speeches and addresses of one sort or another.

**JOHN H. DALRYMPLE, '46**  
New York City

Is This  
The Right Career  
for  
YOU?



"My new career in life insurance selling has brought me a high income and many personal satisfactions," says Fred Hardy of Montgomery, Alabama. "I can face the future with confidence now, and it makes me happy to know that my work is guaranteeing the financial security of many families and individuals."

Prior to joining The Mutual Life, Mr. Hardy spent 12 years in agricultural work. Though he was successful in his profession, he felt that another field of endeavor might offer him larger earnings and an opportunity to make full use of his abilities.

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Perhaps the field of life insurance selling is the right career for you. This may be your opportunity to make better use of your abilities. To predetermine your chances for success in this profitable field, simply spend 30 minutes—in your own home—taking the Mutual Life Aptitude Test. If you qualify, our nearest manager will explain the excellent on-the-job training course we offer to help you become established. And your contract under the famous Mutual Lifetime Compensation Plan provides liberal commissions, service fees and a comfortable retirement income.

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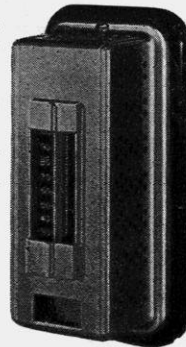
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★ EDWIN BROUN FRED, 12th president of the University of Wisconsin, has declared: "The Alumni Association was created with an eye to the future of the University and that future has always been its foremost aim."

## President Fred Pays Tribute

I WOULD LIKE to say a word about Wisconsin's loyal Alumni. For a university is not only its faculty, its students, and its physical equipment. Its spirit is the spirit of its alumni and friends—the men and women who have used the knowledge and experience they gained on the campus as tools in the workshop of the world.

Like most universities and colleges in the nation, Wisconsin relies on its alumni and friends

for a substantial part of its support. During the past year, the Wisconsin Alumni Association has distributed more than half a million publications carrying the University's story to the citizens. And the University of Wisconsin Foundation, organized and operated by alumni and friends of the University, has, as one objective, the raising by an early date, of five million dollars. This fund will provide for, among other things, the construction of a *Wisconsin*

*Idea Building* for the expansion of the University's adult education program.

But Wisconsin asks its alumni for *more* than funds. From its 72,000 graduates must come the loyal support and inspiration which only those who know the University can give. The University is eager to continue to merit the loyalty of those who studied here. We want to justify increasing respect for their Alma Mater.

# ★ Up and Down the Hill

STEREOTYPED OPINIONS PICTURE some alumni as pests whose voices rise to high heaven only when their Alma Mater's athletes and coaches slip down the conference ladder. Others are caricatured as spry old gentlemen who return to reminisce at class reunions. Or as jolly fellows who occasionally get together to spin a few yarns, sing some college songs, enjoy a meal, and then depart with a revived—if not galvanized—spirit for "the old school."

Chancellor Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago is on record as saying something to the effect that alumni as individuals are insignificant and in organizations are "positively dangerous" to higher education. Henry Seidel Canby has declared that alumni alone are capable of holding together "a centrifugal America"—whatever that means.

President Charles Cole of Amherst is willing to state that "the colleges and universities of America must look to their eight million former students for their very existence. With all the social, economic, political, and international factors that are working for greater control and greater regimentation, I am convinced that alumni loyalty alone can preserve the freedom of American education."

Gov. Earl Warren of California told an American Alumni Council convention last summer that "the nation is proud of its college alumni. It is fortunate to have millions of them—more fortunate in this respect than any other nation. But it sorely needs their devotion and service. To them it must look for leadership. It seems to me that the organized alumni of America ought to be able to determine whether our educational laboratories are turning out human products capable of meeting the practical requirements of the democratic system to which we stand committed before the world."

Out of this welter of opinion this much seems clear—that there is no substitute for graduate support in attaining many of the objectives of higher education. To overlook the role which alumni, through intelligent and continuous support, play in lending strength to the institutional program is to ignore one of the vital cogs in the machinery of higher education.

Alumni these days are willing to do more than merely keep alive the "rah-rah" spirit of their college days. They are eager to promote the welfare of their Alma Mater, to perpetuate friendships formed in campus life, and to support the cause of education generally.

What Pres. E. B. Fred of the University of Wisconsin thinks on the matter will be found on page 3.

The doings of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Club of Washington, D. C. broke into Drew Pearson's famous *Washington Merry-Go-Round* column last month.

To quote Mr. Pearson, it all happened like this:

When benign Supreme Court Justice Wiley Rutledge ('14) put on his dinner jacket for a Wisconsin University Alumni banquet in Washington recently, he didn't realize that before the evening was over he would find himself in the middle of a hot political row over Gen. Douglas MacArthur that almost broke up the dishes.

The fireworks started when toastmaster George Worthington ('10) president of Wisconsin's D. C. alumni chapter, suddenly veered from a nostalgic speech on his alma mater and began praising MacArthur. He extolled the brass-hatted presidential candidate as "that great, colorful American we all love so much . . . that great champion of democracy, who has done such an outstanding job in the Pacific."

Worthington had hardly finished when another Wisconsin alumnus in the rear of the banquet hall jumped up.

"I offer a resolution that the Washington chapter of the Wisconsin Alumni association shall never again be used as a political platform for any presidential candidate," he shouted.



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**The Wisconsin Alumni Association**  
 CLAY SCHOENFELD, '41, Editor  
 JOHN BERGE, '22,  
 Editorial Chairman  
 CHARLES BRANCH, '49,  
 Assistant Editor

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★  
**WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION**  
 Memorial Union, Madison 6, WIS.  
 Founded in 1861 "to promote and organized effort the best interests of the University of Wisconsin"

★  
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 Association officers plus James D. Peterson, '18, and Mrs. Stanton Mead, '24.

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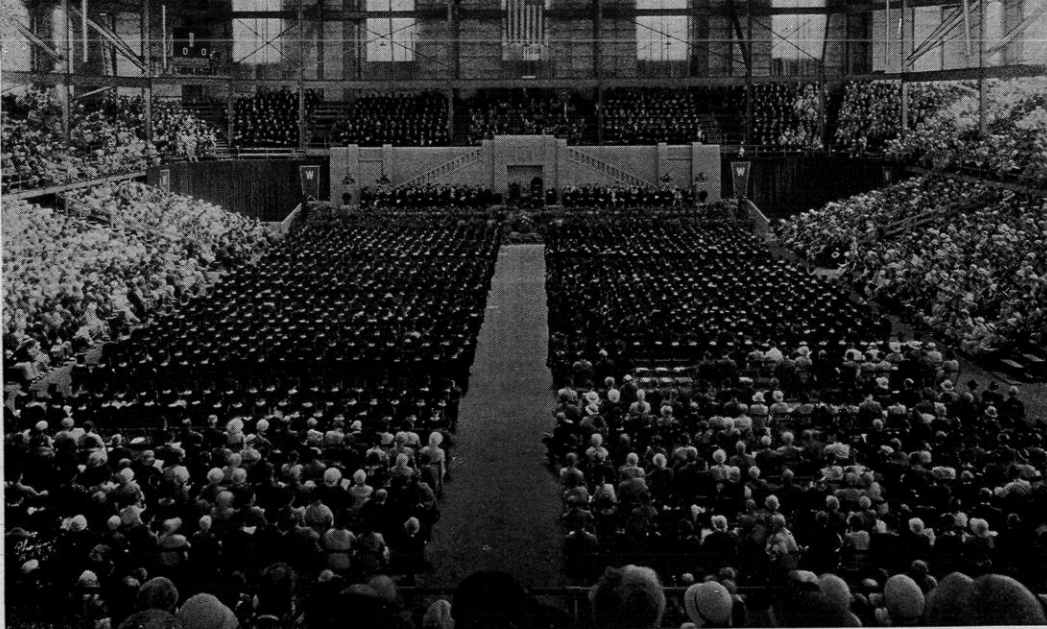
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★  
**CLASS DIRECTORS**  
 Mrs. Hazel Stauffacher, '45; Arvid Anderson, '46; Marygold Shire, '47.

## ★ On the Cover

WHERE THERE'S A BADGER THERE'S HOPE might well have been the caption for this month's cover shot. The picture shows Trans World Airline Hostess Elanor Krueger, x'47, (left) as she unloaded film and radio comedian Bob Hope from a TWA Constellation at Hollywood after his command performance before the King and Queen of England. Miss Krueger's home is at 3035 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee. (Sorry, Alumni Records Office files do not include phone numbers). Elanor rates the cover of the May *Alumnus* for two reasons: first, because she posed for this picture with none other than the Pepsodent Kid; second, and more important, because she represents the great mass of young University of Wisconsin alumni who are not yet particularly famous or outstanding but who are plugging away at solid jobs all over the world in the best traditions of their Alma Mater.



★ "YOU MAY FIND Wisconsin . . . when you walk in cap and gown to receive your passport into a new and larger life."

## SENIORS JOIN FAMOUS GRADS

SENIORS GRADUATING this June will join the ranks of Wisconsin's alumni now numbering 137,000 plus. (The figure includes former students as well as recipients of the 71,833 degrees granted as of January 1, 1948.)

Of these 137,000, more than 600 have attained national and international prominence. During the war there were seven of general's rank in the Army and a rear admiral in the Navy. There are also many *college presidents* among the alumni. Frederick R. Hamilton, '06, heads Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria, Ill.; Alexander C. Roberts, '06, is former president of the State Teachers' College at San Francisco; Herman B. Wells, '27, heads Indiana University; and W. O. Hotchkiss, '03, is president emeritus of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. Guy S. Ford, '95, retired after many years as president of the University of Minnesota to become managing editor of the American Historical Assn. in Washington, D. C.

Enough famous *professors* to stock a super college are on the rolls. Most outstanding are Herbert E. Bolton, '95, head of the University of California's history department; Ira B. Cross, '95, professor of economics at the same school; Howard M. Jones, '14, dean of Harvard's graduate school; Kenneth E. Olson, '20, dean of the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University; Harry L. Russell, '88, former dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and now director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation; Arnold

Gesell, '03, head of the Yale Clinic of Child Development; Herbert S. Gasser, '10, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; and Arthur Hale Curtis, '02, head of Northwestern's department of gynecology.

*Statesmen:* Julius A. Krug, '29, Secretary of the Interior; Philip F. LaFollette, '19, three times governor of Wisconsin; Robert LaFollette, '19, former US senator from Wisconsin; Alexander Wiley, '07, US senator from Wisconsin; Wayne L. Morse, '23, US senator from Oregon; Joseph Davies, '98, former ambassador to Belgium, Russia, and England; Stanley K. Hornbeck, '11, former chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs and ambassador to the Netherlands; Oscar Rennebohm, '11, governor of Wisconsin; Alfred Will Klieforth, '13, consulate general at Halifax; Walter S. Isenberg, Jr., '40, consulate general at Istanbul; Joseph Farrington, '19, delegate from the territory of Hawaii to the US House of Representatives; Katherine Lenroot, '12, director of the children's bureau, US Department of Labor; Arthur Altmeyer, '14, chairman of the Social Security Board; and Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutledge, '14, of the US Supreme Court.

*Badger business executives* include David A. Crawford, '05, president of the Pullman Co.; Roy E. Tomlinson, '01, president of the National Biscuit Co.; Harry A. Bullis, '17, chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc.; Austin S. Igleheart, '12, president of General Foods Corp.; Roy C. Muir, '05, first vice-president of General Electric Co.; Stanley C. Allyn, '14, president of the National Cash Register Co.; C. Guy Suits, '27, vice-president of General Electric in charge of their research laboratories; Theodore Montague, '21,

president of the Bordon Co.; Robert W. Lea, '07, president of Johns-Manville Corp.; Carroll O. Bickelhaupt, '11, vice-president and secretary of AT & T (director of communications in European Theater as Brigadier General during the war); Michael F. Cudahy, '09, president of Cudahy Brothers Co.; James R. Hobbins, '01, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co.; Robert J. Kleberg, Jr., '18, president of King Ranch, Inc.; Paul D. Merica, '08, president of the International Nickel Co.; Philip D. Reed, '21, chairman of the board of General Electric Co. (former lend-lease administrator in England); and Charles Dollard, '28, vice-president of the Carnegie Corp.

Pulitzer-prize winners are Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, '18, author of *The Yearling*, and Esther Forbes, '18, who wrote *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In*. August Derleth, '30, is a prolific Wisconsin writer. Other prominent authors are Emily Hahn, '26 and Mark Shorer, '29.

Among Wisconsin's famous engineers are John L. Savage, '03, designing engineer of all projects which the Bureau of Reclamations has undertaken since 1924; and Clifford E. Gett, '13, engineer on the Moffat Tunnel, longest in this country, and the Owyhee Dam, highest in the world.

Wisconsin also numbers among her alumni the noted architect Frank Lloyd Wright, '89, the famous sculptor Alice Littig Siems, '19, and noted authority on natural dancing, Margaret H'Doubler, '20. The UW has given the stage, screen, and radio Fredric March, '20; Don Ameche, '31; Playwright Victor Wolfson, '31; Uta Hagen, '40; Tom Ewell, '33; Victor Perrin, '40, and Bernadine Flynn, '20.

# June's Bustin'



THE CLASS OF 1903 IN 1933



THE '08 CLASS REUNITED IN 1933



1913ERS AS THEY LOOKED IN '38



CLASS OF '28ERS ASSEMBLED IN 1932

WITH A RETURN TO pre-war semester schedules, the Commencement-Reunion Weekend moves back to June this year, so reuniting Badgers will be congregating on the Hill and the Union Terrace to the theme of *June is Bustin' Out All Over*.

The Weekend (June 18, 19, 20) will certainly be "bustin'" with colorful activities arranged by the Wisconsin Alumni Association. High spots to anticipate are:

1. Half-Century Club luncheon Friday noon.
2. President Fred's reception Friday night.
3. Commencement ceremonies Saturday morning.
4. Class get-togethers Friday and Saturday.
5. Alumni dinner and program Saturday evening.

Ten UW classes will hold organized reunions this Spring—1898 to 1943.

The annual Half-Century Club luncheon at 1 p. m. Friday, June 18, will open the Weekend's activities. It's the turn of the class of 1898 for admission to the exclusive organization, open only to Wisconsin alumni who have been graduates for 50 years or more.

Class president H. J. Thorkelson has engineered a class project for presenting to the University at this time a cash bequest for the Centennial Fund. Pres. Walter A. Frautschi of the Alumni Association will present Golden Jubilee Certificates to the '98ers at the luncheon and Pres. E. B. Fred of the University will be a featured speaker. Another traditional ceremony to be observed will be the presentation of the historic gold-headed cane to the oldest attending UW graduate.

Organized in 1941 by the Alumni Association, the Half-Century Club's purpose is to promote fellowship among veteran Badger alumni. Its living membership is now more than 500. A 1948 Half-Century Club directory will be published by the Association this month.

Under the leadership of William H. Haight, president, the Class of 1903 will hold a luncheon get-together in the Memorial Union. A class program following the luncheon is being planned by Andrew Hopkins and Beulah Post.

Approximately 100 Badgers of the class of 1908 have already signed up to participate in that group's festivities, including a tournament at the Maple Bluff Golf Club on Friday afternoon, June 18, followed by a class dinner there that evening and a picnic lunch Saturday noon, June 19, at the Madison home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stroud. Class president is Ernest F. Rice, Milwaukee.

The Nakoma Country Club will be the scene of a 1913 class dinner Friday night, June 18. Friday afternoon will mark a golf tournament

# Out All Over!

there. A class luncheon at The Wooden Bowl will take place Saturday noon. Under the leadership of Dr. Erwin Schmidt, arrangements are being made for special features to follow both meals, and for the publication of a class directory.

Leroy J. Burlingame, Milwaukee, president of the class of 1918, is in charge of arrangements for the reunion of the war-year graduates.

For its Silver Anniversary Reunion the class of 1923 has made extensive plans under the guidance of Rollie Williams, Iowa City, class president. Included are publication of a class directory, a giant Smorgasbord in Great Hall at noon, Saturday, June 19, and presentation of a musical feature at the Alumni Day program in the Union Theater Saturday night. Whit Huff is chairman of the reunion events.

A class luncheon on Saturday noon, June 19, is one of the events being planned by Harry C. Thoma, president of the class of 1928.

The class of 1933 will be notified on reunion plans by district chairmen. Heading the arrangements is Hugh Oldenburg, president.

In command of the 1938 luncheon is George Rooney, Columbus, Ohio, class president.

The fifth anniversary of the class of 1943 will feature a class luncheon, according to John Winner, class president.

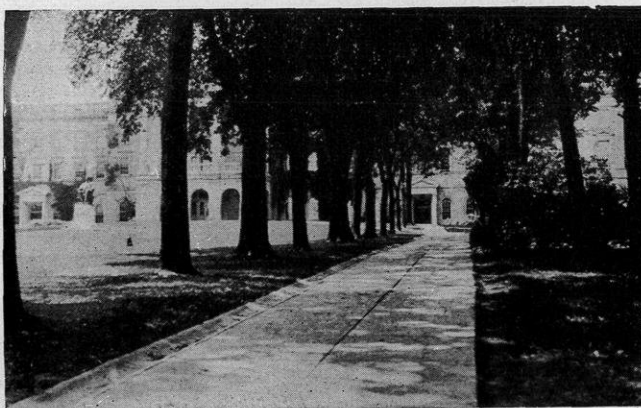
\* \* \*

Headline event of the Weekend is the University's 95th Commencement in the Field House beginning at 8:30 Saturday morning, June 19. More than 2500 degrees will be awarded, hitting an all-time high in the University's history. President Fred will deliver the traditional charge to the graduates and Governor Oscar Rennebohm, '11, will mark the State Centennial year by addressing the assembled graduates and alumni.

The Alumni Dinner will take place in Tripp Commons and the Cafeteria in the Memorial Union at 6:30 p. m. Saturday. President Fred will hold his annual reception for graduates and alumni in the Memorial Union Friday night at 8.

At the Alumni Program in the Union Theater at 8 p. m. Saturday President Fred will give his annual state-of-the-University address. Awards will be presented to the outstanding junior man and woman and to seniors who have contributed most to the welfare of the University. Certificates of achievement will also be given to distinguished alumni.

A registration and information desk will be maintained by the Alumni Association in the foyer of the Union throughout the weekend. Rooms will be available to alumni in the University Residence Halls at \$1.50 a night, providing reservations are made by June 10.



## REUNION

BY THE LATE PROFESSOR OF ROMANCE  
LANGUAGES, W. F. GIESE

How peaceful dost thou lie,  
Templed and throned in queenly majesty,  
High on thy wave-washed, pine-girt, pastoral hill,  
So calm, so still,

So uninvaded by the noise  
Of worldly strife or worldly joys,  
It seems as if within thy still demesne  
Nature had in some holier mood  
Reared her a temple in the solitude,

So tranquil, so serene.  
Thy calm might almost teach us to forget  
What we have scarce learned yet:  
That for earth's nobler spirits, life  
Is woven less of peace than strife.

\* \* \*

O, Alma Mater! May we then,  
Amid the busy press of men,  
Amid the fret and pain and strife  
That vex our life,  
Become our oldtime selves again  
For one brief hour. Give us some balm  
To drive our petty pains away;  
Show Nature's everlasting calm  
Behind man's struggle for a day:  
Let thy sweet peace  
Pervade a moment our world weary hearts.

\* \* \*

And with all this—Ah! give us, too,  
Some touch of thy eternal youth!



# ALL AROUND THE WISCONSIN CAMPUS

## St. Paul's Chapel Serves

★ Over 1,200 masses a year, 25,000 confessions, and 26,500 communions testify to the service of Fr. Alvin R. Kutchera and to the religious interest of Catholic students at the University.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH HAS always been a part of the life of the University of Wisconsin. And yet if even the devout observer were asked why it is important that the church be active on the campus, his reply perhaps would be as vague as that of Clarence Day's father, in *Life With Father*, who accepted the church for much the same reason that he accepted the bank, because it was "respectable, decent, and venerable."

The easiest way to get first hand information about the church is to visit one of the student religious centers on the campus and see for oneself what is being done by the church. St. Paul's Catholic Rectory at 723 State St. is typical.

In architecture the stately Tudor Gothic of St. Paul's Chapel stands out in sharp contrast to the modern box-like design of the two-story rectory beside it. But the symbolism is easily caught—eternal truth and today's practical needs standing side by side in pearl-grey stone.

The first floor of the rectory has a spacious student lounge equipped with a combination radio and phonograph set, magazine rack, piano, and comfortable easy chairs. The lounge is called Newman Commons after John Henry Newman, who was the mind of the Oxford Group Movement, a convert to Catholicism, later ordained a priest, and finally raised to the dignity of the Cardinalate in the Catholic hierarchy.

Newman Library, also on the first floor, has 2,000 volumes for students who have a mind to pursue further on an ethical and moral plane questions raised in the classroom. The library with its long work-table and straight-back chairs is also a good place for concentrated study before exams or for meeting a term paper deadline.

Officially the Catholic student flock, according to the statistics from the Registrar's office, totaled 2900 students for the first semester of the school year 1947-48. Of these, approximately 2,000 attended the five masses every Sunday at St. Paul's Chapel. The spiritual monument for 1947 is equally impressive. One thousand two hundred and twelve masses were said (two masses are said every morning for the convenience of the students). The 25,000 confessions heard and 26,500 communions received also represent devoted service by the rector, Fr. Alvin R. Kutchera, and his assistant, Fr. Jerome J. Hastrich.

Father Kutchera, rector of St. Paul's these past 11 years, has his office between the lounge and the library. Here students bring their problems—spiritual, scholastic, and otherwise—every afternoon and evening with or without appointment.

St. Paul's rector is friendly in a quiet way that inspires confidence. He is slow to speak and a marvelous listener which makes him a good coun-

selor. Habits of study and prayer make him an ideal student pastor.

"It is our purpose," says Father Kutchera, "to give our Catholic students, and anyone else interested, a realistic, rational approach to religion on the university level."

It is an ambitious program, but one vital to the life of the University.

A weekly class in ethics, marriage, and religious evidence is made available to the students by a guest instructor, Father Chas. E. Hayes, O. P., assistant pastor at Blessed Sacrament Church in the city. Further formal instruction is received in the course of Sunday sermons slanted to the needs and problems of University students. This year the sermons from September to November covered the social mission of the Catholic church. These were followed by a course of sermons on secularism in the individual, in the home, in the state, in education, and on the international level.

Lent this year brought Father Walter H. Belda, a member of the faculty of St. Francis de Sales Theological Seminary, Milwaukee, to the campus as guest preacher.

Bi-weekly Newman Club meetings give the students a chance to bring current campus subjects into the discussions of the open forum.

All, however, is not work at St. Paul's Rectory. Play also receives its



STUDENTS flock to the door of St. Paul's Chapel on State St.

full quota of planning and enjoyment. Highlights on the social calendar are the coffee hours after University athletic contests, the Christmas and Easter communion breakfasts, frequent informal dances in Newman Commons, and the annual semi-formal spring and fall dances sponsored by the student Holy Name Society and the Catholic Daughters of the University.

## Tumblers Roll Into Action

★ Not since 1936 has the University of Wisconsin had a gymnastics team. Now the tumblers and the trapeze artists are coming into their own on campus, will enter the Big Nine meet next year.

THE 1949 GYMNASTICS season will see the Wisconsin team participating in its first Big Nine conference meet since 1936.

The gymnastics team has been sort of a "poor cousin" in the athletic department for over a decade, first because good performers are really hard to find, and second because the recent war diverted much of the interest in the so-called minor sports, and gymnastics hasn't quite recovered yet.

But gymnastics and tumbling at the University are due for a comeback, according to Dean Mory, '37, who was captain of the 1936 team, and who was hired this season to coach the team. (Wisconsin got its gymnastic "shot in the arm" a little too late in the present season to be included on the Big Nine schedule.)

Gymnastics has never been much of a spectator sport in the Middlewest even though some of the events rank high from a standpoint of thrills, spills and all of the other qualities that attract large crowds to other sports. Participating athletes must be in tip-top form and possess "guts" before

they can throw themselves through the air in a series of backward flip-flops, make like Tarzan on the high bar and flying rings, or vault over a long horse which measures 8 feet in length and about 4 feet in height. Some western schools have been known to bring as large crowds to see a gymnastics meet as are attracted to their basketball games.

The most popular gymnastics event with the crowds is tumbling. Wisconsin's tumblers have performed many times before the audiences of basketball games at the field house. The ovations that these athletes have received for their between-the-halves performances are proof enough that gymnastics can become a really popular spectator sport.

Speaking of tumbling, Wisconsin has some fine talent in that field. William Schultz, Jr., a physical education junior who also represents the squad on the Athletic Board, Jim Gilbert, L and S junior, William Kennedy, a sophomore in phy-ed, and Bob Shehan, a pre-med student, have all received previous training in tumbling from William

# ALL AROUND THE WISCONSIN CAMPUS

Schultz, Sr., who teaches a course in professional tumbling in the Vocational School at Manitowoc. Mr. Schultz has turned out scores of professional tumblers and also originated a unique teeter-board act.

Every University athlete wants to earn a major letter in the sport in which he is participating, and the lack of a uniform system of awarding letters in gymnastics hasn't done too much to make the sport attractive to potential candidates for the team. Before the 1936 season a gymnast had to score at least 25 points in conference competition before he was eligible for a major letter. Later, when the sport sort of dropped off, the score was lowered to 15 points. Now the entire Big Nine Conference is in a state of confusion as to how many points are the ideal number for the awarding of major letters. Coach Mory says that all this will iron out at the next meeting of conference officials, and the score will probably be set at a mark suitable enough to attract athletes to the sport.

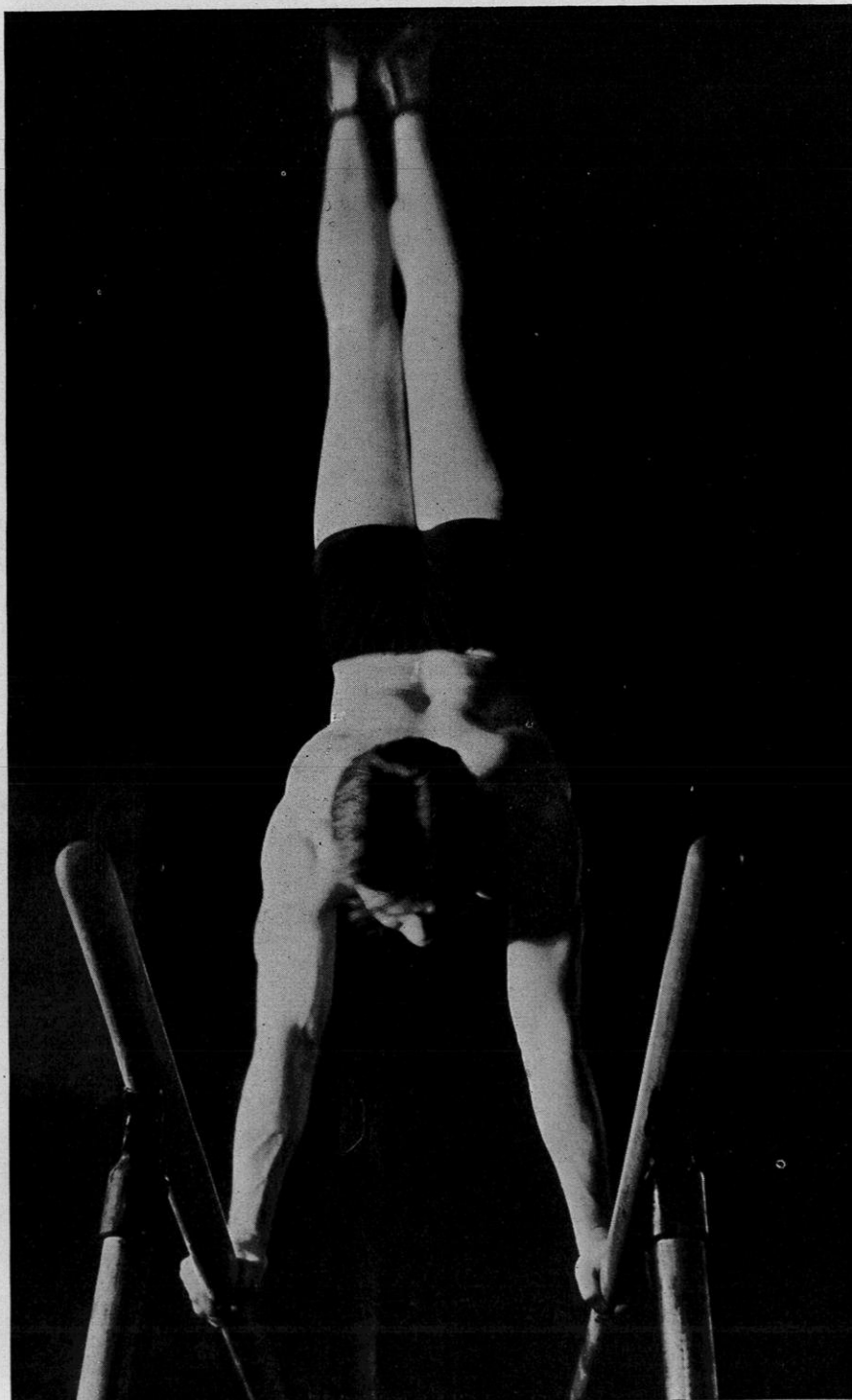
There are six events in a regulation gymnastics meet. They include the high bar, flying rings, tumbling, parallel bars, side horse, and a new event called the long horse.

A high bar performer executes all kinds of body rolls and gyrations on a stationary bar 8 feet off the ground. The flying rings event appears much the same only the athlete does his stuff while swinging back and forth on the trapeze-like rings which are suspended from 20 foot-long ropes. The parallel bars are used to execute various body and shoulder rolls. Leg circles are about the most important maneuver in the side horse event, and are perhaps the most difficult to do. The athlete must prop himself up on his hands while bringing his legs around the horse several successive times without touching them to the ground or to the horse. Many "strong" men have been known to "pop-out" fast when attempting this intricate stunt. The long horse takes courage as well as training and stamina. Many of us may have played leap frog in our younger days, but our little playmates weren't 8 feet long, nor did we do flips or even flops over them like a long horse contestant must do.

A regulation college gymnastic team includes 10 men. A team may enter three men in a single event, but any individual gymnast may participate in as many events as he wants to. At present Wisconsin has only one man who enters as many as three events. He is Raymond Kusserow, a junior from Milwaukee.

Just how popular tumbling can be was demonstrated between the halves of UW basketball games in the Field House this past season. The crowd got a big kick out of an act which featured an athlete being tossed 20 feet into the air and being caught in a chair held by another gymnast. The act was similar to one which appeared as a main-ring attraction with the Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Circus for many seasons.

★ Lest its readers get the idea that UW life is any more all big headlines and flashy feature stories today than it was in years gone by, the *Wisconsin Alumnus* likes occasionally to present campus sidelights like these. Here are five short items—about church, about tumbling, about flyers, about librarians, and about dancers. Little yarns like these all go to make up the real Wisconsin story.



GYMNASTICS HAS NEVER been a popular spectator sport in the Midwest, but Badger parallel-bar boys are about to bring added interest in shoulder rolls, flip-flops, and teeter-boards.

## Flying Badgers At It Again

★ When the boys peeled out of their leather jackets two years ago, they swore they'd never look at an airplane again; but now they're brushing up in the campus air reserve program.

SIX YEARS AGO the campuses of the country, including the University of Wisconsin, were being attended by many young men in their late 'teens and early twenties who had enlisted in air reserve programs.

Their purpose was to be on call for later training in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps air training programs.

They were to continue their college training in the fields they had chosen before enlistment.

Early in 1943 the Army Air Corps began calling its reservists and by the end of March of that year, they were in training to become the men who would carry the air war to all parts of the globe. The Naval Air Corps training program was in full swing. The future "birdmen" were starting to sprout their wings.

Many of these boys became pilots; others became bombardiers, navigators, radio operators, and gunners. Quite a few of those from Wisconsin came back to Truax Field in Madison as radio operator trainees.

Then the alumni publications began to print stories about them. Lt. Ed Jones was flying a B-17 in England; Lt. Arthur Kuehn was flying an Avenger somewhere in the Pacific; Sergeant Thomas Robbins was a radio operator in Germany.

A year before they had been pushing a pencil or a pen over "Wild Bill" Kiekhofer's econ notes; now they were pushing a throttle or pulling a trigger over Adolph's "Fatherland."

Mother, back home, was now sending V-mails to APO 520 instead of the laundry to 520 N. Lake St.

Two years later it was all over and nearly every one was back.

They had been to or flown over nearly every major capital in the world. The newspapers had written glowing accounts of their raids on Ploesti, Vienna, Tokyo, Cassino, Berlin; of their fights with the Zeros and the Messerschmitts; and how they had flown the paratroopers to Holland and Southern France.

Their training had been valuable and something that would remain in their minds for the rest of their lives.

But, lack of practice in flying and its associated skills makes the human mind forgetful and unsure.

Some of these men had proclaimed with strong language, when they put their uniforms in the mothballs, that they never wanted to see another airplane.

They are pushing pencils again and they are going to Prom again: the "wing-collar" has taken the place of the "wings" in their wardrobe; but many of them are in a reserve again.

They believe that a strong America means a peaceful America.

The former Army Air Force is now the United States Air Force and it lists among its members many former officers and enlisted men who are taking an active part in a reserve training program. The Naval and Marine Air Corps also have an active reserve program.

The purpose of these programs is to keep the flying and technical abilities of the former flyers at the highest possible peak and to keep them informed of the latest developments in world affairs, aviation progress, and military and naval problems.

In other words the Air Forces believe that they must not let their former members forget their training, talents and traditions; they must keep them as a back bone for a future combat force if the peace of our country is ever again endangered.

Flight training is being continued in the Navy, Marine and Air Force reserve programs.

Former Naval and Marine pilots and enlisted men have been traveling to the Glenview Naval Air Station at Glenview, Illinois, on weekends to participate in flying.

The Naval aviators have been assigned to regular air groups at the air station and are urged to attend meetings and to fly twice a month. Some of the subjects that they are continuing to study are navigation, meteorology, and aircraft recognition.

The Marine program is patterned along these same lines.

Until recently the Air Force program for this region was quite inactive, but late last year the 85th Troop Carrier Squadron was reactivated and the headquarters were placed in Madison.

Reserve Officers were contacted and selected to form the personnel of this outfit; University of Wisconsin students make up a substantial part of this membership.

They attend a bi-weekly meeting which is held in the Madison Public Library and hear lectures and talks on such subjects as the atom bomb, the present role of the United States in Japan, new developments in air strategy, and other matters vital to the knowledge of a well-informed officer.

They are required to fly at least four hours each month at the Orchard Place Airport in Park Ridge, Illinois. An Air Force plane is flown to Madison each Saturday to transport these men to Park Ridge. When they have received flight instruction there they are returned to Madison late Saturday afternoon.

The Second Air Force is planning to assign several planes to the 85th to be based in Madison, thus eliminating the weekly trip to Park Ridge. This cannot take place, however, until an army approved crash (fire-fighting and rescue) truck is purchased for Truax Field where the planes would be located.

Many of these men in the reserve programs are married and must work besides going to school. Yet they use 6 or 8 hours of their time each week to insure a stronger America.



JUST THREE SHORT YEARS AGO, Wisconsin alumni (like Capt. Gene Welch, '39, second from left in back row) were on the bomb express run over Europe and Truk. Now many of them are back in school, but they're devoting six to eight hours a week to staying in flying trim.

## Dancers Set National Pace

★ The University of Wisconsin was the first school in the country to offer a major in dance and its dance curriculum has become a national model, thanks to Director Margaret H'Doubler.

"THERE IS no university in the country, other than the University of Wisconsin, that offers a whole college curriculum built and interrelated on dance," says Miss Margaret H'Doubler, director of the UW dance major.

It was through the efforts of Miss H'Doubler that Wisconsin first offered a major in dancing as far back as 1926.

It was in 1917, however, that classes in dancing were first introduced here under the physical education department.

Prior to her pioneering in dance promotion, Miss H'Doubler had been a physical education instructor here. In 1919 she went to New York City to work for her master's degree in physical education and was asked by her department to try and learn something more about dancing while she was there.

Considerable interest had been shown in the courses already given and this prompted the request for information on a firmer and more complete course of instruction and theory in this field.

Working for her degree and scurrying about New York getting new ideas on dancing paid off for Miss H'Doubler, for she finally came upon a theory of dance that seemed to her the best she had seen.

It contained the idea that all dance instruction should start from a prone position, in which the body is least resistant to gravitational forces. Then from this position most of the basic forms of movement that make up dancing can be started and studied.

Miss H'Doubler brought this theory back to the University and began putting all of her time into its introduction to Wisconsin. She first started selecting courses that would tie in with modern dancing as a concept.

One of Miss H'Doubler's present dance majors, Miss Mary Parrish, a Columbia, Mo., senior, says of modern dancing: "It is a concept; it is conceived in terms of its science, art, and philosophy. Science makes for a more vital and truthful art. Philosophy of dance is the 'overall' picture of dance. I mean that what goes into the dance—values, ideas, knowledge—are thought of as philosophy. Our wisdom, our experiences, are what go toward making a dance. Our philosophy—how we feel about living ideas and things—makes a dance our individual dance. Through philosophizing we organize our values and concepts of things; it is in the subjective phase of an experience that our philosophy plays a part and acts on what we do."

And so the outline of courses worked out by Miss H'Doubler now include science, English, history, art, music, philosophy, sociology, zoology, anatomy, and psychology. Each helps to give the student a fuller imagination and sense

of expression, for modern dancing is an outlet and creation of expression.

In 1926 Miss H'Doubler believed that her course was good enough to be given as a major under the physical education department. She put all of her notes together with her plan of the course and presented them to the president of the University, expecting an answer of "No, this is too new; wait a couple of years."

Instead, after a long and serious explanation of the purpose and scope of her project, she was told that it was a fine idea and that dancing would be given as a major from then on at the University of Wisconsin, with Margaret H'Doubler as its director.

Then, as well as now, the purpose of the course was to develop teachers of dancing as a means of education through movement. That is to say that all knowledge can be expressed as a feeling by the dancer and that these feelings can be illustrated by movement.

The dance major learns to enjoy movement and to understand the principles behind all movements of the human body.

Today, every dance major upon graduation receives a bachelor of science degree and a teaching certificate for instructing dance and certain aspects of physical education.

Many of these graduates become teachers in other schools offering dance courses. Several have introduced dancing to elementary schools, which helps the pupils to have a fuller understand-



WISCONSIN dance majors stage an annual recital in the Union Theater.

ing of life through expression by movement.

Up until last year Wisconsin was the only university offering a major in this field, but through the help and advice of Miss H'Doubler several schools, including the University of West Virginia, are installing dancing as a major.

Nearly all of these schools have based their courses on the plan and theory originated and developed by Miss H'Doubler.

## Librarians Get New Course

★ For the first time, the UW Library School will offer a Summer Session program this year leading to a degree. Demand for librarians is great, says Director George C. Allez.

AT 811 STATE ST. there is a building which unless one possesses a discerning eye is apt to go unnoticed as being a part of the University campus. This building houses the Library School, a professional school which is performing an important function in turning out librarians for high schools, elementary schools, specialized libraries, and for the government.

The Library School has announced the beginning of a Summer Session program this year for the first time, leading to the Bachelor of Library Science degree, running from June 28 until August 20. Graduates of the College of Letters and Science or of an associated or accredited college with equivalent preparation, who have a grade point average of at least 1.5 and who are able to meet other requirements, are eligible for admission. A

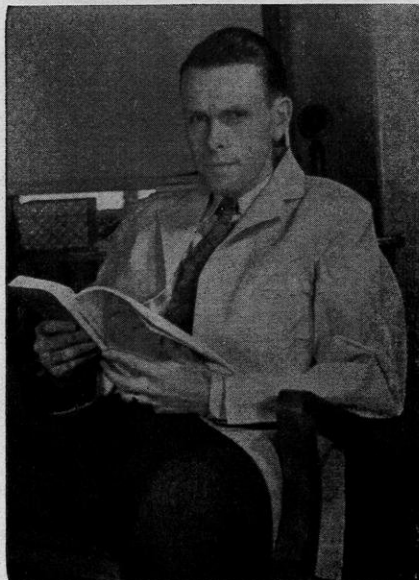
limited number of candidates who do not meet the requirement of having a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or a teacher's certificate may be admitted if they present records of successful library experience, and are recommended by their present employers.

Prof. George C. Allez, director of the Library School, has stated that librarianship is a wide and broadening field which today is offering varied opportunities for young people.

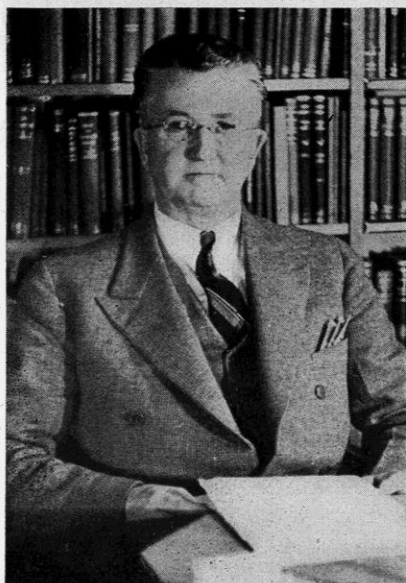
"During the four years before the beginning of the second World War the Library School of the University of Wisconsin had a 100 per cent placement record and now the need is even greater," says Professor Allez. "There has always been a demand for good librarians."

## FACULTY REPORT

★ From time to time the *Wisconsin Alumnus* is privileged to publish articles by Wisconsin professors about their special fields. Here are two such contributions.



CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM, '23, dean of the Graduate School, is a world-renowned biochemist in his own right. He is particularly famous for his studies on the relation of nicotinic acid to pellagra control and of folic acid in the treatment of anemia. He has just been awarded the 1948 Nicholas Appert Award for outstanding food research.



FAYETTE H. ELWELL, '08, dean of the School of Commerce, is holding some 100 institutes and conferences a year for state business and industrial groups.

# Elvehjem on Research

★ The dean of the Graduate School sees science at the crossroads. Will larger funds bring greater progress, or will fine labs and high salaries not necessarily attract the proper spirited young men to the Wisconsin staff?

THE VITALITY of any educational institution, especially graduate work, is directly dependent upon research, because instruction at the graduate level is largely instruction in research and because teachers must reach beyond available knowledge in order to keep their own interest as well as the interest of the student alive. This idea was recognized early at Wisconsin. On April 2, 1917, President Van Hise appointed a research committee consisting of C. S. Slichter, J. G. Callan, J. A. E. Eyster, E. B. Hart and R. H. Hess. In 1918 President Birge emphasized to the Regents the need for support of pure research and the Legislature included in the University appropriations the next biennium \$23,000 per year for special investigations.

Thus the Legislature made formal recognition of research as one of the regular duties of the University. The amount appropriated per year has increased somewhat with each new biennium and this year the grant amounts to \$75,000. *Over a period of almost 30 years somewhat over a million dollars has been appropriated and I am willing to wager with anyone that this is the most productive million dollars that the state has ever spent.* These sums may seem relatively small in light of present expenditures but I wish to point out that even by 1930 only 26 million dollars was available for research in all universities and non-profit research institutions in this country. This meager beginning did much to make our faculty research-conscious and prepared the University for future developments in the field.

\* \* \*

Just 20 years ago the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, which had been organized to control for the benefit of mankind a discovery made by Professor Steenbock, made its first grants of \$1200 to the University. Let me pause here to say that this was possible only because of a scientist who was interested in the best use of a discovery made in a university laboratory, a dean who was so enthusiastic about research that a little red tape did not discourage him, and a loyal and far-seeing group of alumni who became the Board of Trustees. The amount of money made available to the research committee has increased each year and at present it amounts to approximately \$400,000.

Now I could give you the title of all the projects that have been supported during the past years or I might limit the titles to just the past year. Incidentally last year 138 different projects were supported. However, the important point is that the money has been used to expand research projects which faculty members are especially interested in and which could not have been undertaken through the use of regular funds alone. The requests come directly from the faculty and they are

given freedom in planning their programs, the only requirement being that they must produce. I have received grants from many different funds but I have never encountered any group tougher than the research committee. Last year 100-150 publications resulted from the grants alone which amount to only about half of the total money given by the Foundation. As one surveys the present publications it is obvious that the projects bearing greatest fruit are those that have been in progress for several years. Thus one cannot underestimate the importance of continuity in research.

It is also obvious that some of the best progress has been made in the case of problems studied between two or more departments.

It is also important to emphasize at this point that although the money from the Foundation is limited to the support of work in the natural sciences the fact that this money is available releases most of the funds given by the Legislature for studies in social sciences and humanities. In fact, the two funds supplement each other very well and I know of no university that is not envious of fluid research funds of this kind.

Much of the money allocated for research grants is used to hire competent research assistants, 258 to be exact. The best assistants eventually become faculty members. That is why it has been said Wisconsin's well-deserved fame as a national center of scientific research is not due to fancy laboratories or superior equipment. It is due primarily to the galaxy to outstanding men which the University has been able to attract to its faculty. Additional money has been used to attract outstanding young graduate students to the University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation fellows. These students have done much to raise the caliber of graduate work in many departments. All students in a department do a better job when one or two exceptional students set the pace. About a dozen of the outstanding young men now on our faculty were originally Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation fellows.

In 1915 there were approximately 100 industrial research laboratories in the United States which were poorly staffed and poorly equipped. Today we have 2,500 laboratories employing 130,000 people with a budget of 750 million dollars. It is impossible for a university to compete with these industrial laboratories on the basis of salary, but it is possible to compete on the basis of research opportunity. Therefore, the research committee has established research associateships in order to retain at the University outstanding young men who have received their Ph.D. degrees. It is also possible to retain members of the faculty who are given tempting opportunities in industry by giving them more time for research and more help for assistants.

The sudden increase in availability of certain funds (just the other day I saw the figures for the National Institute of Health and they have granted ten million dollars for work in the field of health alone) does not make everyone happy over the situation. Furthermore, the prospect of a National Science Foundation, while greatly needed, will undoubtedly increase problems in academic institutions.

L. C. Dunn has described the situation in this country very well: "Science has been a hardy plant which grew where and how it could, thriving in the comfortable greenhouse of a research institute, or turning ample fertilizer into real fruit in an industrial laboratory, or in the more usual case struggling for sustenance in the thin soil of colleges and universities, occasionally enriched by temporary growth stimulants from a foundation or private donor."

Some scientists still favor tilling the thin soil or the marginal lands, perhaps with some fertilizer. In any case the scientist must be free to grow and develop in ways determined by the discoveries made. Support without this freedom would mean complete failure *We stand today at the crossroads. Will we have greater progress, greater cooperation among workers and greater continuity in our research if much larger funds are made available for experimental work? Is the scientist merely old fashioned and unreasonably afraid of the luxuries which may come with larger funds? Or is he rightfully*

*concerned that fine laboratories, high salaries, etc., will not necessarily attract the proper kind of young men?*

Roger Adams, in discussing the outlook for science in the future, states "it must have financial backing from government, education and industry but above all, it must have youth—well trained, able and ambitious."

The University of Wisconsin is able to cope with many of these problems because we have had almost 30 years of direct experience in the expansion of research and that during this time we have encountered some of the problems which we will undoubtedly meet in the future. One of the most important needs of our educational institutions at the present time is more laboratory space, more money for technical help, and more money for modern equipment. Sufficient funds should be made available so that the true researcher will not be handicapped by lack of space, equipment and technical help. However, the conditions should not be so luxurious as to spoil the ambition of our young workers. If these conditions are made available I am sure that support for research will come when and where it is needed. Greater progress will be made when ideas are a step ahead of support rather than when the reverse is true.

Each worker if properly motivated, recognizes that research is never ending, that his contributions lead to more problems which he must answer or someone else must answer. How else can research prosper?

## Elwell on Commerce

★ The dean of the School of Commerce looks to the years ahead for inspired teaching, a stimulation of student effort, research of direct value to the business and industrial life of the state, and greater service to all the people of Wisconsin.

THE SERVICES which the school of commerce has been able to render the students and the business life of our state are possible largely because of the very splendid cooperation between Regents, administrators, faculty, students, and alumni which has existed and now exists on the Madison campus.

I sincerely believe this spirit of cooperation is now at an all-time high. Certainly nothing like it has been approached during the 36 years I have been a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

The cooperation which the School of Commerce has received from the business men of the state has been most encouraging and is greatly appreciated. Many of these outstanding business men have been on our conference, institute, and summer programs; several have addressed our students. The way in which University, state, and business men have literally joined hands in organizing and carrying out our program means much for the future of the School of Commerce.

The new atmosphere of cooperation promises a new golden era to the University of Wisconsin because it means inspired teaching, a stimulation of stu-

dent effort, research of direct value to the business and industrial life of the state, and a greater service to all the people of the state.

As I proceed to detail the work and services of the School of Commerce, I wish each reader would keep three points very definitely in mind. These points serve as a foundation upon which we are building your School of Commerce and we want to be certain we are building logically and strongly. We do not want the School of Commerce to serve merely as a temporary vehicle of service, but we do want it to become of such lasting value to the students and business life of the state that every citizen will consider it a very important factor in the business and industrial development of the state.

First of all, the faculty of your School of Commerce encourages its graduates to seek careers within Wisconsin. Fortunately, commerce graduates have been in demand in many lines by the leading firms of the country. However, too many students feel that their only chance for success lies in obtaining positions outside Wisconsin. Graduates returning to their home communities may immediately take up

their interest in the civic and general community life of their area, and in 10 years' time there is little question but that they will be enjoying life to a far greater degree than if they had gone to the large city.

The second point is that the School of Commerce will not compete in any of its services to business with any established private enterprise now serving Wisconsin businesses, such as accounting service, advertising or merchandise counselor, traffic expert, etc.

The third point is that the School of Commerce desires to be of particular service to the small business interests of the state, the retail and service units with annual sales of less than \$100,000, the wholesaler with annual sales of less than \$250,000, and the manufacturer employing under 500 persons. To serve small business the School of Commerce will work through trade organizations, chambers of commerce, and other area groups. During the past three years it has been our privilege to cooperate with many trade and professional organizations and through them our services have assisted many thousands of Wisconsin business men.

\* \* \*

And now a few statements about the three main divisions of the work of the School of Commerce—teaching, research, and public service.

The first basic division is the instructional work on the campus. In developing the undergraduate and graduate curricula which your School of Commerce offers Wisconsin youth, the basic thought was to develop those fields of common application to all business rather than to enter specialized fields. The following majors or fields of concentration are now available:

Accounting, banking and finance, industrial management, insurance, labor management, marketing and merchandising, public utility management, real estate, statistics, commercial teaching, and light building industry.

An unexpectedly large number of students is studying for their degree of master of business administration. Just last spring the faculty approved the work in several fields in the School of Commerce for the degree of doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.)

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The second basic division of the work of the School of Commerce consists of its research work for business and industry. The bureau of business research and service was established as of July 1, 1945. Its activities of the past two years represent but a start toward an extensive program of research and service for Wisconsin business and industry. The following research publications are available.

The Pre-War Industrial Pattern of Wisconsin; Indicators of Current Business Conditions in Wisconsin; Report on Bank Cost Study in Seventeen Country Banks in Wisconsin; A Suggested Bank Cost Accounting Procedure.

The final division of work of the School of Commerce is the adult education program. During the past three years many conferences, institutes, seminars, schools, etc., have been held on the Madison campus and throughout the state in cooperation with trade or professional associations or chambers of commerce.

# The Teachers College Role

IT IS OFTEN asserted that Wisconsin has too many teachers colleges, that they are not well located, that they do not educate enough well-prepared teachers, that they cost too much, that they neglect the fundamentals, and so on—words without end. Many of the indictments have some validity, but most of them are mere variations of banalities recited about every type of public education, especially above the elementary level.

Wisconsin has a unique system, or lack of system, for the education of teachers. It tried in the beginning to make the State University "subsidiary to the great cause of popular education by making it, through the normal department, the nursery of the educators of the popular mind, and the central point of union and harmony to the educational interests of the commonwealth."

Chancellor Lathrop said that this would enable the University Board of Regents to set up "a normal organization unsurpassed anywhere, at a moiety of the expenditure it would require to set up a normal school separate from the University, which could not be expected to perform the work so well." The department was discontinued in 1867 with the glowing pronouncement unrealized.

A system of subsidizing academies and high schools to train teachers also failed, and in 1866 the Board of Regents of Normal Schools as presently constituted was created and authorized to establish normal schools. This Board decided it was wise and practicable to establish one school in each congressional district. They would thus be so distributed that every area of the state could be reached. They believed, and experience justifies the idea, that each school would draw most of its students from areas within a radius of fifty miles. Although the congressional district was not the best unit, it has been rather closely used in locating Wisconsin's nine teachers colleges at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior and Whitewater. This, then, is the historical reason for the location of these institutions.

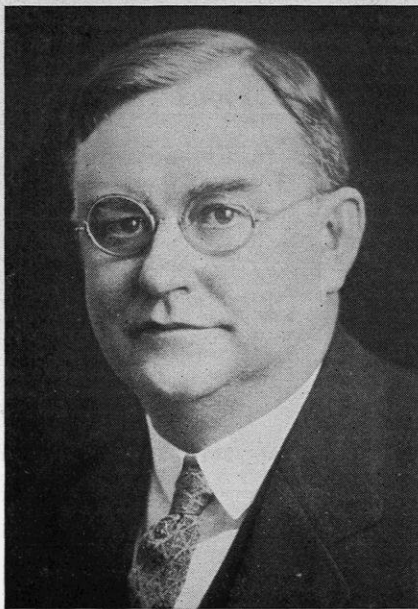
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The primary function of a teachers college is to give specific education for teachers of all grades of the public schools. A secondary purpose is that of serving as regional junior colleges. In spite of many apparent deviations from their principal business, they are jealous of their reputation as institutions to help young men and women become better teachers.

In a very few years the normal school has moved from the secondary to college level with a name which indicates the present status. With this shift there have arisen some extremely difficult problems of harmonizing the purely academic viewpoint with the teacher training program. Much greater emphasis is now being placed upon adequate and realistic knowledge; but because this is so evident in the new teachers college set-up it is unfair indeed to conclude that the other

★ An analysis of the history, present situation, and future prospects of Wisconsin's nine normal schools, by the man who knew them best.

By E. G. DOUDNA, '17  
Late Secretary to the Board of Normal School Regents



THE AUTHOR, Wisconsin's beloved "John Schoolmaster," died suddenly April 16 at his Madison home. He was 71. Mr. Doudna—educator, historian, raconteur, and friend to thousands—had spoken in practically every community in the state and was one of Wisconsin's best known men. Since 1900 he had been associated with Wisconsin education as teacher and professional secretary. He earned his UW degree by dint of hard work in correspondence courses and summer sessions. Mr. Doudna had just finished the Centennial history of the state, *The 30th Star*. The accompanying article is his last public statement.

problem is being neglected or that the adjective has been eliminated from the name.

But we have not yet found all of the answers to the old question: "What should a teacher in a teachers college do or not do that he would or would not do if he were in an institution of the same rank not preparing teachers?"

During the period that teachers colleges were emerging from the normal school status there has also been developing a science of education which has carried us far beyond the days when some metaphysics answered for a philosophy of education and some empirically contrived methods and devices could be passed on through the medium of methods courses and practice classes. The college of education today is as far from the chair of theory and art of teaching which the universities once found adequate as teachers colleges are from the old normal school which prepared teachers for temporary work in a most uninviting field. Yet these departments have had to fight for recognition, and but for the support of public school administrators, normal schools, and teachers colleges they could not have achieved their present position of leadership. And they, too, have to take from academic Brahmins exactly the same professional patronizing and basic misunderstanding which the teachers colleges have had to endure in their difficult and dangerous years.

In the colleges of education research work which is making a science of education is being steadily pushed ahead. Today we have a fairly large body of useful scientific knowledge which makes for better schools. The adaptation of the results of this research and the relating of it to subject-matter for the specific purpose of teaching become the basic work of the teachers college. It is grossly unfair to make invidious comparisons accusing the teachers colleges of lack of experimentation and publication, or of the university departments of education for being devoted to research instead of training. *In fact, if educators generally would declare a moratorium on public attacks of each other we should all be the happier and wiser.*

\* \* \*

The government of the teachers colleges is vested in the Board of Normal School Regents made up of 10 members—two appointed each year by the Governor for five-year terms and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a member ex officio. The Legislature of 1947 passed an act requiring all members to be confirmed by the Senate. There is usually one member of the board from each city or locality in which a teachers college is located, but this is not a requirement. The board selects the secretary and director who is virtually its executive officer. The presidents of the teachers colleges

# HOW BIG SHOULD THE UNIVERSITY BE?

are elected by the board; teachers and other employes are selected by the presidents and confirmed by the board. Teachers have permanent tenure and, after a probationary period of three years, can be removed only for cause.

The Superior State Teachers College is authorized to grant liberal arts degrees. Life certificates are given by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction only to those completing a four-year teacher training course. All of the colleges conduct summer sessions at which teachers who are employed during the school year may add to their qualifications.

In each college there is an elementary school, and at Whitewater a junior and senior high school, for demonstration and practice work. This is the distinguishing mark of a teachers college. Here future teachers are directed by skilled supervisors under conditions as nearly as possible like those of the best public schools. About 2,300 pupils are enrolled in these demonstration schools.

\* \* \*

The demand for teachers trained in the so-called special subjects is limited and it is, therefore, obviously unnecessary to have special subject departments in each college. The Board of Regents, therefore, designated the teachers college at Milwaukee to train teachers of art, music, the deaf, and defective children; River Falls and Platteville of agriculture; Platteville of industrial arts; La Crosse of physical education; and Whitewater of commercial education. Stevens Point offers a major in home economics, and Superior a major in music. Farms are operated in connection with the colleges at Platteville and River Falls.

This year the enrollment of the teachers colleges is about 8,000, including more than 3,000 veterans of whom 1,800 are enrolled in courses leading to teaching. The colleges have 575 faculty members, including those teaching in the training schools. Costs are somewhat lower than they are in most universities and many private colleges.

The demand for teachers in the elementary field is still far in excess of the probable available supply. Secondary teachers are likely to find an overcrowded field within a year or two. Teaching is, however, moving toward the status of a profession with fairly adequate salaries. The institutions in which teachers are receiving their education clearly recognized that they have problems which they must meet with intelligence, integrity, courage, and genuine devotion to a great cause.

Henry Barnard, who for two years was Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin and General Agent of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, wrote in 1850: "The normal school will be a very uncomfortable place for any person whose heart is not in the work and who looks upon teaching, not as a calling, a mission, but as a meaningless routine, a daily task, imposed by necessity or taken because nothing else offered, and to be thrown aside as soon as a more lucrative occupation shall turn up in life."

## University and College

By VIRGINIA PAPANFUSS, '49

IN THE PAST, teachers colleges have generally been regarded as second best to universities in regard to quality of instruction, opportunity, faculty members, and the like, but yet my experience as a student at the La Crosse Teachers College for two years, and now as a student at the University of Wisconsin, has led me to believe that this statement can only be judged in terms of the quality of the students themselves.

The University, because of its vastness, is necessarily a huge business which performs its functions in a decidedly cool, calculating way. Personal contact between the student and the teacher is seldom a reality and therefore guidance, which is often badly needed, is not given properly. It is not hard to imagine that many students feel that they have been cast adrift in a hard intellectual world and it is up to them alone to sink or swim.

This is where the quality of the student is extremely important. A superior student can make the most of this freedom, and will develop and mature from his experience, and go right on learning at a fast pace. But what happens to the mediocre or slightly-below-average students? Often he is soon lost in the shuffle and is either flunked out of school or decides to give it up as a lost cause; and this often happens without one single faculty member bothering his head about the reason for the student's failure to complete his education.

Take the mediocre student out of the impersonal University and place him in the smaller sister institute, the teachers college, and he has an opportunity to make the grade. In the teachers college, his personal contacts with the teachers are frequent and encouraging. His problems and inquiries are given attention and if his work is not up to par, his teacher will undoubtedly think it his duty to analyze the situation if he can, and help the student. Often this little bit of advice or encouragement can make or break the spirit of the student. Teachers in the small institutions have more personal pride and satisfaction in the achievements of their students. This is rare at the University.

In discussing the quality of instruction offered at the two institutions, there is a great deal of room for controversy. It is true that the University has attracted great men to its portals who are accepted leaders in their fields, and that the teachers colleges can rarely boast of professors in the same calibre. It has been said that it is more to the advantage of the student to get within 50 feet of a great man than

to be on intimate terms with an average one.

At this point it is opportune to note that being a great man does not necessarily mean that he is a great teacher, and this is where some of the trouble is encountered. The student does not profit by having a great man for a teacher if this man cannot pass along his ideas to the student. Many of the top-notch intellectuals on the campus, are involved in research or some other specialization and do teaching as a sideline, often with the impression that it is a necessary evil, or even leave the teaching duties to an assistant. What good does it do the student to have this "brain" for a teacher? He would probably profit more by having a less intelligent man guiding him who has mastered the art of teaching.

Another point about which I have heard many caustic remarks is the fact that many of the professors on the campus use their own textbooks in class. Many students feel that once a professor has set down his ideas and subject matter in writing, he is married to it for life and will entertain no other opinions on the subject. This would necessarily make for a rather prejudiced and one-sided point of view, and opportunity for learning through controversy is lost.

In addition, the subject matter at the University is probably on a higher intellectual level than at the teachers colleges, but yet isn't it more to the advantage of the mediocre student to absorb all the average-thinking teacher has to offer him than to grasp only tid-bits of what he is handed out at the University by the intellectuals?

Due to the fact that many of the classes at the University number several hundred, one teacher cannot carry through with the student in all phases of class work. For example, lecturer and quiz instructors in the same course will probably not be the same person. Here is great opportunity for confusion in the mind of the student because on all too frequent occasions, the quiz instructor and the lecturer will differ on a point and the student is caught in the middle. How can he find the right answer and which answer will be acceptable on exams? The student is often correct when he bitterly cries, "You just can't win!"

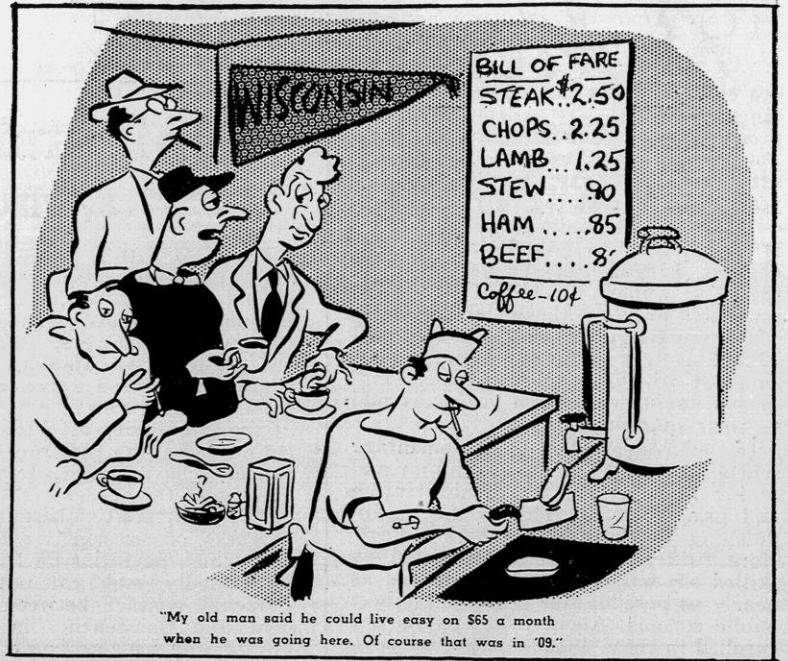
One thing that makes some classes especially hard for undergraduates is the fact that many of the classes are filled with graduate students.

In regard to social life as well, again it is the superior personality who finds University life challenging and invigorating.

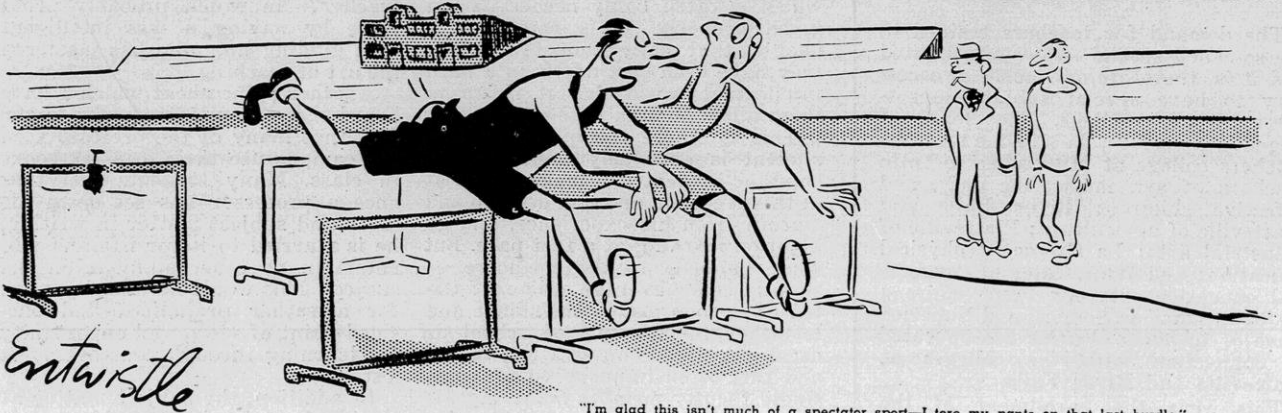




"New look! . . . What's new about it? They look the same as they did when I graduated in '38."



"My old man said he could live easy on \$65 a month when he was going here. Of course that was in '09."



"I'm glad this isn't much of a spectator sport—I tore my pants on that last hurdle."



"I want the baggiest tweed in the place—I just got my Ph D."



"Well ride dow I'b workid od a cure for da cobbid code."

# A Message from Our President

★ "... Our loyalty should be galvanized into a more positive attitude. ... We must individually recognize the obligation we owe our Alma Mater."

WITH GOOD reason these anniversary days, alumni and friends of the University of Wisconsin are lauding the benefits to mankind which have accrued from the researches of the University's scientists and scholars. They are pridefully talking of the wholesome impact upon the life of our state and nation made by more than 70,000 graduates of this institution whose cultural values, moral convictions, and readiness for service were largely developed and enriched here.

But it is not primarily the glories of our past that deserve our attention if we are to be true to our guiding light of "On Wisconsin." As we make ready to cross the threshold of our second century we must be sure that we dedicate ourselves to progress in the future in a manner deserving of our heritage.

At Wisconsin our conviction is to neither perpetuate nor disregard the creations of the past but rather to assimilate them into our consciousness for analysis by open minds, eager to follow truth no matter where academic investigations may lead.

Beyond that, there has been originated and developed at this University a unique idea of usefulness frequently called the *Wisconsin Idea*. Best defined as a program of "service to the people", this conception has resulted in myriad services not ordinarily considered to be the function of an institution commonly thought of as a place for teaching post-high school students.

Our basic economy as a dairy state, for instance, grew out of studies and recommendations of University men worried about the dwindling returns from small grain farming in this region. One recent discovery by our agricultural researchers brought increased profits in one year to Wisconsin farmers in an amount sufficient to pay for the entire physical plant of the



WALTER FRAUTSCHI, '24

College of Agriculture—both land and buildings.

Now we must be *certain* that we do *not*—in this state—distort this brilliant conception of "service to the people" into a feeling on the part of our citizens and alumni that they in turn have no responsibilities. The *Wisconsin Idea* program requires—and deserves—widespread popular support.

As a state university, Wisconsin receives a substantial part of its income from tax monies appropriated by the State Legislature. Yet it is clear that the *Wisconsin Idea* of service will suffer seriously from malnutrition unless outside aid comes to the rescue. During the time that I have been president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, I have been pleased at the number of alumni who recognize that they have a responsibility in this direction. We Wisconsin men and women do have a sort of deep and quiet appreciation for

our University, but our loyalty should be galvanized into a more positive attitude whereby each of us confidently stamps himself a *Wisconsin man* or a *Wisconsin woman*—and is proud of it.

One step we can take this year to lend conviction to our pride is to give unstinting support—with time and with money—to the University of Wisconsin Foundation which is now seeking a minimum of \$5,000,000 to further productive scholarship and better service facilities on the campus. The inspiring leadership of Herbert V. Kohler, general chairman of the campaign, is a challenge to *all alumni*, for certainly *we* must be among the first and most generous with our help.

It is my profound hope for this year that we will all renew our proud faith in our Alma Mater and that we will individually recognize the obligation we owe her.

# Silent Partner in 10,000 Firms

"THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin is really a 'silent partner' in our business."

This statement was made recently by Mr. H. T. Burrow, President of the Malleable Iron Range Company, Beaver Dam.

"Every year I attend Executive Management Seminars on the campus," said another Wisconsin executive, "and I keep abreast of the latest developments in my field. Hardly a month passes without some of our company officials or supervisors going to Madison for Special Industrial Institutes. And, of course, each year's crop of Wisconsin graduates gives us valuable personnel. In addition, we can trace important improvements in our plant operation to work done in University laboratories."

This experience is typical. Just as the University serves as a silent partner for this one business man, so does it serve 10,000 others. And, the University serves in many, many ways—as a producer of thousands of well-trained young men and women, as a center of constant research, and as a willing helper in constructive projects for the improvement of business and industry.

It is impressive to look at just a few of the business positions and professions for which Wisconsin offers training to today's youth. Administrators, accountants, salesmen, executives, market analysts, industrial relations experts, engineers, chemists, geologists, journalists, statisticians and other specialists enter private industry in a steady stream from the Badger campus.

## Wisconsin Leads the Way

As the University of Wisconsin's President, Edwin B. Fred, has pointed out, modern society is largely based on scientific progress. New processes and new techniques—in basic or applied science—enhance man's ability to produce more efficiently, more economically and in greater volume.

Already Wisconsin scientists have developed new processes and techniques that have made the University an invaluable silent partner for business men. They have derived new methods of measuring the exact temperatures and pressures during the combustion cycle of a gas engine. They have added much to the store of information on heating and ventilating. They have made advances in the field of industrial chemistry. They have developed an efficient and inexpensive method of producing nitric oxide for fertilizer and explosives.

University research men have contributed to the improvement of masonry and concrete structures. They have aided steel mills and foundries through research on blast furnace slags and foundry practices. They have been responsible for many advances in the fields of communications, electronics, electrical lighting and others.

By CHARLES FLEMING, '37

★ The University has established itself as an aide to business and industry. The Wisconsin Foundation now seeks aid for the University.

## Industry Has Responded

Many industries have already recognized the value of the University's work in scientific research. They have already contributed financially through grants and fellowships.

Such contributions have frequently meant the difference between success and standstill on projects of importance to industry as well as mankind, and have been welcomed and appreciated. With continuing contributions and increasing response from industry, the University's future as a helpful silent partner to business and industry is assured.

## Business Benefits

The story of service to business and industry by the University of Wisconsin is impressive.

With the seeds of the *Wisconsin Idea*—service to the state and nation—well planted, the University's harvest promises to be abundant.

This fundamentally sound and highly beneficial idea of service is one which can grow to even greater stature. It can bring increasing benefits to every branch of business and industry—small and large, manufacturer and retailer, professional and trade, labor and management.

Men of foresight can already see the University of Wisconsin offering every imaginable service to business and industry. They see research on every phase of business activity, continuing studies on marketing, banking, retailing, accounting, labor relations, and literally scores of other subjects. An expansion of the Institute program can some day become virtually a university in itself—a university for the advanced training of business men who must constantly apply all the knowledge they can obtain to solve problems vital to their operations.

## Is There a Limit?

There is no limit from the standpoint of value, but unfortunately there is a limit from the standpoint of resources for undertaking such projects.

Actually, the limits now existing are strict. It is remarkable that with the limited resources in personnel, physical equipment and finances so much has been done. The University is hard pressed because of the unprecedented demands for educational facilities.

State legislative appropriations can be expected to provide for the University's basic needs, but even so, it will take years before all requirements of today are fully met. For example, new buildings for Commerce, Chemistry and Engineering are urgently needed now.

The needs go beyond the reach of state revenues. And the lack of sufficient revenue has a serious effect on the advancement of the *Wisconsin Idea*—that idea of service which can so tremendously help business and industry.

## The Foundation Helps

Into this picture of a great educational institution, striving to expand its services to the state and nation, has come the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

The University of Wisconsin Foundation is a permanent organization of friends and alumni of the University. Its objectives are to inform the people about conditions facing the University and to help them help the University advance its service facilities. The foundation fully realizes that it must think in terms of many years—that its activities must always fit into a large pattern and even the larger scheme of the University as a living whole.

But certain things must be done *now*. To help meet the immediate needs, the Foundation is carrying on its Centennial Campaign. One of its major objectives in this campaign is the erection of a Wisconsin Idea Building.

This building, otherwise known as a center for continuation study, or a center for applied research, will consist of assembly rooms, lecture halls, laboratory facilities, seminar space, and dining space. The building will accommodate institutes, short courses, clinics, and conferences—including the Industrial Management Institutes and other gatherings of businessmen and industrialists.

The Wisconsin Idea Building will take these meetings out of the already crowded Memorial Union—not to speak of Quonset huts and classrooms scattered all over the campus. The University will thus be able to expand its adult education program—and the Wisconsin Idea—far beyond what is now feasible in makeshift quarters.

Also, scholarships, fellowships, professorships, the purchase of special instruments and establishment of special services are among the objectives of the Centennial Campaign.

Businessmen, industrialists, friends and alumni who support the Centennial Campaign can look upon their support as an aid to themselves. The University has already established itself as a silent partner to business and industry. The University's services are already recognized as noteworthy and valuable. Certainly additional support for this great purpose can only serve to improve and perfect it.



★ "YOU MAY FIND Wisconsin in the beauty which is hers—in the sheer drop from Muir Knoll with its commanding view of the sun sinking below Picnic Point and touching with gold the precipice of Maple Bluff across the lake."

## LIKE A BECKONING FINGER

PICNIC POINT, one of the loveliest recreation spots owned by any university anywhere, reaches out into Lake Mendota like a beckoning finger.

Last year some 14,000 students and townfolk accepted that silent invitation. This year there will be more.

The slender half-mile peninsula—part of the traditions of this area since before written history—was reopened to the public only seven years ago after a long interval, and already it has regained its rank as one of the best-loved places in Madison.

Its natural beauty has been preserved by a series of owners and its trees and wreaths of blooming honeysuckle frame views of the city across University Bay to the southeast and Pickerel Bay to the northwest.

The famous picnic sites with handy fireplaces and logs are scattered along its sides. It has one of the best swimming beaches in the city; fishing is good in both bays; wintertime ski trails are laid out on its little hills; and the place is a gathering-spot for birdlovers and naturalists.

You can get there by boat, landing at its wooden pier, or park your car at the end of the Willows Drive and walk out along the tree-lined path.

Picnic Point always has been a landmark here. The Indians knew it well; they beat a portage road across its narrow waist and built their mounds along its slopes. Pioneers camped there.

Many Madison families have been picnicking there—except while one owner closed it—as long as they can re-

member, even though it was always private property until 1941.

Choir boys from Grace Episcopal church and from a Chicago congregation used it for a camp. And students have been watching romantic summer sunsets from its shores in all the 99 years of the University of Wisconsin's history.

The University of Wisconsin, which held a \$10,000 option on the Point, had been worrying for some time about its future in the 30s. In addition to fearing loss of its scientific value as a nature laboratory, officials were concerned that the area might be turned into an undesirable resort right at the edge of the campus.

So, after considerable discussion, the land was bought for the University July 3, 1941, in a complicated transaction.

The \$279,000 total for the point's 120 acres is considered a conservative valuation.

The University turned the place—like its arboretum—into a wild life refuge, began to use it for study, and reopened it to the public.

It has permitted Boy Scouts to camp and for several summers the Madison Girl Scouts have sponsored a summer day camp for all city girls there.

A caretaker lives on the Point and a list of rules for the area's use is posted beside the turnstile entrance at the Willows. No cars or dogs may be brought onto the point; visitors are requested to observe the laws of the refuge and they are urged to help preserve the beauty and cleanness of the park. Guests must leave at 10 p. m.

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

# Welcome, Class of '48

ABOUT JUNE FIRST you will get two cards that are very important to you.

## 1. Membership card.

This card gives you one year's free membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association. This card is also your card of introduction to Wisconsin alumni everywhere, so carry it with you always. If you lose it, let us know and we'll send you a duplicate.

This membership is particularly important to you because it gives you complete news coverage of all University Centennial activities. These activities will start shortly after your graduation and continue throughout the academic year of 1948-49. This will be a great year in our University's history—a year of distinguished academic achievement. To give you this complete news coverage we are starting your membership immediately after your graduation and continuing it to September 1, 1949—fourteen months.

You'll want to know what's going on at your favorite campus during this great year in our University's history. Whenever possible, you will want to participate in some of these celebrations. Even if you can't attend in person, you can share in these Centennial events through your membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Membership will also give you first hand information about our publications and services. It shows how these publications and services are helpful to you and the University; how you can cooperate with your fellow alumni in carrying out

the Association's primary objective: to promote, by organized effort, the best interests of the University of Wisconsin.

Organized effort is best effected through membership in the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Your influence is then combined with that of thousands of your fellow alumni—all interested in doing things for Wisconsin. Scattered alumni working alone can do but little; thousands working together can do much for our Alma Mater.

## 2. Mailing address card.

Unless you fill in and return this card, membership won't mean a thing to you because we cannot send you our publications until you give us a good mailing address.

Unless you give us your mailing address, you won't get the *Wisconsin Alumnus*, the *Badger Quarterly*, *Stuhldreher's Football Letters*, and the news letters and bulletins which tell what is happening on your favorite campus. Magazines are not forwarded by the postal department. So—make sure that you get all the publications you are entitled to get by returning this mailing address card.

Failure to return this card also will keep your name out of the Centennial Directory of Association members which will be published as one of our Centennial projects. Names without addresses don't mean much in a Directory.

Good luck to you and welcome to the Wisconsin Alumni Association family. It's a great family made up of thousands of loyal Badgers like yourself.

## Four Troublesome Words

FOUR LITTLE words cause a lot of trouble here at Alumni Association headquarters: *Removed—Left no address.*

Each month hundreds of cards (Form 3578-P) arrive at Association headquarters with these four words checked or underscored. Each card means that another Badger is "lost"; another Badger is not getting the publications he is entitled to get as a member of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Tracers are sent out promptly to locate these "lost" Badgers. In a large percentage of cases, these tracers eventually produce the new address. All this takes time, however, and in the meantime this "lost" alumnus fails to get the publications due him.

So—don't let yourself get "lost". When you change your address, please send your new address to the Wisconsin Alumni Association, Memorial Union, Madison 6, Wisconsin. A post card from you with your new address is much more welcome than Form 3578-P from the Post Office Department.—JOHN BERGE.

Form 3578-P Rev. 11-44				
<b>Post Office Department</b>				
Post Office at <u>Kansas City, Mo.</u>				
<b>OFFICIAL BUSINESS</b>				
Your publication, addressed as follows, is undeliverable at the address thereon for reason checked below: (39 U. S. C. 277, Sec. 808, P. L. and R.)				
POSTMASTER				
Steven E. Wagner				
907 N. Lawn Avenue				
Kansas City 1, Mo.				
KEY NUMBER				
Removed—Left no address <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not found <input type="checkbox"/>	Refused <input type="checkbox"/>	Unclaimed <input type="checkbox"/>	No such number <input type="checkbox"/>

EVERY DAY the Alumni Office receives a sizeable bundle of these forms. Ninety per cent are checked in the same old way: "Removed—Left No Address." Tracers are often successful in locating itinerant alumni.

## Four Alumni Clubs Report on Elections, Dinners, and Programs

WISCONSIN ALUMNI clubs from Baltimore to Minneapolis have sent reports of recent elections, dinners, and socials to the Association offices.

In Washington, D. C., 140 Badgers held their annual meeting on March 15 to hear their club president, George E. Worthington, '10, speak on the topic "The New Japan"—from which he had recently returned. Distinguished guests present included Secretary of the Interior Julius Krug, '29, Supreme Court Justice Wiley Rutledge, '14, Senators Alexander Wiley, '07, and Wayne Morse, '23, and Congressmen Glenn R. Davis, '40, William H. Stevenson, '19, and Joseph R. Farrington, '19.

The following directors were elected: Robert W. Davis, '21, Isadore G. Alk, '27, and Mrs. William Haight (Polly Coles), '39, for one year; Alexander Wiley, '07, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., '19, and Mrs. John W. Byrnes (Barbara Preston), '41, for two years; and Verne Bonesteel, '12, George E. Worthington, '10, and Edward Stodola, '38, for three years.

A delegation of more than 30 from the Baltimore Alumni Club was present at the meeting.

Looking back over the current year, the Baltimore Club reports three well-attended meetings, two "very successful" picnics, and the Founders Day dinner last Feb. 5. To replace two retiring members of the Board of Directors, Mrs. R. E. Lenhard (Mary Coe Neiberger), '21, and Mrs. A. J. Stiemke (Adele Hoffman), '21, the club has elected E. E. Oberland, '33, and John Simpson, '34. New club officers elected by the board were C. E. Hessler, '41, president; Robert W. Black, '24, vice-president; E. E. Oberland, '33, secretary; and K. O. Ehrgott, '16, treasurer.

The Wisconsin Alumnae Club of Minneapolis convened at the home of Mrs. Walter Mengel last March 10 to hear Dr. Anna Arnold, '19, who spoke on her recent travels in England, Scotland, and Ireland, illustrating her remarks with colored slides.

April 26 marked the Founders Day dinner of the Oshkosh Club.

### CAN YOU HELP US?

★ There's a dire shortage of file copies of the February, 1945, issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*. That's Volume 46, No. 5. If you come across it and can spare it—please mail to the Wisconsin Alumni Association, 770 Langdon St., Madison 6, Wis.

## At the Fort Atkinson Founders Day Dinner



SIX BADGERS at the Fort Atkinson Founders Day dinner paused during the evening's festivities to pose for posterity. Left to right (standing) are W. D. Hoard, Jr., '21, president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association in 1945-46, who was honored that evening for his alumni work; Leroy Luberg, PhM '36, assistant to President Fred of the University and featured speaker of the evening; Basil I. Peterson, '12, executive secretary of the University of Wisconsin Foundation and speaker in its behalf; Clay Schoenfeld, '41, editor of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* and executive secretary of the University Centennial, who represented the Alumni Association at the dinner; Leo Roethe, '37, newly-elected president of the Ft. Atkinson Club; and (seated) Charles Rogers, '93, past president (1915-16) of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, who was also honored for outstanding work among alumni for the University.

## California Badgers Hold Big Ten Dinner



SEVENTY BADGERS ATTENDED a Big Ten Dinner in the Hotel Claremont, San Francisco, last Feb. 19. The event was sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Northern California and pictured here are the officers of the club and participants in the evening's program: (left to right, standing) J. A. Skogstrom, '26, vice-president; Frank V. Cornish, '96, secretary; James Femrite, '43, president; Brutus Hamilton, Director of Athletics at the University of California; Pat O'Dea, '00, manager of the club's program; Lynn Waldorf, University of California football coach; Anthony O'Brien, '28, toastmaster and former Madison attorney; (left to right, seated) Mrs. James Femrite (Elizabeth Hunter), '37; Rose Schuster Taylor, '85; Mrs. J. A. Skogstrom (Elenore Crowley), x'24.

# A BADGER EXPERT SPEAKS HIS MIND

## *Harry A. Bullis, '17, Chairman of the Board of General Mills, on "Food Prospects in 1948."*

WHY IS THE price of food as high as it is with record crops year after year? Why, after the wonderful wheat crops of 1946 and 1947, did wheat rise to over \$3.00 per bushel this year? Why do groceries that we could buy for less than a dollar before the war cost us well over two dollars now? These are questions that the American people are asking, and with good reason, for food prices have gone up more than anything else that enters into the cost of living.

As the problem of aid to Europe assumes increasing urgency, people are also asking, How much food, and particularly how much wheat, can we safely export to other countries?

Food prices are high for three main reasons: inflation, the world food shortage, and the high food consumption of the American people.

Inflation comes when the money supply increases more rapidly than the supply of things that money will buy. The result is rising prices. A period of inflation and rising prices has followed every great war in the nation's history, and the present period is no exception. All prices have gone up, but food prices most of all, largely because of the tremendous export demand.

Total food supplies in the world do not equal food requirements. It is estimated that, in spite of the millions killed in the war, there are two hundred million more people in the world than there were in 1939, an increase of eight per cent, according to a recent report of the Food and Agricultural organization of the UN. World food production meanwhile has decreased by seven per cent. The importing nations, particularly the European countries, are producing a much smaller proportion of their foodstuffs than they did before World War II, and therefore require far greater importations of food from the exporting nations. . . .

While our total food production here has been increasing, our population has been increasing also. Between 1939 and 1947 it went from 130,000,000 to 143,000,000. Meanwhile, the per capita consumption of food in this country has been increasing, especially the consumption of the more expensive foods. . . . The average per capita consumption of meat increased 30 pounds between 1937 and 1947.

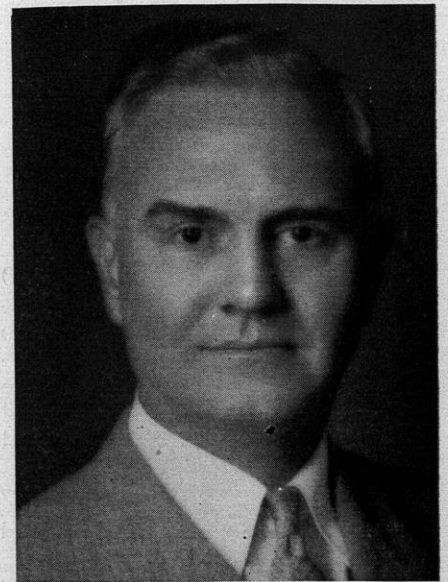
These, then, are the main factors that have contributed to the upward trend in food prices: Postwar inflation, economic chaos and unfavorable weather in Europe, and the increase in population and in per capita food consumption in our own country. . . .

What makes the food bill for the average American family so high is that we want a lot of expensive food,

especially meat. The meat bill of the average family is probably several times its bill for bread and all other cereal products. In the United States, because we are rich (compared to most of the rest of the world), we can afford to include in our daily diet many foods that would be sheer luxuries in most other countries. Conditions are very different in Western Europe. Most Europeans normally eat much more wheat and other grains per capita than we do. To them, bread is truly the staff of life, partly because it is the food to which they and their fathers have been accustomed for centuries and partly because it is so very economical. Even at its present high price, it is an economical food. Where for us wheat foods make up only a small part of each dollar's worth of food, in Italy before the war wheat comprised almost half of all food. And there was very little money available for anything.

Now if we realize that many of the countries of Western Europe are even worse off than Italy was before the war, we have a new idea of how important bread has become to them and why it is that there is such an intense demand for wheat in Europe. Like a starving man who would spend all he has for bread, hungry European countries are willing to spend their money to buy wheat and flour. To these countries, whether they have dollar exchange or not, we have been extending aid so that they can have enough food to survive, even if they do so on less than half of our 3,000 calories a day. Most of the money that we have been providing for European relief has gone for food, and because wheat is one of the most economical of foods, buying has been concentrated on wheat and wheat flour. Here, then, is the basic explanation of the high price of wheat today.

With respect to meat, however, the situation is different. The people of the United States are large meat-eaters, and even at the present high prices, they are consuming all the available supply. That makes meat-raising so very profitable that the animal grower looks around for every kind of feed



HARRY A. BULLIS, '17, is chairman of the board of General Mills, Inc. But he is more than that. He is also one of the world's leading authorities on food—supplies, prices, exports, and imports. When Harry Bullis talks about food the UN asks for a transcript, the US State Department cocks an ear, the US Department of Agriculture quotes him—and the American housewife would do well to listen. His life story is not algeresque. He worked his way through the UW by selling sewing machines, earned a Phi Beta Kappa key while he was at it. In the first World War he served in Europe for 18 months, rose to the rank of captain, and remained after the Armistice to study at the University of London. He began working at General Mills as an accountant and rose to the very top. In 1919, while still in uniform, he married his college sweetheart, Irma Alexander, '15, in Paris, France, where she was serving with the overseas branch of YWCA. He says, "It was the bravest thing I did throughout the war." Today, at the age of 58, he heads one of the country's largest food processing companies, has a private, luxurious DC-3 in which he flies to conferences at branch plants all over the country. He is a past president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

that he can find to make a little more meat. In recent years he has used a good deal of wheat as feed. Of course, when wheat is used as feed for animals, its disappears as food for human beings. And as wheat gets scarcer, the price goes higher.

The Department of Agriculture is predicting that the meat supply will decrease so that annual consumption per capita will be only 120 pounds, which is 30 pounds less than it has been for the past two years. If this occurs, the price of meat may continue on such a high level as to encourage the feeding of wheat to animals. . . .

It is fortunate for the people of the United States (and of the countries dependent on us for food) that prices in this country are now free to reflect the relation of supply and demand.

Otherwise the heavy feeding of grain probably would have continued, and the total available food supply would have been reduced accordingly, for one must remember that when an animal is being fattened for the market, it takes seven to ten pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat.

Those who are advocating a return to price control with ceiling prices on grain fail to realize that a ceiling price on a scarce commodity is a sure way to prolong the period of scarcity. A ceiling price tends to freeze production at a level lower than is desirable and to invite consumption at a higher level than we can afford, thus intensifying the shortage that it is intended to correct. If there is a shortage of grain and a ceiling is placed on the price of grain—but not on the prices of meat, poultry, eggs, and dairy products—

## NEXT MONTH

**W.A.R.F. REPORT.** In the fall of 1925 there was organized on the University of Wisconsin campus a corporation with the avowed purpose to "promote, encourage, and aid scientific investigations and research at the University." Between then and now the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has been alternately damned and extolled. Here is the Foundation's own story. By **WARD ROSS, '25**, general manager and counsel, as told to **THE EDITOR.**

grain, despite its scarcity, will find its way into those other products, and the grain shortage, instead of being relieved, will be made more acute.

In Canada and Argentina, where the price of wheat is fixed by government edict, wheat acreage has been reduced at the very time when there is need for every bushel of wheat that can be produced. In this country, on the other hand, where the price is free, acreage has increased. In the crop year 1945-46 the land planted to wheat totaled less than 69 million acres. This year, two years later, under the stimulus of rising prices, it is expected to be nearly 79 million acres.

With a shortage of grain an established fact, there are only two known ways of matching consumption to supply. The first is by allowing prices to seek their natural level according to supply and demand, and the second is by strictly controlled rationing at the consumer level. Peacetime rationing is a long step in the direction of a completely controlled economy, and even the most stout-hearted advocates of controlled economy back away from rationing at the consumer level; so it appears that the only way to increase the supply of grains is through prices high enough to stimulate production and discourage consumption.

After the next crop is harvested, the world food situation should be considerably easier for Europe can be

expected to produce more of its own food. Acreage seeded will increase, and gradually as currencies become more stable, normal conditions of exchange and distribution will be restored. Also the weather is almost certain to be more favorable than it was in the crop year 1946-47. It is not likely that Europe will have a repetition of last year's calamitous floods, drouths, and extremes of heat and cold.

When Russia and her satellites took over Eastern Europe, and particularly Eastern Germany and Poland, Western Europe lost its bread basket. That is why there is so much pressure on our food supplies. But Russia is not an industrial country, and it is unlikely that the countries of Eastern Europe will be able to obtain from Russia the manufactured goods that they require. Therefore the resumption of trade between Eastern and Western Europe is at least a possibility. With food moving once more from Eastern to Western Europe, the need for food from overseas would be considerably lessened.

Under the stimulus of high prices, production of grain in this country will undoubtedly continue high. The 1948 wheat crop may not equal that of 1947, but with good weather and increased acreage production should be large. Also, if the people of the United States realize the importance of conserving grain and increasing the food supply, they will plant vegetable gardens as they did during the war. If they grow vegetables they will eat them, and the more vegetables they eat the less they will eat of other foods. A million well-tended vegetable gardens would go far toward solving the country's food problem.

So we see that there are three possible developments which, working singly or together, might result in starting food prices back toward normal:

1. Increased food production in Europe, particularly above the extreme lows of last year. This will probably happen this year.

2. Arrangements that would lead to Eastern Europe's selling its normal surplus of food to Western Europe. This might happen this year.

3. Continued high production of food in the United States. This appears likely, if the weather is favorable.

There is a fourth way that prices could be reduced, and that is by a depression in the United States. This would dry up buying power not only for food but for everything else, and we do not want it to happen. . . .

The people of Europe are desperately in need of food. We cannot help them just by sending them money. They cannot eat dollars. If our help is to be effective, we must send them food.

There is one other thing we can do. That is to make and keep our American system strong and productive. If we know that we are strong, we will have little to fear in taking measures to give assistance and incentives to other nations so that they in turn will go to work to produce food for themselves and to manufacture goods they can sell to us and to others in order to pay for what they need. Then, and only then, will peace have returned to the world. Then we shall look back with satisfaction on having done our part in 1948.

## ★ Badger Bookshelf

**BRIGHT WITH SILVER.** By Kathrene Gedney Pinkerton, '09. William Sloane Associates, Inc., Publishers, New York City. \$3.75.

Once in a while, even in the twentieth century, this country still sees enacted the kind of drama that made America what it is—the story of men tapping an unsuspected natural resource and adding another great industry to the national economy. One of the most astonishing of these latter-day frontier sagas is the story of the Fromms, who, in the early 1900's, were the four youngest sons of a large family on a wilderness farm in Wisconsin.

Kathrene Pinkerton (Mrs. R. E.) was born in Minneapolis and graduated from the UW. Until her marriage she was field secretary of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Assn. She and her husband, a former newspaperman, have collaborated on many adventure stories for magazines and books. She has written *Wilderness Wife*, the account of five years of living in the northwoods of Canada, *Three's A Crew*, the story of several years of cruising the coast of Southeastern Alaska, and a series of adventure stories for young people about fox-farming in Canada.

**IMMORTAL HELEN.** By Elizabeth Corbett, '10. Doubleday & Co., Inc., New York. \$2.50.

This is the story of Christopher Hastings, known as the Duke, who ruled the town of Marmion, Wisconsin, in the 1870s. He owned vast timberlands, the bank, the politicians, and a magnificent estate overlooking the town he had built. And except for his daughter, he dominated everyone, especially his wife, Helen.

A native of Aurora, Ill., Miss Corbett started writing as a student at the UW, has been nationally acclaimed for her previous novels.



ELIZABETH CORBETT, '10



# Judge Owen Shelves The Burdens of Law For Art and Nature

UP IN north central Wisconsin in the town of Phillips, spring is just taking hold and incidentally beckoning a certain county judge to come out where he belongs. The judge, whenever he can, answers.

He is Asa K. Owen, naturalist, painter, photographer, conservationist, and poet—a man who has been immersed in law for 47 years, but never completely nor permanently immersed. In his little courtroom he presides over the squabbles of Price County in a brisk and businesslike way. He apparently knows the law like his own name, but keeps it tucked in a separate compartment.

Born in 1878, Asa Owen graduated from the UW in 1901 and set out to seek, not an affluent community where a rising lawyer might gain fame and wealth, but a spot of beauty where he could live with pleasure. He was first elected county judge in 1910 and has been that ever since. Nobody cares to run against him, because he's doing a good job and the election results would be obvious anyway. Who would want to court certain defeat at the polls?

But the judge's conversation is as far removed from technical "judge talk" about *Blink vs. Blank* as can be imagined. At heart, he is a naturalist—and therefore an ardent conservationist. Few had more to do with establishing Northern Lakes Park than did Judge Owen. No one has served on more unpaid conservation commissions.

Judge Owen's water colors—mostly of wild life and forest scenes—are not displayed ostentatiously in his court house chambers, or even in his home. He modestly keeps them stacked away out of sight, but will bring them out after some persuasion.

If this paints a very prim and proper picture of a sweet old man, smiling on the world with benign tolerance—then it's a distorted picture. Asa Owen is not—in point of activity or vigor—an old man. And what's more, he's been known to raise his voice, as when commenting on certain aspects of Wisconsin's conservation program:

"The state should protect the red squirrel. Apparently they don't know it, but the truth is that the red squirrel has planted more pines than all the reforesters put together. I've watched him by the hour and I know. He knows just when the cones are ripe. He drops them and marks the spot where they fall. Then he scurries down and carries them away where he wants them.

"Naturally he can't eat all the seeds, and from what are left the trees will grow, just as they have for centuries. It's completely stupid to let red squirrels be shot. They're blamed for what the grackle does—ravaging birds' nests. I've watched that grackle, too, and I know just how he operates. A mean bird, that one."

So there you have the county judge as he lives in his trim white house with the red blinds and the stone porch, and looks on life, and finds it beautiful.



COUNTY JUDGE A. K. OWEN, '01

## ★ *With the Alumni*

### 1876 . . . . . W

*Life and Morals* by the late S. J. HOLMES was recently published by the MacMillan Co. Professor Holmes was in the zoology department at the UW from 1905 to 1912, later taught at the University of California and was a professor emeritus at the time of his death. The author of many other books, his last is a study of present economic and social problems from the biological and scientific viewpoints.

### 1880 . . . . . W

The Rev. Charles G. STERLING, son of John Sterling who was known as the father of the University of Wisconsin, died last Feb. 27 in Lincoln, Neb. A graduate of McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, Mr. Sterling was for many years a missionary to the Indians.

### 1883 . . . . . W

Mrs. Josephine SARLES Simpson died last March 7 at the age of 86 in Pasadena, Calif. A Kappa Kappa Gamma and a Phi Beta Kappa, she was the wife of the late Judge David F. SIMPSON of Minneapolis.

### 1885 . . . . . W

Madison newspapers headlined the death last March 23 of Charles I. BRIGHAM, a direct descendant of the first white settler of Dane County. He passed away in Blue Mounds at the age of 86 after a critical illness lasting since Feb. 22. One of the nation's leading agriculturists, he had long been identified with experimental and scientific farming, new dairy methods, and herd improvement.

### 1888 . . . . . W

Dr. E. M. POSER recently passed his 80th birthday and his 53rd year as a Columbus physician. His three sons, John, Edward, and Rolf, are also physicians.

### 1893 . . . . . W

Joseph E. MESSERSCHMIDT, retired senior assistant attorney general of the state of Wisconsin, died last Feb. 22 at the age of 79 in a Madison hospital after a month's illness. His widow is the former Adeline Schiafer, '08.

### 1895 . . . . . W

A letter from his daughter informs us of the death last Feb. 1 of Budd FRANKENFIELD after ten years of increasing invalidism. She says, "His interest in Wisconsin never waned although he was unable to take any active part for many years."

### 1899 . . . . . W

Marcus A. JACOBSON, president of the State Bar Assn. of Wisconsin, died last Feb. 27 at the age of 69 in a Madison hospital after a short illness. He was well-known throughout the state for his widespread law practice and his leadership in political reform.

### 1901 . . . . . W

Walter H. BENDER was recently appointed to the board of directors of the Marquette University Medical School . . . H. B. MORROW, president of the Wisconsin Institute of Technology for 21 years, died last March 10 at the age of 69 at his home in Platteville. He had lived there for the past 42 years.

### 1906 . . . . . W

Ralph C. ANGELL died last Feb. 24 at his home in Port Orford, Ore., after a three-year illness. He was 67 years old. Mr. Angell was president of the lumber corporation in Portland that bore his name and also of the Beaver Mill Co. of Beaver, Ore.

### 1907 . . . . . W

Kenneth L. M. PRAY, dean of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work for the University of Pennsylvania, died last Mar. 3 in Philadelphia at the age of 66. He had been dean of the school for more than six years and had long been active in the Pennsylvania public welfare program. He was a former president of the National Conference of Social Work and the American Assn. of Social Workers . . . Paul R. NEWCOMB, one of Wisconsin's outstanding trial lawyers and a member of Miller, Mack and Fairchild, the state's oldest law firm, died last Feb. 27 after a long illness. He was 64, a past president

of the Milwaukee Bar Assn., and had been a member of the board of governors of the Wisconsin Bar Assn.

## Personality Plus

**1908** . . . . . W

The US Department of Agriculture cites Dallas BURCH in its bulletin of last March 1 for his outstanding work in combatting the hoof-and-mouth disease, now rampant in Mexico and threatening to invade this country. Mr. Burch's work is mainly along the line of informing Mexican farmers about the disease's threat and the necessity of their cooperation with veterinarians who are fighting it. . . . Dr. Harry STEENBOCK, Wisconsin's noted scientist who discovered the irradiation process for vitamins, married Evelyn Carol VAN DONK, '27, of Pearl River, N.Y., last March 6. After a wedding breakfast at the Waldorf Astoria in New York, they departed on a wedding trip to Miami, Fla., and Havana, Cuba. They are now living at 2117 W. Lawn Ave., Madison.

**1910** . . . . . W

James S. THOMPSON is now executive chairman of the board of McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., with offices in New York City. . . . Paul G. MILLER recently retired from business and now lives in Winnetonne. In 1915 he left the UW where he was assistant professor of Romance languages, to accept an appointment by President Woodrow Wilson as Commissioner of Education of Puerto Rico. He also served as a member of the upper house of the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico, was a member of the Executive Council of the Public Service Commission, president of the Board of Trustees of the University of Puerto Rico, president of the Carnegie Library Board, and delegate from Puerto Rico to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington. For more than 26 years he was connected with Rand-McNally & Co., publishers.

**1912** . . . . . W

Prof Anthony BERG, professor of plant pathology at the University of West Virginia and state entomologist, died last Feb. 15.

**1913** . . . . . W

Mrs. Earl GARON Lake and Royden E. Webster were married last Feb. 7 in Milwaukee, where they are now living at 5341 N. Idlewild Ave. . . . Charles W. ELLIS of Madison was recently appointed coordinator for the centennial celebration of the State of Wisconsin. . . . Clarence E. McCAULEY died last Jan. 15 in Baraboo after a short illness.

**1915** . . . . . W

Harry E. ROETHE was recently appointed assistant director of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the US Department of Agriculture at Peoria, Ill. Since 1940 he had been technical assistant to the director of the lab, now developing new uses for agricultural commodities. . . . Mrs. Alice HANSEN Rodner died last Feb. 27 at her home in Maywood, Ill. A native of Neenah, she had taught school in such widely-separated places as Wisconsin, Florida, and the Hawaiian Islands. . . . Nick GRINDE, prominent Hollywood movie director, played second fiddle to his dog, Johnny, recently in a Los Angeles *Times* feature. Johnny is 16 years old and made the headlines by recovering miraculously from various old-age afflictions—by way of self-imposed treatment. The prescription: four to five hours per day of exercise (pacing the garden at ever-increasing speeds). . . . Walter S. TODD, engineer of bridge construction for the Kentucky Department of Highways, Frankfort, Kentucky, was taken seriously ill last September from food poisoning. His wife, setting a fine example for her sex, flew to his bedside from Europe where she was traveling at the time in England, Holland, and France. Mr. Todd has since recovered.

**1917** . . . . . W

Florence E. LEWIS died last March 5 in a Waukegan hospital. She was a former school teacher and occupational therapist with the Veterans Administration in Chicago. . . . Frederick A. HEIDER, prominent Kewauneean, was killed in an automobile accident last Feb. 19. He was a former school teacher, soldier, insurance and real estate man.



**THREE AND ONE-HALF** year old Kristen Ann Roisum turns on the personality plus that will undoubtedly make her 1965's Prom Queen. Kris is the daughter of Badgers Bryant H. Roisum, '43, and Mrs. Roisum, the former Ardis Lucille Iverson, '42, of Madison. Address is 525 E. Mifflin St., Madison, but Kris coyly refuses to divulge her phone number. Mr. Roisum has just returned from Korea where he served as a captain in the Army Medical Corps.

**1918** . . . . . W

Recorded here is a change of address for Clarence E. JOSEPHSON; from Heidelberg College to 17, Route de Malagnon, Geneva, Switzerland, where he is in the department of reconstruction and inter-church aid of the World Council of Churches. . . . Betty PRUETT Farrington, wife of Hawaii's delegate to Congress, visited Madison recently to speak before the Dane County Women's Republican Club.

**1919** . . . . . W

John J. WAHL, head of the Democratic central committee in Multnomah County, Ore., died last Feb. 21 of pneumonia after an illness of five days. He was 55 years old. He was a former varsity football player at the UW and a veteran of World War I. . . . Ray M. DeWITT resigned as superintendent of the Bloomer public schools and has taken over a grocery business in Stitzer.

**1920** . . . . . W

Allotment of a \$20,000 research fund was made recently to the University of Minnesota School of Journalism by the US Navy to enable Dr. Ralph O. NAFZIGER, director of the school, to investigate work in unexplored fields of mass communication.

**1921** . . . . . W

Myron C. HERREID, native of Blair, was recently elected president of Missouri-Illinois Furnaces, Inc. He will move to Granite City, Ill., to take over his new duties.

**1922** . . . . . W

The Rev. Louis C. MELCHER was recently made Episcopal bishop of the missionary district of Southern Brazil. The services took place in Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C., where he has been rector since 1939.

**1923** . . . . . W

A hobby that grew into a business is illustrated by The Barn Shop of Anne HILPERT Grose and her husband, who supply sports wear for skiers and fishermen from a shop built in a remodeled barn on their Connecticut farm. Their address is Cornwall Bridge, Conn. . . . H. G. HEWITT, former professor of chemistry at the University of Buffalo, recently accepted the deanship of the College of Pharmacy at the University of Connecticut. . . . Mr. and Mrs. John RELLAHAN (Jessie RAYMOND, '24) are both teaching at Montclair, N. J. He is associate professor of economics at Montclair State Teachers College and she teaches speech at Caldwell College for Women. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Bartel B. BORCHERS of Oshkosh announce the College for Women. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Bartel last Feb. 18. Her sisters are Paula Ruth, 4, and Jane Eileen, 2. . . . S. G. JOHNSON served this year as chairman of the Dane County Red Cross drive. He is a general agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. . . . Alfred S. GLOSSBRENER, assistant vice-president of operations of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., was recently elected treasurer of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers. . . . Marquis CHILDS, noted Washington news analyst, was the featured speaker at the Gridiron Banquet on the UW campus sponsored by Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, last March 30.

**1924** . . . . . W

Herbert D. SAPPER was recently appointed assistant manager of the sugar estate "San Antonio" in Nicaragua. It is the largest sugar mill in Central America, producing 30 million pounds of refined sugar per year and covering 20,000 acres. He moves from Oshkosh to Ingenio San Antonio, Nicaragua, Central America. . . . Grace M. SHUGART has moved from Detroit, Mich., to Princeton, Ill., RFD 1, where she has retired after 30 years of teaching (the last 24 of which were in Detroit). . . . E. W. SCHWELLENBACH is now judge of the Washington State Supreme Court in Olympia, Wash. . . . Ralph E. AMMON, manager of the Wisconsin State Centennial Exposition, recently purchased a controlling interest in the paper *Dairyland News*. . . . Col. Stanley R. BEGGS of Hudson was recently appointed special assistant to General Carl R. Gray, Jr., head of the Veterans Administration. Col. Beggs, a World War II veteran, was formerly auditor of disbursement for the Omaha Railway. . . . The advertising agency Arthur TOWELL, Inc. recently celebrated its 25th birthday in Madison and was subsequently headlined in the two local papers.

**1925** . . . . . W

Dorothy M. HEDLER reports a change of name and address. She is now Mrs. Clifford Erickson and lives at 3129 Clinton Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. . . . Hampton K. SNELL brings the Alumni office up to date on his activities since 1940. He has taught at the University of Southern California, served on the War Production Board, the Office of Defense Transportation, and in the War Department. He is now teaching at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. . . . Jewell R. DEAN recently resigned as marine editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* to become co-publisher of a newspaper in Georgia. . . . Lyall T. Beggs was one of three Madisonians added to the 40,000 name-listing in *Who's Who* in America this year. He is a Madison attorney.

**1926** . . . . . W

The name of Ramon COFFMAN becomes known daily to more and more children in the United States. His columns of children's stories have been syndicated by more and more papers and the circulation of his journalistic child, *Uncle Ray's Magazine*, has grown phenomenally. It is now available on most of the newsstands in the country. . . . One of the many steps taken by Henry Ladd Smith to revitalize the UW School of Journalism was the appointment of William L. DOUDNA of the (Madison) *Wisconsin State Journal* as a part-time instructor on the Hill. This teaching work will be in addition to his downtown duties. . . . After two years as chief of the civilian personnel branch of the European Air Transport Service Major M. H. SIMPKINS is now in Fairfield, Calif., on a new assignment.

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# ★Badgers You Should Know

**WILLIS RAYMOND WOOLRICH, '11**, Head of the Engineering Staff, US State Department attached to the US Embassy, London.

W. R. WOOLRICH has just climaxed a brilliant career in the field of engineering with his appointment to the US Embassy staff in London.

A native of Mineral Point, Wis., the job he left was a tripe header at the University of Texas: Dean of the College of Engineering, professor of mechanical engineering, and director of the Bureau of Engineering Research.

Woolrich's early years were spent on his father's dairy farm. By the time he was 16 (he is now 59, though he doesn't look it) young Ray was assistant operating engineer of the Mineral Point electric plant. A year later he took full charge of a power plant in a metal mining enterprise.

After graduation from the University's electrical engineering course in 1911, he took an advanced degree in mechanical engineering and then taught for a year at De Paul University in Chicago. Shortly thereafter, he became assistant methods engineer for Western Electric there.

From 1913 to 1916 he worked for the International Harvester Co., directing their Deering Division Education Dept. In 1916 he joined the University of Tennessee faculty, served till 1933, becoming head of the department. At the inception of TVA, Dean Woolrich became director of the Agricultural Industries Division of the authority. He developed new processes for utilizing Southern crops and fruits, did his



W. R. WOOLRICH, '11

best work in the field of commercial quick freezing and storage.

Woolrich joined the staff of the University of Texas in 1936. During the last war he was regional adviser for the US Office of Education and the War Manpower Commission.

He has served as president of the Texas Academy of Science, director of the American Society of Refrigeration Engineers, vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and president of the Engineering College Research Association.

His wife, also a Wisconsin graduate, is the former Neena Myhre, '14.

and Mrs. Gordon R. CONNOR, '29, (Mary RODDIS) have just returned from a month's cruise to South America aboard the *New Amsterdam* . . . The Milwaukee Art Institute recently held a special exhibition of the paintings and drawings of James WATROUS . . . Cedric PARKER, for 19 years a reporter on the (Madison) *Capital Times*, was recently promoted to city editor of that newspaper . . . Glen DALLMAN recently opened the Dallman Hardware store in Beloit. During the war he was a radio technician aboard the *USS Rhind*, a destroyer that saw action in both the European and Pacific theaters.

## 1932 . . . . . W

The late Ransom A. MOORE, father of the ag short course at the UW and of the nationwide 4H Club movement, was again honored recently when the Kewaunee County board voted \$1000 for a memorial fund . . . As general manager of the Beloit Works of F. M. & Co., Henry M. HAASE numbers among his many duties the presentation of gift watches marking 50 years of service by employees. He was recently privileged to make such a presentation to his father who had been with the firm since 1898 . . . Leo GURKO, professor of English at Hunter College, recently won the Dodd, Mead faculty book fellowship of \$2000 for his book *The Angry Decade* . . . Dayton F. PAULS recently became president of the Citizens State Bank of Plymouth. He was formerly executive vice-president.

## 1933 . . . . . W

Walther E. WYSS and his partner, Richard D. Mason, recently consolidated their law firm of Mason & Wyss with two other lawyers to form the partnership of Mason, Kolehmainen, Rathburn & Wyss. Offices are in the Opera Building, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago . . . Jane PIERCE and Mackey Wells, Jr. were married last Feb. 21 in Milwaukee, where they are now living at 2550 N. Lake Drive . . . George W. TRIMBERGER was recently awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy in zoology by the University of Nebraska. He is now associate professor of dairy husbandry at Cornell University's New York State College of Agriculture . . . Gertrude GAUDERN and Col. Frederick W. Ott of the US Army Air Corps were married last Jan. 1 in Detroit. They are now living in Arlington, Va.

## 1934 . . . . . W

Marshall G. BATHO, city superintendent of West Bend schools for six years, resigned that position recently to take a similar post in La Crosse . . . Clifford HUMPHREY was killed in an airplane crash last Feb. 28 near his home in Dorris, Calif. He was 35 years old.

## 1935 . . . . . W

Mr. and Mrs. John Arthur KEENAN, '30, (Marian HILL) of New Rochelle, N.Y., announce the birth of a son, Robert Mark, last Feb. 28 . . . Ruth REYNOLDS was recently appointed executive secretary of the Sheboygan County Children's Board. She is a former WAVE . . . Dr. Philip F. VOIGT and Louise Elizabeth Fisher were married last March 6 at Long Beach, Calif., where they are now living. A flight surgeon during the war, he is now practicing medicine there.

## 1936 . . . . . W

Dr. John C. WEAVER, associate professor of geography at the University of Minnesota, was recently appointed to a government panel in Washington to study snow, ice, and permafrost . . . Olaf F. VEA was recently appointed assistant to the manager of the motor division of General Electric Co. He is a native of Stoughton, now resides on Rosendale Road, Schenectady, N.Y. . . . Ellen Jane EIERMAN died last March 3 in Madison at the age of 33 after an illness of eight years . . . Rex KARNEY, president of the Wisconsin Capitol Correspondents' Assn. and political reporter for the (Madison) *Wisconsin State Journal*, recently began a series of weekly political broadcasts over station WRFW in Eau Claire . . . Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. LEISER of Milwaukee announce the birth of a daughter, Sally Ann, last July 10. Mr. Leiser is general agent in Milwaukee for the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa. He and his wife and their two children live at 5806 North Bay Ridge.

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(Continued from page 25)

## 1927 . . . . . W

King George VI of Great Britain recently conferred on C. Guy SUITS, vice-president of General Electric Co. and director of research, His Majesty's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom. Presentation was made by F. E. Evans, British Consul-General in New York, at a ceremony aboard the *Queen Elizabeth*. It was bestowed "in recognition of the valuable services he rendered to the allied war efforts in the various fields of scientific research and development."

## 1928 . . . . . W

Under the direction of Clyde K. M. KLUCKHOLM, Harvard University is undertaking a survey of research needed for further knowledge of Russia. A grant of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation lends major aid to the study . . . George R. STEPHENSON, former city editor of the (Madison) *Capital Times* was recently promoted to executive editor of that newspaper. He was also elected vice-president of the Capital Times Publishing Co. . . . Millard BUMP died in his sleep of a heart attack last March 14 at his home in Waukesha.

## 1929 . . . . . W

C. Lee EGGERT is now completing his doctorate at Indiana University and is associated with Evansville College there

. . . Prof. Stanley ERIKSON recently accepted a position as professor of history at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. His duties will begin in September. He is now chairman of the social science division at Rockford College. Professor Erikson was for five years a member of the Illinois Legislative Council, for two years the historian of the Illinois War Council . . . Wilhelmina FREY died last Feb. 29 in a Madison hospital after an illness of only a few hours. She had served as court reporter at the Nuernberg, Germany, trials for six months and most recently was stenographic reporter for the Public Service Commission . . . Gordon R. CONNOR was recently appointed member of a committee on wood technology at Michigan State College . . . Helen Margery WATERS is now teaching journalism and foreign languages at the Junior College in Emmetsburg, Ia.

## 1930 . . . . . W

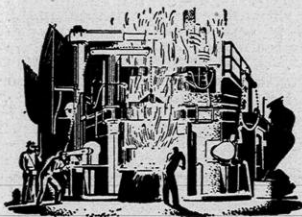
Dr. H. L. BLOOD, plant pathologist at the Utah Experimental Station, Logan, Utah, died last March 9 . . . Fred W. JANDREY, foreign service officer for the US State Department spoke on the UW campus last March 15. He has served at Southampton, Naples, Calcutta, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth.

## 1931 . . . . . W

Featured recently in *Newsweek* magazine was William Henry METCALFE, managing editor of the *Winnipeg Citizen*, one of Canada's leading daily newspapers . . . Mr.

# How ELECTROMET Serves the Steel Industry

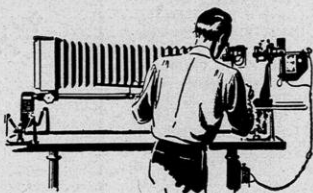
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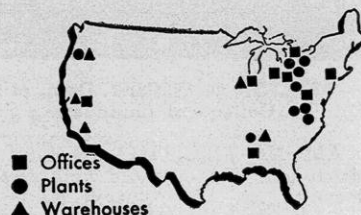


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
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★ Faculty Profile

**Bridges and Highways Hold No Secrets for UW's Engineering Dean**



**MORTON O. WITHEY, Dean of the College of Engineering**

AMONG THE THINGS about which Morton O. Withey could well boast (but doesn't) are his position as Dean of Engineers at the UW, his five children, his 42 years of service at Wisconsin, his possession of the Wason research medal, and his place as the only Withey in *Who's Who*.

Born 65 years ago in Connecticut, Morton Withey went to grammar school in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and got his BS from Dartmouth. He then went to work at the Illinois Steel Co., rapidly tired of it, and returned to school as an assistant in drawing and surveying. He managed to pick up another degree while at it.

It was in 1905 that he came to Wisconsin as an instructor in mechanics. Here he fell in love and married Iola M. Harker, '08. Five children were born of that match: Marion, Norman, Elizabeth, Mildred, and Loren.

Dean Withey has been a professor since 1920. His work as construction testing engineer for the Wisconsin Highway Commission earned him many honors, including the coveted Wason medal in 1932 from the American Concrete Institute at its annual convention in Washington, D. C.

He has served as president of the Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers and the American Concrete Institute. He is also a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Chi Epsilon, and Chi Phi. He is the author of numerous engineering guidebooks and magazine articles. And he is active in the American Association of University Professors.

Dean Withey's speciality is a vast knowledge of the field of material strength. He can study a bridge or a skyscraper briefly and tell you just how it will stand up in a hurricane, earthquake, or under other strains.

His principal recreations are camping and golf.

(Continued from page 26)

**1937 . . . . . W**

Robert S. BOARDMAN of Fort Atkinson recently entered the Chicago Theological Seminary. A former lawyer, he served during the war in the European theater . . . James T. JUDD was recently promoted to membership and public relations chairman of the Consolidated Badger Cooperative . . . Jerry BARTELL, formerly production director of the UW campus station WHA, now owns WEXT in Milwaukee. His many record albums for children are the backbone of a children's program aired over the new station.

**1938 . . . . . W**

Mr. and Mrs. John F. SCHARNKE have moved recently to 215 Sixth Ave., Baraboo. They announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Jean, last Sept. 10. Other child is a son, Frederick John, 3.

**1939 . . . . . W**

Major and Mrs. Melvin SCHLAAK, formerly of Madison, are now in Japan. Address: Hq. 28th Station Hospital, APO#25, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. . . . Another new address: Lt. Cmdr. Kenneth P. KNUDTSON (MC) USN, 245-03 Union Turnpike, Bellerose, Long Island, New York . . . Lloyd F. ANDERSON is now with the Basilan Lumber Co., Manila, Philippine Islands . . . Mrs. Julie HANSTROM Nelson and her son, Gabriel, 5, were killed in an auto accident last March 14. The father and husband, Robert G. Nelson, was injured. The family lived in Fox Point . . . Janice BENSON is now a wage analyst for the foreign service branch of the US State Department in Washington. Her job involves much traveling; after visiting Mexico City she will embark either for Europe or the Orient . . . Ralph D. BECKER and Pauline Subeck were married last Jan. 25 in Chicago. They are now living in Madison at 3400 Monona Drive . . . Andrew NEWMAN was recently named permanent director of the Department of Domestic Conciliation in Milwaukee. He and his family live there at 503 N. 33rd St. They have two children, Joel, 7, and Lorrie Ruth, 2 . . . Lt. Gene WELCH, wartime bomber pilot, recently joined the ROTC staff at the University of Wisconsin . . . Dr. George SIMON recently opened offices at St. Nazianz for the general practice of surgery and medicine. He is also a graduate of the University of Hawaii and served during the war in the Army Medical Corps.

**1940 . . . . . W**

Lt. Harry H. DANAHER is now stationed at Waller Field in Trinidad doing obstetrics and gynecology. His address is 359th Station Hospital, APO #869, c/o Postmaster, Miami, Fla. . . . Lawrence E. GARTY was recently selected as the outstanding young man in Duluth by the Junior Chamber of Commerce there. He is an official of the city printing firm . . . Lt. Roger E. JOHNSON was recently transferred to the Hamilton Air Force Base, California. He saw action in the European and Pacific theaters during the war . . . Dr. A. Frederick RASMUSSEN, Jr., recently joined the UW Medical School staff as associate professor of microbiology and preventive medicine. His wife is the former Bessie Tatum, daughter of UW professor A. L. Tatum, chairman of the Department of Pharmacology . . . William M. LOVELL was recently appointed Iowa manager of the United Press . . . Marvin KLITSNER and Jane Traxler were married last March 14 in Milwaukee, where they are now living on North Wilson Drive . . . Mr. and Mrs. Walter MEHL announce the birth of a son, their first, John Walter, last March 19. Wally was field secretary for the Wisconsin Alumni Association . . . Dr. Clair L. WORLEY, head of Youngstown College's Biology Department, recently finished writing a new text book, *The Basic Principles of General Biology*.

**1941 . . . . . W**


Richard E. USHER is now with the Division of South Asian Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C. . . . Paul HIBBARD of Jefferson recently opened law offices in Waterloo. He served in the attorney general's office in Madison for almost 3 years . . . Dr. Max M. SMITH and Lt. Katherine C. Ehrhart were married last Feb. 21 in Topeka, Kans. They are now living in Madison, Wis., where he is serv-

ing his residency at the Wisconsin General Hospital . . . Charles SCOTT and Catherine Beer were married last Feb. 14 in Montello. They are now living at 1441 Twenty-fourth St., Santa Monica, Calif. She is a nurse and he is an engineer with the North American Aircraft Co. . . . John L. BRUEMMER was recently admitted to the Wisconsin bar. He has opened offices in Madison for the practice of law.

**1942 . . . . . W**

Mr. and Mrs. Culver A. HEFFERNON (Frances MOSLEY, '44) announce the birth of Margaret Susan last Feb. 14. Their son, James Curtis, is 3½. The Heffernons live at 3730 Caroline Ave., Indianapolis. Mr. Heffernon is service supervisor of the Indianapolis sales office of the Linde Air Products Co. . . . Franklin L. NEHS has moved from Neillsville to 902 E. Eldorado St., Appleton. He graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1947

(Continued on page 30)



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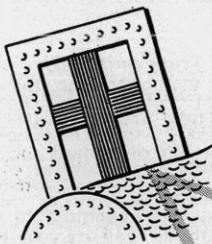
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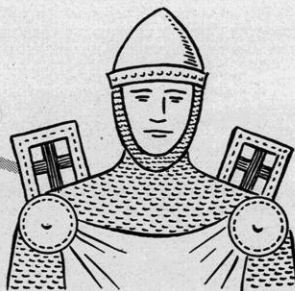
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## Badger Boxers Reap NCAA Victory And Faculty Probe

MADISON, April 25—Wisconsin's boxing team completed its third straight victorious year unbeaten and untied, walked off with a lion's share of the honors at the 1948 National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, and then fell heir to a faculty probe this month.

The total score in the University's 15 years of official boxing now reads 83 matches won, 7 lost, and 6 tied. Scores for the individual meets this season were as follows:

Wisconsin 5½, Penn State 2½; Wisconsin 5, Miami 3; Wisconsin 6, Syracuse 2; Wisconsin 5½, Minnesota 2½; Wisconsin 5, Washington State 3; Wisconsin 5½, Michigan State 2½.

Of the eight NCAA championships determined at Madison, four were Badgers:

Bantamweight Steve Gremban, Welterweight Don Dickinson, Light Heavyweight Cal Vernon, and Heavyweight Vito Parisi.

Other NCAA records hung up by the Badgers include the winning of the first official team championship, with Wisconsin amassing enough points to break all previous records, including its own. The tournament itself had the greatest representative field in the eight Olympic weight divisions for all time, drew a record attendance of 49,800.

The Downtown Seconds Club, a group of Madison collegiate boxing enthusiasts, subscribed to a traveling award, designated as the John J. Walsh ('38) Trophy, to be given to the champion team. Named in honor of Wisconsin's coach, the trophy was won overwhelmingly by Walsh's team.

On the heels of Wisconsin's victory sweep, the UW faculty, on the motion of Economics Professor Walter A. Morton, '27, instituted an investigation of college boxing, asked the Athletic Department for complete facts about the sport.

The faculty-approved resolution said: "The athletic board is requested to furnish the faculty with the facts pertaining to boxing as an intercollegiate sport.

"The board is asked, in particular, to evaluate the study of the subject made by the University of Illinois, and by other competent authorities and to advise concerning such matters as the probability of mental and physical injury, spectator behaviour, the function of boxing in maintaining or advancing the cultural standards of institutions of higher learning, and any other matters that may be of value to the faculty in the performance of its duties with respect to the control of athletics."

## Badger Displays African Art Collection



WILLIAM R. BASCOM, '33, assistant professor of anthropology at Northwestern University, is shown here with a student exhibiting for the first time his collection of African art. His more than 1,100 items were gathered on four successive trips to the Dark Continent. They are mostly of religious character, including masks and ceremonial costumes. The masks being held by Professor Bascom and his attractive assistant are from the Ijaw people of Africa. The leopard at the right is from the Ibibio people of southern Nigeria. Professor Bascom is the son of Mrs. Litta Bascom of Madison.

## ★ Madison Memories

**ONE YEAR AGO, May 1947:** To honor the memory of the University's great scholars, the Board of Regents established this month the Frederick Jackson Turner Chair of History and the Charles Sumner Slichter Research Professorship in the Natural Sciences. The first is being financed by the UW Foundation, the second by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

**FIVE YEARS AGO, May, 1943:** Featured on the Alumni Day program this month was Chief of Staff to the US President, Admiral William D. Leahy, who was awarded an honorary degree.

**TEN YEARS AGO, May 1938:** The Alumni Records Office and the Secretariat Offices of the Wisconsin Alumni Association were consolidated this month and moved to new quarters on the third floor of the Memorial Union's East wing.

**TWENTY YEARS AGO, May, 1928:** The Chinese Student Club on campus telegraphed a protest this month to the Japanese government, protesting intervention and demanding the removal of Japanese troops from China.

**THIRTY YEARS AGO, May, 1918:** The beautiful knoll just north of North Hall was officially named Muir Knoll this month by the Board of Regents in honor of John Muir, '97.

**FORTY YEARS AGO, May, 1908:** At the invitation of President Theodore Roosevelt, UW President Charles R. Van Hise visited the White House this month to attend a conservation conference.

(From the files of the Wisconsin Alumnus)



**PRESIDENTIAL** Chief of Staff William D. Leahy, US Navy Admiral, spoke at Commencement five years ago this month and received an honorary degree from Pres. C. A. Dykstra of the University.

(Continued from page 28)

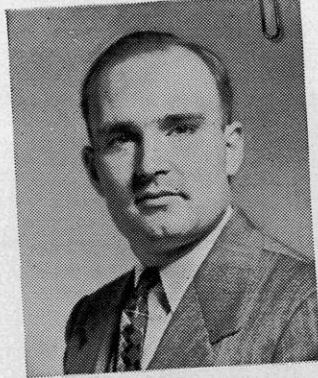
and is now with the firm of Benton, Bossler, Becker, Parnell and Fulton . . . Gideon HADARY was recently appointed attache at Teheran by the US State Department. He is a former research consultant for the National Dairy Council, agricultural economist for the US Department of Agriculture, and served with the OSS in Cairo during the war. He was appointed to the US State Department in 1946 . . . Lt and Mrs. David W. Zimmer (Dorothy ELY) report the birth of Stephan Ely last Oct. 22. The Zimmers live at 810 Westmoreland Ave., Norfolk, Va. . . . John A. GRONOUSKI, Jr. of Two Rivers was recently appointed instructor of economics at the University of Maine. Previously he worked for the General Electric Co. in Syracuse, N.Y., and Schenectady, N.Y. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. SKILLRUD (Dorothy HEIBEL, '43) of Portland, Ore., announce the birth of a daughter, Judith Ann, last Jan. 19. Mr. Skillrud is employed by the National Cash Register Co. . . . Arden Archie MUCHIN announces his association with the firm of Muchin and Muchin for the general practice of law. Offices are located at 826 A. South Eighth St., Manitowoc. . . . Arnold C. HEBERLEIN and Joy Whitson Lund were married last March 3 in Aurora, Ill. They are now living in Fennimore, Ill. . . . Walter J. KOEPSSELL, Jr. and Erma Jean Parker were married last March 11 in Sheboygan. Mr. Koepsell is vice-president of the J. J. Koepsell Co. . . . John G. BUCHEN recently opened law offices in Sheboygan in Room 401, Security National Bank Bldg. He lives with his wife and son at 702 Pennsylvania Ave. . . . William BATES and Gwendolyn Nagel were married last Feb. 14 in Sandusky. They are now living in Williams Bay. . . . James K. MANWARING recently joined the Ladd law firm in Edgerton. He and his wife and their two children are continuing to live in Ft. Atkinson for the present.

## 1943 . . . . . W

Lt. Bruce E. SMITH reports a change of address to Naval School (General Line), Monterey, Calif. . . . Lucille S. STEWART and Shou-Hai Pu were married last Jan. 3 in New York City. Mr. Pu had his preliminary schooling in China and earned his doctorate at Harvard University. He is now employed in a New York bank. They plan to sail for Shanghai soon where he will be engaged in the field of economics . . . Merk HOBSON and Jane Corning Green were married last Jan. 17 in Madison. They are now living at 1534 Pitner Ave., Evanston, Ill., where he is studying for his doctorate at Northwestern University. He worked for three years as a chemical engineer with the Standard Oil Co. at Baton Rouge, La. . . . Robin STEUSSY and Ethel Hajdn were married last Nov. 28 in Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Steussy is with the US State Department as vice-consul at Budapest and his wife has been employed at the Budapest Legation since May, 1945. She is a native of Fayette City, Pa. . . . Laurie CARLSON recently accepted a position with the sales staff of radio station WIBA in Madison. He is a director of the Wisconsin Alumni Assn. His wife, the former Helen WHIPPLE, '37, is remaining in Superior with their two children till the end of the school year . . . Nancy E. JOHNSON and Donald A. Gest were married last Dec. 7 in Englewood, N.J. They are now living in East Greenwich, R. I. . . . Martha FREY is now employed in Berlin, Germany, as an interpreter of French at the quadripartite meetings of the Allied Control Authority. Previously she was located in Frankfurt, Germany, as an historian working on the official War Department account of the occupation. During the war she was attached to the American Embassy at Havana, Cuba. . . . Charles HOFFMAN and his six brothers made a long-standing dream come true when the seven of them went into business together and opened recently the Hoffman House at 514 E. Wilson St. in Madison. It is a large restaurant and cocktail bar. All are veterans. An eighth brother, Sylvester, '44, was killed in action in the South Pacific.

## 1944 . . . . . W

Lt. Philip A. REVOLINSKY, 050139, is now with the occupation forces in Japan. His mailing address is Honor Guard Co., Hqs. and Service Group, GHQ-FEC-APO 2500, San Francisco, Calif. . . . Natalie BERNSTEIN reports a change of job and address. She is now employed at the Research Laboratories, Johns-Manville Corp.



Robert E. Froom—Youngstown, Ohio

*Another post-college  
career story*

**F**

In 1940 I was studying to be a Civil Engineer at Ohio State University. In 1941 I was inducted, spent a good deal of time "paddling a saddle" in the Horse Cavalry, and then became an Aviation Cadet. After receiving my wings, I was assigned to the Air Transport Command, winding up my activities flying the "Hump."

Two days before V-J Day, I received a cablegram telling me of my father's death. Dad had been a New England Mutual policyholder so, shortly after returning home, I was introduced to the Company's representative in Youngstown, Harley Kirkpatrick. I soon realized that Mr. Kirkpatrick had been of invaluable service to my father and to the whole family. When he learned that I wanted to go into business for myself, he suggested life insurance, and arranged an interview with the General Agent in Cleveland, and with the Home Office in Boston.

Investigation convinced me that as an Agent for New England Mutual I would basically be in business for myself--with no real ceiling on my earnings, and complete independence of action. With everything to gain and nothing to lose, I took the Company's aptitude test, and qualified.

To date, I have completed a thorough training course in the Home Office in Boston; I have attended two Company conventions; I have my own office, and I have placed a half million dollars of insurance on the lives of people in my community. Each day I discover new uses for life insurance and realize that there's no limit to the amount that will be bought in the future.

I'm certainly glad I chose life insurance as a career. Besides the earning possibilities and the independence, it gives me the deep satisfaction of knowing that my services can be as valuable to my clients as were those of Mr. Kirkpatrick to my own family.

Graduates of our Home Office training courses, many of them new to the business, are selling at a rate which produces average first-year incomes of \$3600. The total yearly income on such sales, with renewal commissions added, will average \$5700. Facts such

as these helped Bob Froom solve his career problem. For additional facts and figures, write: Mr. H. C. Chaney, Director of Agencies, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, 501 Boylston Street, Boston 17, Mass.

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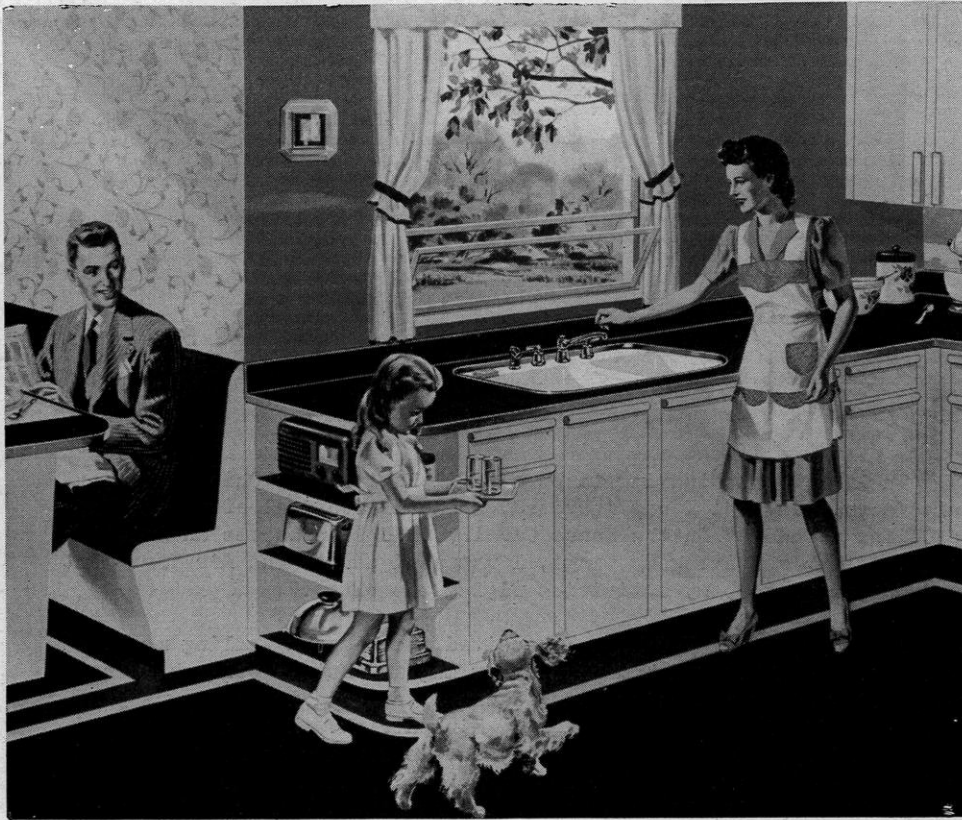
Henry E. Shiels, '04, Chicago  
George F. Mayer, '12, Milwaukee  
Hilding F. Nelson, '19, Rockford

Alfred C. Goessling, '23, Milwaukee  
Dave Noble, C.L.U., '24, Omaha  
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