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J U L Y
1 9 3 1

The
Wisconsin Alumni
MAGAZINE



WHERE WILL YOU BE SITTING . . .

. . . when the 1931 football season opens on October 3? Members in good standing of the Alumni Association will be sitting in the block of seats beginning on the fifty yard line on the east side of the field and continuing north; other alumni will be in less desirable locations.

Paid-up members of the Association are entitled to preferential seats at all home games and those played on foreign fields. To receive the preferred application blanks, your dues must be paid for the current year. In a few weeks the Athletic Department will start mailing application blanks to all alumni. If your dues are not paid promptly, the unavoidable delay attendant with the straightening out of the records may prevent you from obtaining the choicest seats.

If you have not already done so, mail your check (\$4.00) for the Association dues today and assure yourself of the best seats when the colorful football season starts.

The following regulations must be observed by Association members in order to assure preference:

1. Dues for the present year must be paid.
2. Orders must be made on special blanks and must be mailed to reach Madison NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 1.
3. If it is desired to combine an order with that of another alumnus for the purpose of securing adjacent seats, be sure that he, too, is a member of the Association in good standing. If not, both orders will automatically be transferred to the Public Section or General Alumni Section. This is necessary because these preferred seats are for Association members EXCLUSIVELY. Each member is limited to two seats for each of the major games as heretofore.

The special blank will be mailed by the Director of Ticket Sales about August 1, but lists of our paid-up members must be certified to the Athletic Department considerably in advance of that date.

BE SURE YOUR DUES ARE PAID
BE SURE WE HAVE YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS
READ CAREFULLY INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANYING ORDER BLANKS



The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

Published by The WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Madison, Wisconsin

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VOLUME XXXII

JULY, 1931

NUMBER X

Comments

WITH this final issue of the 1931-32 year go our well wishes for a pleasant summer for all of our readers. While you are vacationing, don't forget your magazine. Write to us and tell us of the interesting things you are doing. We are always glad to hear from you.

The cover this month is a view taken near the men's dormitories on the drive along Lake Mendota. The building on the extreme right is a corner of Adams Hall. This is one of the most attractive spots on the campus.

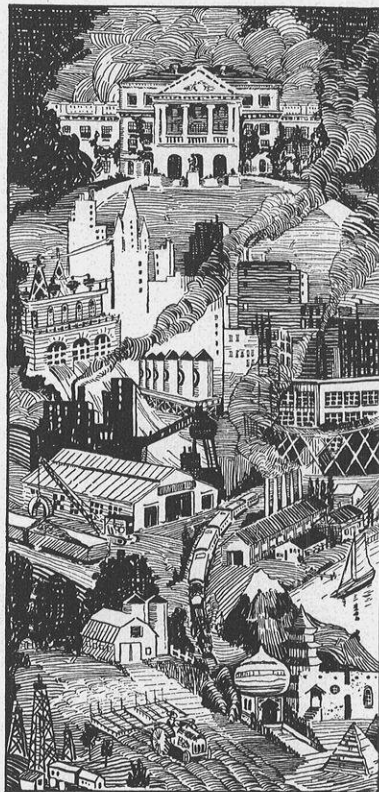


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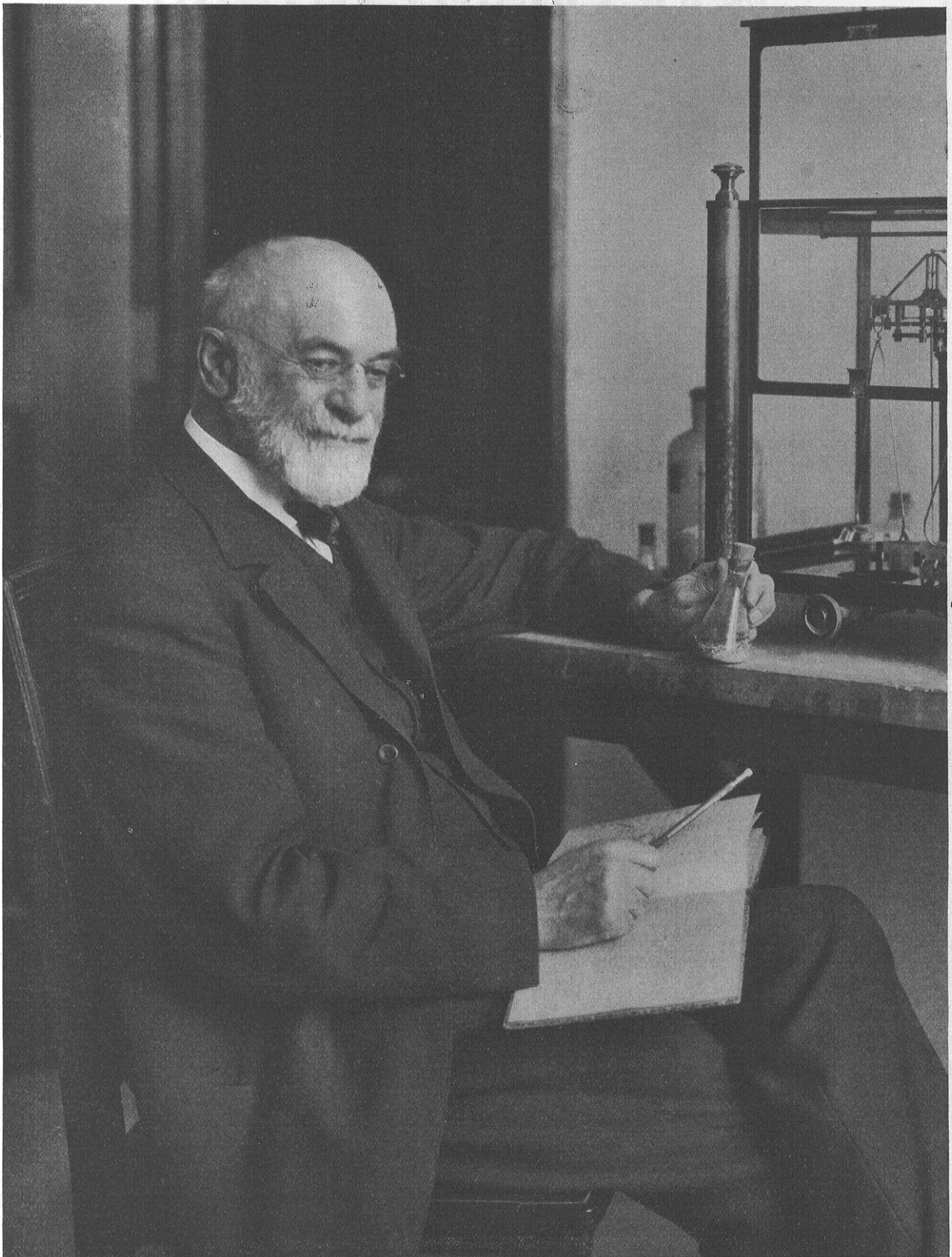
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Stephen Moulton Babcock

October 22, 1843—July 2, 1931

❖ Stephen Moulton Babcock ❖

WISCONSIN'S Grand Old Man is dead! The news has been flashed around the world that Stephen Moulton Babcock has closed his earthly labors. Working away daily with that patient, purposeful persistence that has characterized his assiduous labors for decades in his efforts to wrest from nature the mystery of the interrelations of energy and matter, tonight the busy mind is stilled. The laboratory that has afforded him the material vehicle through which his imagination played is silent. The pendulum that is so delicately adjusted that the Doctor hoped he would be able to measure its variation in temperature as the weight swings to and fro will continue to vibrate until the mechanism runs down, but the hand of the master will no longer record its beat. The book was closed as he would have had it. The chapter was not finished, but a few days ago he added here and there a line, working away with undimmed enthusiasm that has been the marvel of his friends these many years. Rich in years that have been filled to the brim with new ideas that have kept his mind young and elastic, he has labored on and on. The joy of life to him was always the unsated quest.

Science is an exacting goddess. She brooks no rivals. He who would woo her and win, must forego many of the allurements that detract the mind that generates new ideas. But to Babcock nothing could swerve him from his steadfast devotion to her cause.

The University of Wisconsin has had its share of really great men. Some have been great in the teaching field; some for their power of lucid statement through the spoken word that burned its way into the minds and hearts of men. Babcock was the scientist—the explorer who loved to push back the boundaries of the unknown. He knew no fatigue if any unsolved problem arose in his pathway. The joy of conquest appealed to him as it does to the finder of some undiscovered bourne, yet he would hate to have been forced to organize his discoveries and reduce them to formal treatment. One thing he often said he never would do and that was to write a book.

The Spartan spirit of the pioneer marked his own method of research. He would not tolerate an assistant. Time after time Dean Henry, in the early days of the Experiment Station, would try to help him multiply his fingers through additional help, but it was of no avail. He would rather whittle out a piece of apparatus with his jack knife (and the writer has seen many a piece so constructed) than

A Tribute to Wisconsin's "Grand Old Man of Science"

by

Dr. Harry L. Russell

(Former Dean of College of Agriculture)

to have a finely calibrated mechanically perfect device made for him in the machine shops. He used to say he could think better if he was using his own hands in fashioning the tools he needed.

Babcock lived in the right age to bring out the best that was in him. His pioneer spirit would fain spend but little time in poring over the writings of others to classify knowledge that already existed. He had but little regard for self constituted authority. If a statement occurred in a book this was almost prima facie evidence that it had been borrowed from some other source; far too frequently, books masquerade in borrowed plumage. The laboratory, not the library, was where Babcock sought truth. He knew that nature would not lie, but he was never quite sure that man might not have erred in making the record.

Fortunately for Babcock, he had no graduate school to tie him down to Procrustean limits. I doubt whether he would ever have submitted to the exactions of a seminar. But those of us who have been fortunate enough to work where we caught now and then a glimpse of the movement of his scientific mind, have indeed had a rare privilege. It was as if an angel had touched our lips with a coal from off the altar.

Such contacts have meant everything to Wisconsin. For fifty years this spirit has moved among us. The Wisconsin Experiment Station has done a great work and when all is said and done, the spirit of Babcock has been the pervasive power that has been imminent through it all.

It was Babcock's refusal to adopt the then prevalent notion that a completely balanced ration could be constructed on the basis of chemical analysis that led later here at Wisconsin to the epoch-making discoveries in the field of vitamin research and the role of mineral elements in the nutrition of animal life. While Babcock was a chemist he was no such blind adherent to chemical methods that he lost sight of the fact that life was made up of something which could not be put into a test tube.

Twenty-five years ago, Hart and his colleagues started their famous single ration diet for cattle, the results of which have made it necessary to rewrite almost wholly the text books on nutrition, both as to the human as well as the animal. The germ of this suggestion came from Babcock's untrammelled mind. It was here that the torch was passed from the hand of the master to the pupil.

The world at large knows Babcock primarily for the beneficent invention of his famous test for

(Continued on page 395)



Awarded at the World's
Fair in Paris



Awarded at New Orleans
Exposition in 1894

TWO OF MANY

America's Appointment with Destiny

ANNUALLY on this occasion I try to state, for the men and women who have here completed their university training, some principle or point of view that seems to me vital to their adult participation in the life of state or nation. I do this, as I have said in other years, in the conviction that the ultimate test of the educational effectiveness of the University of Wisconsin is the quality of thought and action you bring to the affairs of the commonwealth you may serve as citizens.

There have been years when I have wavered between alternative things that seemed equally worth saying. This year I have no choice. The times dictate my theme. We meet at a time when the United States is in the grip of economic depression, political distraction, and social dishevelment at once profound and paralyzing. We know that no malign plague has been sent by the gods to work this triple disruption of our national life. We shall find its cause, I think, in ourselves. Our leaders have failed us, we have failed our leaders, or both have blundered in the enterprise of social management.

If the University training is to justify itself as a function of the state, it must give us discipline alike in the art of leadership and the art of fellowship, for upon these twin arts the American future depends. I want, therefore in the light of the current national situation to examine the existing status of both the leaders and the led in contemporary affairs. And, as a point of departure, I give you two texts that speak pointedly of leadership and fellowship, one from the old testament and one from the new:

For the leaders of this people cause them to err; and they that are led by them are destroyed. Isaiah 9:16.

Let them alone; they be blind leaders of the blind. And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch. Mathew 15:14.

Because of the peculiar posture of American affairs just now, the two fields in which you are likely to suffer most, secure most, or serve most, as a result of the way the arts of leadership and of followership are practiced, are business and politics. I want, therefore, to make certain comments on the status of leadership and followership in general, and then to speak briefly, in turn, of the problem that the current situation puts to the leaders and the led, first, in American business, and, second, in American politics.

—I—

In the years immediately following the war, the western nations displayed a disunity, a headlessness, a cynical distrust of the possibility of planned progress, and a widespread social irresponsibility that led many competent observers to doubt that the post-war West would either raise up or respond to a far-sighted and

American Government and American Politics; The Baccalaureate Sermon

by

President Glenn Frank

fearless leadership either in matters political or in matters economic.

In the United States, this general malaise of the western spirit was for a time offset by the false tonic of an almost fanatic economic optimism. For the better part of the decade that ended with the Black October of 1929, we drank the beady wine of high profits. We went in for planless expansion and paranoic speculation. We

bobbled lyrically of a New Era in which—so the man in the street was led to believe—depression was impossible and prosperity inevitable. We romanized our economics. But, as always, reality took its coverts on the romancers. The chill, the shadow, the arrest of a disastrous market debacle fell upon us, and we entered a phase of economic depression that expressed and still expresses itself in a marked retardation of business and industrial retardation of business and industrial enterprise, a widespread disturbance, of mass confidence in current leadership, and a vast social unsettlement in which hungry men look on while food sur-

pluses burst the walls of warehouses.

This depression is unique in that it has been caused, not by our failure to master want, but by our failure in managing plenty. We have plenty of clothing. We have plenty of shoes. We have plenty of coal. And yet we have just emerged from a winter in which men went hungry, ragged, shoeless, and shivering. We are a nation of Midases. We turn to gold everything we touch, and then starve in the presence of its glitter. We know how to make things. We do not know how to manage a civilization—yet! We search eagerly for a shortage to explain the depression through which we are passing. But there is no shortage of any of the more obvious things that men need. If the books were closed now, we should go down in history as a people strangled by its own success.

If we are in earnest about finding the cause of this depression, we must look elsewhere than in the reports of the certified accountants, for there is a shortage that does not appear in the audits of our industries. The famine from which we are suffering is a famine of leadership. A strange palsy seems to have come from leadership throughout the Western world. And the peoples of the Western nations, in consequence, are wandering aimlessly like sheep without a shepherd.

In the decade before the market crash, we Americans,

(Continued on page 410)

We present on these pages, two significant speeches concerning present economic and political conditions, one of which was written by an outstanding educator and the other by an able attorney and director of the National Chamber of Commerce. President Frank gave his as the Baccalaureate sermon. Mr. Briggs spoke at the Senior Alumni Dinner.

The Nation Calls for Leaders

WE HAVE MET to renew old friendships and pledge continued allegiance to the University we love and to which we owe so much.

We are passing through a period of reconstruction. Multiple changes are taking place in every department of life. The times call to groups like ours for leaders of ability, unselfish leaders with clear vision and courage—ability to discern, to learn and to know, and courage to follow convictions—courage to follow convictions. Never was opportunity greater than now.

Governments, social conditions, business of all kinds, in the whole world, are upset.

Present leaders are unable to agree on the causes of, or the cures for present business conditions. So we hear from them that our troubles in the United States are due to many causes: to excessive costs of armaments, to excessive taxation, to Russia and Communism, to speculation, to overproduction, to imperfect distribution, to want of foresight and timely planning, to universal greed and selfishness, to hoarding of money by banks, and failure of banks to cooperate with business, to war debts, to tariffs, to excessive disproportion of the world's gold held by America and France, to depreciation of silver, to extravagance of governments and people, to the machinery age creating overproduction, displacing labor and reducing purchasing ability, to violation of the law of supply and demand, to artificial tinkering with laws by Congress and legislatures, especially in appropriating large sums of money beyond those available, to government competition in business, to destruction of the purchasing power of other peoples, to too low wages, too long hours of labor, and too high prices for products, to long continued agricultural depression, and that we are in a regular reconstruction period that will soon pass. Every cause cited is entitled to full and fair consideration. Note the complex relations they all bear to each other and to business and government. This artificiality and complexity tends to frailty of business and government organization.

Most of the causes named may be classed as effects rather than causes. No one of them, or all of them together, is a sufficient explanation of our conditions.

We must remember that the world has just passed through one of the most destructive and devastating wars of all time,—a four years war that took out of constructive service and mobilized 65,000,000 men—a war that destroyed properties aggregating in value many billions of dollars and depreciated values of other properties many more billions of dollars. It has made the

world just that much poorer; possibly a thousand billion dollars poorer. That war took the lives (including the missing) of sixteen million young men; the flower of the human race, the aggressive part of mankind; it incapacitated many more youths, it reduced the recuperative power of the world,—for the foundation of civilization is man.

Neither should we forget the governments that have been destroyed during the last fourteen years.

Old commercial Russia is gone. Its government and business have been in the hands of mobs and dictators, until it has finally landed in Communism of the worst type, a type that is denying personal liberty and individual initiative to 158,500,000 people; and it is stirring up disorders in other governments of the world. Russia has been and is a drag upon and a threat to world.

Germany filled a large place in the commerce of the world. Its strong, imperial government, that dreamed of world dominion, was destroyed, its colonies taken away; and a new government, with new responsibilities and new leaders, burdened by the effects of a losing war, was created. Today Germany is threatening to become bankrupt; she is periodically disturbing the world's financial peace.

The government of Austria-Hungary was destroyed. There has been no Sultan of Turkey since the war.

Out of parts of these territories eight new nations were created.

The governmental machinery of most of a continent was destroyed and hastily replaced by untried and unproven substitutes.

Mussolini usurped the government of Italy. He rules as dictator, while the king looks on and the Vatican and neighbors are disturbed and displeased.

After five years of rule a dictator in Spain has been deposed; the king has been driven into exile and a new republic formed.

Today eleven dictators rule in Europe.

Unsettled Europe is a threat and hindrance to the whole world.

Since the Chinese government, which ruled one-quarter of the people of the globe for thousands of years, was destroyed twenty years ago, constant wars in China have disturbed the world.

Other governments have fallen in South America, Central America, Africa and Asia; and other governments have been threatened with destruction and made impotent.

There are twenty-five new flags floating over capitols of the world.

All this devastation and destruction, this tearing to pieces

(Continued on page 409)



ASA G. BRIGGS
"A right way will be found"

by

Asa G. Briggs

(President Wisconsin Alumni Association)



HERMAN M.
EGSTAD, '17
General
Secretary

Accomplishments and Plans Of Association Discussed in

The Secretary's Report

IT IS the purpose of this report to review briefly the activities of your Association, to discuss some of its problems and some of its accomplishments, and to call attention to the services rendered by its representatives on various bodies to which they have been appointed.

Essentially of course, the alumni movement must be a program of keeping the alumni fully informed. If the movement is to be of value to its members and to the institution it seeks to serve, this must be its first objective. One of the important activities of the Association is, therefore, the publication of the Alumni Magazine, which is, for the vast majority of our scattered alumni, the only means of continuous contact with their university. Because of this fact the Magazine should be expanded and developed to the fullest extent that our resources will permit. This has been done. The Magazine during the current year will average several pages more per issue than last year. With regard to content we have endeavored to produce a publication that will be, to use the words of President Frank, "a voice interpreting the new and vital things that may be happening in the University, a Magazine given neither to the dullness of the high-brow nor to the drivel of the mere booster, but a living record of the living realities of our alma mater."

The fulfillment of this endeavor, however, is dependent upon at least two things. *First, a fuller realization by the University that the Alumni Magazine is the most effective available medium for interpreting the University and its problems to the alumni; and second, greater cooperation on the part of alumni in the form of criticism and suggestion.* In an effort to better gauge reader interest, a questionnaire was sent to all members during the year and although many helpful suggestions were received, it was disappointing though flattering to note the general comment. "The magazine is fine—no suggestions." We sincerely hope that alumni will be more generous in their suggestions as to topics they wish covered in the Magazine. Such cooperation will make for improvement.

The formation of local groups and service to such groups is another activity in this general program in which the Association is vitally concerned. Meetings of such groups with representatives from the University

result in a fuller appreciation of University problems on the part of such groups, bring about an interchange of views helpful to both and serve to draw the University and its alumni closer together. We are now in a position to render this service to groups within the state at no cost to them, and over fifty members of the faculty have agreed to assist in rendering this service not only within the state but without as occasion permits. Several new clubs have been organized and others are in the process of organization. We believe that by fall the number will be appreciably increased.

In a further endeavor to familiarize our alumni with University affairs, the Board of Directors has authorized the production of a series of motion picture films for circulation among alumni groups. Many requests for such films have come to the Association chiefly from alumni groups but also from prep schools and high schools, but nothing suitable for the purpose has been available. The first of these films is now ready. It covers in a general way the school year beginning with registration and orientation and ending with Commencement and Reunion. It attempts to present the University as it is today and deals with a wide variety of subjects, among them university finances, living conditions and student employment, student activities, athletics, the work of prominent faculty members, etc. There is also included a great number of campus scenes including of course, the more recent buildings. The running time is 45 minutes and the film is available in both the standard and 16 mm. size so as to be suitable for large and small gatherings. Either will be sent to alumni groups upon request.

Each year it becomes increasingly evident that a better interpretation of the aims and policies of the University to the alumni and the people of the state is necessary.

THE PRESENT controversy regarding gifts, and the policies of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation emphasizes the need for the dissemination of complete and authentic information concerning those issues which vitally affect the University's future. In the fashioning of public opinion with regard to the University, the alumni should be expected to play an important role but only an informed alumni body acting through the medium of the Association and having the full cooperation of the University authorities can hope to accomplish this. It is our opinion that the possibilities in this field are not being exploited to the extent that they should be.

An alumni organization if it is to carry out its program efficiently must not only have the wholehearted cooperation of University administration and faculty but it must be provided with the necessary machinery. Your Alumni Association, until this year, has been in a peculiar position in this respect. Prior to January, 1928, the University itself maintained a department known as the Alumni Records Office in which were kept all

records pertaining to alumni and which was officially recognized by the University as the medium of contact between the University and the alumni. Through this office were handled all matters pertaining to University alumni relations, all official correspondence with alumni and to a great degree the affairs of alumni day. This plan, peculiar to Wisconsin, was of course a handicap to the proper functioning and development of the Alumni Association. The situation was some what altered by an agreement made between President Frank and the Board of Directors in January, 1928. This agreement effected a change in the name of the office eliminating the word "alumni" and also recognized the Alumni Association as the official medium of contact between the University and its alumni. Still the situation was not satisfactory and the Board of Directors of the Association requested in August of last year that the keeping of the records be designated an Alumni Association function. The Regents recognized the merits of this proposal, and on December 1st the office was transferred to the Alumni Association, the University continuing its financial support.



THERE ARE in the records bureau twelve basic files containing approximately 269,000 cards containing a vast amount of information concerning our graduates, former students, and faculty. These records are invaluable in the work of the Association. Since December 1st over 2,200 tracers have been sent out and over 5,100 corrections and changes in addresses of alumni have been made. More than 5,700 inquiry cards have been sent in connection with the work of completing the Military Service Records. Special work has been done for the Bureau of Guidance, the School of Journalism, the Law School, and the Secretary of the Faculty as well as for student organizations, among them the Haresfoot Club, the Badger, the Country Magazine, the Wisconsin Engineer. Each month lists of changes of address are sent to the secretaries of alumni clubs in the principal cities. All Commencement invitations as well as football ticket applications are also handled through this bureau. Many other service jobs too numerous to mention have been done for miscellaneous organizations.

It will be seen from this brief resume of the functions and possibilities for service of this office with its valuable contacts that it properly belongs under the jurisdiction of the Alumni Association and that such coordination is vital to the successful prosecution of the Association's program.

The consolidation aside from the elimination of a certain amount of duplication, resulting in various economies of operation, and therefore more extensive and efficient service to alumni, students, and faculty, will save the University more than \$4,000 per year.

A new movement in the field of university-alumni relations has recently come into being. It is known for want of a better name, as the alumni education movement and has for its purpose bringing the university and her alumni into closer intellectual contact. It has often been said that a college not only owes to its students the foundation of a habit of self education, but that it owes to its alumni the reinforcement of that habit through continuous educational suggestion and inspiration. President Frank has likewise expressed a

desire that there be "an imperative demand by alumni that their university devise ways and means of helping them to continue becoming educated men and women just as it devised ways and means to start them to become educated men and women." It is the opinion of the American Alumni Council that this movement is destined to become one of the most important in the entire field of university-alumni relations and that its possibilities are almost unlimited.

The University of Michigan made a start last year when for five days immediately following Commencement, it conducted an Alumni University. Ten prominent members of the faculty each gave a series of five lectures in his own field to the alumni students.

The subjects of these ten courses with suggested preparatory readings were announced to alumni early in the spring. The response was most gratifying and the Alumni University will be conducted again this year.

Encouraged by the Michigan experience, your Association is laying plans to conduct a similar institute on our campus following Commencement next year. Dean Sellery and Dean Snell are optimistic concerning the venture, and both have agreed to serve on a faculty-alumni committee to perfect the necessary plans. We hope that next year the annual business conference sponsored by the School of Commerce can also be made a part of this program. While we must necessarily begin on a small scale, I have no doubt that if the proper interest is shown by our alumni, the plan can be extended to cover subjects in the fields of Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, etc. I am sure the Deans of these Colleges will be glad to cooperate if they feel there is a demand on the part of their graduates.

We feel reasonably certain also that we shall have the active cooperation of alumni who have distinguished themselves in the various fields in which courses may be offered. Lastly we believe that it is unreasonable to suppose that our alumni are no longer interested in intellectual attainments and self-improvement and for that reason we believe the venture can be made a success. The following statement from the Annual Report of the Wisconsin Club of New York is most encouraging: "When an alumni group of any university, residing in metropolitan New York with its manifold interests, attractions and demands on time, will get together seven times during the season for the purpose of serious educational and cultural discussion, it would seem to prove that a vital intellectual interest in life still burns among college graduates."

If our hopes are realized, the work can be expanded and a closer relationship established between the various colleges and their graduates.

A REPORT OF Association activities would be incomplete if reference were not made to the services of alumni on various committees and official boards to which they have been appointed by the Board of Directors.

The last meeting of the Association asked for the appointment of a committee to stimulate student interest in forensics, and the following were appointed to serve: Hon. Burr W. Jones, chairman, Judge George Kroncke, Mr. E. J. B. Schubring, Mr. Robert M. Risser, Mr. Joseph W. Davies, Mr. Charles Rogers, Mr. William S. Kies, Judge Oscar Hallam, Judge Evan A. Evans, and

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Hundreds Return for Reunions

Asa Briggs Re-elected Association President; Burr Jones, '70, Honored

ASA G. BRIGGS, '85, of St. Paul was re-elected president of the Alumni Association at the annual meeting on June 20. Earl Vits, '14, of Manitowoc, was re-elected vice president, and Basil I. Peterson, '12, of Chicago was re-elected treasurer. This will be the second term for all of these officers.

Approximately 1000 enthusiastic sons and daughters of Wisconsin returned to the Campus for three glorious days of class reunions on June 19, 20 and 21. When we say enthusiastic, we mean just that for each class tried to outdo the others in spirit at all the affairs and while we may risk our neck in saying this, the laurels really go to the class of 1906 and the 1906 crew. Led by two college presidents Ralph Dorn Hetzel of Pen State and E. C. Hamilton of Bradley Polytechnical Institute of Peoria, Ill., and their two efficient Madison officers, Otto Kowalke and Louis Bridgman, this class had a registration of over 120 at the noon luncheon.

The reuners started coming into town as early as Tuesday and as the days passed the numbers swelled until on Saturday the Union Building and the Campus were crowded with alumni gaily sporting their class colors and costumes.

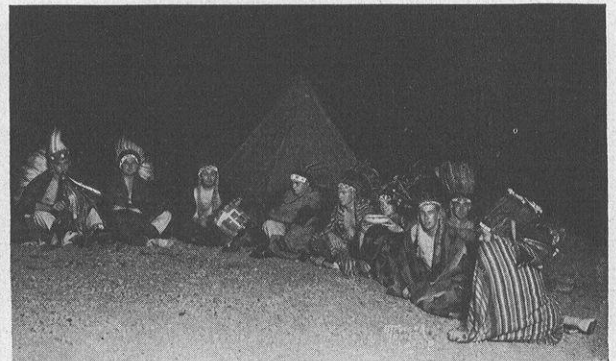
True to tradition, the week-end was extremely warm—that's too mild, it was mighty hot—and about a hundred members of the classes of 1911, 12, 13, and 14 sweltered through a dinner dance on Friday night to start the festivities. Saturday was a bit cooler, but still the thermometer played tag with the high eighties and the nineties.

The first event on Saturday was the general alumni meeting. Herman M. Egstad, general secretary of the Alumni Association, presented his annual report at the start of the meeting. Judge Rogers, made a plea that the alumni suppers be held in the gymnasium in future years and thereby do away with the inconvenience of having overflow crowds, in the Great Hall. His motion was carried unanimously. George I. Haight, '99, gave a brief resume of the report of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, a copy of which was presented to all who attended the meeting, and which is reprinted in this issue.

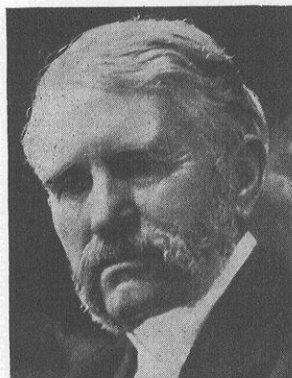
The next order of business was the election of new members to the Board of Directors. The terms of Walter Alexander, '97, Milwaukee; L. F. Graber, '10, Madison; Frank Cornish, '96, Berkeley, Calif.; Mrs. Alice Green

Hixon, '05, Lake Forest, Ill.; and Martin J. Gillen, '96, New York City, expired at this time. Nomination from the floor were made for Walter Alexander, L. F. Graber, Martin J. Gillen, Myron T. Harshaw, '12, ex-president of the Chicago alumni club, and Herbert C. Tschudy, '31, editor of the Daily Cardinal for the past year. The secretary was then instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for those named.

The general meeting then adjourned and the Board of Directors convened. The election of officers, the re-election of Jerry Riordan, to the Athletic Council and the election of Judge Evan A. Evans, '97, past president



SMOKING THE PIPE OF PEACE



BURR W. JONES, '70

of the Association to the Board of Visitors to replace Charles L. Byron, '08, were the principal items of business at this meeting. Policies and plans for the coming year were also adopted.

The noon period and early afternoon were occupied by the individual class luncheons and those that remained at the Union thoroughly enjoyed the splendid band concert by the First University Concert band under the able leadership of Major E. W. Morphy and the boat rides around Lake Mendota. Many of the alumni enjoyed the exhibit portraits of former deans, presidents and prominent members of the faculty which was hung in the assembly room of the Union. Pictures of Dr. Ely, Dr. Birge, Prof. John R. Commons, Prof. Babcock, Prof. H. S. Richards and others were among those on exhibit.

The gala Parade of Classes formed on the upper campus and started the colorful march to the Union Building at about six-thirty. Fortunately for those attending the dinner started promptly at seven. For the second successive year George I. Haight of Chicago furnished two musical quartets which supplemented the band and a stringed trio in furnishing music for the occasion. The members of the 1911 group had a huge supply of large red balloons on hand which when blown up were scattered to all parts of the room and made a most colorful atmosphere.

With the supper over, Judge Evan Evans presided as toastmaster. President Asa Briggs delivered the first speech which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Judge George Kroncke, '93, representing former

(Continued on page 379)

78th Commencement Ceremony

URGING THEM to bring both intelligence and courage to face revolutionary changes promised by the next ten years of their lives, President Glenn Frank handed diplomas to 1,400 graduates at the 78th commencement of the University on June 22. Later he conferred 159 higher degrees and five honorary degrees.

The exercises were held in the new field house. The president's charge to the class, the welcoming words of Governor La Follette and the invocation by the Rev. H. H. Lumpkin were punctuated by the thunderclaps of a storm which passed over Camp Randall just after the gowned and capped seniors had posed for a picture and marched to their seats in the building.

"I wish," Dr. Frank said, "that you may bring to the rare decade of revolutionary changes that lies ahead, a synthesis of intelligence and courage. We are at a historical change in the road. The world is trying to catch up. We are citizens of a swiftly changing world, but we have been doing our thinking as if we lived in a static world.

"We must be prepared to rethink many of our beliefs in politics, economics and religion," he told the graduates.

"We shall see the emergency during the next few years of authentic leaders, adventurers, and Utopians," he continued. "The latter two are really camp followers. We must seek out and follow the authentic leaders."

Presenting the state's greetings, Governor La Follette declared that Wisconsin "adheres to the conviction that man is master of his environment.

"The line between the state and the University is only a formal one, because of their close relation," he explained. "We look upon you as joining an army which believes that the society in which we live can be controlled."

Orrin B. Evans, son of Judge Evan A. Evans, president of the graduating class, presented two checks to Dr. Frank, one for \$500 toward a new University boat house, and the other for a sun room in the University infirmary, as the memorial to the class of 1931.

Parents, relatives and friends of graduates, nearly filled the high-ceilinged athletic structure which, by the erection of a large flower-decked stage at the north end and filling of the playing space with chairs for the classes was converted temporarily into a huge auditorium to frustrate the fickle June skies which had in many previous years driven the exercises from the stadium to the stock pavilion at the last moment.

Graduates of the engineering and law schools marked the close of four years of traditional enmity by vociferously sky-rocketing each other in defiance of rules as they went to the platform to receive their scrolls.

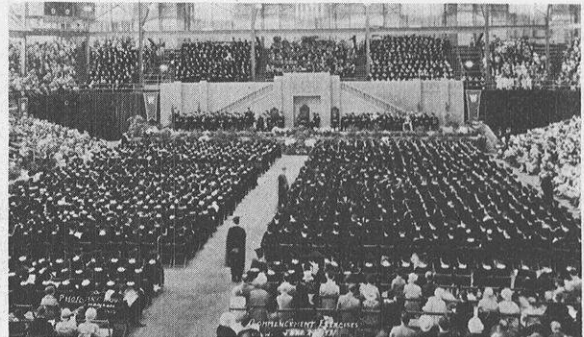
A botanist, a theologian, a museum curator, a U. S. senator and an economist were vested with honorary degrees during the program.

Their respective achievements which led to their selection for honors were outlined briefly in the praising words of President Glenn Frank who made the presentations.

Each of the recipients was greeted by the assembly with prolonged applause. The reception of Prof. John R. Commons was so noisy and prolonged that it was necessary for President Frank to cease speaking and wait for the handclapping to subside.

Professor Commons was given the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Charles E. Brown, curator of the Wisconsin Historical



COMMENCEMENT



ORRIN EVANS
Class President

museum and an anthropologist, was awarded an honorary master of arts degree.

Irving W. Bailey, Harvard professor of plant anatomy and nationally known botanist, received the degree of honorary doctor of science.

Thomas J. Walsh, '79, U. S. senator from Montana, was given an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

A similar degree was awarded to Harry F. Ward, Union Theological seminary professor and director of the Civil Liberties Union.



Hundreds Return For Reunions

(Continued from page 378)

students of Hon. Burr W. Jones, '70, then presented the law school with a life size bust of this famous barrister. Mr. Jones is without doubt one of the most beloved alumni and former faculty members of the Law school.

Judge Evan A. Evans, Federal judge in Chicago, conceived the idea and wrote the initial letter which put the plan in motion. A general committee was appointed which was headed by Mr. A. W. Kopp, president of the State Bar Association last year. Over 250 former students of this grand old man contributed to the fund which provided for the purchase.

Burr W. Jones, a nationally known alumnus, has had a brilliant career in practicing, teaching and writing law. From 1872 to 1920, he practiced law in Madison and for thirty of these years as a professor in the Law School. He also held positions as chairman of the Wisconsin State Tax Commission and president of the Wisconsin Bar Association. In 1920 he was appointed as-

(Continued on page 407)

What the Reuners Have to Say

DESPITE THE torrid temperatures which prevailed over the reunion and commencement week-end those individuals who were fortunate enough to return thoroughly enjoyed their brief stay in Madison. While it was really too hot for any of the classes to be overly active, all of them had attractive programs to occupy their time. The following brief reports by the class secretaries will give you some idea of what transpired.

Class of 1876

The class of 1876 held its annual dinner at the home of Mrs. Oscar Atwood, Prairie du Sac, on June 20.

There were present of the original graduates: Albert S. Ritchie of Omaha, Nebraska; W. H. Williams, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Nellie W. Brown, Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. Oscar Atwood, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin.

Associate member who were with the class part of the college course present were: Mrs. Frank W. Hoyt, Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. F. W. Hall, Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. Jessie Turville Thwaites, Madison, Wisconsin.

The class report showed the death of three members during the year: Mr. Frank W. Hall; Miss Elinor Henry, and Mr. David E. McKercher of Cedar Falls, Iowa.

The class graduated 42 members out of the 84 who entered as freshmen. Fourteen of these are still living. Their names are as follows: Mrs. Sarah Ames Smith, Clarinda, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Atwood Vilas, Bronxville, New York; Mrs. Lillie Clark Fisher, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Agnes Haskell Noyes, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; George Haven, Portland, Oregon; Miss Mary Henry, Oregon, Wisconsin; Mrs. Clara Lyon Hayes, California; Mrs. Nettie Meyer Howe, Lancaster, Wisconsin; Miss Mary L. Nelson, California; Mrs. Mary Ortell Atwood, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin; Albert S. Ritchie, Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Abbie Stuart Murdock, Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Nellie Williams Brown, Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. Elsenia Wiswall Clough, Portage, Wisconsin; Elvin C. Wiswall, Madison, Wisconsin.

The class has held an annual class dinner since 1921, its forty-fifth anniversary, and it proposes to continue these dinners while any of the members are left who can attend the same.

A very enjoyable time was spent at the beautiful home of Mrs. Atwood on the bank of the Wisconsin River. Mr. Ritchie extended an invitation to the class to dine with him next year at Hotel Loraine, Madison, Wisconsin.

JESSIE T. THWAITES
Acting Secretary.

The Golden Class

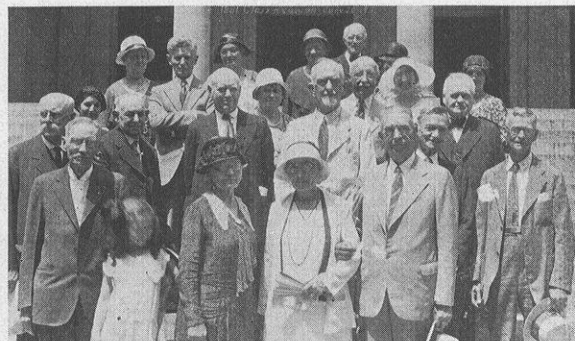
The class of 1881, exclusive of the law school, mustered 45 at its commencement. Alumni records list 21 of these still in the land of the living.

At its fiftieth reunion the following answered roll call: Margaret Allen Woods, Long Beach, Calif.; Emil Baensch, Manitowoc, Wis.; Edward Brady, Seattle,

1906 Has Record Crowd; Other Groups Well Attended; Crew Men Organize

Wash.; Charles A. Foster, Trenton, Missouri; Emma Gattiker, Baraboo, Wis.; Alva J. Grover, Omaha, Neb.; Charles Lapham, Milwaukee, Wis.; William P. Lyon, San Jose, Calif.; Daniel S. McArthur, La Crosse, Wis.; Byron B. Park, Stevens Point, Wis.; Frank M. Porter, Los Angeles, Calif.; Howard L. Smith, Madison, Wis.; Edward B. Steensland, Madison, Wis.; Fred S. White, Chicago, Ill.

One of these was of the law class and one a special, leaving 12 of the 21 living members answering "present." And seven of these were from outside the state, including four boosters from the Pacific coast. The "better half" was represented by Mesdames Baensch, Foster, Smith, Steensland and White, while Grover, McArthur and Steensland proudly presented "descendants."



CELEBRATING THEIR FIFTIETH

The large writing room on the first floor of the Wisconsin Union was granted to the class for its headquarters. Here the members entertained their visitors, some from junior classes, and some from among the ancients, O. W. Ray, of '78, and the "Spirit of '76" (Sam Ritchie). Grover had the foresight of bringing the handsome photos which were exchanged among the members at the time of graduation. These were passed around and scrutinized more intently than is the case nowadays with the comics and the stock pages.

Luncheon was had in the Beef-Eaters Room on the 2nd floor. Inquiry develops that this name does not necessarily indicate the menu. Rather does it lead to an ancient legend when men gathered to chew raw beef, which in our vernacular has become "chewing the rag." Accordingly the class remained in this room for its business meeting.

Letters were read from Florence Bascom, geologist at Washington; Julia Johnson Trelease, botanist at St. Louis; William H. Goodall, in business at Jacksonville, Fla.; Elisha Wm. Keyes, Jr., alias "Billy", still "wukkin on the railroad" in Milwaukee, who was detained at home by his wife's illness. Then Maggie Allen displayed a catalogue of 1877, and read the list of freshman, sub-freshman and specials, many of whom

did not finish the course or joined other classes. Each name brought forth a biography or an obituary, all received with eager, serious mien. But when some one butted in with "do you remember when", then the rafters shook with laughter. Officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Byron B. Park, Stevens Point; Secretary, Emma Gattiker, Baraboo.

In the evening, at the annual senior-alumni dinner, the class occupied the honor table in front of the speakers' stand. Emil Baensch, as President of the class, read its ceremonial parting pledge and lit the candle (with a cigar lighter). On Sunday some went to church in the morning and some to the baccalaureate sermon in the afternoon.

Sunday evening we assembled at "Ham" Steensland's residence for a soiree, but the captain of the house provided service and meal fit for a banquet. Reminiscence constituted the order of business, winding up with "we'll take a cup of kindness yet for auld lang syne."

Monday morning, at the graduation exercises, Pluvius let loose, Julius Olson no longer being on deck. As a result the representation of '81 on the stage was lessened in numbers. And how, paraphrasing Maurice McKerna, of Fond du Lac:

Comrades of the olden days
Melting like the spring-time snow,
We've enjoyed this thrilling haze
Of the days of long ago.

EMIL BAENSCH.

Class of 1891

The class of 1891 celebrated its 40th anniversary during commencement week.

There was no formal program for the day but members of the class who attended, spent part of the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Johnson in Lakewood.

A buffet luncheon was served to the members of the class and to the accompanying members of their families. Moving pictures of the 1926 reunion were shown and movies of this year's reunion were taken. The rest of the afternoon was spent in telling stories of days gone by and the reading of letters from some of those who could not reunite this year.

The following members of the class were present: Mrs. Olive Baker Beffel and daughter, Mr. Louis Claude and wife, Mr. C. B. Chapman and wife, Mr. Loyal Durand and wife, Mr. A. F. Fehland, Mr. William Funk, sister, and nephew, Dr. Clarence F. Hardy and wife, Mr. J. S. Hotton and wife, Mr. Wm. Jackson and wife, Mr. Frank Jackman, Mr. George Keenan, Mr. Fred T. Kelly and wife, Mr. Theodore Kronshage, Jr. and wife, Mr. Edward S. Main, Mr. E. Morey, Dr. Edward H. Ochsner and daughter, Mr. Thos. H. Ryan and wife, Mr. A. H. Sanford and wife, Dr. Charles H. Stoddard and wife, and Mr. Leverett C. Wheeler and wife.

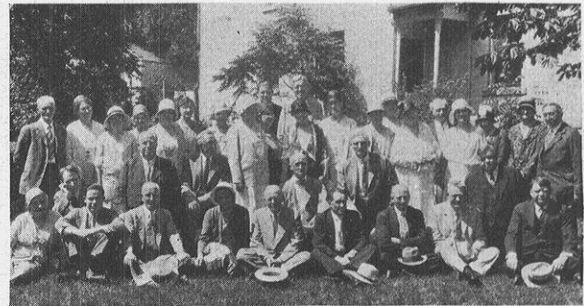
Letters were received from the following: F. W. Adamson, Lucy Churchill Baldwin, Laura Barber, Eleanor Breese, Jean Hayes Cady, Helen West Chamberlain, L. S. Cheney, J. T. Dithmar, J. Fliegler, George E. Frost, Mildred Harper, Elisabeth Veerhusen Kind, Isabel Chester Loomis, F. T. Merritt, G. W. Moorehouse, George E. Morton, C. R. Pickering, E. H. Powell, Marion Janeck Richter, Grace Lamb Schindler, and W. D. Stanley.

Class of 1893

Once again the '93s have convened in Madison to

declare their immunity from flies, and to show younger classes that their "whees" are not yet wheezes. There were not as many present as at past reunions, but though our ranks are thinning, we seem agile as ever in evading insects, and as vocal as in 1923 when our quartette received honorable mention for its valiant performance.

Mary Stahl Bradfield, prompt and faithful as of yore, was the first arrival at class headquarters on Friday afternoon, soon followed by Charlie Parlin who journeyed from Philadelphia to be with us. Then Mary Smith Swensen dropped in, and although Sabena and Charlie Rogers were not yet arrived, a real reunion had begun, for Charlie Parlin, with one or two appreciative and stimulating listeners can make undergraduate days live again. He has a prodigious memory of his college career, and when memory lags, invention fills the gaps, and fiction becomes far more plausible and more interesting than truth. Do you remember Charlie at heated class meetings? He has not changed. After ten minutes in his company thirty-eight years slip away and you are back in the college, fascinated by his flow of language, thirsting to contradict him, but wary about engaging in a verbal combat in which you are foredoomed to be worsted.



NO FLIES ON THEM

Saturday morning our register began to fill up as old friends with unfamiliar faces began to stroll into headquarters and introduced themselves. The years since our last reunion have registered some changes, but Lottie Smith's hair still holds its gleam of sunshine, Mary Oakley Hawley has lost none of her old time charm, Mary Smith Swensen is just as hearty and genuine as ever, and Joe Messerschmidt's silver crown is not at all disfiguring.

After greetings, introductions, recognitions, and exchange of experiences we adjourned to the Woman's Building for luncheon, then gathered on the lawn for a picture. A '93 reunion that did not include a boat ride would be incomplete. So we went for a boat ride on Lake Mendota. In mid-lake we stopped the boat to hold a class meeting to elect officers. '93 must be growing old—there was no fight over candidates. Perhaps that was due not so much to our sedateness, as to the fact that the Laws of '95, numbering many Hill '93s, had a dinner on Friday night when they had a chance to make a slate. Be that as it may, Charlie Rogers was unanimously chosen president and H. S. Siggelko with just as much unanimity was made secretary-treasurer, assuring us a good organization to boost next meeting and making it unnecessary for Charlie to emulate Napoleon the second time.

We assembled again at 6:15 to march to the Memorial Union building for the Senior-Alumni supper, '93 was

led by Joe Messerschmidt as standard bearer, and stage director by Charlie Rogers, and although we did not muster as many members as some of the reuning classes we gave our yells with such vigor and vim that our efforts were well applauded. Our Judge Kroncke had a part in the program and the attempt of another class to claim him almost led to a riot.

It was agreed in our class that in order to end the present business depression, '93 must hold more meetings than the Dix Plan provides, therefore our next reunion will occur in 1933. All who attended in 1931 have already planned to return in 1933, and we hope all who were unable to come this year will be with us two years hence. Those present at the reunion were: Daisy Chadwick Bolender, Mary Stahl Bradfield, Louise Wilder Clark, Belle Knapp Fehlandt, Ella Davis Good-year, Mary Oakley Hawley, Harriet Richardson Hotten, Helen Mayes Hunt, Lillian Heald Kahlenberg, George H. Katz, George Kroncke, J. E. Messerschmidt, Julia E. Murphy, Charles Parlin, Charles B. Rogers, H. S. Siggelko, Lottie Willard Smith, Franklin Sweet, Mary Smith Swensen, Wilbur Stiles, Leonard Tessier, Nicholas Thauer, J. C. Thompson, Benjamin Thomas, George E. Williams, and Glenn Wray.

JULIA E. MURPHY
Secretary.

Class of 1894

The class of 1894 was scheduled for its thirty-seventh reunion this year according to the Dix plan.

Those who attended met for luncheon at the Memorial Union on Saturday, June 20th and afterward drove around through the University grounds and out to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Ekern in Shorewood Hills, Madison.

Letters from absent members were read and after refreshments had been served on the lawn, the members were taken back to town.

On Sunday a luncheon was given in the Old Madison room at the Memorial Union where members of the reuning classes joined together at the table.

Those who attended some or all of the functions were: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Balsiger (Mary Bulfinch), Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Ekern, Mary S. Foster, Lucy McGlachlin Johnson, Dr. George MacGregor, George Mead, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lawrence, Anna Strong Parkinson, Michael K. Riley, W. L. Woodward, and Caroline M. Young.

Herman L. Ekern was chosen the next president of the class and Anna Strong Parkinson is to be the next secretary.

Class of 1895

A small but loyal group of Alumni of '95 met at an informal luncheon in Tripp Commons at the Memorial Union Saturday, June 20th. Before adjouring to meet later at the Alumni banquet, greetings were written to Miss Jessie Shepherd, Chicago, who for the first time was unable to be present at a reunion of '95.

Kind remembrances to classmates were received from the following members of '95: Miss Mary Armstrong of Long Beach, California, who after many years of teaching pursued graduate study at Berkeley and later at Oxford, England; E. H. Cassels of Chicago; R. C. Falconer, New York City; L. W. Golder, Chicago; Clara Hallows Wheeler, Teacher's College, White-water; Dr. Victor H. Marshall, Appleton; Irene C. Morton, Elkhorn; Jessie Shepherd, Chicago; Florence Vernon Steensland, Syracuse, New York.

The following letter from Dr. F. W. Peterson, El Centro, California, aptly expresses the thoughts of many Alumni of '95 who are far away from their Alma Mater:

"Am sorry that I cannot be there for the class reunion June 20th. These are strenuous days and dear old Madison with its many charms is far, far away. We Alumni who wander far from the home fold pay the penalty by missing all the good things that should be ours by intellectual inheritance. Give my regards to those who may chance to remember me in the days of long ago."

ANNA C. GRIFFITHS
Secretary.

Class of 1896

The seventh reunion of the Class of '96 was held at the home of Mrs. Annie Main Roach in Lakewood, on the shore of Lake Mendota on Saturday afternoon, June 20. The doings of members of the class during the last five years were presented in an interesting paper by Albert O. Barton, class historian. Music was furnished by the Night Hawks, of Chicago, through the courtesy of George I. Haight. On Sunday noon the members of the class had dinner in the Old Madison room of the Memorial Union, together with the Classes of '93, '94, and '95.



'96 AT MRS. ROACH'S

Those who attended the reunion were: Mr. and Mrs. Franklin E. Bump, Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Parkinson, John B. Sanborn, C. Kenneth Leith, C. Henry Bunting, Dr. and Mrs. Walter H. Sheldon, Miss Iva Welsh, Mrs. L. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lloyd Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Albert O. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. Willard G. Bleyer, H. H. Ross, Massillon, Ohio, Thomas J. Jones, West Allis, Wis., Mr. and Mrs. Otto Oestreich, Janesville, Wis., H. A. Harding, Detroit, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Iverson, Chicago, Dr. C. E. Blomgren, Chicago, W. H. Williams, Stevensville, Mich.

Class of 1906

In 1906 the University sent forth 400 young men and women with sheepskins and a baccalaureate commission to justify the endowment of scholarship and training it had invested in each of them. On June 20, this year, on their Silver Anniversary, 63, or 15 per cent, of all these now widely scattered graduates came back to renew their campus ties.

But the threescore were swelled to full 115 when, with wives, husbands, and a bevy of children from four to twenty years, they gathered at the Nakoma Country Club. It was an afternoon of ideal weather, the club grounds were at their loveliest, the luncheon met every expectation, and the feast of wisdom and flow of soul

were a fitting consummation of what all avowed was a perfect class reunion.

Registration at the Memorial Union, the first order of business, brought together throughout Friday and Saturday the members and their families for general reminiscence. Near the headquarters desk many hovered to view a collection of reunion pictures taken in 1911, and a lurid poster of defiant tone which followed upon the class victory in the lake rush of 1902.

This year the class was honored by the return of two of the three college presidents who bear the '06 label: Ralph D. Hetzel, of Pennsylvania State College, and Frederic R. Hamilton, of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill. A third president is Alexander C. Roberts, of California State Teachers' College, San Francisco.

As in 1926, the class also welcomed members of its freshman crew, most of whom, through the efforts of Tom Van Meter, returned for the general and class crew reunion. Those who came were: F. Ellis Johnson, Iowa State College, Ames; Ralph D. Hetzel, State College, Pa; T. E. Van Meter, Moline, Ill.; Guy M. Johnson, South Bend, Ind.; William M. Conway, Madison; Thomas J. Lucas, Chicago; B. B. Burling, Milwaukee; Max N. Bodenbach, Milwaukee, and Dean E. Foster, Tulsa, Okla. During the morning the contingent donned rowing clothes and attempted to repeat their fast Poughkeepsie time made in 1903. But expansive waistbands negated their well-meant efforts.



1906—100 STRONG

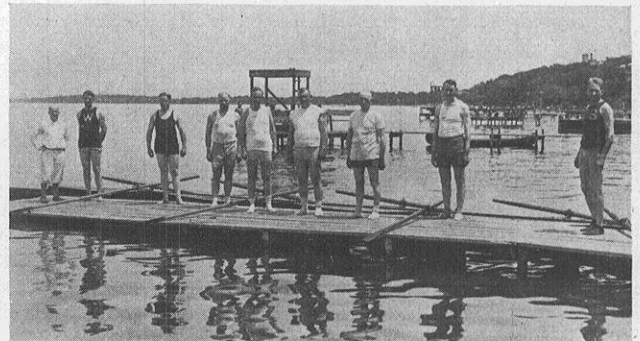
Out at Nakoma the after-dinner program was presided over by Otto L. Kowalke, Madison, who as president called upon each graduate to say a word. With free rein given, it was inevitable that the flow of soul should be running high, and the feast of wisdom sadly neglected. President Hetzel discoursed in light vein and with charming modesty on the trials of a college executive and the problems raised by helpfully-disposed alumni. President Hamilton in "rebuttal" found little to rebut, and in a captivating speech marked by sparkling wit also took his hearers into the realm of a college head whose years are filled with the problems of serious-minded trustees and equally serious alumni. Both executives appeared to find the reunion a pleasant relaxation after dropping the year's administrative burden.

Thomas J. Lucas, the "Pick" Lucas whose driving coxswainship helped to keep Wisconsin up there among the leaders on the Hudson, found this, his first reunion, a precedent to be maintained. "Pick," a Chicago consulting engineer, recently returned from making an industrial survey in Russia, and comments on the Russian situation left no doubt of the sincerity of his convictions on the five-year plan.

The new home of the Nakoma club inspired memories for Fred V. Larkin, of the Lehigh University faculty, to whom the Nakoma country was more familiar than to the rest. For these, he said, were his stamping grounds as a boy, and on the Nakoma golf course of today he made hay when that area was purely pastoral.

There was a challenging talk by Bob Herdegen, Detroit manufacturer, who inquired into the alleged lack of "credentials" by some of these buddies of other days.

For good stories the crack shot was William Wagener, Sturgeon Bay attorney, with Gad Jones, prosecuting attorney at Wautoma, also maintaining the reputation



THE 1906 CREW

Lucas, F. E. Johnson, Burling, Van Meter, Hetzel, G. M. Johnson, Foster, Conway, Bodenbach

of the barristers for pungent wit. Fred L. Holmes, Madison, himself a lawyer on top of long previous servitude in the writing field, added to the broadside fired by the gentlemen of the bar.

Dean E. Foster, coming all the way from Tulsa for the crew and class reunion, exhibited his 1906 class cap, resurrected from an attic trunk. To most present it was a long forgotten relic of their days on the hill.

Perhaps this item of apparel was what inspired Mrs. Alice Evans Steeps to suggest facetiously that at the next reunion all men and women—should come garbed in the costumes of 1906. To which the objection was made, "It can't be done."

There were talks, among others, by Clarence B. King, Walter Sprecher, Howard Chadwick, Dr. E. G. Festerling, Laura M. Olsen, and Harold Falk. Alexius H. Baas, singer and composer, sang two ballads in his own finished style.

Some items concerning personalities of '06, together with the necrology taken from Alumni office records, were presented by L. W. Bridgman, secretary. His compilations showed among other things, that at least sixteen '06 graduates had children attending the University of Wisconsin last year. These students are in the families of Edward J. Delwiche (2), Mrs. Narvey J. Divekey (Florence Lackner), Harold S. Falk (2), Mrs. W. F. Kachel (Jessie Corse), R. E. Karges, J. B. Kommers, Walter S. Lacher, Charles H. Lange, Thomas H. Manchester, Warren J. Mead, Eugene and Helen Whitney Sanborn, Mrs. Sidney J. Steele (Florence De Lap), William E. Wagener (2), Adrian H. Cole, Henry Davis, and Mrs. Harry R. Vergeront (Barbara Munson). Walter S. Lacher's son and Mrs. Vergeront's daughter were graduated on June 22. Rudolph Karges' son is a graduate student. Mr. and Mrs. Allen E. Wright, youthful appearing Detroiters, were revealed as grand-

parents, and responded happily to the greetings of classmates.

A census of the '06 graduates based on the professional schools represented, showed the engineers to be in a decided majority at this reunion. The class crew was composed almost entirely of engineers.

Messages were read at the luncheon from: E. A. Trowbridge, University of Missouri; Margaret Southwick, Gary, Ind.; John W. Bradshaw, New York; Mrs. E. A. Dockstader (Bess Adams), West Newton, Mass.; Carl J. Calvin, Hibbing, Minn.; J. W. Reid, New York; Edwin G. Luening, Milwaukee; and Ira L. Reynolds, now of Washington, D. C. This was the first reunion missed by the Reynolds.

Two long tables in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union were hardly enough to care for the two score families of '06 who made merry Saturday evening at the Alumni Supper. The staccato-like class yell of cloudy origin still proved articulate as a manifestation of class spirit when revived for competitive purposes, and stood up well under the strain.

This reunion gave evidence that the associations of campus days, even though long years have elapsed, still hold their charm for many graduates. The next reunion, under the Dix plan, comes in 1933. The group which returned in June was a unit in voicing a promise to make the next an even finer expression of class constancy.

L. W. B.

Class of 1913

The 1913 reunion was one grand reune. A half hundred grads and/or wives, husbands can testify to that fact.

The opening and outstanding event of the reunion was the buffet dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Erwin Schmidt. Forty-eight were present, including a half dozen of the second generation. Every member left the Schmidt home with a feeling of gratitude to



THE 1913 CHAMPS

Erwin and his wife and a sense of deep respect for the courageous soul who would offer to entertain a *whole class* at dinner.

Friday night the classes of '11, '12, '13 and '14 had a dance in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union.

Saturday afternoon the gala picnic of the four classes was held at Olin Park on Lake Monona. Divers and sundry Herculean contests were staged.

In the gladiatorial combat as to who was the baldest headed man, or should we say most bald man, it was thought, at the beginning, that Cal Chambers carried off the honors but on a recount the first place had to be

given to Cyril Marks who won by a hair. The Colonel showed his gallantry, however, and gave Marks one of the golf balls which constituted the prize and conferred the remaining one upon John Pritzlaff who ran a poor third in this race.

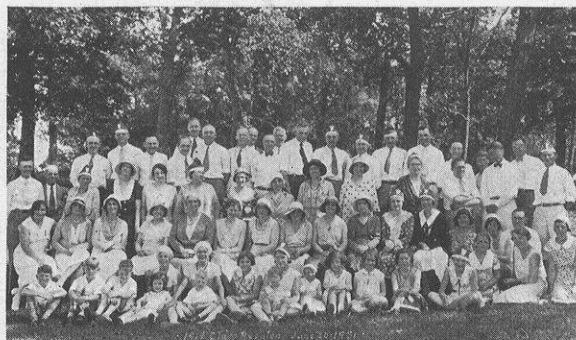
Six charming belles entered the beauty contest and the judges were thrown into such confusion that they voted first place to all of them. Finally, however, on a drawing of lots, Margaret Eberle Rosencranz—"one of our girls"—won it.

In the matter of who had the most children present, Edna Cantril Betts from Owyhee, Oregon, captured another prize for 1913. (Parenthetically we may add that 1914 furnished the prizes but 1913 carried most of them off).

Speaking of children, you should see those two Corner boys. They are wonders. Doug and May should be happy. And the writer of this narrative can not refrain from saying, with paternalistic pride, that Alvin C. Reis, Jr., age 7, made a mighty home run in the 9th inning, and took two swims. He had the only bathing suit in the crowd.

Yes, there was a hectic baseball game, and a fat man's contest. We conceded this latter to the other classes.

We are indebted to Russ Carpenter and Kathryn Parkinson of '14 for their courtesy in arranging chicken



'14ERS AND '39ERS

salad and trimmings and providing launches for carrying the merry-makers across the lake.

The following officers were elected at the business meeting without a murmur of protest:

- President—Alvin C. Reis
- Vic President—May Walker Corner
- Secretary—Carl Dietze
- Treasurer—John Pritzlaff

Class of 1914

Ye Gods and little fishes—Ye polar bears and tropical tigers!!! was it ever *hot* at Commencement! The answer is *Yes!* But was the thermometer any higher than the Spirit of 1914, or was the weather any warmer than the welcome the 1914 gave each other? The answer is decidedly *No!!!* From the time of registration at our headquarters back of the big purple and white (our colors you know) 1914, up until the brilliant speech of our Prexy Glenn Frank at Baccalaureate, 1914 had a whale of a time.

Of course, the depression made considerable difference in our numbers—you see 1914 got the habit of "holding the bag" by winning both Class Rushes in 1914 and 1915. However, at the joint picnic of '14, '13,

(Continued on page 408)

The Times Challenge the Universities

WE, THE AUTHENTIC and adopted sons and daughters of the University of Wisconsin, meet in this festival of reunion at a time when this University, in common with other American universities, is contriving to deal with a situation that contains two stubborn factors that were not in the situation a few years ago. These two stubborn factors are the financial depression and Abraham Flexner. The two are somewhat intimately related. Flexner in the spear-head of a body of searching criticism of American universities. And periods of financial depression always accelerate the critical movement that seeks to reassess our institutional life and agencies. In piping times of peace and plenty, we are inclined—all too inclined—to take our institutions for granted. But when economic stringency falls upon us our critical mood stirs from its slumber and we seek reassessment to find ways of doing better work for less money.

The night is hot, and I doubt that you are in the mood for exhaustive and exhausting discussion, but I want to speak briefly of the Flexnerized mood we, as a people, are bringing to a consideration of our universities, and of some implication that the economic depression through which we are passing may have for the future of such state universities as the University of Wisconsin.

The essence of Mr. Flexner's indictment is that many American universities are dabbling in a hundred and one things that have no place in an institution of higher learning. His plea is the plea of the apostle of professional scholarship, and if the only purpose of the modern university were the creation of professional scholars, I should agree with his contention in toto. But this is not, in my judgment, the case. Certainly this is not and should not, as I see it, be the case with the universities. The modern state university is a wholly new sort of social tool invented by the modern American commonwealths. It cannot, in justice and accuracy, be compared with the great traditional seats of learning of other centuries. The modern state university has three major functions, viz:

First, scholarship.

Second, education.

Third, research in the living problems of the state and in behalf of the occupational enterprises of its people.

I make no apologies for drawing a distinction between scholarship and education, for some of the most grossly uneducated men I have met have been men of profound specialized scholarship, while some of the most effectively educated citizens I have known have been innocent of high technical equipment. A state university must provide training of the most modern and intensively specialized sort. It must train the men and women who are to carry on the torch of scholarship in a world that is waging an uphill fight against superficiality and materialism. But it must also give a rounded liberal education to its citizens, an education that will make them intelligently at home amidst the problems and perplexities of the time in which they are to live and which they must serve. And it must serve as the research center for the state on the urgent problems of

its farmers, its business men, its industrialists, in fact all of its occupational groups. Especially must it serve as a center of research counsel for those groups that could not otherwise afford the sort of research counsel that has made possible the unprecedented development of the great basic industries of our time.

I agree with Mr. Flexner that there has been not a little unjustified and superficial expansion of offerings in non-scholarly fields in many American universities. There is, no doubt, some water in the offerings of some state universities. And we shall see a good deal of dehydrating in this field during the next ten years. But I hope that Mr. Flexner, as the Pied Piper of educational critics, will never induce America to be reactionary enough to confine its notion of a university to a scholastic cloister.

Let me now speak, with the utmost brevity, of four possible implications that the continuance of economic depression may have for the future policies and procedures of American state universities. Some weeks ago I received a letter from a legislator in a Western state. "Our state university," he writes, "has become one of the big items in the bill the taxpayers have to foot in this state. I realize that the university is the best investment the state makes, but if the time ever comes when the state insists upon retrenchment, I would like to know how the state can go about it without destroying the very real values it has built into its university."

I was glad to answer this question as clearly as I could and with complete candor. There are, I suggested to this Western legislator, four ways in which a state might, if it proceeded carefully, reduce the cost of its university.

(1) It might reduce the program of the university.

It is not necessary that every university do everything. Whatever is done should be done in the best possible manner. In every human institution projects and services have a way of staying on after their maximum usefulness is passed. Programs can be reduced. But they should be reduced by analysis from the inside, not with an axe from the outside.

(2) It might reduce the student body.

In every university there is a certain percentage of the student body that derives little benefit from university study and life. This group is made up, broadly, of two types. There is the loafer who does not deserve university opportunity. There is the student who simply is not adapted by native capacity and liking for university training. He would be a better citizen and worker for a different sort of training. It is possible to devise just and socially sound procedures for weeding this two-fold group out of universities. Again, this is a job that must be done from the inside.

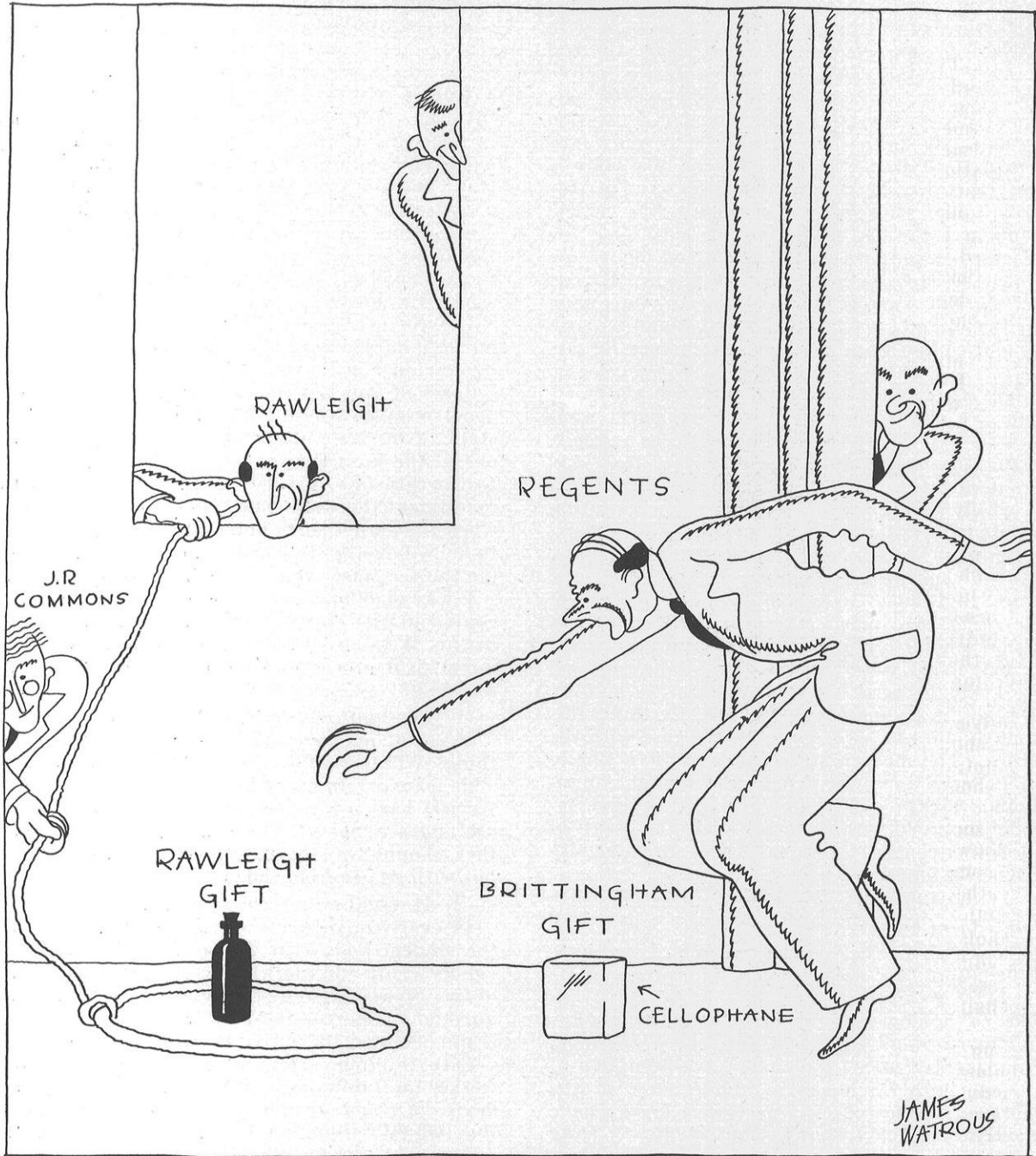
(3) It might revise student fees and tuition.

It is a magnificent thing for a state to provide measurably free university training for all. It is, however, a relatively small per cent of the families of a state that actually send students to a university. It is, therefore, but simple justice that those who directly benefit from the institution shall carry as much of the load as may be feasible. Any schedule of fees and tuition should, however,

by
Glenn Frank

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EDITORIALS



News Item

The Board of Regents on June 20 refused to accept the gift of \$5000 for research in the field of bio-chemistry from the Brittingham University of Wisconsin Trust, claiming that the use of the money was restricted by the donor, although President Frank had requested that this sum be transferred from Dr. Meiklejohn, who had been its recipient, to Dr. Karl Link.

The Board of Regents at the same meeting accepted a gift of \$17,500 from W. T. Rawleigh, Freeport, Ill., patent medicine manufacturer, for studies regarding the tariff to be published in 1932 and specifying that Prof. John R. Commons and his associates were to carry on this work. Mr. Brittingham accepted a proposal made by the University. Mr. Rawleigh dictated the terms upon which his gift was made.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

of

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

*To the Board of Regents of the
University of Wisconsin
June 22, 1931*

AS THE Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has for its avowed object, aid in supporting scientific research in the University of Wisconsin, it is fitting that a report of its activities be made to the governing board of the institution. This is all the more desirable since there have been so many changes recently in the personnel of the Regents that the aims, purposes and accomplishments of the Foundation are probably not well understood by all of the present governing board.

Historical Data

The plan under which the Foundation was organized was presented to the April meeting of the Board of Regents in 1925, and upon approval by the Board, a corporation known as the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation was incorporated November 14 of that year. To quote from the charter of organization, its purpose is:

"To promote, encourage and aid scientific investigations and research at the University and to assist in providing the means and machinery by which the scientific discoveries and inventions of the staff may be developed and patented and the public and commercial uses thereof determined; and by which such utilization may be made of such discoveries and inventions and patent rights as may tend to stimulate and promote and provide funds for further scientific investigation and research within said University."

The origin of the corporation grew out of the discoveries of Professor Harry Steenbock on the development of antirachitic properties (vitamin D) in pharmaceutical and food products when subjected to irradiation by ultraviolet light. It was at once obvious that a discovery of this character could be so misused as to defeat, in large measure, the beneficial values of the invention, without the protection of a patent. This was especially true in relation to the dairy industry which is of such special significance to the welfare of this state. Therefore, Dr. Steenbock felt that it was highly desirable for him to protect the use of the process by taking out a patent.

Realizing its commercial possibilities, and desirous of seeing the avails of its development utilized in the furtherance of scientific investigation, Dr. Steenbock very generously offered to turn over his patent entirely to the University if some practicable method of handling the same in an effective manner could be worked out.

Institutional Treatment of Patent Problems

Universities, through their very organization, are poorly equipped to handle problems of this kind.

Steenbock's previous experience with his own University had illustrated this fact, for when his work on vitamin A had been offered to the University authorities for them to secure a patent on what was almost as important as vitamin D, the cumbersome machinery of University administration failed to function rapidly enough so as to protect this discovery. Different institutions have tried a variety of schemes to meet this recognized need.

In some institutions the patents have been assigned to the Regents, but governing bodies of this sort are scarcely ever organized to handle effectively matters requiring so much detailed attention. Other institutions have tried the organization of a Research Committee of the staff to undertake commercialization. Sometimes a combined membership of both staff and regents has been tried. In a few cases, institutions have frankly joined hands with some specific commercial concern, giving it full authority to push the commercial development while the financial returns were divided in some manner. Obviously, with the amount of business detail involved, it would seem preferable to have a direct connection with commercial organizations, for it must always be recognized that there is a big gap (and often a most expensive one), between the pencil sketch stage of the first idea regarding a discovery, and the perfected commercialization of the completed process.

If the Steenbock patent had been the only one to handle, doubtless, it might have been possible to have disposed of this independently to such business groups as would have represented the pharmaceutical and food interests. With the possibility, however, that there were other latent opportunities in discoveries to be made by other staff members who might desire to have the University become a beneficiary in a similar way, the idea was worked out that a non-profit sharing corporation could be organized that would take the several patentable ideas and commercialize their development through a system of licenses. If this can be successfully done, it will have the double advantage of securing not only patent protection with such avails as may flow from commercial development, but the monies so received will be dedicated to the public service through the fact that the income is to be used for the support of research which is in general for the benefit of the public.

The Wisconsin Research Foundation, therefore, is an unique experiment in social development in that the results of research in a publicly supported institution are used for the public benefit through corporate channels. As the Foundation is blazing a new trail in this social and economic field, its course is being watched with considerable interest by sister educational institu-

tions. Conferences and correspondence has already been had with a number of other universities who see in this Wisconsin idea, a new mode of approach to a problem which has baffled successful utilization. Already some of our sister universities have adopted the Research Foundation idea in toto.

Organization of Foundation

A group of interested alumni subscribed the necessary funds to start the corporation. The management of the corporation is vested in six trustees, all of whom are alumni. The personnel of the Trustees is as follows:

Geo. I. Haight, Chicago
W. S. Kies, New York
Judge Evan A. Evans, Chicago
L. M. Hanks, Madison
T. E. Brittingham, Jr., Madison
Timothy Brown, Madison

Mr. Haight has been President of the Trustees since organization; Mr. Brittingham, Vice-President; and Mr. Hanks, Secretary and Treasurer. An Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Association is empowered to transact interim business. On July 1, 1930, H. L. Russell was elected Director of the Foundation in which capacity he assumed the executive management of the work of the Foundation.

The Trustees of the Foundation meet bi-monthly in Chicago, while the Executive Committee also has bi-monthly meetings in Madison, alternating with the sessions of the full Board. No compensation has been paid any of the Trustees for attendance on meetings.

Financial Policy of Trustees

Most educational foundations when they are launched start with an endowment, often running into millions of dollars, and a fairly well defined objective for which funds have been furnished. After they organize an administrative staff, they are in position to inaugurate their policies of support from the beginning.

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation had no such start. All it had, at the outset, was the willingness of an individual to turn over to a body of individuals interested in the scientific welfare of the University an idea that was subject to patent in order to protect it from misuse. After the organization of the Foundation, it was necessary to put this only asset which the corporation had to work. Initial contracts were made on the best terms that could be secured under the circumstances. Business concerns recognized that Dr. Steenbock's discovery would require the investment of indefinite sums to make possible the commercial utilization of the process. Royalties which might have been possible if a completed commercial project had been sold had to be gauged in the light of existing conditions. The Foundation had no money to invest in experimental development. The Regents of the University were not in position to allocate necessary funds from public taxation to purposes of this character.

Under these conditions, naturally, the only policy which the Foundation could follow was to secure what available contracts that were possible. Ordinarily, it might be expected that starting from nothing some years would elapse before the Foundation would be in a financial position to do much of anything in the way of

financial aid to University research. The Trustees early adopted the two following policies:

1. To build an endowment principal of substantial amount, the annual income of which might be used to advance research in the University.
2. To accumulate a reserve that is necessary to protect the inventions at stake.

Competition now-a-days is so keen in the business world, and the constant advance of science is so rapidly rendering existing methods obsolete, that it would be the height of folly for the Foundation not to accumulate such reserves to protect its basic operations. Litigation of any successful enterprise is bound to ensue sooner or later. Commercial concerns are disinclined to join hands with any organization whose main asset is an altruistic attitude toward the public welfare, but which does not have the financial resources to pay its share in maintaining its legal rights.

A definite objective of the Trustees is, therefore, to accumulate a substantial sum; invest this in sound securities. The income from such a fund can be used even now for the furtherance of University research. This has been done already during the two years for which the Foundation has been receiving royalties. The financial success of the Foundation has already been far beyond the hopes of its organizers. The Steenbock patent is yielding very substantial sums on the basis of its royalties. The value of the discovery is being steadily recognized as more and more scientific work is done on it by other than our own scientists. While rival methods have been proposed and even patents granted thereon, the commercial applicability of the Steenbock process has far outdistanced those that in any sense can be regarded as at all competitive methods.

Numerous infringers have been warned, suits instituted and in most cases adjustments made in which licenses under the Steenbock patent have been taken to avoid further legal complications.

If the Foundation had no other duty to undertake than the adequate development of the Steenbock process, it would have its hands full. Very soon, its organization must be expanded to work its other patents.

The accumulation from royalties so far have been almost wholly from the ultraviolet patents. During the calendar year 1930, the gross income was \$354,590, or very nearly \$1,000 a day throughout the year. This income has been developed within less than three years. It is hardly probable that the phenomenal growth of the past will be continued throughout the life of the patent, but frankly, we do not have sufficient data on which to hazard an opinion.

The Foundation Trustees are very firm in their attitude that the Steenbock process shall be very carefully controlled, and it is not at all likely that there will be any large number of additional licenses granted under the patent.

Investment Policy of the Foundation

From the outset, the income of the Foundation has been invested in high grade bonds. With the comparatively rapid growth of this amount for investment, it is obvious that great care should be given to the formulation of a safe investment policy. The Treasurer has corresponded with a large number of the Universities that have invested funds and also educational foundations to

ascertain existing policies of those institutions. Data secured from nineteen institutions reveal the fact that there is apparently no settled policy that is generally recognized. Apparently, most institutions have simply developed their own plan without much reference to the formulation of any specific rules. Perhaps this may be the end result after their years of experience, but it would seem proper to work out some general criteria that could be followed with safety. One policy is evident from the reports of these nineteen institutions: By far the majority of those reporting follow the plan of making investments of considerable proportion in stocks (including both common and preferred) as well as bonds.

The Wisconsin Foundation has not adopted as yet any final code of procedure to follow. It would like to acquire somewhat more experience before taking final action on so important a matter. But for the immediate present, it has adopted the following principles to guide it in its investment procedure:

1. Diversity as to geographic distribution and type of security.
2. Specific limit of amount invested in any bond or stock \$10,000 of par value except that investments made in investment trusts limited to one class of stock only might exceed such limit.
3. Wisconsin investments should be carefully considered and favored, other factors being equal.
4. No investments to be made in any securities of any companies in which any trustee is personally interested.
5. No investments to be made where financial rating (if rated) is below Moody Baa.
6. Investments in stocks (including investment trusts) shall not exceed 10% of Foundation's holdings.
7. A duly constituted committee of the Board shall have the responsibility of making the investments, such selections, however, to be brought to the knowledge of entire Board at next regular meeting.
8. It shall be the policy of the Foundation to submit its investment portfolio to competent financial counsel for advice at least every six months.

Bond Investment Account

On June first of this year, the invested capital of the Foundation was \$406,594. All of the funds as acquired (after operating expenses and allotments for research have been deducted) have so far been invested in high grade bonds. 34% of these are rated by Moody as Aaa; 23% Aa; 32% as A; 3% as Baa. Of the remaining 10% that have no Moody rating 3.7% are local issues and slightly over 6% are bonds of investment corporations. Over 60% of entire bond list mature within 10 to 20 years.

Computed on the basis of income the entire bond portfolio averages on basis of cost 4.87%, a very satisfactory rate when the fact is taken into consideration that over one-third of entire list are triple A ratings.

A very significant fact is the present market value of the investments compared with the cost when purchased. The market price of the entire list on June first was only \$4,828 less than the original cost (\$406,594) a testimonial to the degree of care that has been taken in securing an unusually stable list, during these times when the bond portfolios of our soundest financial institutions have, in the great majority of instances, suffered severely.

Care with Which Contracts Have Been Made

The Regents of the University may be interested in the nature and type of contracts which the Foundation Trustees have executed to date. When Dr. Steenbock first announced his discovery it was obvious that the commercial use of the process might be applied to two classes of products:

1. Medicinal preparations, and
2. Foods.

It was a matter of much importance at the outset to determine the potency of the product and see that under commercial use the method was employed in a manner that would be entirely beneficial. In this pioneer field, the Foundation did a large amount of work, aiding the American Medical Association to fix proper standards of potency, methods of test control, etc. In order to prevent any monopolistic situation from developing licenses were granted on identical terms to five leading pharmaceutical houses of the United States and three in Canada (one of which is a quasi-governmental institute for the manufacture of biological products). Highly potent irradiated ergosterol dissolved in corn oil was finally selected. By ultraviolet irradiation, this was given a potency 100 times the vitamin D equivalent of standard cod liver oil. Under the approval of the American Medical Association, the name *Viosterol* was adopted and although certain manufacturers had put out a product under their own particular brand, the Association insisted on a unification of name, standards of potency, etc. A "fortified" cod liver oil preparation was also authorized. From the very beginning these two products were immediately accepted by the medical profession. Numerous medical reports have now been issued which show the value of these preparations in the treatment and prevention of rickets and other bone deficiencies. Price levels were set by the Foundation so that a reasonable profit for handling could not be exceeded.

Foundation Cuts Price of Viosterol

With a more extended experience coming from wider clinical use, efforts were made to improve the preparations that were first put out. Within six months the potency of *Viosterol* was increased two and one-half times and on June 1 of this year, a reduced price schedule was made effective so that a much more potent product can now be sold at a price from 20 to 25% lower than a year ago. This naturally reduces the income of the Foundation as the royalty rate is based on the wholesale pharmaceutical selling price, but in the effort to place this product within the reach of the maximum number, this has been regarded by the Trustees as a sound policy to follow in the public interest.

Relation of "Irradiated" Foods to Drugs

From a purely commercial point of view, the argument might be raised that activation of foods would prejudicially affect the income from the drug field. The Foundation has, however, the basic information after careful tests and clinical observations to show that a wider use of vitamin D will be of material value to health. For that reason, it has felt the obligation to fortify certain types of food, especially those intimately connected with the nutrition of the young, regardless of the financial implications involved.

In doing so, it has kept constantly in mind the great desirability of maintaining the license system on a dignified and proper basis so as to prevent exploitation of the public. Even the advertising of the respective licensees is subject to control where any mention is made of the Foundation or any of its assignors.

Food Contracts

Very few foods contain any appreciable amount of vitamin D. Only egg yolk and to a slight extent butter fat possess any appreciable quantity. Cereal foods are notably deficient, although these products can be "activated." It was this striking discovery of Dr. Steenbock's that made possible a great improvement of foods as to this quality; but much care must be exercised in the use of an agent of this type, although there is no danger whatever in overdosing food supplies. Clinical experience now indicates beyond doubt that even the medicinal dose which is several hundred times more potent than is permitted in a food can be increased over a 1,000 fold before any ill effect can be detected.

Although the Foundation has been solicited by hundreds of applicants, to grant licenses for all kinds of preparations, such as cosmetics, chewing gum, candies, soft drinks and the like, the Trustees have refused to consider licenses except in the case of a limited number of food products. The income of the Foundation could have easily been increased several hundred thousand dollars per annum had it been willing to give licenses to concerns whose main interest was to find an advertising feature that had novelty and new pulling power. Also, it must be kept clearly in mind where irradiation is practiced, that the treated product must be merchandized in a way to prevent adulteration, mixing or interchange from point of treatment until the product reaches the consumer. Cartoned, or sealed containers are, therefore, most suitable to use; with bulk goods, no positive assurance can be given the consumer that he is actually protected in what he buys.

So far, vitamin D has been incorporated only in bread, certain health crackers, breakfast foods and powdered milk. Special effort could well be made to fortify those foods that are of most nutritive value for children, recognizing the importance of getting the "sunshine vitamin" into the system of the city child under winter conditions where reliance on nature's method often leaves a glaring deficiency. The oil and fat field is also susceptible of proper development especially with reference to activation of salad oils.

Some fear has been expressed that too wide a latitude would be followed by the Trustees in developing this food field. The exceedingly conservative attitude which has been taken is the best proof that it is not the intention of the Trustees to violate a sound public policy in this regard.

Indeed one of the soundest reasons for the development of the Foundation as a suitable means of handling the Steenbock process lies in the rigid control through which it is possible to protect the public and prevent unscrupulous commercialism from capitalizing the Steenbock discovery. Had not some such method been devised under which this patent could be properly utilized, the discovery itself would have undoubtedly resulted in irreparable injury to the agricultural development of the state and subjected the University to severe criticism.

The Foundation has an agreement with the Paediatric Research Foundation of Toronto, an organization allied to that university, that is modeled after the Wisconsin plan. No licenses are granted in Canada without the approval of this technical group that is composed of the leading pediatric and medical men of the Dominion.

Bread Contracts Prohibit any Price Advance

In this connection, it is of interest to note when licenses were granted for bread, a clause was incorporated in all contracts, prohibiting the licensee from charging any more for "irradiated" bread than under similar sale conditions for the untreated product. With this proviso, it is obvious that the licensee must pay an exceedingly small royalty for the use of the process. As a matter of fact, the Wisconsin Foundation's share in these royalties is measured in thousandths of a cent per loaf. From the point of view of building bone and teeth in the growing child, it is much more important to the Foundation to put vitamin D into a hundred million loaves of bread a year, at an infinitesimally small royalty rate than it would be to put it into a special brand that had to be sold at a higher price, and therefore, available mainly to those who belong to the well-to-do class where the cost of the product is not the deciding factor in the diet.

Up to date, the cereal and bread field have been quite completely covered. The Foundation is now ready after long experimental study, to enter the dairy field. The results obtained by world-recognized pediatricians in the milk field, where trials have been made with infants and children show indisputably the very high nutritive value that can be secured from the use of these irradiated products.

Scope of Foundation Patents

While the first, and by far the most important patent which has been assigned to the Foundation has been that of Dr. Steenbock, the corporation has also been the recipient of a considerable number of other assignments of patents, either outright, or of applications now pending before the Patent Office. The Foundation has felt it highly desirable to encourage staff members in making such assignments, even though the matter of financial return was none too alluring. In taking over such applications the Foundation assumes the obligation of paying all costs in securing the patents and maintaining the yearly taxes which nearly all countries, except the United States, levy on a patent to maintain it in good standing. Owing to the highly technical nature of patent law and the widely varying mode of procedure which exists in different countries, the problem of securing adequate legal protection in the more important countries of the world involves a large amount of highly technical work for which the individual staff member is not at all qualified to undertake.

Up to date, the Foundation has expended in the neighborhood of \$15,700 in securing the eleven patents (or applications) now on its books. In addition, to this amount, legal expenses in foreign countries amounting to several thousand dollars have also been met. In most cases where foreign counsel has been required, arrangements have been made that the necessary expenditures for such service be deducted from foreign

royalties, as earned, so as not to incur a direct charge against the Foundation receipts.

It is of interest to note that the income taxes that the Foundation has already paid in Great Britain exceed \$15,000 before the residual income could be remitted to the United States.

Assignments of Patents by Members of the University

Soon after the organization of the Foundation, it became necessary for its Trustees to consider what should be done as a standard policy regarding the acceptance of assignments by members of the University staff who might voluntarily desire to have the Foundation aid them in promoting their problems of patent development. It is only now and then that a method or process is likely to be discovered or invented which is worth considering from a patent point of view. The great bulk of the scientific work of the University always will and should be of such a nature that the question of patentability is not even likely to arise. In the interests of social service, especially as applied to a state-supported institution, the Foundation will discriminate most closely as to what discoveries should be commercialized in this way. When this problem was carefully considered, it was found upon inquiry, that there was a strong feeling that it would be better to offer the discoverer some financial recognition, after the expenses of securing the patent had been defrayed. This follows the same general principle that is often followed in private organizations.

Consequently, Memorandum Agreements were worked out in which the division of "net avails," after all expenses had been repaid, was made on the basis that the patentee receive 15% while 85% went to the Foundation.

In Dr. Steenbock's case, he was not willing that the rule should be applied. From the outset, it was his thought that the entire net royalties would go for the support of research. It was only after it was pointed out to him that the Foundation could not wisely operate on the basis of two different methods of control that he finally consented to abide by the judgment of the Foundation Trustees.

No royalty payments were made to him during the first year's operations, but during the last two years the regular 15% royalty payments have been made to him after the operating expenses of the Foundation's activities have been met from monies obtained wholly from the Steenbock royalties.

Commercialization of Other Patents

Up to date, the energies of the Foundation have been directed toward a reasonable occupancy of the commercial field of the Steenbock patent. Nevertheless, efforts are also being made toward the commercial use of some of the other patents as rapidly as opportunity permits.

The Hisaw method for the production of certain hormones has been contracted with a leading pharmaceutical house, as has also the Hart method of using copper with iron in the treatment of certain nutritional anemias, but it will be a year or more before any avails will be forthcoming. With several other patents, the preliminary experimental work has been carried out.

What is now needed is to push the economic utilization of these methods.

Another difficulty which confronts the Foundation is that the range in scope of the patents controlled, runs through such a wide field that it will be quite beyond the limits of any single organization to engage in developmental work in so many different branches of human knowledge.

By and large it will probably cost somewhere from 15-25% of the receipts of even successful patents to cover the necessary expenses connected with their completion and development. Assuming an average net income of 80%, and that 15% of the net avails goes to the inventor (12% of total received), the Foundation is then in position to add 85% of 80% net (or nearly 68% of the total) to its investment principal. It is from this invested principal that the support of research should first be considered.

Much is going to depend on the magnitude and number of unforeseen factors that are almost sure to be injected into the problem. The largest and most uncertain item is what may be required for litigation and infringements. This, no one can estimate beyond the present. Already we have several suits on our hands. Some of these we are bringing and in some cases we are being sued. From the standpoint of permanence, it is desirable to have some of these questions adjudicated in the near future so that the Foundation may know definitely what it has to work with. In any event, it is obligatory upon the Trustees that the Foundation is well entrenched financially so as to be able to fight its legal battles, if necessary. The policy of the Trustees has been to divide the cost of any possible litigation with its licensees, the Foundation assuming one-half, and all the licensees collectively an equal amount. Strong commercial concerns have, however, indicated an unwillingness to enter into contractual relations with an organization unless they were assured of sufficient financial backing that possible litigation could be aggressively met.

Patents and Applications now Assigned to Foundation

Appended below is a list of the various patents and applications that are now the property of the Foundation:

Name	Description	Patents (or applications) in
Harry Steenbock	Antirachitic activation of medicinal and food products by ultraviolet irradiation	United States Canada Great Britain France Belgium Germany Argentina Italy Norway Sweden Denmark
E. B. Fred W. H. Peterson	Improvements in Process of Producing Lactic and Acetic Acids.	Germany United States Canada Norway Sweden Brazil Argentina
W. Busse	Liquid Air for Freezing of Hard Shell Seeds.	Great Britain United States

E. B. Hart	Use of Copper and Iron Salts in Anemia.	United States
P. A. Tetrault	Acetic Acid and Glucose Fermentations of cellulose.	United States
J. A. E. Eyster	Apparatus for Measuring Venous Pressure.	United States
E. O. Wiig	Leavening Agent	United States Great Britain Germany Sweden Norway Argentine
F. Daniels	Mechanic's Cleanser	United States
F. L. Hisaw	Pituitary Hormones	United States
L. C. Hurd	Marine Paint	United States

Allocation of Funds for Research

The Foundation Trustees have, during the past year worked out a system of considering and acting on requests for grants-in-aid to research. Obviously, it would be unwise for the Trustees to consider such a program on a piece meal basis, as financial commitments should take into consideration the available funds as well as all requests that are made. Therefore, action was taken setting a definite time for the consideration of requests.

In view of the fact that the University Research Committee makes its recommendations regarding the distribution of special research funds, which it has at its disposal, in the spring of the year for distribution in the following fiscal year, the Foundation Trustees decided to adopt a similar mode of procedure.

The advantage of this system is that the Foundation's resources should be integrated with the University's problem so there will be no duplication. The Foundation, therefore, has adopted the policy that all of its aid to research will be made through the regular University machinery for such purposes, and not directly from the Foundation to any individual or department.

After the requests for grants-in-aid have been approved by the Foundation Trustees, the lists of projects and accompanying grants are submitted through the Dean of the Graduate School and the President of the University, to the Board of Regents of the University for their consideration. If approved and accepted by them as meeting the University policy with reference to gifts, the Foundation Treasurer then transfers to the Secretary of the University the requisite monies, the Secretary setting up the necessary credits on his books for the respective projects. All requisitions and expenditures are then made by the staff member in charge in the same manner as with all other University expenditures. In this way, the University officials retain full and complete control of the nature of the project studied, appointment of all staff members working on the same, all expenditures made, and a complete disposition of results as to mode of publication or otherwise.

By close dovetailing of these relations and a sympathetic attitude toward the promotion of research from the broadest possible point of view, the Foundation feels that its resources are being most wisely used to supplement funds available to the University from other sources.

Digest of Aid Already Given University

As the earliest contracts which the Foundation executed did not take effect until about the middle of 1929 and as income from the same did not, in some instances, become available until even later that year, the aid for research could not be begun until well into the fiscal year of 1928-1929.

Recognizing the desirability of having some definite policies to follow, the Foundation Trustees have adopted three general principles to guide them in the allocation of funds:

1. To stimulate as wide an interest as possible in the entire graduate body of the University, it was decided to maintain a:

(a) *Lectureship in Science* that would bring to the student body of the University annually an outstanding man in some special field of science, who would give a week of his time to lectures and discussions. \$1,000 a year has been earmarked for such purpose to cover this project. The first year Dr. Walter B. Cannon (Physiology) of the Harvard Medical School was invited; last winter Dr. Ross Gortner (Biochemistry) of the University of Minnesota. For 1931-1932 the University Committee is happy to announce that Professor Milliken of California, the outstanding physicist of the United States, has been secured. The selection of the incumbent to this special lectureship is made by a faculty committee of which Dean Slichter of the Graduate School is chairman. From the reaction of the graduate student body, no move has been made recently at Wisconsin that has been more stimulative and inspiring to this body. It was felt in this way that the entire University student body would be aided by the first fruits of the Foundation's efforts.

2. Selection of definite lines of scientific endeavor toward which the Foundation could give special aid.

The University will, naturally, be unable to furnish sufficient funds for the prosecution of all desirable lines which its staff is equipped to push. The test that can probably be expected is to select those lines that are likely to yield the most for the expenditure of the taxpayer's money. But a University that is to go forward in step with the best of modern science must constantly be attacking many problems in a fundamental way. This means going into new and untried fields, with no assurance that the results which may be found will immediately prove to be of great value to the state.

The Foundation derives its support primarily from a discovery that was undertaken without any thought that it would prove commercially profitable. It feels that monies invested in this spirit cannot be wholly lost, and it also feels that it can thus be of major value to the enlargement of the University's program for the support of such fundamental research.

As a consequence, after consultation with the Research Committee, the Dean of the Graduate School and with staff members, it was decided by the Trustees that the greatest service which they could render the University would be through the selection of a limited number of fields that were already engaging the attention of University scientists to some extent at least; that a substantial amount of aid be rendered in these special fields, especially if problems of a fundamental character could be attacked. On this basis the Foundation would then supplement the existing University re-

sources in a way that would broaden as well as deepen the University science research.

(a) *Mold Research.* In accordance with this plan a year ago, the Foundation Trustees placed at the disposal of the Regents, the sum of \$10,000 a year (on a five year program) for the purpose of studying fundamentally the physiology of the fungi, more particularly the molds. From this fund the physical facilities have been provided, laboratories being remodeled in the basement of Agricultural Hall for bacteriological work under Dr. Fred's direction and a biochemical laboratory in the basement of the Agricultural Chemistry Building under Dr. Peterson's direction. The work here undertaken is to study from a pure science point of view, mass cultures of different molds to ascertain their physiological properties and effects. Guided by these two investigators, a specially selected staff has been making definite and valuable progress in this field.

(b) *Hormone Field.* To those who are scanning the scientific horizon for the most interesting and fruitful opportunities to expand the field of definite scientific knowledge, no field offers more promise than that which is embraced in the relatively new subject of the hormones, those peculiar secretions of the ductless glands in the human and animal body, the function of which for centuries has largely baffled scientific thought.

The concepts of modern physiology and medicine are likely to be as profoundly affected by these studies in endocrinology as has been witnessed in the field of human and animal nutrition through the discovery of the vitamins. A number of the physiological laboratories of several Universities have been the recipients of material aid from some of the educational foundations. Dr. Evans of California, has been able to advance his studies very rapidly through a \$50,000 grant which was made to that institution by the Rockefeller Board.

Wisconsin has on its staff one of the leaders in the hormone field in the entire country, Dr. Frederick L. Hisaw of the Department of Zoology. The Foundation has been aiding Dr. Hisaw for the past two years, allotting in 1929-1930, \$1,500, and last year \$3,050 to make it possible for him to secure additional chemical help. This coming year it is proposed not only to continue this chemical aid to Hisaw, to the extent of \$3,500, but the Foundation has agreed to support two additional projects that are closely correlated with his investigations, viz., \$850 to Dr. Sevringhaus for research on the clinical use of the Hisaw Hormone, and \$900 to Dr. Tatum of the Pharmacological Department for clinical work in controlling toxic goiter.

(c) *Vitamin Field.* Naturally, the Foundation is especially interested in the continuance of research in the most aggressive manner in the field of the vitamins. For the past fifteen years, Wisconsin has been in the foreground in this phase of biochemistry. The researches of McCollum, Hart, Steenbock and their colleagues have made the Wisconsin campus one of the outstanding, not only in the United States, but for that matter, in the entire world. Graduate students from many of the advanced countries have sought the inspiration of these laboratories. It has, therefore, been possible to push investigations in this field very steadily, as often a small amount of aid has enabled a relatively large amount of work to be accomplished. The University has always recog-

nized the desirability of granting some aid from its own research funds in this vitamin field to Dr. Steenbock and Professor Hart. The Foundation Trustees also made available in 1928-1929, \$2,500 for Steenbock to be used under Dean Slichter's administration. As this was not all used in that fiscal year, the balance was carried over to the fiscal year 1929-1930. For this coming year (1931-1932) the Foundation has allotted \$1,550 to enable a fundamental study to be made on the physiological effects on the different parts of the ultraviolet spectrum. A correlation of a physical and a biological study of the radiant energy from this invisible part of the spectrum will contribute, it is hoped, to a definite solution of some most important problems.

3. It would not be wise for the Foundation to allot all of its available resources to two or three lines of work of long time duration. The Trustees have also been willing and anxious to consider all requests made covering the several fields and for short time purposes. For these requests several thousand dollars have been thus employed.

(a) *University Computer.* For the past two years, the position of University Computer has been supported by a grant of \$750 a year. This assistant is selected by a special faculty committee of which Professor Mark Ingraham of the Mathematics Department is Chairman. Requests made by any department of the University requiring intricate mathematical computations are considered by this group before the time of the computer is placed at the disposal of the applicant. In this way, six or seven departments of the University have been able to facilitate their statistical studies. Professor Ingraham is strongly of the opinion that this work should be put on a permanent basis. The Foundation Trustees feel that this is a phase of service work rather than a specific research problem which would seem more appropriate for support from their resources. Nevertheless, at the urgent solicitation of the Ingraham Committee, the Trustees continued the grant for another year again making \$750 available for the purpose.

(b) *Aid in Physics and Chemistry.* During the past year (1929-1930), the Foundation paid the salary of Professor Roebuck (\$3,000 for the second semester), and also \$450 for the employ of summer assistance to enable him to put his entire time on certain physical research of a wholly fundamental character.

\$1,200 was also made available to furnish assistance to Professor Freudenberg, the Carl Schurz Exchange Professor in Chemistry. His acceptance of this exchange relation was contingent upon the University furnishing necessary laboratory assistance.

Amount Allotted for Research in 1931-1932

The Foundation Trustees have just allocated the sum of \$21,500 for grants-in-aid to research for the coming fiscal year. From the various requests made, support has been extended to the Departments of Pharmacology, Clinical Medicine and Physiology in the Medical School; Zoology and Physics in the College of Letters and Science; and Bacteriology and Agricultural Chemistry in the College of Agriculture.

Two general projects, the University Computer and the Foundation Lectureship, are not limited to any single group, but serve the University as a whole. This

will make a series of nine different projects to which aid will be extended for the next year.

If the Regents accept this program, the monies will be transmitted, as in the past, to the University Secretary for deposit to the credit of these respective projects and all expenditures for operation and staff appointments made through the customary university administrative machinery.

Foundation Control Laboratory

The rapidly expanding activities of the Foundation in taking on contracts for the utilization of vitamin D necessitates no inconsiderable amount of routine testing of activated products so that the public can be positively assured that they are getting intrinsic vitamin values what potency has been determined as necessary and desirable.

It is, of course, highly desirable that this control work be quite divorced from the research work of the University; otherwise the load of routine would seriously sap the research vitality of those concerned with the same.

Two courses of procedure were presented to the Regents last fall, viz.:

1. Arrange with the Regents for the provision of space in existing buildings in which this work could be done on the basis that other arms of the State ask the University to house certain laboratory operations rather than duplicate new buildings for the purpose. If this arrangement was not practicable then,
2. The Foundation Trustees would construct a laboratory wholly outside of the University and equip and operate the same.

The Regents recognized that an expenditure of Foundation funds for capital expenditures would be unwise: that such a course of procedure would make it impossible for the Foundation to be of any material aid in University research for sometime. Hence, they approved the first plan, the Foundation Trustees assuming, however, all expenses required to make the physical

changes in the Agricultural Chemistry Building where this control laboratory is located. The Foundation has spent to date about \$3,500 for constructional changes, and is carrying a payroll and maintenance cost for the operation of this control laboratory which is about \$7,500 a year.

The Regents also placed at the disposal of the Foundation Trustees, a room in Bascom Hall for an executive office, which the Foundation has furnished and equipped. The Foundation pays rent, however, to the Regents for the use of all space occupied by it. The convenience of having the official quarters of the Foundation at the University rather than downtown is apparent, as the daily contact of the Foundation officers is mainly with the administrative and scientific staff of the University rather than with the town public. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that it is necessary also to maintain a Chicago Office as the legal work of the Foundation is handled through several Chicago firms and much of the business of the Foundation is more conveniently handled out of Chicago than Madison.

When the work of the Foundation was started two or three years ago, no one then realized how rapidly it would expand. In this short time, its business ramifications are already world wide, a gross royalty income measured in several hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum has been built-up, and the field of only one patent has yet been touched. Legal complications are already on the horizon; contract interpretations require adjudication. Scientific work must be pushed in sundry fields. New patent applications are coming to the Foundation that will require much attention in the very near future. In short, the idea that was launched with considerable trepidation a few years ago has already reached proportions far beyond expectations.

With no previous experience to guide, it would be rash indeed to forecast the future. It will be the policy of the Trustees to move cautiously but progressively forward. In any event, an exceedingly interesting educational project has been launched at the University. Its uniqueness may well intrigue the interest and attention of those who are searching for what the future may hold toward the advancement of educational ideals.

Stephen Moulton Babcock

(Continued from page 373)

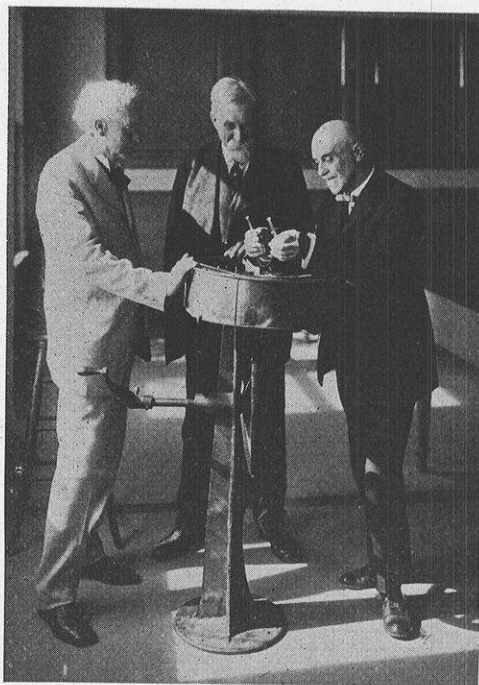
butter fat whereby the intrinsic value of milk could be easily and accurately determined. This came at a most opportune time and is one of the foundation stones on which the modern science of dairying has been built. Prior to this time, dairying was merely a haphazard art, but with this tool in hand, the tremendous advance in the improvement of the special dairy breeds of cattle became possible.

The widespread utilization of the Babcock test made such unscrupulous practices as adulteration, watering, and skimming the milk no longer profitable, because the test enabled such deceit to be quickly detected. As Governor Hoard once said, the Babcock test had made more dairymen honest than had the Bible, because of the summary verdict which it rendered.

Babcock's phenomenal grasp of the essentials of any problem to which he directed his attention is well shown by the remarkable contribution which he made in the field of physiology. His studies on "metabolic water," i. e., liquids produced in the bodies of insects living upon perfectly dry matter made a new chapter in the physiology of metabolism. He bred clothes moths and carpet beetles, living on air-dry woolens and found that these animals could produce enough water as a result of their own life processes to bathe the body cells so that their normal functional activity could be carried on. From the standpoint of actual contribution to the advancement of science, Babcock always considered this his most important biological discovery.

It is impossible now to assign a proper value to his researches on the constitution of matter on which he has been laboring for almost two decades. He has been urged to give these results to the scientific world but characteristically he would not do so, because he did not feel that they were wholly complete. For the past 20 years, he has been working in his own way, reducing his idea so far as he could to an experimental basis. During the past two years he has been very sanguine that he was going to be able to demonstrate in an experimental way some of the principles on which he has spent these years of thought and study. The record has been reduced to written form, and in his will this unpublished manuscript is to be given to the University. It is to be hoped that this work may soon be made available for the study of others.

To the world at large, the name of Babcock will long be held in reverence, along with the great men that have left their impress on the minds of men, but the genial and jolly Babcock will always be the memory of those of us who were fortunate enough to have the privilege of actual association with him.



DEAN HENRY, PRES. CHAMBERLAIN,
DR. BABCOCK

A Tribute

By Chris L. Christensen
Dean, College of Agriculture

Perhaps no man in all times has had a greater influence on dairying than Dr. Stephen M. Babcock, and as nearly everyone knows, his work was of service not only to Wisconsin dairymen or those of America but to dairy farmers throughout the world. His name was known and revered in farm homes in every civilized country.

But great as was his contribution to dairying, his unselfish service to education was even greater. He gave to the dairy world without compensation the test which revolutionized the dairy industry. He gave to education an unselfish devotion and example which to my mind has been one of the greatest forces in American educational circles. In these days when it would seem that

too often business and professions are in danger of being, excessively commercialized, it is refreshing to think of Dr. Babcock and his devotion to science, to education, to simple living, and to human well being.

Dr. Babcock exerted an influence and set an example that all may follow to good advantage.



Football Application Facts

By Harry Schwenker
Director of Ticket Sales

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1931

(Included in Season Tickets)

October 3—North Dakota State and Bradley at Madison.....	\$1.00
October 10—Alabama Poly (Auburn) at Madison.....	2.00
October 17—Purdue at Madison.....	3.00
November 14—Ohio State at Madison (Homecoming)....	3.00

GAMES AWAY FROM HOME

October 24—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.....	3.00
October 31—Minnesota at Minneapolis.....	3.00
November 7—Illinois at Urbana.....	3.00
November 21—Chicago at Chicago.....	3.00

Football applications for the Season of 1931 will be available and mailed out the first two weeks in August. There will be one departure from the regulations of last fall inasmuch as the Athletic Council has authorized the sale of Season Tickets for the 1931 Football games. The season ticket will include four games (one doubleheader), and the seats will be located between the two twenty-yard lines in Section S, T, U and V, and will sell for \$8.00. Orders for season tickets should be in the Ticket Office, at 711 Langdon Street, by September 1, as there will be a limited number of these season tickets for sale.

As in the past, Alumni Association members in good standing and life members of the Union will be given

(Continued on page 408)

In the ALUMNI World

'70 Burr W. JONES registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day.

'76 Mary L. NELSON is a physician at 1600 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif.—Albert S. RITCHIE of Omaha was present at the reunion activities on Alumni Day.

'78 Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Orson W. RAY and Charles E. BUELL.

'79 Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Susan A. STERLING and Charles LAPHAM.

'80 Mary A. NELSON has retired from school teaching and is living at 628 N. 5th St., Manitowoc.—Mrs. Magnus SWENSON registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day.

'81 Members of the class who were present on Alumni Day were Margaret ALLEN Woods, Emil BAENSCH, Daniel MACARTHUR, William P. LYON, E. B. STEENSLAND, Frank M. PORTER, Howard L. SMITH, Byron B. PARK, Emma GATTIKER, Charles LAPHAM, Alva GROVER, Fred S. WHITE, Edward BRADY, and Charles A. FOSTER.

'82 J. S. THOMAS is living at the Presbyterian Ministers' home at 2889 San Pasqual St., Pasadena, Calif. He has had a varied and interesting life. After graduating from Northwestern Medical school in 1886 he was principal of the high school at Reedburg, Wis., for four years. He spent the next seven years practicing medicine in Wisconsin and Nebraska. Later he served twelve years as medical missionary in Siam and until 1926 he was

pastor and superintendent of missions in California.

'83 Amelia W. CHURCHILL of Delavan was in Madison for the reunion activities on Alumni Day.

'84 Members of the class who took part in the reunion activities on Alumni Day were Clara BAKER Flett and W. H. MINER.

'85 The Fond du Lac branch of the American Association of University Women has named its scholarship the Elizabeth Waters Scholarship fund. The tribute to Miss Waters was paid in appreciation, of her inspiration, in recognition of her services to the organization, and as a means of bestowing upon her its highest honor.—A letter from Bertha PITMAN Sharp dated May 12 says: "We are now in Sicily for three weeks. We go to the Dalmatian Coast next week and then join our son, Lauriston, '28, in Vienna. We shall motor in England this summer."—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Asa G. BRIGGS, Grace CLARK Conover, and Elizabeth WATERS.

'86 Members of the class who were present in Madison on Alumni Day were Lynn S. and Emma NUNNS PEASE and Carrie MORGAN.

'87 A. P. WINSTON of Austin, Texas, and Imogene HAND Carpenter of Madison registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day.

'88 Dr. Joseph Colt BLOODGOOD was one of the principal speakers at the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Medical

society in Milwaukee in May.—Julia DALBERG Bowers of Milwaukee was present at the reunion activities on Alumni Day.

'89 Louis M. HANKS has been appointed by President Frank as alumni representative on the Union Council, the governing body of the Memorial Union. Mr. Hanks succeeds Carl A. Johnson, '91, who resigned because of the press of other affairs.

'90 Daniel E. KISER was present at the reunion activities on Alumni Day.

'91 Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were L. W. CLAUDE, William F. FUNK, George H. KEENAN, Carl A. JOHNSON, Clarence A. HARDY, E. S. MAIN, Charles H. STODDARD, J. S. HOTTON, Thomas H. RYAN, F. A. MOREY.

'92 Members of the class who were present on Alumni Day were James H. BRACE, and E. W. SAWYER.

'93 Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Charles C. PARLIN, Mary SMITH Swenson, George H. KATZ, Harriet RICHARDSON Hotton, Nicholas THAUER, George KRONCKE, Charles ROGERS, J. Glen WRAY, Hubert PAGE, and Julia E. MURPHY.—Fritz MEISSNER is an insurance agent with the New York Life Insurance Co. in Milwaukee.

'94 Herman SCHLUNDT, professor at the University of Missouri, represented the University of Wisconsin at the inauguration of Robert H. Ruff as president of Central College, Fayette, Missouri.—Members of the class who registered at the

Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: C. G. LAWRENCE, Lucy McGLACHLIN Johnson, G. M. MacGREGOR, Ada M. PARSONS, Caroline M. YOUNG, Herman L. EKERN, E. F. DITMAR, George MEAD, Mrs. Samuel BALSIGER, W. L. WOODWARD, M. K. REILLY, Anna STRONG Parkinson, Mary Stuart FOSTER.

'95 Jerre T. RICHARDS is a construction engineer and supervising architect with the Treasury department. He is now stationed at Pittsburg, Kans. His daughter, Geraldine, is a junior in the University.—Members of the class who were present at the reunion on Alumni Day were: Rodney A. ELWARD, Ida PARMAN Frautschi, George T. SHIMUNOK, E. W. SAWYER, Nellie MacGREGOR Ellis, Chas. B. ROGERS, Alice I. BUNTING, Wilson CUNNINGHAM, Martha CRAMTON, Margaret McGregor HARRINGTON, Frances WELLES, Aloys WARTNER, and Anna GRIFFITHS.—Chas. FRAZIER is the assistant superintendent of schools at Seattle, Wash.

'96 Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Ed IVERSON, Lewis ALSTED, W. H. WILLIAMS, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. OESTREICH, Thomas LLOYD JONES, H. A. HARDING, Mabel McCoy Parkinson, C. H. BUNTING, John B. SANBORN, Frank W. LUCAS, Albert O. BARTON, T. J. JONES, H. H. ROSS, W. H. SHELDON, C. K. LEITH, Margaret URDAHL Anderson, Iva WELSH, Franklin E. BUMP, and Effie CHASE PAGE.

'97 Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were G. N. RISJORD, and F. H. CLAUSEN.—Charles M. KURTZ is a structural engineer in San Francisco. After two and a half years of work on the Suisun Bay bridge at Martinez he is back in the general office of the Southern Pacific Co.

'98 Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: L. C. STREET, Catherine M. CORSCOT, Clara A. GLENN, Mr. and Mrs. John C. SCHMIDTMANN, Edward SUHR and Roy E. FOWLER.

'99 Thomas A. HUMPHREY has been appointed municipal judge of Ashland County. Mr. Humphrey has been practicing law for the past thirty years, first at Stevens Point and later at Mellen, Wis. He has also served as city attorney of Mellen.—Harry TROTT is manager of the Quincy Cooperative Milk association at Quincy, Ill.—Harvey EMORY is proprietor of the Campbell Printery at Marshfield, Ore.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Elsi FARGO McCammon and George I. HAIGHT.—Richard HEYWARD is teaching in the public schools of Pasadena, Calif.

'00 Lewis E. MOORE is a consulting engineer located in Boston. He is engaged upon the construction of an ornamental elevated railway station and is managing a transportation company as well as doing other engineering work.—Francis CARNEY is president and manager of the Common Sense Optical Co. of Chicago. He is living at 1235 Albion Ave.—Thomas COOK is an engineer with Coverdale and Colfitts, New York City.—Emma OCHSNER has built a home in San Clemente, Calif., where former U. W. friends will always be welcome.—George HARDGROVE is a banker with Ferris and Hardgrove, Seattle, Spokane, and Portland. He is living at the Olympia Hotel in Seattle.—Members of the class who were present at the reunion activities on Alumni Day were C. V. HIBBARD, W. B. MINCH, and A. W. KOPP.

'01 Fred BOALER has retired from business and is living at 3009 N. Washington St., Tacoma, Wash.—Paul BOEHM is a lawyer and states attorney at Hettinger, N. Dak. He has four children.—Zachariah CHANDLER is principal of one of the public schools in Chicago.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: E. J. B. SCHUBRING, L. D. ROWELL, George GROFFMAN, and Hugo ROHDE.

'02 Harry J. MORTENSEN of New Lisbon, Wis., has been appointed insurance commissioner for Wisconsin by Governor Philip La-

Follette. Mr. Mortensen is now a banker and attorney. At one time he was city attorney of New Lisbon.—William J. GIBSON is the apprentice supervisor of the Harnschfeger Corp., Milwaukee.—R. W. HAIGHT was a visitor at the Alumni office during the first part of July.—Harriet STEWART Bickelhaupt is living at 4110 Lymer Drive, San Diego, Calif.—Agnes CASE Hart is living at Missoula, Mont. Charles HART, '96 is president of the Hart Refineries in that city.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Waldemar WEHE, Florence WEISSERT Sleeper, F. O. LEISER, Cora MEYER.—Orlando FRICK is general manager of the Union Depot Co. of Chicago.

'03 Henry SAUNDERS is a consulting engineer with offices at 643 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Lloyd PULLEN is manager of the Farm and Home Building and Loan Association at Kansas City, Mo. He has two children, Harriette, age 12, and Lloyd, 8.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were W. O. HOTCHKISS, A. J. QUIGLEY, Anna KING Leadbetter, Minnie WEBER Miller, ANDREW Hopkins, H. A. SMYTHE, H. W. KIRCHER, Beulah POST, George KEACHIE, Robert CRAWFORD, and C. J. HEJDA.—Paul TROWBRIDGE is the owner of the Trowbridge Creamery Co. of Florence, Ala.

'04 William LINKER is a breeder of Brown Swiss cattle at Ardmore, S. Dak.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: William BRADFORD, Katherine HALL Zimmerman, James ZIMMERMAN, A. G. WORTHING, Benton BYERS, Florence MOFFATT Bennett and William BENNETT.

'05 Eudora COOK Westergaard writes: "On June 6 our daughter, Eleanor, age sixteen, made her debut on the air over Station KXL as accompanist for a program of musical numbers." Mrs. Westergaard is living at 1854 Portsmouth Ave., Portland, Ore.—Karen LARSEN is teaching at St. Olafs College, Northfield, Minn.—Lillian SABIN

is the librarian at the San Luis Obispo County Free Library, Calif.—Charles BRENTON is general manager of the Missouri Public Utility Co., at Sikeston, Mo.—Andrew FISK is chief engineer for John Monks & Sons-Ulen & Co., Serres, Greece. He writes that he has spent nine of the last thirteen years teaching the French, Germans, Czechs, Poles, Persians and Greeks how not to build things.—Members of the class who were present in Madison on Alumni Day were Lily BERG of Pierre, S. Dak. and Allie LOUNSBURY Strait of Oak Park, Ill.—Lawson E. LURVEY of Fond du Lac, has been chosen state president of the Lions club.

'06 Dewitt C. POOLE, chairman of the advisory board of the School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, was influential in planning a conference of newspaper men of the nation held at Princeton in April for the announced purpose of "viewing the press critically as an institution." In a section devoted to the press and radio, one of the speakers was Merlin H. AYLESWORTH, ex '07, president of the National Broadcasting Company.—Harold S. FALK, vice president and plant manager of the Falk Corp., Milwaukee, has been named civilian aide to the Secretary of War for Wisconsin to succeed the late Wheeler P. Bloodgood. He becomes the personal representative of Secretary of War, Hurley in the state. Falk has been interested in the Citizens Military Training Camp movement from its inception and for the past three years served as chairman of the Milwaukee County C. M. T. C. committee. During that time the enrollment of Milwaukee county youths in the camps increased more than 50 per cent.—Clarence B. KING, head of the united charities of Bridgeport, Conn., attended the meeting of the National Council of Social Work in Minneapolis in June. In addition to his other work Mr. King is teaching courses in Public Welfare and Community Organization at the New York School of Social Work.—Elise DEXTER is an instructor in German at Hunter College, New York City.—Arden JOHNSON is a consulting and research chemist in Chicago. He and Minnie KURZ Johnson are living at 120 Arlington Ave., Elmhurst.—Frederick MARKS is an assistant

professor of mathematics at Lewis Institution, Chicago.—Laura OLSEN is the librarian at the Eau Claire Public Library.—Members of the class who returned for the reunion were: Mr. and Mrs. F. ELLIS JOHNSON, John MORGAN, Florence LACKNER Divekey, Alice EVANS Steeps, Fred LARKIN, Mr. and Mrs. Ben RODERICK, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. HOWSON, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas LUCAS, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. ROBERTSON, Robert HERDEGEN, Mr. and Mrs. Allen WRIGHT, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur STRONG, Helen ROSENSTENGEL ROSS, Laura OLSEN, Arden JOHNSON, Harry I. WARD, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick MARKS, Mr. and Mrs. Walter SPRECHER, Mr. and Mrs. Walter DISTELHORST, Mr. and Mrs. Alexius BAAS, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas BEWICK, Anna BIRGE, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. BRIDGEMAN, Mr. and Mrs. William CONWAY, C. S. HEAN, Mr. and Mrs. Fred HOLMES, Ruth LYON Kemmerer, Otto KOWALKE, Anna PATTERSON, Jennie SCHRAGE, Helen PIERCE Tredenick, Frederic THWAITES, Edna INGALLS, Amos BALSOM, Max BODENBACH, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. BURLING, Mr. and Mrs. Harold FALK, Dr. E. G. FESTERLING, Harry HELLER, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. KACHEL, Dr. and Mrs. Carl M. SCHWENDENER, Thomas E. VAN METER, Howard CHADWICK, Katherine GEORGE Fraser, Polly FENTON, Clarence KING, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick YOUNGBLUTT, Mr. and Mrs. Edward STRAIT, C. C. BISHOP, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick HAMILTON, Florence DE LAP Steele, Ella REINEKING Puls, Mr. and Mrs. William GILFILLAN, Guy JOHNSON, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph D. HETZEL, William WAGENER, Dean E. FOSTER, Annabel HUTTON, Arthur DIETZ, Gad JONES, Therese HICKISH Pick, and Celine BALLU.

'07 Al GOEDJEN, division manager of the Wisconsin Public Service corporation at Green Bay, Wis., was elected president of the Wisconsin Utilities Association. E. J. STEINBERG, '09, of Milwaukee was elected vice president, and R. G. WALTER, '05, has been named chairman of the general section.—Grace GILMORE Pope is living in Sacramento, Calif.—Rowland HILL is minister of the Trinity M. E. Church at Colorado Springs, Colo.—Anna DOUGLASS is teaching in the Los Angeles public schools. She lives at the Colliseum Hotel.—Owen ORR is general purchasing

agent of the Certain-teed Products Corp., New York City.—Tilde THOMPSON Gurley is teaching mathematics in the high school at Waupaca, Wis.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Geraldine FOLEY Haight, Mrs. E. J. B. SCHUBRING, Carolyn BLACKBURN, Mary BYRNE, Letta WHELAN Peck, and Tod BLIED Roderick.

'08 Mott T. SLADE has been appointed manager of the Rochester, N. Y., branch office of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. His new address is Sixth Floor, Granite Bldg., Rochester. Slade has been with the Aetna Company for a number of years, the past eight of which have been spent as manager of the office at Wheeling, W. Va.—Helen BRINSMADÉ Steenbock is living at Av. Palocio Legislatiro 40, Mexico City, Mexico. She made a short visit to Wisconsin last October and once more enjoyed the University environment.—Ellen JENSEN is a teacher at Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y.—Harry GRACE is district manager of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., of Toledo, Ohio.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Jean MILLS Cowles, Helen HUNTER Ball, and William KACHEL.

'09 Olga NELSON Berg, is living in Rio, Wis. She is state vice president of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.—William ANDERSON is teaching in the public schools of Los Angeles.—Florence TRUMPF Harkness has completed nineteen years of teaching in Waukesha. She is secretary of the Milwaukee English Teachers club and supervisor of English in the junior and senior high schools at Waukesha.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Adolph JANECKY, Mary RAYNE Byers, and Dexter WITTE.—Louis LOCHER chief of the Berlin Bureau of the A. P. was the only newspaperman to accompany Chancellor Bruening and Foreign Minister Curtius to and from England on their visit to Premier Ramsay Macdonald at Chequers.

'10 Bernadotte E. SCHMITT was awarded a Pulitzer prize for

distinctive work in the field of journalism. Schmitt received the award in recognition of his book, "The Coming of the War, 1914," which was selected as the best history book of 1930. At present Schmitt is a member of the history department of the University of Chicago.—Willford I. KING was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Nebraska in June. Mr. King is a member of the faculty of the School of Commerce of New York. He is the author of numerous books and articles in the field of economics and statistics.—Frank D. BURTON is selling real estate and insurance in Milwaukee.—Ralph DOHERTY is a department manager of the Thompson-Harrett Co., of Chicago.—A. F. NETZEL is president of the First Exchange Bank of Inglewood, Calif.—Carabelle GREINER Dickey is reference librarian at the Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute. Ellen THRASHER is doing clerical work with the Boss Mfg. Co., of Kewaunee, Ill.—Alice SPRECHER is teaching in the West High school at Green Bay, Wis.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Ellen THRASHER, Helen HUNTER Ball, Margaret SHELTON, and Oliver RUNDELL.—W. F. WHITNEY and Elnora DAHL Whitney, '07 will be in Tulsa, Okla. the coming year.



'11 Clifford L. McMILLEN, who has been general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., in Milwaukee, has been appointed general agent for the company in New York City.—Charles R. SEXTON of Birmingham, Ala., represented the University at the ceremonies in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Birmingham-Southern College.—Clarence J. TeSELLE was the University's representative at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the University of Florida.—Charles BIDWELL is secretary-treasurer of the Freeman Paper Co. of Green Bay.—Fred HORSTKOTTE is a contractor in Portland, Ore.—Harry ABENDROTH is a life underwriter with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., in Milwaukee.—Edna JOHNSON Roberts, her husband, and two children, are touring continental Europe and the British Isles.—Paul GILLAN is with S. Y. Gillan & Co., publishers in Milwaukee.—Members of the class

who were in Madison for the reunion were: William REYER, J. Leroy JOHNSON, M. G. GLAESER, O. F. GOEKE, C. M. BIDWELL, Helen SCHRAM Martin, Fay VAUGHAN Magle, Grace Howe Bodwell, Bess TYRRELL, Margaret HABHEGGER Witte, Ethel ROCKWELL, G. H. NICKELL, A. T. FLINT, Alice SINCLAIR Gloyer, and Chapin ROBERTS.



'12 Elaine Cleveland, daughter of C. R. CLEVELAND of Harvey, Ill., was named as first honor student of her class, elected to membership in the National Honor Society, and has been awarded an honor scholarship in the University of Chicago for the ensuing year. She will enter Chicago in the fall of 1931.—Elmer FILTER is an accountant with the Federal Audit Co., of Milwaukee.—William FOWLER is a drafting engineer with the Western Electric Co., at Kearney, N. J.—Emma BLOOD, who has taught in the public schools of Oshkosh for the past nineteen years, retired in June.—Walter BLAIR is assistant director of sales with the Solvay Sales Corp., of New York City.—Palmer JOHNSON is an assistant professor at the University of Minnesota.—Roger SKINNER is in the insurance business in Milwaukee. His office is located at 825 N. Jefferson St.—Members of the class who were present on Alumni Day were: D. S. HOLMES, Irene PLATTEN Buerschinger, Etta SHEEHY Siegrist, Frank FREY, Edna GILLEN Bailey, George BAILEY, Agnes DAVIS Goy, Sara LONGFIELD Lyden, Selma GROSS McGilvra, Thomas REYNOLDS, Harold ECKHART, Frank JENKS, C. A. DISTLEHORST, Myron T. HARSHAW, Grace CONLAN, and Basil I. PETERSON.



'13 Elizabeth AMERY is living at 101 West Monument St., Baltimore, Md.—Edwin FREDERICKSON is manager and salesman with the Peninsula Granite & Marble Co. of Petoskey, Mich.—Charles STIVERS is a major in the U. S. A. infantry, stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.—Florence DODD is the children's and reference librarian at the State Teachers College, St. Cloud, Minn.—Sara JAMES is with the Family welfare society of Rochester, N. Y. She will be on leave of absence for the next six months and will study at the New York School of Social Work.—Louisa HENIKA

has been teaching in the North Division High school, Milwaukee.—Ralph V. BROWN is practicing law and selling insurance in Whitewater, Wis.—Paul DEHM is the assistant circulation engineer in the T. & S. department of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York.—Herbert HORNER is general counsel for the Northwest Grain Association, Minneapolis. Before going to Minneapolis, he spent fifteen years in the practice of law at Fargo, N. Dak.—Alice HALL is a physician and surgeon with offices at 25 E. Washington St., Chicago.—Raymond McGRATH is a banker partner of Lazard Freres, New York.—Joe LOESCH is with the Montrose, Colo. Motor Co., and is living on the Pahgre Valley ranch. In addition to running a ranch and selling automobiles, he is a director of the district school.—Members of the class who were present on Alumni Day were: E. P. LANGWORTHY, Charles STIVERS, Mary PEASE Washburn, Douglas and May WALKER CORNER, Alvin REIS, C. A. HENDEE, Glen SMITH, Edwin P. KOHL, Erwin SCHMIDT, Evelyn JENSEN Jelinek, Harry MARKS, Charles and Anne HUTCHISON JAMISON, Roy DODD, Lucy RAYNE Truog, Leta STOWELL, B. D. COOKE, Gail FAUERBACH Tufts, Edna CANTRELL Betts, Charles DRECHSLER, Ethel MANSFIELD Ballard, Frances WERTZ Emerson, Grace HETTINGER Washburn, William HADFIELD, Easton JOHNSON, R. H. WASHBURN, John PRITZLAFF, Leslie HULT, Catharine MCGOVERN Blix, Earl ANDERSON, Margaret EBERLE Rosencranz, Glen ESH, Jane PENGELLY, D. H. FORSINGER, J. E. MILLER, John MANEGOLD, Walter DOPKE, Carl DIETZE, Edward SAMP, Cal CHAMBERS, Gordon BEEBE, Earl ANDERSON, Eugene NOYES, Rose and R. A. CORBETT.



'14 Roy F. WRIGLEY is secretary and a member of the Board of Directors of the American University Club of New York.—Ida ELLSWORTH Sunderlin attended the national convention of the American Home Economics Association in Detroit as Regional Councillor for the Pacific States.—C. E. BRODERS is in charge of aircraft motor work at the Govro-Nelson Company, Detroit. He is living at 4046 Philadelphia St., West.—Isabelle CALVERT is an English teacher in the Bayview High School, Milwaukee.—Robert HUMPHREY is principal of

the Hunter High School at Hunter, N. Dak.—Allen Foss is a physician at the Northern Pacific Hospital, Missoula, Mont. He was recently elected president of the Western Montana Medical society.—Mary BUELL is the chief chemist at the John Hopkins hospital, Baltimore.—Charles JANDL is secretary of the Building and Loan Association in Racine. He is married and has three children. Hobbies: astronomy and gardening.—Winifred KEITH Pinto, was on the committee in charge of the program and arrangements for the National Convention of World War Reconstruction Aides which was held in Washington, D. C. on June 18, to 20. She also acted as toastmistress at the banquet.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Marjory DAVIS Livingston, L. R. NORRIS, Margaret MCGILVARY Zimmerman, Catherine HEAD Coleman, Albert SANDS, Mary EATON Smithson, C. J. and Maud NEPRUD OTJEN, Roy and Mary LEARY MARKS, Helen CALHOUN Woolson, R. E. MAURER, Edw. THOMAS, Samuel and Emma LOW HICKOX, Almere SCOTT, Earl VITS, Edna OAKLEY Boardman, William BRERETON, and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. MILLER.

'15 Edward TASHJIAN has returned to the United States after spending a year in Belgium and eighteen months in France. He was sent to Belgium in the fall of 1928 by the Battle Monuments Commission of Ohio to supervise the construction of a monumental bridge over the Scheldt to mark the crossing of that river in 1918 by the 27th American Division. In France he supervised the building of a hospital. His present address is 401 W. 118th St., New York City.—Eleanor NEGLEY Ferguson has left Buenos Aires, Argentine, and upon her return to the United States will be at home in Akron, Ohio.—Charles N. FREY is a member of the nominating committee of the American University Club of New York.—Myron CORNISH is president of the Insulation Contracting Co., of Dayton, Ohio.—John CRANDALL is president of the Wacho Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee.—D o r o t h y TROWBRIDGE Ellis is living at 3505 Calispel St., Spokane, Wash. She writes: "I always find admiration of the University of Wisconsin way out here in Washington."—Robert

PARSON is a lieutenant-commander with the U. S. Navy Medical Corps. He is stationed in Washington.—Fredrick WOOD is dean of men at Hamline University, St. Paul.—Elna ANDERSON is a statistician in the U. S. Dept., of Agriculture in Washington.—Dan SHAFFER is county agent of Taylor county, Wisconsin, with headquarters at Medford.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Gertrude CORBETT Park and Arno WITTICH.

'16 Jean TOOMER, is the author of "Essentials," a book of aphorisms which has been privately printed in Chicago.—Everett S. PROUTY, who is a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army is stationed at the University of Oregon, Eugene.—Thomas KERNAN is a consulting geologist at Dallas, Tex.—C. J. CHRISTIANSEN is the chief engineer with the Fibre Making Processes, Inc., Chicago.—Johannes NORD is living at 807 Vermillion St., Hastings, Mich.—John DUNCAN is secretary of the Wisconsin Sales & Supply Co. of Milwaukee. He and Anne HENDERSON Duncan, '14 are living at 3223 N. Marietta Ave.—Ernest R. SCHIERZ of Laramie, Wyoming, was in Madison for the reunion activities.

'17 Emery A. GREUNKE has been appointed postmaster in Appleton, Wis.—Roy F. BURMEISTER is president of the Citizens' Bank at Monroe, Wis., which was reorganized and opened on July 1.—Rose HARLOFF Bogart has been elected president of the Chattanooga, Tenn., branch of the American Association of University Women.—Harry A. BULLIS has been named a vice president of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis. Bullis has been with the General Mills for the last eleven years.—Warren BRUCE is division auditor with the General Electric Supply Corp. of Portland, Ore.—Thomas MENKE is assistant division manager of the Continental Oil Co. at Butte, Mont.—Earl HILTON is manager of the Glacier Dairy at Kalispell, Mont.—Jessie JONES has been teaching biology at the Central State Teachers College, Stevens Point, Wis.—Verna SWEETMAN Mendenhall is living at 322 S. Lang Ave., Pittsburgh. Her husband is secre-

tary of the Y. M. C. A. at the University of Pittsburgh.—P. F. CASE is manufacturing agent with the P. F. Case Co. of Chicago.—E. R. HILL is works manager with the U. S. Gypsum Co. at East Chicago, Ind.—Julius MARQUARD is an associate in research at the New York Agricultural Experiment station, Geneva. He is spending five months in California.—John McNEIL is in the advertising department of Liberty Magazine, New York City.—G. E. LUEBBEN is associated with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Berlin, Germany.—Joseph MOON is vice president of the American Appraisal Co. of Milwaukee.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Grace WARING Martin, Helen REED Stephens, and Dr. Gunnar GUNDERSEN.

'18 L. W. BISHOP and Mildred SINCLAIR Bishop are now located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and will be glad to see Wisconsin people when they are passing through. Mr. Bishop has been transferred from Montevideo and is taking up a new post as treasurer of the Rio subsidiary of the International Cement Corp., New York. His Address is Cia Nacional de Cimento Portland, Praca 15 de Novembro, 10.—Robert Bruce WHITE is general sales manager of the Valvoline Oil Co., Chrysler Bldg., New York City.—John METSCHL is a research chemist with the Mellon Institution at Pittsburgh, Pa.—William P. HANSON is the district representative of the New York Life Insurance Co. at Douglas, Ariz.—James MILLS is a physician engaged in general practice at 1209 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Rex VERNON is a sales engineer with the Johnson Service Co., Chicago. He lives at 1020 Austin St., Evanston.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Estelle SAWYER Grobden, O. B. BLIX, Lucy ROGERS Hawkins, J. A. WOLFRAM, W. D. RYAN, Eileen POWERS Ryan and James D. PETERSON.

'19 Mr. and Mrs. Gray Czeskleba (Viola HOLLENSTEINER) and their daughter, Maxine, are back at their home in Waupaca after spending the winter months in

Miami, Fla. and Havana, Cuba.—A. R. MAILER is chief surgeon with the Pan American Petroleum Corp., at Aruba, Dutch West Indies. He has one son, A. R. Mailer, II, one year old.—Catharine SCHULER is the office secretary of the Milwaukee Teachers Association. She writes: "I recently started in business as silent partner of the Thomas E. Ward Letter Service. Succeeding splendidly in spite of the depression."—Vyse WHEDON is president of the Whedon Paper Cont. Corp. of Los Angeles.—Nicholas JOHNSON is the ophthalmologist with Drs. Johnson and Klein, Galesburg, Ill. He recently returned from a year's post graduate work in Vienna.—Herbert SCHMIDT is an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist with offices in the Strauss Bldg., Milwaukee.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Gretchen HAYDEN, Florence GRAPER Baker, Blanche TOLMAN Fiedler, Helen CAMPBELL, Dorothy GREENE Jackson, Julia POST.



20 George W. LARSON is county agent at North Branch, Minn., and is secretary of the Minnesota County Agents Association.—Geo. D. SPOHN who has been inheritance tax counsel for the Wisconsin Tax Commission for the past four years, has resigned and will join a Milwaukee law firm.—Virgil CRITCHELOW is district manager of the Walgreen Drug Stores in the Rochester, N. Y., division. He is living at 60 MacBeth St.—E. A. STOKDYK is an associate professor of agricultural economics and associate economist on the Giannini Foundation at the University of California.—Alfred J. BAUER is an interior decorator in New York City.—Stuart POND is an electrical engineer with the Electrical Research Products Inc. of Chicago. He sailed for Europe on July 3.—Kenneth Lloyd FORSTER is a naval officer on the U. S. S. Augusta.—Raymond HEFFERNEN is president and treasurer of the Waterways Engineering Co., Green Bay, Wis.—Frederick BECK is a production division clerk with the Westinghouse Electric Co. at Sharon, Pa. He is living at 283 Prospect St., and has two children.—George COON is a physician at the Riverside Clinic of Medical Arts, Riverside, Calif.—Eugene MENCH, Jr., is a sales engineer for the Heil Co. of Milwaukee.—Willard OSGOOD is a sales-

man for Osgood & Sons, Inc., Decatur, Ill.—Wyman S. SMITH, publicity director for the Wisconsin State Fair, recently sold his latest novelette to the Butterick Publishing Co. for use in the magazine, "Adventure." Other of his stories have appeared in "Everybody's," "Argosy," and "Brief Stories." Since his graduation, Smith has spent considerable time roaming about the United States and the Orient, working on newspapers and doing freelance work for magazines.—Jessie MEGEATH Rogers is living at 1 Virginia Terrace, Madison. Her husband, Lieut. H. L. Rogers is stationed in Madison on duty with the R. O. T. C.—Ethel DAVEY is teaching in the history department of East High school, Madison.—Horace WHEELER is a real estate broker in Rockford, Ill.—Reita CLAPSADDLE has been teaching in Leland, Ill.—Sarah PROCTOR Deeming is living at 537 N. Howard St., Union City, Ind. She was formerly director of the department of attendance and guidance in the public schools of Tulsa, Okla.—Leonard C. FEATHERS is president of the Troy Buick Co., Troy, N. Y.—John HANSSEN is secretary of the Louis Hanssen Hardware Co. of Davenport, Iowa. He and Leone VANATTA, '22, are living at 2408 Scott St. They have two children.—Herbert O. LORD is assistant chief engineer with the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage district, Madison. Paul A. MEIER is an auditor with the International Lead Refining Co., East Chicago, Ind. He has been the scout master for two and a half years at the Woodrow Wilson School, Calumet City, Ill.—Janet CLAPSADDLE Roming is living at 60 E. Third St., Corning, N. Y.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Wava TAMBLINGSON, Viva WINCHELL Corbett, Dorcas HALL Arvin, Sadie McNULTY, Sigrid HANSEN Almon.



21 Guy-Harold SMITH, now professor of geography at Ohio State University, is the Ohio representative on a regional committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. He has investigated Washington's relations with Ohio, and has prepared a map for the Geographical Committee showing the location of Washington's lands in Ohio. A second map shows the route he followed on his journey

down the Ohio in 1770. A George Washington Atlas is being prepared and will come from the press early in 1932.—Dr. and Mrs. Burton CLARK (Mary HARMOUNT), '28 are living in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Clark is doing work at the Lakeside Hospital.—Harriet BARTLETT Moore is living at 925 Hopkins St., Redwood City, Calif.—George MOORE, '18 is managing the Montgomery Ward store in that city.—Marcia HINKINS Bachman is teaching physical education in the Union High school at San Mateo, Calif.—Earl HIRSHEIMER is vice president and merchandise manager of the W. K. Leath Co., Rockford, Ill.—Harry GILBERT is a civil engineer with the city of Los Angeles.—Russell S. GREENFIELD is a farmer at Garden City, Minn. He is enjoying life and helping to feed the world.—Reuben GRIMSTAD is a sales engineer with the Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh.—Anthony PESCH has been in the south since April, 1930, working for various subsidiaries of the International Paper & Power Co. At present he is chief chemist with the Southern Kraft Corp. at Camden, Ark.—Vern MILUM is secretary-treasurer of the American Producers League, for 1931. He is an agriculturist and assistant professor at the University of Illinois.—Samuel VOGEL is practicing internal medicine and is on the faculty of the University of Buffalo as associate in medicine.—Isabella BUGBEE Sanderson is living at 316 Berwick Road, South, Syracuse, N. Y. She writes: "We have just completed our second home in the five years we've been married (we still own the first in Miami) and hope that we'll live in this one fifty years. If any of my old friends happen down the road, tell them to drop in."—Emil HOFSOOS has been appointed vice president of Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove, Inc., Pittsburgh.—Berger HAGEN writes: "In November, 1930, I was transferred from the Western Electric Co. in Chicago to the Technical staff of the Bell Telephone laboratories. Shortly after I left with my wife and son, Richard, for Nordenham, Germany, where I am engaged in development work in connection with the A. T. & T. company's proposed trans-Atlantic submarine telephone cable."—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Helen OLSON, Ruth MILBRANDT, Carl ANDERSEN, Frank WESTON, James McMANUS,

Jr., Louise KELLY Bolender, Winifred TITUS Skavlem, Sada BUCKMASTER Roberts, and Esther VAN WAGONER Tufty. Elizabeth FISHER spent the school year 1930-31 in Spain. She writes that she is now looking for a job and having lots of company.—Marie McKITTRICK Downes is living in Erie, Pa. She and Dr. Downes will enjoy a year of travel and study in the Middle West, Washington, D. C., and the South. Dr. Downes has a leave of absence from the University of Pittsburgh to accept a fellowship with the Social Science Research Council.—Thomas J. DREDGE is a physician for the state of New York at Wingdale.—A. Hubert FEE received a D. S. degree in December at the University of Minnesota, and is now a dentist in Duluth.—Mabel BURNS is a teacher in the Central High school at Omaha, Nebr.—Warren WIGHT is an instructor in marketing at Northwestern University.—Harold STAFFORD is a lawyer with offices in the First National Bank Bldg., Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Taylor SEEBER is a certified public accountant with the firm of Ernst & Ernst, Detroit. He is the proud father of twin sons, Jack and Bob, aged 4½ years.



'22 Lucile ZANDER Uspensky writes: "We are spending the summer driving across the country and back, stopping at Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and at Yellowstone Park and the Black Hills. We shall be at Stanford University another year. Jean McBRIDE, '21, stopped with me a few hours in February, just before sailing for the Philippines. Last November I had a brief visit with Dorothy PRESCOTT, ex'24, in Bakersfield, Calif. She is proprietress of a smart ready-to-wear shop there."—E. L. COX is an assistant research engineer with the Trane company in La Crosse, Wis. He is living at the Kingston Court apartments.—James S. BAKER and Frances WARREN Baker, '24, have started on a 1,500 mile tour of Europe by canoe.—John DOLLARD will spend the coming year in Berlin studying social psychology under a Social Science Council fellowship. He will return to Yale University in the fall of 1932 to become assistant professor of anthropology in Yale's Institute of Human Relations.—Charles TRAVERS is a salesman for Swift & Co., Chicago.—Gertrude BREESE is with

the Children's Friend Society of Worchester, Mass.—Nadia LEVITIN Rozman sailed on July 3 for France where she will spend the coming year studying at the Sorbonne University.—Helen BARTON is the director of physical education at the State Teachers College, Clarion, Pa.—Henry KATZ is a rural salesman for the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.—Mary McDOWELL is living at 2044 Jasmine St., Denver, Colo.—Frieda MEYER Voigt is an instructor at the U. W. Extension Division in Milwaukee. She has one daughter, Helga, age 5.—George EDIE is creditman for the Local Loan Co. of Chicago. He is living at 140 N. Long Ave.—John GREGG, an architect in Chicago, has just returned from a five months' trip to Siam, Indo China, Sumatra, Bali, Java, and China.—Victoria WERNER is in the trade promotion department of Armour & Co. in Milwaukee.—Dr. Erwin BLATTER is at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., studying the problem of the narcotic addict at the federal prison.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Florence LAMPERT Parker, Ima WINCHELL Rettger, Margaret WALKER Parham, Mary BRIDGMAN Irwin, Katherine ELY Ingraham.



'23 At the centennial celebration of the University of Alabama in May, Louise RICKEMAN Cason, presented greetings from the University of Wisconsin along with the representatives of eighty-five other Colleges and Universities.—J. Forrest CRAWFORD has received a Ph. D. degree in Plant Physiology from the University of California. He will spend the next three years in Beirut, Syria, as agricultural director of the Institute of Rural Life, which is conducted by the Near East Foundation in cooperation with the American University at Beirut.—Lionel TSCHUDY is with the Emery, Peck & Rockwood Development Co. in Austin, Texas. His office is located in the Norwood Bldg.—Edgar DALLWIG is a salesman for Schwarzenbach Huber Co., silk manufacturers in Chicago.—Walter KIDDER is sales manager of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in New York. He is living at 405 E. 54th St.—Bartlett WILSON is a salesman with the Continental Baking Co. of Indianapolis. He is living

at 700 W. Howard St., Muncie, Ind.—Louis EVENSON is an accountant with the Commonwealth Telephone Co. of Madison.—Charles CARROLL is manager of the Amos Bird Export Co. of Shanghai, China. He is living at the American club, 23 Foochow Road.—Louis G. ADAM is an engineer with the A. T. & T. Co., New York City.—Lewis A. SCHMIDT is an assistant engineer with the Emery, Peck & Rockwood Development Co., Austin, Texas.—Donald BREYER is the payroll department chief with the Western Electric Company's Hawthorne station at Chicago.—Joseph KEPPLE is a lawyer with the firm of Kepple, Severson & Tallakson, Minneapolis.—Benjamin AHRENS is with the W. L. Ahrens Co. of Mukwanago, Wis.—Wayne MORSE has been elected dean of the law school at the University of Oregon. For the past two years he has been a professor of criminal law at the University of Oregon and his writings on the administration of criminal law have attracted nation wide attention. When the dean of the law school resigned, various bar associations throughout the state presented petitions to the university regents asking that Morse be appointed to succeed him. He is one of the youngest men ever to be elected dean of a law school of the first rank.—Arthur TOWELL will act as the "Judge Landis of the college comics" as the result of action taken by the national convention of the humor magazines in Madison in April. Towell will settle all disputes which may arise between the comics or between them and their representatives.—Leslie McCLURE and Bertha BURKHARDT McClure are living at 536 Grove Ave., Barrington, Ill. They recently purchased the Barrington Review, a weekly newspaper.—Larry WARNER is president and general manager of the Electric Brake Sales Co. of Chicago. He writes: "The brake business is coming fine after a long, hard pull.—Walter BRAND is manager of the bond department of the Bank of Sheboygan.—Thomas BOGUMILL is an engineer with the Peoples Gas Co. of Chicago.—Paul BEEN is chief estimator with the Harnischfeger Corp. of Milwaukee.—George CRAWFORD is telegraph editor of the Waukegan News-Sun.—Ted HANNON is a surgeon with offices in the Medical Arts Bldg., Houston, Texas.—C. Oliver HEIMDAL has completed his surgical fellowship at

the Mayo Clinic and is now located in Aurora, Ill.—Omer HOUKOM is a trust officer in the National Bank of Waukegan, Ill.—John MUSMAKER is an attorney with the firm of Musmaker & Musmaker, Greenfield, Iowa.—John SLEZAK was appointed vice president and general manager of the Turner Brass Works of Sycamore, Ill. on April 16.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Ralph BALLIETTE, Thomas WATSON, A. W. LATHROP, Frances HUGHES Bollinger.—Earl K. LOVERUD is an export manager in Milwaukee. He returned recently from a year spent in the Orient studying machinery markets and establishing foreign agencies.—Florence O'BOYLE is spending the summer in Europe. She sailed on July 1 with a party of eight and will tour Scotland, England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France.



'24 Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. BAUMAN (Elsa KUEHN, ex-'25) are living at 535 Hanna St., Birmingham, Mich. Mr. Bauman is district manager for Michigan and Ohio for the Holeproof Hosiery Co.—Albert F. TEGEN is the author of a 30,000 word primer on the electrical industry which has been selected by the National Electric Light association as the year's best paper on the industry. Mr. Tegen was awarded the Henry L. Doherty medal at the association's convention at Atlantic City in June.—Marshall DIEBOLD has been appointed director of athletics at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.—Florence VICTOR Moore is living in Berwyn, Ill., and is employed with the Illinois Board of Public Welfare commissioners.—Mary LUNDAY Soule is the director of physical education at the University of Georgia, Athens.—Gilbert COMSTOCK is business manager of Dare, Inc., New York City. He is living at 45 Washington Square, South.—Edward WRIGHT is instructor of printing at the Technical High school, Dallas, Tex. His son, Robert Earl, born March 14, is "his latest prize possession and prince regent of his happy home."—Ruth JAEGER is a physician in Los Angeles.—Dorothy EVERSON is the district secretary of the Family Welfare Association of Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dorothy MATHIS is a physical education instructor in Long Beach, Calif.—I. Belle KNIGHTS was elected

secretary of the Roycrofters, Inc., East Aurora, N. Y.—Anna BEST Joder is living at 129 S. 41st St., Omaha, Nebr. She is a housewife and editor of the National Collegiate Players Magazine. Two of her plays, "The Decimal Point," and "Flash Back," were recently accepted for publication.—Earl SCHNEIDER is shipping foreman with the American Can Co. of Maywood, Ill.—Leon Martin KELHOFER is manager of the Henry L. Doherty & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. For two years he has been distributing "America's most popular common stock, Cities Service."—John BRUCE is a mechanical engineer with the Western Electric Co. of Chicago.—Dr. Earl E. EVENSON is a physician and surgeon at Wittenberg, Wis.—Ralph WHITMER is a physician and surgeon in Oak Park, Ill.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Leone HARTMAN, Stanley SLAGG, Ruth JONES, Margaret MURRAY Russell, Ruth D. POWERS, and C. W. ALBRECHT.



'25 Anita SHOWERMAN is attending the French Summer School at Middlebury, Vt., this summer. Next year she will continue her teaching of French and Latin in the high school at Wauwatosa.—Edson JONES is a mechanical engineer with the Public Service Co. at Waukegan, Ill.—Esther FIFIELD writes: "I am at present trying my vocation as a sister in the Community of the Transfiguration, an order in the Episcopal Church. I am teaching English in our high school and am playing baseball, tennis, and other games with our group of 90 girls of all ages, although at present physical education is not part of the regular school curriculum." Her address is Bethany Home, Galendale, Ohio.—George KORESH is a research engineer with the A. O. Smith Corp. of Milwaukee.—Raymond STIPEK left the practice of geology in Texas because of the oil depression and is now with the National Reserve Life Insurance Co. of Topeka, Kans.—Donald BUEHLER is an assistant warden at the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.—Nathan EDELSON is the attorney and manager of the National Bond and Investment Co. at St. Louis.—Brunette KUEHLTHAU is a physical therapist with the Passavant hospital in Chicago.—

Joyce PASLEY Nabcock is living in Phoenix, Ariz. Her husband is on the staff of the Arizona Republic.—Katharine SNYDER has been teaching in the high school at Somerset, Pa. She has spent the last four summers abroad and is planning to visit California and Alaska this year.—Gordon AREY is in the trust department of the Northern Trust Co., Chicago.—Harlan ZODTNER returned in March from three years spent at the Montezuma solar observatory in Chile and he is now in charge of the Smithsonian station at Temple mountain in Los Angeles County Park.—Leon METCALF received the degree of Bachelor of Music Education from Northwestern in 1928 and since that time has been county supervisor of music at Fowlerville, Mich. Four sets of his musical compositions have been published since 1928.—Eugene KIRKHEAD is doing merchandising with R. H. Macy & Co., New York.—Ehren BESSEY Chapman is living at Birnamwood, Wis. Her husband is the local manager of the Wisconsin Power & Light Co.—Raymond RICHARDS obtained an M. D. from the University of Illinois in 1927 and is now practicing medicine at Blair, Wis.—Harold J. WICHERN is assistant district manager of A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Chicago. He is living at 6969 Hilldale Ave. He has three healthy sons.—Ruth KRAUSE Anderson is editor of the U. S. Bldg. & Loan League, Chicago.—Arnold JARVIS is sales manager of the Jarvis Lumber Co. of Eau Claire.—Ralph G. KLIEFORTH is a representative of the Mauser Publ. Co., Chicago.—Joseph H. MARKS has a two year appointment on x-ray service at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital at Boston. He is just completing sixteen months of medical service.—Vernon W. PALEN is an engineer with the Metropolitan Edison Co. of Reading, Pa. He has two children, Patsy Ruth, and Sue Ann.—Robert SALSBURY is a salesman with Lee Pierce, Inc., of Syracuse, N. Y. He and Margo TOPP, '24, are living at 512 Robineau Road.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: John BERGSTRESSER, Beverly MASSLICK, Elva UGLOW.—Jewell DEAN is a copyreader on the Cleveland Plain Dealer. She is living at 1590 Elbur Ave., Lakewood.—Floyd FAIRMAN is a division engineer with the Kentucky Utilities Co. at Paducah, Ky.

'26 Judson P. SMITH is now with the Hooker Electrochemical Co. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., as sales service representative.—Lillian M. SCHEUBER has been awarded a fellowship by the Institute of International Education and will spend the next year studying in Germany.—Wayne COE is a machinist with the Gisholt Machine Co. of Madison.—Leon J. GRIFFEY is a sales engineer with the Fisher Governor Co. of Tulsa, Okla.—Grace SHERMAN Richey is living at 1900 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.—Marion BIGLOW has been teaching in Atlantic City, N. J.—Florence HAMM has been a visiting teacher with the child guide clinic of the Board of Education of Montclair, N. J. She is also associate editor of the American Poetry Magazine.—Cornelia GROTH is executive secretary of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters, Milwaukee.—Doyle BAKER is manager of the Group Department of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. in Omaha. He was transferred to Omaha after three years in Philadelphia.—Warren KOEHLER is in Boston as manager of the library and retail departments of Houghton Mifflin Co.—Howard RIDGWAY is an engineer salesman with the Alcorn Combustion Co., Philadelphia.—Katherine BOLLIGER Moore is living at 4521 S. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky. She writes that she is finding plenty of entertainment in the care of a thirteen months' old boy whom she and her husband hope to adopt next fall.—Donald PRIDEAUX is an illuminating engineer with the General Electric Co. in Cleveland.—Edmund HAMLIN is a junior clerk in the census bureau at Washington.—Gertrude PIERCE Hoover is living at 157 S. Berendo Apt., Los Angeles. She is secretary of the Associated Telephone Co. in Los Angeles.—Harry SHAPIRO is a physician and surgeon at Adams, Wis.—Helen VOORHEES is director of the Appointment Bureau of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.—Paul T. SMITH is a reporter on the staff of the Decatur (Ill.) Herald.



'27 Poetry written by Keith McCUTCHEON is included in "The Winter Anthology" which was published in London in February.—Fred EMIG is an insulation engineer with the Du Pont Co. and is living at 4606 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago.—John S. WEISE is the editor

of the "Mouthpiece," house organ of the Associated Telephone Utilities system in Chicago.—A. Truman DANIELS was ordained into the ministry at Sun Prairie on June 21 and he is now installed in the parish at Highmore, S. Dak.—Ernestine LONG writes: "Besides teaching chemistry and physics at Normandy High school, I am doing some work in a church choir and developed a girls' championship basketball team this year. Also we, a whole "slew" of Wisconsin women, are planning on bringing a traveling Scotch hockey team to St. Louis next November 21. Helen EISEMAN is dubious about where the money is coming from, as is Mabel BUTLER, but Wisconsinites cannot fail. I am also getting my M. A. degree at Chicago. Made a flying trip to San Louis, Potosi, Mexico, at Christmas time to see another Wisconsinite, Crete WILCOX Karnes."—Charles NELSON is with the Waukesha Motor Company at Waukesha, Wis.—Harold E. KUBLY sailed on June 20 for a year of study in Germany and travel on the continent of Europe. During the summer he will study at Munich and in the fall will enter upon the study of German philosophy at Freiburg.—Carl RUHNKE is an engineer with the Seaboard B. P. Coke Co. of Kearney, N. J.—Ira SMALLING is chief pilot of the Wilmington Catalina Airline Ltd. of Avalon, Calif.—Albert BALLOW is in the New York Sales department of the International General Electric Co.—Elmer BETH, Ella DEWEY Beth, '28, and their two small children will drive to Wisconsin for the vacation this summer. Beth is an assistant professor of journalism at the University of Idaho, Moscow.—Margaret HOFF has been teaching in the vocational school at West Allis.—Austin STRAUBEL, now a member of a pursuit squadron at Selfridge field, Mich., saved the life of a student flier in an unusual accident at Chanute field, Rantoul, Ill. The student attempting to make his first parachute jump, pulled the cord too soon with the result that his parachute became entangled in the plane. For half an hour the man hung twenty feet below the plane unable to free himself. Straubel got a paring knife, tied it to a sand bag on the end of a rope and took off in a small pursuit plane. He managed to get the knife to the man who cut himself loose, pulled the rip cord of his auxiliary parachute and landed safely.—Ellis

P. CHELLMAN is an engineer with the Wisconsin Highway Commission at Superior.—John B. WOODS is an instructor in agricultural engineering at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.—Helen WOLF is secretary of the Tri-Cities Family Welfare Society of La Salle, Ill.—R. Theron HARWOOD is a chemist with Wilson & Bennett, Chicago.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Bernice WINCHELL, Wilhelmina BELL Gosling, Elizabeth SCOLAR, and Margaret HOFF.



'28 Paul VORNHOLT is the author of a volume of poems, "Silhouettes," which has been published by the Christopher Publishing house of Boston, Mass. He is a teacher of English at Washington Park High school, Racine.—Mary Louise CAMPBELL is engaged in the interesting work of psychologist at a "behavior clinic" in Chicago. The purpose of the clinic is to determine the mental stability of Cook County prisoners before they are tried. Miss Campbell conducts the initial examination and "interviews" a prisoner with a set of questions, to the answers of which she adds her own comments. The clinic has been in existence only a short time and is still in an experimental stage.—Margaret HOGUE has been a teacher of home economics in the junior high school at Jackson, Miss.—James STOWERS is assistant budget director of the Public Service Co. of Colorado.—Walter MEHRINGER is principal of the Concannon High school at West Terre Haute, Ind.—Members of the class who registered at Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were Charles DOLLARD, Franklin ORTH, Harry THOMA, William HARDING, Irvin I. AARON, Arthur GOSLING, and Genevieve HUGHES.—Clarence SONDERN who has been a research chemist with E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn, will return to the University in September for graduate work.—Blanche MAZANEC has been teaching physical education in the Austin High school, Chicago.—Sara Genevieve JONES is teaching dancing in Pittsburgh. Her studio is located at 320 Liberty Ave.



'29 Adele WALLIN writes: "I have been intensely interested in and have enjoyed my work in the art department of the La Crosse

Central High school and the State Teachers College since my graduation."—Norman BANFIELD is working in the U. S. Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C.—Leo JANICKI is teaching electricity at the Boys Technical High school in Milwaukee.—L. O. TETZLAFF, who has been a teacher in the East High school at Green Bay, has been appointed assistant superintendent of schools at Highland Park, Ill.—Helen BOLAND is teaching mathematics at the Wilson Intermediate School, Detroit. She left in June on a motor trip to the Grand Canyon, California, up the coast and home by way of Glacier National Park.—Guy LOWMAN, Jr., has been awarded a Sterling research fellowship by the Graduate School of Yale University. He obtained a Ph. D. degree at the University of London this year.—Don BRENNAN, who has been teaching in the high school at Peekskill, N. Y., will be at Rye, N. Y., next year where he will be in charge of speech, art work and public speaking.—R. G. GARLOCK is working for the Bell Telephone laboratories in New York City.—Irvin ZASTROW has been with the Wisconsin Power and Light Company since his graduation. In May he was transferred to the Company's new steam plant on Lake Michigan. He is living at 620 Bell Ave., Sheboygan.—Marjorie FORBES, Pamela LAURENCE, Eleanor PARKINSON, '30, and Esther DIXON, '27, sailed on July 1 for a tour of Europe.—Eugene HERING is serving his internship at the Great Lakes Naval hospital.—Sylvia MEYER, who is attending the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore, played the harp in the exhibition concert given by the conservatory at the graduation exercises. Miss Meyer will be graduated next year. — Allen STRANG was awarded the John Stewardson Memorial scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania this year. He will sail in October for a year's study in Europe.—Ralph WINCH will teach at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., next year. He will be in charge of the work in experimental physics.—Lillian PLOTKIN is on the staff of the *Appleton Post-Crescent*.—Albert RICHARDS is an agricultural economist for the Canadian Government. His offices are located in the Confederation Bldg. at Ottawa, Canada.—Leonard FAIRCHILD is a chemist with the Miami Copper Co. of Miami, Ariz.—Lois HUSE is a designer and colorist with the Church-

ill Weavers at Berea, Ky. She has been there a year and enjoys the work very much.—Elenore TALLARD Krehl is living at 901 Washington Ave., Wisconsin Dells, Wis. Dr. Krehl has completed his work at the Methodist Hospital, Madison, and is practicing medicine in Wisconsin Dells.—John MACNICHOL is a salesman with the Travelers Insurance Co. at Oshkosh, Wis.—Hazen CARPENTER has been a student at Stanford University, Calif., this past year. Next year he will be an instructor in the English department at the University of Kansas.—Ellis HALVERSON is an auditor at Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill. He and Edith McLARTY Halverson are living at 1618 Jonquil Terrace, Chicago.—William KRUEGER is an attorney in Wausau.—Belle SELIG is teaching in the high school at West Allis.—Jenette TERRILL has been teaching at Western Illinois Teachers College at Macomb, Ill.—Stanley HEIN is a bookkeeper with the Hein-Watry Finance Co. of Waukegan, Ill.—John SHOWERMAN, who has been a scholar and fellow in the Yale Graduate School for the past two years, will be an instructor in Latin and French at the Kent School the coming year.—Elmer DAHLGREN writes from Oklahoma City: "Since January 1 I have been employed by the operators committee of the Oklahoma City Producers Association as an assistant in the proration office of the Umpire in regulating the rigid proration practiced in the gigantic oil fields on the southeast outskirts of the city. At first my work consisted of taking potential tests of the wells, but I was soon transferred to the office where I now handle the office end of the potentials in addition to other clerical duties. I have met very few Wisconsinites here. I occasionally see Harry MEE, ex '31, Julian DAVIS, T. S. HANNA, ex '29, George EVANS, and George KNOX, ex '26. In a conversation recently with Mathew KIRWAN, the chief petroleum engineer with the Company here, I discovered that he had attended the University with the class of 1910."

'30 Cherry BIBA has been appointed resident bacteriologist at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.—Elizabeth McLEOD will teach in the high school at Cottage Grove during the coming year.—Glen BENSON is an assistant to the

treasurer of the Arlington Seating Co., Arlington Heights, Ill.—Harold DRUSCHKE is a pharmacist with the Rennebohm Drug Co. of Madison.—Sylvester GUTH is an engineer with the G. E. Incandescent Lamp Dept. of Cleveland.—Archer JOHNSON is a salesman with Fraser & Patterson, Seattle, Wash.—Victor REINDER is an instructor in chemistry at the University Extension Division in Milwaukee.—Ruth LEMMER is assistant editor of the *Woman's Magazine* with the *Chicago Evening Post*.—Lula MARCH is teaching in Cuba City, Wis.—Irene WOLLAEGER is in the policy department of the Old Line Life Insurance Co. in Milwaukee.—John PAWLOWSKI is in charge of welding development at the Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee.—Larry SHOMAKER is the field agent for the Missouri Valley Pipe Line Co. at Ogden, Iowa.—Hortense DARBY is health director of the Harriet Hammond McCormick Memorial Y. W. C. A. in Chicago.—Helmut VON MALTITZ is manager of the Plycor Co. of Chicago, a company which supplies waterproof plywood for the aircraft and boat industry.—Eldon C. HILL is a journalism instructor at Ohio Wesleyan University.—Members of the class who registered at the Alumni Headquarters on Alumni Day were: Viola BURMEISTER, Gunvor AMUNDSEN Kilgore, Esther LADWIG, Gaylord LOEHNING, John McCARTER, Ted HOLSTEIN, Clarence FLEMING, Ben SOLIBSKY, Edna LAUMANN.—Florence GUNNARSON writes us from Munich: "About two weeks ago there occurred an incident which I thought would interest you greatly. I was in Budapest and was having luncheon at the Royal Hungarian Club. As I left the dining room and walked through one of the waiting rooms, I saw a copy of the *Alumni Magazine* on the table. It was a February issue, but it looked awfully good to me just the same. I made inquiries as to who might have left it, but no one knew anything about it. I was sorry not to have met someone from Wisconsin that far away from home."

'31 Phyllis HANFORD will teach music in the Green Lake county rural schools next year.—Ray WEBER was awarded second place in the Chinese garden landscape exchange problem competition held at the Cambridge school of architecture, Cambridge, Mass.

The Secretary's Report

(Continued from page 377)

Samuel Cady. This committee, working with the heads of the various literary societies and the department of speech has thus far developed a plan whereby the advantages of participating in this activity will be called to the attention of the 1931 freshman and particularly those who demonstrated an interest in such work in high school. The committee plans to continue its work during the summer and fall and will make a complete report at the October meeting. It is the feeling of the Committee that today more than ever before training in this field is invaluable.

The Alumni Association, as you know, also appoints four representatives to the Board of Visitors and three representatives to the Athletic Council. The present appointees to the Board of Visitors are Mr. Charles L. Byron, Mrs. Carl A. Johnson, Mr. Ben A. Kiekhofer, and Mr. Bart E. McCormick. Another member of the Board and for several terms its president, though appointed by the Regents, happens to be a member of the Association's Board of Directors and reflects its viewpoint—Mr. Durand. I can say without fear of contradiction that the work of these representatives is largely responsible for some of the most important and fundamentally sound developments that have taken place at this university in recent years. For example, this board in 1927 recommended:

1. Closer cooperation between the University and secondary school authorities looking toward the securing of full knowledge of scholastic, social, and personal records of incoming students, the same to be used in advising and consulting with the students at the University.

2. That the freshmen be provided with as efficient advisers as are now provided for the upper class-men, and that the advisers be selected on the basis of personal interest in the work and in the students.

3. The establishment of orientation courses.

- a. To enable the student to understand the college curriculum.
- b. To give him a survey of the significant fields of knowledge.
- c. To enable the student to understand and make better adjustments to college life.
- d. To enable the student to understand present day problems.
- e. To train the students in thinking.
- f. To teach students how to study.

4. The establishment of Freshman Week, bringing the freshman to the campus a week in advance of regular registration when an effort should be made to acquaint them with the physical layout, plan of operation, traditions, and requirements of the college.

5. The establishment of a Central Record Office.

6. The establishment of a system of pre-registration counselling.

These recommendations have now all been adopted and the system is lauded as one of the most forward steps in higher education.

Another important change in which this board and these representatives played a leading part was the establishment of the School of Education as a separate college.

The Board has also made studies and submitted recommendations with regard to freshman instruction,

the advisory system and is at the present time engaged in a study of the School of Commerce.

For the work which has been done by this Board, great credit is due to the alumni representatives and to Mr. Durand, under whose regime most of the projects above mentioned were carried out and the others initiated.

The three alumni representatives on the Athletic Council are Mr. Walter Alexander, Mr. J. P. Riordan, and Mr. Harry C. Marks. They have consistently held to the view that control of athletics rests in the faculty and nothing which they have done or urged has been based upon a different view. They hold that it is their function to present to those in control of athletics the viewpoint of the alumni and representation on the Council was sought in order that this point of view might be presented in a regular way instead of through gossip and press interviews. When the Board of Regents authorized the appointment of three alumni representatives, it placed upon these representatives a very real responsibility, and it has been carried capably and conscientiously and without friction. At no time has there been a rift in the cordial relationship that exists between the alumni representatives and the faculty members of the Council.

It is in a way unfortunate that the alumni members have consistently refused to outline their views in the press because this unwillingness for publicity has some times led to misunderstanding and misrepresentation, particularly when others have been less reluctant to air their views. If in the future the alumni representatives on the various bodies to which they have been appointed were to give an accounting of their stewardship to the alumni at meetings such as this, misunderstanding might be avoided. In the absence of such a report, I wish to call attention to some accomplishments in which your representatives have taken a leading part.

They have urged and secured a more comprehensive system of accounting in the matter of athletic supplies and equipment.

They have advocated a more efficient method of purchasing. It is now being put into effect.

They have urged the return of college sports to the students where they properly belong.

They have advocated the abolition of spring practice in football as well as the abolition of all sports out of season.

They have urged a revision of the seating arrangement at Camp Randall whereby the student body would receive seats beginning on the 50-yard line and in sections reserved exclusively for them. They also urged a like arrangement for alumni. These plans have both been adopted.

The alumni representatives have consistently held to the view that students participating in athletics at Wisconsin are entitled to the best instruction that it is possible for the University to provide and that athletics should be so conducted that a student will have no reason to regret participation.

In concluding this report I wish to say just a word concerning criticism leveled at alumni. It is said that alumni are often critical. That is true, but as Judge Evans pointed out in a recent address, they have a right to be critical so long as their criticism is constructive. President Frank himself asks a critical loyalty on the part of alumni. To say that alumni are critical is in itself no justifiable condemnation. All too often "alumni influence" and "alumni interference" are

called upon to explain situations for which no other explanation is then available or desired and the two words, "alumni influence" are sometimes used in the press to explain almost any situation that may be considered detrimental to the best interests of an educational institution. It has this advantage—it is a perfectly safe phrase to use, but a most unjust one.

As far as the alumni of Wisconsin are concerned, they have no reason to be ashamed of their record of loyalty and assistance to their alma mater. They have contributed to the University in buildings and funds \$3,968,000, or 56% of all gifts received by the University as against approximately 48% at Illinois, 42% at Purdue, 13% at California and 12% at Minnesota.

In closing let me remind you that the Alumni Association offers the medium through which alumni can better serve the University and each other, and that its accomplishments will be in proportion to the support and interest it receives from our graduates. The officers and directors give freely of their time and abilities and I bespeak for them and for their appointees your confidence and your support.



Hundreds Return for Reunions

(Continued from page 379)

sociate justice of the state Supreme Court, a position he held until 1926.

Acting—Dean Oliver Rundell of the Law School accepted the bust on behalf of the University and told of his long admiration for Burr Jones and of his great contributions to the legal profession. Judge Evans then called upon Mr. Jones and the white haired veteran of many a court and political battle responded with a most delightful speech.

President Frank followed this presentation with a highly stimulating speech in which he answered Dr. Abraham Feslner's criticism of American universities. Following his brief address, President Frank presented Judge Evans with a book of tributes to be given to Kemper K. Knapp in appreciation for his services to the student loan funds. In making his presentation President Frank said, "Whenever the coffers of the student loan funds were about to become depleted, Prof. Julius Olson was always certain that if necessary he could call Kemper K. Knapp on the phone and have the necessary funds on hand by return mail." The book contains letters of appreciation from all of the beneficiaries of Mr. Knapp's loan funds.

The ever impressive candle lighting ceremony in which Emil Baensch represented the class of 1881 and Orrin Evans spoke for the class of 1931 and President Frank responded for the University, concluded the dinner.

Following the dinner alumni and students and townspeople assembled on the Lake shore Terrace to witness the historic and traditional Pipe of Peace ceremony.

The symbolical calumet was one of the most sacred objects of the early Indians. It was painted and decorated with the feathers of birds and bits of skins of animals. Each of these decorations possessed a special significance. No greater honor could be conferred upon a stranger than to have the calumet (presented) sung to him. The ceremony has been identified with the tradition of the University for 35 years, each senior class at commencement time passing on the pipe to the next class, attaching its colors.

Following this ceremony President and Mrs. Frank and Mr. Asa Briggs received alumni and students in the Reception room. The Senior-Alumni Dance followed.



The Times Challenge the Universities

(Continued from page 385)

be accompanied by thoroughly adequate provision for scholarships for every genuinely able student who may not be able to pay the established fees or tuition.

(4) It might effect a combination of state and private support.

There are some who consider any private support for a state university dangerous. They think it endangers the freedom and integrity of the university. My own view is that there is no source of support for a university that may not at times carry danger as well as benefit. I do not except from this statement even appropriations from state legislatures. As state administrations come and go—now conservative and now liberal—each quite honestly thinks its point of view should color the institution of the state. I do not quarrel with this. This is the way progress is made. But it does mean the only real guaranty of the freedom of a university in the character, the intelligence, and the courage of the people who run it. No blanket rule about sources of support can take the place of these virtues in university administrations.

I give you this glimpse into what some of us have to wrestle with in order that you may be in better position to judge the soundness or unsoundness of changing policies that events may enforce in the years ahead.

The one greatest obligation that will rest upon our state universities in the years immediately ahead I have not mentioned, because it is an obligation we should be able to take for granted, and that is that universities must be flexible rather than fixed in their programs and their procedures.

As far as self-criticism goes, the state universities, along with the private universities, cannot be convicted of dogmatic fixity. There has never been a greater flood of self-assessment than now among universities. No one is freer than the professor in criticizing the program and procedures of the university. There is little of snug complacency in the informal educational discussion in the lounge rooms of faculty clubs. The educational journals are educational confessionals in which the educators admit their sins.

There is enough in the way of proved experimental results and richly detailed planning, that today lies unused in academic files, to effect a sweeping and salutary reconstruction of higher education throughout American. But educational reform must not be permitted to evaporate in discussion. Universities are flexible in discussion; they must not be fixed in diagram; they must not hug their ancient blue prints with the wild affection sometimes displayed. At the first breath of basic reform all the vested interest of the system must not huddle together defensively. After the freest of free discussion, a paralysis must not be permitted to fall upon faculties and administrators when the hour strikes to make the changes that responsible investigation suggests should be made. Universities exhort all men to apply the scientific spirit to the affairs of their time; they must not refuse to apply the scientific spirit to their traditional procedures. A state has every right to expect that its university shall practice as well as preach the scientific spirit.

What the Reuners Have to Say

(Continued from page 384)

'12 and '11, 1914 was right up in front and able to collect for the most lunches.

We had a joint dinner Friday night with '11 and '12 and were entertained from 7 until 9 by two of Chicago's most famous and unusual quartets, the Night Hawks and the Four Aces. This was followed by a dance in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union Building at which it was not at all necessary to play *Hot Time*.

Saturday at noon the class, some via the boat, some by automobile, departed from headquarters for Olin Park (the old chautauqua grounds on Lake Monona). There on comfortable benches a delicious chicken salad luncheon was served to 160 classmates by the First Congregational Church Guild. Later we had the games, prizes, Treasure Hunt "Just As Advertized." And 1914 being the perfect Host put up the prizes for all four classes. Of course a matter of actual fact such as Margaret McGilvary coming the longest distance—Beirut, Syria—we insist on taking the prize ourselves, and we just had to give Jimmy Nye the Big two foot Cigar because he is really such a handsome gentleman, but we are also proud of ourselves both for our courtesy



COSTUMES AND ALL

and restrain in seeing that 1913, our Sister Class, got as many prizes as we could possibly give them.

After the picnic the following new officers were elected for the coming year:—

Russel Carpenter, President, Madison, Wis.; Helen Calhoun Woolson, Vice President, Hubbard Woods, Ill.; Kathryn Parkinson, Secretary, Madison, Wis.; Chris J. Otjen Treasurer, Milwaukee, Wis.

Former Crew Men

Approximately fifty former devotees of the ancient water sport returned to the Campus for the reunion period and took part in the organization of the Wisconsin Crew Association. Because of a conflict in time, members of the famous '06 crew were not able to be with us at the luncheon period, but dropped in at the registration desk and paid their respects.

The luncheon was held at the University club due to the dearth of suitable rooms at the Union. Walter Alexander, '97, was elected temporary chairman of the meeting. All of the men present introduced themselves and gave a short synopsis of their rowing experience, including how many "crabs" they were guilty of catching at one time or another.

On the motion of Lewis Alsted, '96, of Appleton, Wis., the constitution for the new Association was adopted. Directors were then elected. Walter Alexander, '97,

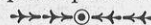
Curran McConville, '98, of Clintonville, Wis., and Dr. S. C. Welsh, '02 of Madison, were elected to the three-year term. Lewis Alsted, A. J. Quigley, '03, of Seattle, Wash., and Frank Orth, '28, were elected to the two-year term, Oscar Teckmeyer, '26, Madison, Gus Bohstedt, '15, Madison, and Harry Thoma, '28, of Madison, were elected for the one-year term.

The directors then elected the following officers: C. C. McConville, president; Walter Alexander, vice president; Gus Bohstedt, treasurer; and Harry Thoma, secretary.

Prof. F. H. Elwell, '08, representing the faculty; Fred Maytag, '32, representing the students; and Dr. S. C. Welsh, representing the crew men, were appointed to the Trust Fund Committee. Frank Orth, Oscar Teckmeyer, and Walter Alexander were appointed to the Capital Improvements Committee. It was decided that the appointment of the Funds promotion committee would be left with the officers and announced at a later date.

After the luncheon the men adjourned to the coolest spot they could find until evening when most of them joined their classes and attended the Senior-Alumni dinner and dance.

Copies of the constitution will be mailed to all crew men as well as a complete plan of action for the future.



Football Application Facts

(Continued from page 395)

preference in seat location. These tickets will be located in the East stands, beginning with the fifty yard line in Section T and extend North through Sections S and R, as far as necessary to take care of this group. *All reservations for this preferred group, in order to receive preference, must be received at this office not later than September 1.*

The Alumni section will start from where this group leaves off, and continue through Sections R and Q, as far as necessary. Alumni may purchase season tickets in the season ticket sections, also.

Letter winners will receive preference as in the past. Their seats will be located in the "W" sections beginning on the fifty yard line in Section E, and extending West through D and C. Tickets in this section will be allotted in the order they are received.

The general public may purchase season tickets, at the same price of \$8.00 for the four home games. The seats will be located in the upper rows of Sections D and E, beginning on the fifty yard line. Individual public orders will be located immediately above the season ticket holders in the same sections.

Blanks of the same classification can be enclosed in the one envelope and seats will be filled in a block in that section. When blanks of different classifications are enclosed in one envelope, they will be placed in the section of the lower classification.

Mail order opens September 1st, 1931. Orders received before this date will be filed as of September 1st. Orders received after September 1st will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Mail order closes 14 days prior to each game.

All applications must be accompanied by a draft, money order or certified check, and made payable to G. L. Gilbert, Bursar, and must include twenty cents (not stamps) for postage and registry for each game.

For further information write the Director of Ticket Sales, 711 Langdon St., Madison, Wis.

The Nation Calls for Leaders

(Continued from page 375)

of old and settled governments and substituting inexperienced and largely selfish, ambitious rulers, created new and misunderstood conditions that have thrown business and national relations out of joint.

The flames of war inflated prices and incomes; men made great fortunes; they grew money mad; they plunged into will speculation.

Suddenly the cord that had bound the seething mass of business snapped.

Is it any wonder that the United States, with the rest of the world, has had its check? It is any wonder that the world is crying for leaders?

The United States has had its check; there has been recession from the peak; but we are not below the level of years previous to the inflation. We cannot hope to be at the peak all the time. We think we are in depression, we know we were inflated.

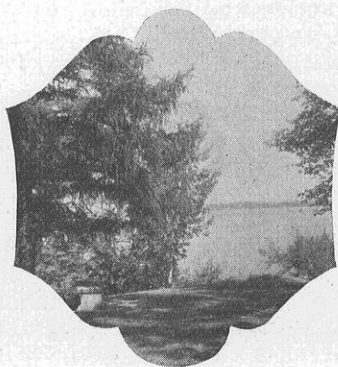
The United States has within itself the resources, the strength, the ability to recuperate. Our country is gridironed from coast to coast, from Canada to the Gulf, with costly, new, hard surfaced roads over which twenty-seven million motor vehicles are carrying our people and their products to and from every part of their land; the road sides are lined with new structures and new enterprises; public and private improvements have increased beyond conception. Our standards of living are higher than they ever were before; we have more than we ever had before. Savings banks and other banks have their vaults full of money and liquid assets. Our people are now holding \$108,500,000,000 of life insurance; \$100,000,000,000 of it has been written during the last thirty years. The government loan of \$800,000,000 made within a month was seven and one-half times over subscribed; there are now more than \$6,000,000,000 waiting for investment at a low rate. Our recent prosperity and accumulation of wealth has been unparalleled.

We have passed through far worse times; we have seen prosperity return in increasing magnitude. We are versatile; we adapt ourselves readily to changed conditions. We can bide our time and look forward with radiating confidence to brighter days that are to follow. The measure of our prosperity may be affected by the conditions of the peoples outside the limits of the United States over whom we have no control, but whom we may influence and aid.

But, how about our present social and governmental conditions? Are they a threat to our stability? If so, what should be done to improve them? Here is a greater field for leadership.

We are living in a period of great crimes, of unusual crimes, and more or less impotent government. The magnitude of everything modern, rapid transportation, unusual weapons, methods used, the abandon and risks assumed by the criminals, all lend glamor and excitement to their acts and lead others to commit similar crimes.

The liquor traffic has gained great prominence; the question of its regulation or control has led to divergent opinions, which threaten our future tranquillity.



Governments have come and gone; many have been short lived; some longer, but none permanent. The strongest governments of all time, Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, the Roman Empire—all governments (except those of recent origin) have disappeared.

Can we say our government is permanently secure?

A great Englishman has said that the United States will perish in the twentieth century from internal causes. Our government will last just so long as our Constitution lasts and no longer. If we have anything that gives us hope for exception from the general rule, it is our form of government, our federal constitution, plus continuing broad common sense and good judgment of our people.

Our government has survived far worse periods than we are now in. In appraising and preparing for the future, we should know the past.

Our federal government from its inception has been subjected to acute periods of crime, of open defiance of law and order, of nullification of parts of the constitution and laws passed under it.

In President Washington's first term in 1794, he sent 15,000 soldiers to quell the Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania. We see no signs of soldier activity today.

In 1807, Congress prohibited traffic in slaves. Slave traders refused to recognize and violated and defied the "unjust and monstrous" law, which they said, deprived them of the right to take the negro from his African jungle and bring him to America where he might receive Christian religion and training.

In 1798 Kentucky, aggrieved by a federal law, proclaimed that a state could nullify any federal act.

In 1814, New England, similarly aggrieved, at the Hartford Convention, adopted the same doctrine.

In 1832, the South Carolina legislature passed a law to nullify a federal tariff act; this law ordered the governor to use the state militia to prevent the collection of the tariff. Thereupon Congress passed the Force Bill directing President Jackson to collect the tariff and use the Federal Army for that purpose. President Jackson warned South Carolina, that the federal government would enforce the law regardless of consequences. It became a national affair; excitement ran high. One of the greatest debates of all times occurred in the United States Senate over this controversy. But compromise prevailed; South Carolina repealed its resolution; Congress modified its law. The right of a state to nullify a federal act was not settled until the Civil War twenty-nine years later.

The slavery question was always troublesome. Both sides defied the law. A great moral wrong existed.

Compromises and repeals of compromises, and disturbances followed through the years. The Missouri Compromise was the first. The fugitive slave act of 1850 involved many questions and was in fact a compromise. At first, it was so far accepted that slavery was not an issue in the National election in 1852, only nine years before the Civil War broke. But that act was finally grossly violated and not enforced. The Dred Scott Decision rendered in 1857, which the Court hoped would be a final settlement of slavery controversies, was re-

(Continued on page 413)

America's Appointment with Destiny

(Continued from page 374)

in particular, were victimized by leaders who failed to lead. I say this because, to me, it is incredible that the directing intelligence of the political and economic life of the United States did not sense in advance the onset of the forces of economic disruption. And yet only on occasional unheeded voice was raised in warning. The political and economic leadership of the nation, by and large, was speaking with unrestrained optimism within 48 hours of the market crash, which suddenly, as a flash of lightning illumines a landscape, revealed to the rank and file of Americans the essential instability of the economic situation into which an inadequate leadership had allowed us to drift, if, indeed, it did not lead us into it.

We have muddled through before. We shall not *muddle* through this time. The processes and relationships of business and government have become too technical, too sensitive, too interdependent for management by muddlers. The simple society of our fathers could survive a mediocre or temporizing leadership. This complicated society of ours cannot.

We shall hear much about paramount issues in the year ahead. But alike in business and in politics, there is only one permanent issue—the finding and following of leaders blessed with an unprecedented clarity of insight and an uncompromising courage of action. And events will not wait long for the rise of this new leadership. I speak advisedly when I emphasize the following as well as the finding of leadership adequate to resolve the dilemmas that today distract American business and American politics. For we are suffering from a bankruptcy of followership no less than from a bankruptcy of leadership. I am not sure that, as a people, we are yet equal to the challenge of an authentically great leadership. We resent the man who demands that we surrender the innumerable shibboleths we have substituted for thought. We cling with a kind of desperate devotion to obsolete political loyalties and traditional economic dogmas. We do not know how to discuss a depression or conduct a campaign save with the magic of dead words. But sooner or later, fast moving events will force us to see that even the greatest leadership, if we were lucky enough to find it, would prove powerless unless we, as a people, proved ourselves big enough to follow it.

We are prone to spend half our time crying for great leadership, and the other half crucifying great leaders. There is, I repeat, a bankruptcy of followership that is quite as serious as the bankruptcy of leadership that landed us in the current economic depression.

In American politics, this bankruptcy of followership expresses itself in the increasing tendency of the voting millions to select leaders who will follow them instead of leaders who will lead them, leaders who will think like them instead of leaders who might, in a pinch, think for them. When democracy makes, as American democracy

tends to make, subserviency of spirit a bigger political asset than superiority of mind, leadership lurks in the wings, and rarely reaches the center of the stage, save in those rare moments when God lends one of his prophets to politics to dominate a party by sheer force of mind and personality, or when, in such obvious and overpowering crises as war, the masses of men adjourn temporarily the motives of feeling and methods of thinking than normally move them.

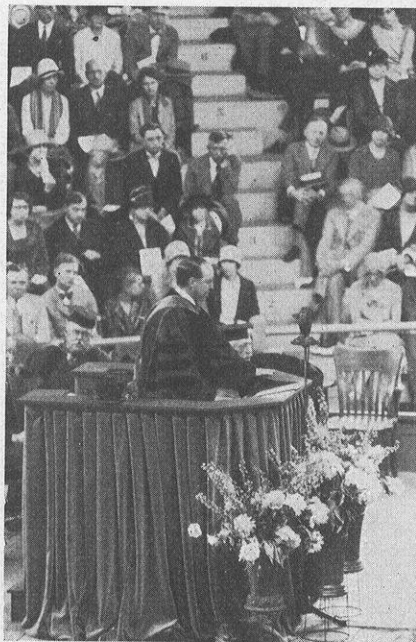
In American business, this bankruptcy of followership is revealed in the wide divergence between the economic outlook of the really "big" business men and the vast majority of smaller business men. I think I could select a dozen American business men who, acting as an economic directorate of American business, could, if the business world would follow them, rectify and regularize our economic life with decent promptness and again

set the feet of the nation on the road to a widely distributed and stabilized prosperity. But if these dozen men I have in mind—and they are men whose personal business achievements are known from coast to coast—should say publicly what they have said privately about the direction in which our economic policies must inevitably move if our industrial system is to endure, they would be set down by the majority of smaller business men as dangerous radicals. No one knows how much of really great economic leadership is today being held in leash because it is convinced it could not swing the majority of business men with it.

—II—

Sooner or later, in the life of every people, a time comes when the future of its social order hinges upon the mood and major decisions of some group or groups whose hands happen to be, at the moment on the levers of power. At one time, it is the kings; at another, the nobles; at another, the clergy; at still another, the therefore disfranchised masses. At every historic turn in the road, some significant leadership has had an appointment with destiny. And life has been made or marred for the inarticulate millions by the way this leadership has met or missed its appointment.

Today the business leadership and the political leadership of the United States have a joint appointment with destiny. And this appointment must be jointly met. We cannot afford the dangerous luxury of a political leadership pulling in one direction and an economic leadership in another. Unless the political order and the economic order are animated by a common purpose, the social order will be disheveled and insecure, and the people readily seduced by the improvised appeals of an irresponsible leadership. And, happily, events are conspiring to make possible a unity of purpose between the political and economic leaderships of American life. For it becomes increasingly evident that socially sound politics and permanently successful business alike depend upon the stabilization of prosperity and the guaranty of security, leisure, and self respect for the millions.



BACCALAUREATE

—III—

I want now to speak of the major problem that the current depression puts to business leadership. It is not a simple sickness that has fallen upon us, and it will not yield to any simple and single remedy. A lush variety of causes lies at the root of our economic situation—political unrest the world around, mounting armaments, speculative mania, abortive governmental attempts to stabilize certain commodity prices, the fall in the price of silver, unwise expansions over-reaching immediate markets and so on to the end of a list I need not rehearse. Even a superficial diagnosis of this depression compels us to consider, not only the obvious issues of wages, hours, prices, technology, and management, but the deeper issues of security, leisure, and self respect for men and women who toil, as well as the broad issues of foreign trade, tariffs, the management of the world-supply of natural resources, the direct impact of war-debt payments upon Europe and the indirect impact upon the United States, the economic implications of the undue amount of the world's gold supply that has gravitated into American hands, and the competition that an energetically planned Communism in Russia may ultimately give to an essentially unplanned Capitalism in America.

To all these issues—and more—we must bring a far-sighted and fearless statesmanship before we can expect the Banquo's ghost of depression to absent itself permanently from the economic table. I cannot here so much as define this medley of issues that confront us as a people. I list them for self protection, so that, in what I am about to say, you will not accuse me, as a National City Bank bulletin did the other day, of having joined the over-simplifiers who offer this or that pink pill for pale business, guaranteed to cure all our economic ills in 30 days or money refunded.

It has been dinned into our ears daily, by both the editorial and the advertising pages of the press, that American business and industry are the victims of frozen buying power, that fear has frozen the will-to-buy, and that, if every American who could buy would buy, economic recovery would be just around the corner. With this contention I am, in the main, in agreement. But the nation's frozen buying power is due to something deeper than the scared masses hoarding their slender savings in socks of hiding them behind a loose brick in the chimney. There is, beyond doubt, a good deal of this sort of hoarding. And much of it is a useless and costly kind of economy, resulting in an unnecessary reduction in the living standards of many American families. But the frozen buying power that is bringing a creeping paralysis upon our whole industrial system is something quite apart from the hesitant buying of several customers.

In the fall of 1929, when American business and industry slowed down and found themselves with excess products and excess productive capacity on their hands, it was not because there was a lack of *buying power* in the country, but only because there was a lack of *buying*. In the fall of 1929, there was ample *buying power* in the United States to absorb every existing excess of products and to call for still greater production. Why, then, was not this inactive surplus of buying power brought into play? Why was it frozen? did it not flood the country with a Why consumer-demand that would have

stop ped the oncoming depression in its tracks? At least the beginning of an answer to this question seems to be clear.

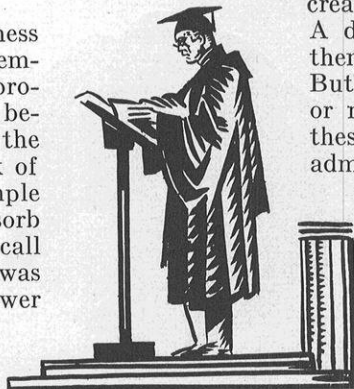
When American business and industry slowed down in the fall of 1929, and undue proportion of the nation's inactive surplus of buying power was in the hands of a minority who, for personal and family consumption, neither needed nor desired to buy more, while the vast majority of American consumers who, for personal and family consumption, both needed and desired to buy more had little surplus buying power. The minority was investing too much in the means of production. The majority was investing too little in products. The result was inevitable! Our business and industrial system back-fired, and we found ourselves in the unhappy position of producing too much and purchasing too little.

We shall not, in my judgment, achieve permanent immunity from the sort of depression through which we are now passing until the leadership of American business and industry devises workable ways of shifting a larger share of the national income into the pockets of the consuming millions and markedly increasing the margin of leisure for these millions. Even a decade ago this statement would have been set down as the disgruntled raving of a disinherited radical. But the experience of the last 18 months has taught many Americans many things. During the last year I have made this statement before three significant assemblies of outstanding leaders of American business industry, and finance. There has come to my desk a veritable flood of letters from these business men, industrialists, and bankers, and there is a touch of the sensational about the virtually unanimous agreement they express with this contention that the solvency and success of our business and industrial system, to say nothing of the welfare of the consuming millions, depends upon our shifting a larger share of the national income into the hands of the majority.

What has happened that a contention considered dangerously a decade ago, is today hailed as the soundest of sound business policy? It is surely not the big business man who has turned Bolshevik! No! It is simply that it has become so plain that he who runs may read that our industrial system will inevitably collapse unless, along with its prolific production of good and services, it sees to it that the consuming millions have money with which to buy and leisure in which to enjoy the products our magnificent machine economy is geared up to produce.

But how shall America effect this shifting of a larger share of the national income into the pockets of the consuming millions? How shall America markedly increase the margin of leisure for these millions? A dozen governmental devices will suggest themselves to the conventional political minds. But I do not believe that America either wants or needs a revolutionary politics to achieve these ends. I believe that a statesman like administration of wages, hours, and prices by the leadership of American business and industry, if this leadership will but think socially and act nationally, can go far towards achieving these ends, and creating on this continent a prosperous and happy people immune to the infections of a reckless radicalism.

This is the appointment with destiny



that now faces the business and industrial leadership in America. If it keeps this appointment and deliberately sets out to create prosperous consumers as well as consumable goods, the leadership of American business and industry will discover that it has not only rendered an historic social ministry but that it has made solid the now shaky foundation of our industrial system.

IV

And now let me conclude with a brief reference to what the current situation implies for political leadership at those points where the policies of government and the fortunes of business interlock. I venture three comments that seem to me pertinent.

First, we must find and follow a political leadership that will not permit emotionalized issues to sidetrack our immediately urgent economic issues. Prohibition is a case in point. We must be willing to follow a leadership that will help us realize that the problem of prohibition has now gone beyond the traditional slogans and tricky strategies alike of the wets and of the drys. Here is the issue that we dare not leave longer to a duel between competing fanaticisms. For as long as this problem is left to a warfare between the extreme wets and the extreme drys, prohibition will continue to be the smoke-screen behind which timid politicians hide their reluctance to deal realistically and courageously with those basic economic issues upon which the future of our industrial order depends. The problem has become more than just a question of liquor or no liquor. The problem is nothing less than the moral sanitation of our national life and the clearing of the track for national concentration on critical economic issues. In the face of gang-ruled cities, gin-soaked youth, and a national orgy of dishonesty and evasion, in which even the most respectable tend to share, it behooves us to do something other than huddle defensively about the simple catch-words coined in the early battles between the wets and the drys. Until we broaden this issue and deal with its wider aspects, prohibition will continue to make American politics a high carnival of hypocrisy. We must be willing to follow the policy that will make for the moral stabilization of our national life, and clear the stage for economic considerations, whether the policy fits our wet or dry preconceptions or not. Just as a Lincoln took the issue of slavery out of the hands of competing fanaticisms by emphasizing the need of national union rather than the evils of slavery, so the nation waits for a leadership that will rescue prohibition from competing fanaticisms by emphasizing the need for a moral sanitation of our national life and for concentration on economic issues rather than indulging in a mere-shouting of the war-cries of wets and drys.

Second, we must find and follow a political leadership that will help us rethink our traditional conceptions of national policy. I suggested earlier, that we must emancipate ourselves from the magic of dead words. There are many dead words and dying concepts that clutter up our national life.

Individualism, for instance, has been the glory of America over the generations. But something has happened to individualism in the last few years. Individualism is important only in terms of what it does to and for the individual. There is nothing sacred in the name.

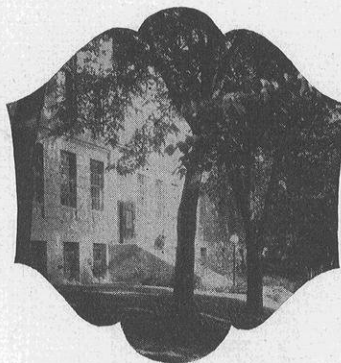
If rugged individualism results in ragged individuals, it may be time to reconsider our concept of individualism. The fact is that the old and somewhat anarchic individualism which was a superb virtue in simpler pioneer days, has become a vice in this complicated, technical, interdependent age.

Or again, competition is a concept that must be rethought and recast. No sensible man wants to see monopoly given a free rein. A democracy is deaf, dumb, and blind that cannot or will not prevent uncontrolled monopoly from gaining sovereignty of its national life. But to-day the United States may find unplanned competition quite as dangerous as uncontrolled monopoly. An obsolete concept of individualism resulting in unplanned competition has given us a self-defeating economic situation. We wait for a leadership that will help us think less about the theories of individualism and more about the tragedies of individuals to the end that we may evolve political and economic policies that will protect and promote the best interest of the individual American, even if the policies run counter to much of the ancient gospel of rugged individualism.

Third, we must find and follow a political leadership that will help us realize that censorship, slander, and jail sentences will prove futile answers to Communism if Russia should ultimately succeed in raising and stabilizing a satisfactory living standard for the Russian millions, and the Western system of free capitalism and political liberty does not. I am not a communist. Everything in me cries out against any social scheme that enforces a regimentation of life from above, whether it be by the dictatorship of a class or the dictatorship of a person. But we must be realistic enough to realize that the only answer that will really answer Communism is the achievement and guaranty by Western capitalism of a better life for the millions than Communism can achieve. If the business and industrial system of the United States cannot or does not, in the long run, give as good guaranties of security, leisure, and self-respect to the masses as an Italy or a Russia can bring, then in time capitalism will take its place among the dead systems of history. If the leaderships of American business and American politics cannot or do not bring as integrated planning to our national development as a Fascist Italy or a Communist Russia brings to the development of its national life, the American system of free capitalism and political liberty may well find itself superseded by a better plan even if less desirable national economy. If the political and economic system of the United States so blunderingly administer its foreign politics and trade that England, France, Germany, and the rest of the Western nations cannot stand the gaff economically.

There is nothing that can prevent a successful—even a temporarily successful—Communism from sweeping Europe and ultimately infecting America.

We do not want a Stalin or a Mussolini! But it is folly for us to assume that a Stalin or a Mussolini could not arise in the United States. There is a growing army of the victims of economic insecurity that could well be recruited by an American Stalin or an American Mussolini if political and business leadership should remain persistently recalcitrant to the duty of stabilizing the American economic order. We have yet to reckon with what might happen



STERLING HALL

if the white collar men and women joined hands with labor, a merger not fantastic to assume, if next winter sees the ragged army of the unemployed swell instead of shrink.

I am convinced that the American system of free capitalism and political liberty can answer communism but it must do it in deeds, not in words. For men cannot eat words; men cannot wear words; men cannot trust their old age to words.

The renewal of our national life, for which I have pleaded by indirection throughout this address, depends—may I say again—upon the twin arts of leadership and of followership. At this historic juncture in our national evolution, we stand in desperate need of the three major kinds of leadership—the leadership of the enunciator, the leadership of the executive, and the leadership of the exemplar. I have purloined these phrases from the literature of the sociologist. Translated into English, these three terms, enunciator, executive, and exemplar—throw a needed light upon our immediately urgent problem of leadership.

The *enunciators* are the leaders who are able to put into plain and compelling words what the masses want or what the masses should want. These are the leaders who give voice to deep feelings and convictions that stir unspoken in the minds and hearts of the people when the people face a crisis the meaning of which they feel but cannot formulate.

The *executives* are the leaders who are able to translate these deep feelings and convictions of the masses, not into words alone, but into plain and compelling programs of action. And, having drafted such programs, the executive leaders are able to put them into effect.

The *exemplars* are the leaders who, in themselves, are living examples of that to which the voiceless masses aspire. The contagion of their character, more than anything they say or do, moves the masses to high and heroic action.

Sometimes these three gifts of leadership meet and merge in one man. It is then that mankind knows the ministry of a great and transcendent leadership. But such transcendent leaderships appear only now and then in the long trail of the centuries. In the absence of leaders in whom these three gifts of the gods abide, we must cultivate and cherish all three kinds of leadership separately, and do our best to weld their diversities into a fighting force for the common good.

The United States languishes just now for economic, political, and social leaderships into the making of which have gone a Wilson's gift for clear and compelling enunciation of the forces to be fought and the goals to be gained, a Mussolini's gift for decisive action, and a Gandhi's gift for moving vast masses of men by the compelling power of a crystal and in disputable sincerity.

In my jealous care for the social significance of the University of Wisconsin, I end this baccalaureate hour with the eager hope that from among you who are her spiritual sons and daughters may come leaders who shall not cause this people to err, and that, whether the throw of the dice places you in positions of power or not, you may bring to the altar of state and nation the gift of a great followership that refuses to trail blind leaderships into the ditch.



The Alumni Briefs and faculty news which have been omitted from this issue will appear in the October issue together with such news as "breaks" during the summer.

The Nation Calls for Leaders

(Continued from page 409)

puddied, violated and not enforced. The Missouri Compromise was repealed in 1854 by the Kansas-Nebraska Act which was followed by civil war in Kansas. Then John Brown's Raid; Uncle Tom's Cabin; the "underground railway" from the South to Canada; the brutal assault on Senator Sumner in the United States Senate; speeches and articles by abolition orators and publishers; the debates between Lincoln and Douglas; all aroused bitter strife, which led directly to the greatest crime of all, treason, or four years of civil war; and finally the assassination of our President Lincoln. We have nothing now threatening to compare with this.

The Civil War ended; amendments to the federal constitution prohibited slavery and granted to the colored men rights of citizenship. Still there was no obedience to, but instead defiance of law and order. Parts of these amendments were, and still are repudiated, nullified and not enforced in some of our states.

During that reconstruction period after the Civil War, the violation of these amendments, the non-enforcement and nullification of them, resulted in an orgy of crime which created far greater apprehension and danger than we are now experiencing in our present reconstruction period. Most bitter sectional strife prevailed. Criminals violating the federal laws were given moral, financial and legislative support. The Ku Klux Klan, night riders, and mobs, in masked companies, rode up and down the countryside committing wholesale murders, lynchings, whippings, burnings, and riots. These with intimidation and election frauds and crimes approached a state of civil war. The United States army was called to quell disturbances and enforce rights of citizens. While this was going on the North was matching the South with the Tweed frauds, the Credit Mobilier and other great crimes.

Capital and labor both violated federal law and defied their government, from time to time, so flagrantly that federal soldiers were called to compel peace.

The world War intervened and came to an end; a new reconstruction period ushered in our present orgy of crime and disregard of law and order with which we are all familiar.

Let us answer to ourselves whether we are today confronted with anything so new, so acute, so dangerous, that the perils which we think we see, endanger our government.

Our people have never run from responsibility. Whenever danger has threatened they have risen as one and worked side by side in support of their government, in support of the same constitution they have openly violated in calmer times.

A right way will be found. But responsibility rests heavily on individual leaders and on groups like ours to find right solutions of serious problems; and when they are found to procure their adoption.



The Wisconsin Alumni Association cordially invites its members to make full use of the facilities of its two offices. A complete list of graduates and former students is available for those alumni who wish to trace any of their former classmates who have become "lost" during the past few years. Additional copies of any issues of the Magazine which are on hand may also be had on request at no charge to members.

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Help! Help!

Yes, here we are harping about dues again. Really we dislike doing this as much as you must dislike having to hear about it, but good intentions do not pay the printer's bills nor do procrastinators make for a stronger Alumni Association.

Certainly, the German crisis is serious, the surplus of wheat is appalling and the unemployment situation is disheartening, but those of you who have jobs and can pay but are merely procrastinating in not sending in your dues aren't shooting square with us.

There are countless obligations which the Association has to meet and without your help this cannot be done. This is *your* Association, you are a stockholder in this organization. Do your part in maintaining it. Send in your check for dues today.

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To the class of 1931



THE alumni of Wisconsin take this opportunity to congratulate the members of this year's graduating class upon the successful completion of their work on the campus.

Many of you have served your University efficiently and faithfully during your four years' stay. But for none of you is your work for Wisconsin complete. As alumni your task is just beginning.

It is upon the alumni body of which you are now a part, that the future of the University largely depends. Your helpful counsel and constructive criticism will always be eagerly sought and your loyal support and interest in financial matters and questions of policy will do much towards aiding the University to overcome such obstacles as may lie ahead.

You owe a great debt of gratitude to the University, pay it back by being a true and loyal alumnus.

The Wisconsin Alumni Association