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## **The Wisconsin alumni magazine. Volume 32, Number VI March 1931**

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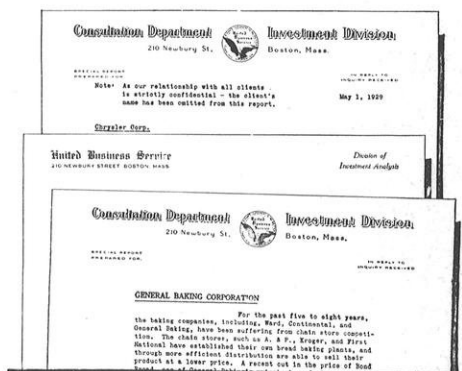


*The*  
**Wisconsin Alumni**  
MAGAZINE

March

1931





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NUMBER VI

## Comments

WE are publishing in this issue two important documents which should interest every alumnus of Wisconsin. The first is the complete report of Dr. Meiklejohn calling for the discontinuance of the Experimental College. This foremost experiment in the history of the University is about to close. What the future of educational experimentation at the University will be is hard to foretell, but Dr. Meiklejohn makes some noteworthy suggestions in his report.

The second document is a reprint of a report published in 1925 by a committee appointed by the Directors of the Alumni Association to probe the charges that money from educational foundations was "tainted" and curtailed educational freedom at school where it was accepted. This subject is as much alive today as it was six years ago, and every alumnus should be informed on the truth of the matter.



## Table of Contents

	Page
In Front of the Home Economics Building . . . . .	Cover
Faculty Votes to Discontinue Experimental College . . . . .	225
The Meiklejohn Report on the Experimental College . . . . .	226
Shall the University Accept Gifts from Educational Foundations? . . . . .	228
On Wisconsin . . . . .	234
Removing the Injustice from our Criminal Courts . . . . .	236
Hey There Reuners . . . . .	237
Winter Sports End . . . . .	238
Badgers You Should Know . . . . .	240
Recommended Books . . . . .	241
No Credit Courses . . . . .	243
While the Clock Strikes the Hour . . . . .	244
With the Badger Sports . . . . .	246
This and That About the Faculty . . . . .	247
Alumni Briefs . . . . .	248
In the Alumni World . . . . .	250
With the Badger Clubs . . . . .	252

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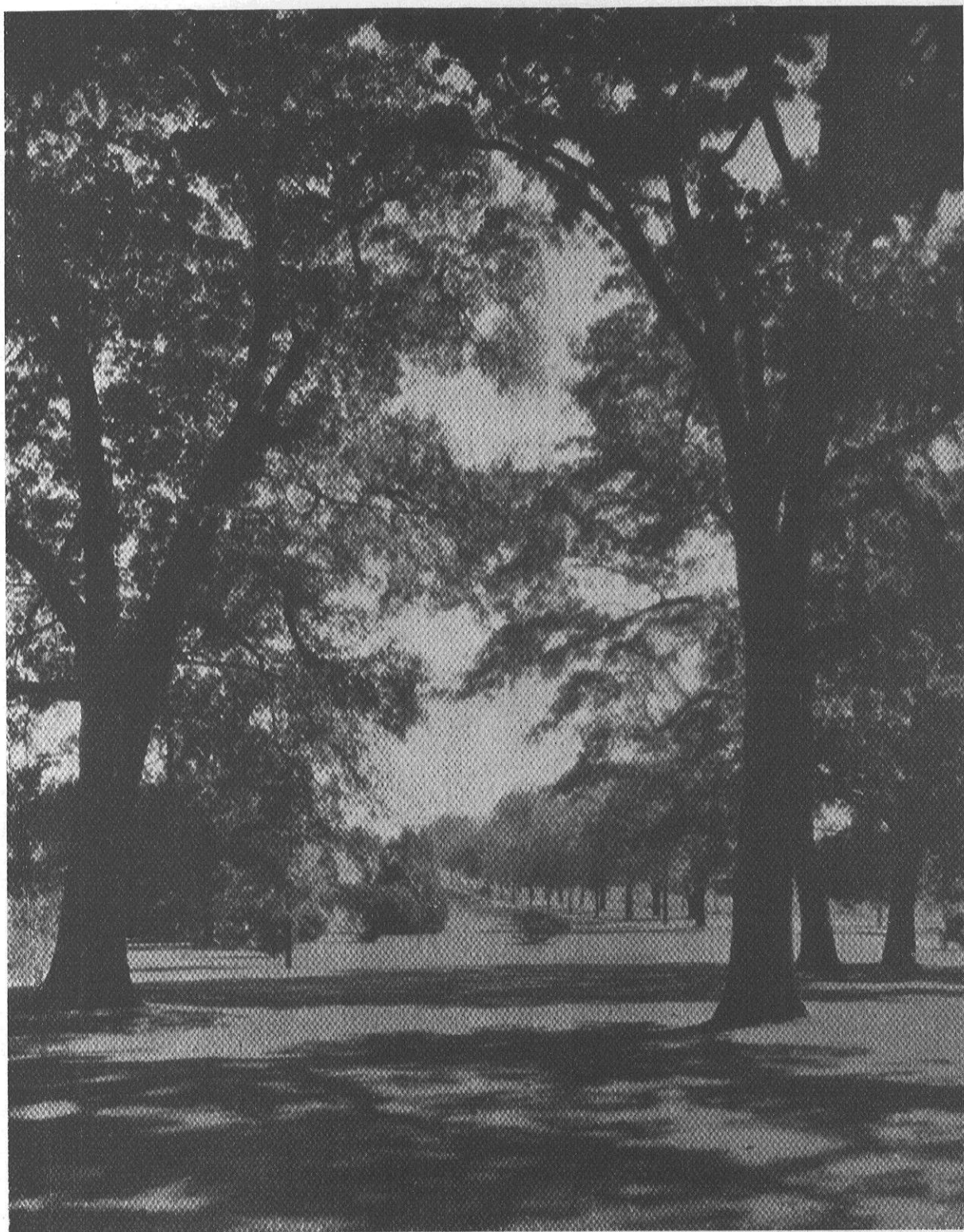
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On the "Ag" Campus

# Faculty Votes to Discontinue Experimental College

## Meiklejohn Report Accepted by L. & S. School; Study Will be Made of Results of Experiment

THE recommendation of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn that "in the academic year 1931-32 no freshman shall be admitted to the Experimental College" was unanimously

adopted at a meeting of the faculty of the College of Letters and Science on February 16. This action followed a presentation of a report by Dr. Meiklejohn on behalf of the advisors of the college stating that the five-year term granted the college for its experiment was closing and that the time had come for the faculty to pass judgment on the methods of procedure and the work accomplished.

This action by the faculty does not necessarily mean that the Experimental College will close its doors when the present freshmen enrolled in the college complete their required two years of work. It merely means that the faculty wishes to assess the work done, and to formulate future developments on the basis of the successful results of this experiment.

In reply to the numerous queries from the press, President Frank made the following statement:

"The proposals made by the staff of the Experimental College are made on their own initiative and without suggestion from anyone outside their own ranks. Mr. Meiklejohn and his colleagues received a commission to conduct a research in the content, method, and determining conditions of undergraduate instruction for the freshman and sophomore years of the College of Letters and Science, just as a Steinmetz or a Langmuir would be given a commission to conduct a research in a production problem of the General Electric Company. As President of the University, I have no more presumed to suggest when or in what manner this experiment should be brought to the point of summary and submission for possible application than the President of the General Electric Company would presume to dictate to a Steinmetz or a Langmuir when or in what manner one of their experiments should be summarized and submitted for consideration, adaptation, and application.

"The proposals of the staff of the Experimental College mean simply that, in the judgment of the group charged with the experiment, they have reached a point at which they have suggestions for freshman and sophomore instruction which they consider ready for and worthy of consideration by the faculty and administration of the College of Letters and Science, in particular, and of the University, in general. The Experimental College was one of the first steps in a process of educational reassessment and reconstruction that has been going on throughout the University during the last few years. It is gratifying to me that it has reached a point at which it is ready to submit its findings. The Experimental College has, in my judgment, made a distinctive contribution to the University. It has blazed the trail for that continuous self-assessment of the

content and method and determining conditions of education without which a University cannot keep step with the changing social order it is designed to serve. The Experimental College

may well be continued as an agency for testing still other aspects and possible approaches to the work of the liberal arts college, or it may be succeeded by other agencies of educational experimentation.

"The proposals made by the staff of the Experimental College do not mean that the College, as such, has been either a failure or a success. They mean only that the one phase of educational experimentation upon which this group has been working is, as far as experimental purposes are concerned, rounded out and ready for consideration by the University.

"It has been said that anything started in a university tends to continue year after year and to appear in budget after budget quite regardless of whether or not it has served its purpose and achieved its objective. I am delighted to see this striking example of a university project that does not care to crystallize itself into a vested interest after its administrators feel that it has achieved measurable completion. These proposals mean, then, not the end of experimentation, but a fresh turn in the road of experimentation."

The life of the college has been one of continual storm and strife ever since its inception in 1927. Dr. Meiklejohn was brought to Wisconsin by Glenn Frank in 1926 as professor of philosophy. The following year he opened his widely heralded experiment in Adams Hall. To assist him he had gathered a group of men from Wisconsin and other universities who were in sympathy with his experimental instruction.

An attempt had been made to obtain as near a cross section of students as possible. This, however, has never been accomplished from the very start, and resident students have always been in the minority. Meiklejohn's national reputation as a liberal teacher with creative ideas in modern education brought an influx of students from 18 different states. Since then the names of "radical," "red," and "communistic" have been associated with the college. And not without reason, for there was a minority group in the student body of the college that was decidedly "anti" regarding anything that savored of the conservative. This group, without doubt brought more adverse criticism against the college than any other single thing.

So radical a change in teaching procedure naturally brought forth a storm of protest from educators in the University, and many of them were severe in their denunciation of the college, its students and its methods. The storm has somewhat abated in the past year, and it will be interesting to note how these former enemies of

(Continued on page 254)





# The Meiklejohn Report on the Experimental College

DIRECTOR  
ALEXANDER  
MEIKLEJOHN

AT THE close of the year 1931-32 the Experimental College will have completed five years of study of the teaching problem of the freshman and sophomore years. For many reasons, this would seem to us a fitting time for summing up what has been accomplished and for the consideration of future policy.

As you well know, all the effort of these years has been devoted to the attempt to shape and reshape one selected approach to the problem which you authorized the College to study. As the result of these five years of work we have, it seems to us, a teaching procedure ready for your consideration. That teaching procedure is still undetermined in many of its features, and its adjustment to local conditions has not been fully dealt with. It is however a working scheme and as such may serve as a basis for suggestions concerning the course of study, the teaching relationship, and the social conditioning of the first two years. In other words, we can fairly say that there has been worked out for your consideration an alternative way in which, with adaptations, the teaching of the freshman and sophomore years might be done.

But again, the advisers have been, from the beginning, keenly aware that other approaches to the teaching problem are possible and that any genuinely experimental study of the situation would provide that these also should be formulated and tested by actual operation and by comparison of results. In fact, one of the most important features of our experience has been its fruitfulness in suggesting new lines along which experimentation might be carried, whether by radical or by slight variation from the plan which we have followed. We have realized that what the College has thus far attempted is only a first step in a long series of studies which must be made if the teaching problem is to be properly dealt with.

In view of these considerations, the Advisers would suggest to the Faculty that the year 1931-32 be fixed as bringing to an end the experimentation provided for in the vote of May 26, 1926, by which the Experimental College was established. We therefore present the following recommendation, "that in the academic year 1931-32 no freshmen shall be admitted to the Experimental College." If this action is taken, the ground will be cleared for the consideration and adoption of whatever future policy may seem advisable to the Facul-

ty of Letters and Science. Such action might conceivably range from the continuation of experimentation in its present form through many varying projects to the negative limit of discontinuing formal experimentation altogether. But whatever the outcome may be, it seems to us desirable that the Faculty should find itself free and uncommitted for the making of such decisions as may seem to it appropriate.

If the recommendation just proposed should be adopted, the Advisers would ask that the attention of the Faculty be given to another matter which seems of even greater importance. We refer to the desirability of gathering up such results as may be available from the experience of the College during these five years. To this end we suggest that the Advisers of the College be brought into active co-operation with the committee of the Faculty which is now studying the teaching of the freshman and sophomore classes or with some other committee appointed to work in the same field. More specifically we would make the following recommendations:

(1) that the Advisers be directed to prepare for the consideration of such committee a full and detailed report of their experience in dealing with the problems of freshman and sophomore instruction;

(2) that the Advisers be authorized to appoint a committee which will present to the Faculty committee the report of the Advisers and will discuss with the committee the principles and situations with which the report deals.

As these recommendations are considered it is essential that sharp distinction be made between two ways in which the results of the work of the Experimental College may be gathered up and assessed. In the first place we may by comparative studies of records in all their forms attempt to determine the educational values of the specific program which the College has formulated as compared with the values of that program which is followed in the regular courses of the College of Letters and Science. This task, we are glad to say, has been undertaken by the Bureau of Guidance and Records of the University. It is obviously a task not for the members of the Experimental College, but for an outside, disinterested body. It is a long and difficult research, and no one can tell as yet when its findings will be available nor how clear and conclusive they may prove to be.

But there is a second, more subjective, set of results which may now be used in the consideration of future policy. The Advisers, while formulating and applying a specific program, have been given an unusual opportunity and perhaps an unusual compulsion toward the

formulating of general educational problems, the study of various educational influences and the trying and testing of different educational devices. It would seem to us that as the general Faculty moves forward from one step in its educational studies toward those which are to follow, provision should be made for the gathering up of such results as these and for the using of them so far as they may prove to be of value. The Advisers of the Experimental College have many uncertainties and many differences of opinion with regard to matters of policy. We are, however, unanimous in two convictions. First, we are sure that in the State of Wisconsin as elsewhere there is still need of radical reconsideration of the freshman and sophomore years of liberal instruction. This need has been made even more urgent by the recent action of the Faculty providing for the elimination of a considerable percentage of the students at the end of the second year. If students are to be thus denied the privilege of further study in the University, the teaching arrangements on which the judgment is based must be as good as we can make them. Second, we are certain that the problems of these two years can be effectively dealt with. Especially are we sure that the arrangements for the student-teacher relationship can be improved. We shall therefore be very glad if opportunity is given us to sum up for the consideration of the Faculty such results as we have been able to reach by means of this first step in educational experimentation.

The suggestion of conference between a committee of the Faculty and a committee of the Advisers may be made more concrete if we indicate the kinds of questions which these committees might consider. The problems which the College, under its direction from the Faculty, has been studying fall into three groups, (1) the relative values of a course of study made up from separate subjects and a course integrated into a single subject, (2) the relative values of classroom instruction and tutorial guidance, and (3) the relative values of scattered residence and of group living. It is not our purpose in this statement to report our findings on these problems. Such a report will be prepared whenever the Faculty wishes to receive it. Our present purpose is simply to exhibit the specific forms which these questions have assumed as we have dealt with them. It seems sufficient for this purpose that we formulate some of the questions arising under the second heading given above, that which concerns the method of teaching. We will not in this paper list the corresponding problems which relate to the course of study and to the conditions of residence.

#### *I. The Supply and Training of Teachers—*

##### (a) Supply

- (1) Is there a sufficient supply of good teaching material?

- (2) Are the current tests, such as degrees, published research, and reputed teaching skill, adequate as bases of selection?

- (3) If college teaching should be modified along the lines of the experimentation being carried on at Chicago, Minnesota, Harvard, Swarthmore, Scripps, and other institutions, would a new type of teacher be needed?

- (4) What kinds of experience and training are necessary for the best development of teaching power?

- (5) What salaries and what conditions of work are necessary to attract the best material into the teaching profession?

- (6) Should the teaching cost per student in the first two years be greater or less than that of the later years?

##### (b) Teaching in Relation to Other Activities

- (1) What duties has the teacher in addition to that of instruction?

- (2) Is teaching power increased or diminished by the participation of the teacher in other activities within or outside of the University?

- (3) Is such a teaching plan as that followed by the Experimental College helpful or harmful to the professional quality and standing of the teacher?

For example, have the Advisers during these years done their proper share of research and publication; have they lost touch with their departments and with other institutions; is the work which they have done in the College regarded by their colleagues as giving them valuable experience?

##### (c) The Training of Teachers for College Work

- (1) What is our accepted plan for the educating and training of college teachers?

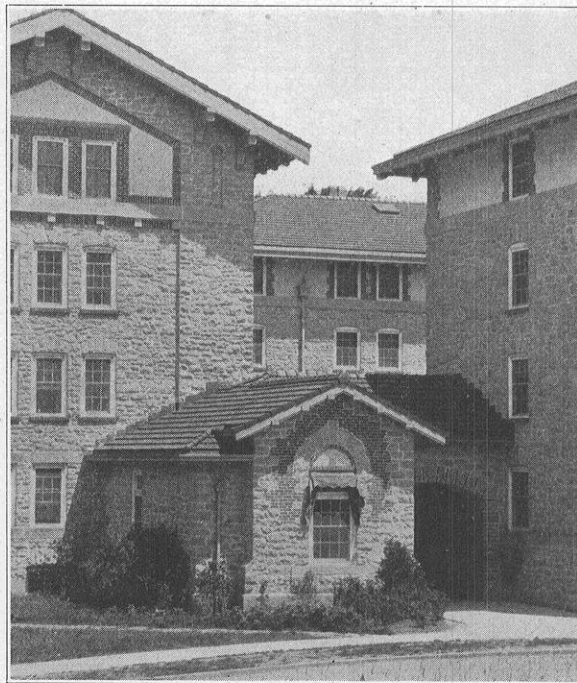
- (2) Can college graduates, without advanced study, be used successfully for the teaching of freshmen and sophomores?

- (3) Is it possible that small and separate units such as the Experimental College might do valuable service in the way of teacher-training, giving to members of the Faculty opportunity to see their teaching work under varying and novel conditions?

- (4) Is it desirable that such teacher-training be made a regular part of the preparation of college teachers?

Note: Some valuable information bearing on these questions might be found in statements from past and present members of the staff of the Experimental College, telling of its effect upon their plans and outlook.

(Continued on page 254)



ADAMS HALL



# Shall the University Accept Gifts ✦ from Educational Foundations?

ON August 5, 1925, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin by a vote of nine to six passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that no gifts, donations or subsidies shall in the future be accepted by or on behalf of the University of Wisconsin from any incorporated educational endowments or organizations of like character."

The undersigned were appointed by the alumni board as a committee representing the alumni association to find out the facts with relation to the action of the board of regents. We were asked to address ourselves to these questions: 'Is the regents' action justified? What shall be the attitude of the organized alumni of our university?' and we were requested to 'find and report the facts to the alumni and the public of Wisconsin and of other states,' with our recommendations, if any. Needless to say we received no instructions and no intimation of the views of the alumni board which appointed us.

We have had but one object in view, namely to conserve the best interest of the university. We have had seven sessions. \*\*\* In addition to this we spent much time in investigation outside of regular sessions; a sub-committee of our committee devoted itself to the work in the interim between Oct. 4 and Oct. 17.

We approached this question in the full belief that the regents, each and all, acted as they believed for the best interest of the university. As alumni of the university, however, we assert the freedom to consider the policies of the institution that means so much to us, to express any views that we have, and to freely proclaim them whether or not those views are in accord with the views of those in authority, with a sincere desire to cooperate with all who are working for the well-being of the university.

It may be noted that higher education has always been supported largely by private benefaction. The great historic institutions like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Dartmouth and Cornell received their first impetus and most of their endowment from private sources, and so they have always done. In the days when American democracy was in the making there were no state universities in the present day sense. The university, owned, controlled and directed by state officials, has been a comparatively recent development. Since they have come into being, they have been the recipients of many private benefactions. During the year 1923-4, 29 state universities received contributions, many of them small it is true, from private sources.

California, Michigan and Minnesota especially have received large benefices, conspicuous among which are the splendid law building at Ann Arbor, established and endowed to the extent of many millions by a single munificent giver, and the \$2,000,000 gift of the Mayo Foundation for the endowment of the medical school of the University of Minnesota.

The University of Wisconsin has received since its founding, more than 250 gifts, aggregating more than \$4,400,000. Among the largest of these are the gift of the Washburn observatory, the Adam Wills fellowships, the Carl Schurz Memorial fund, the various Britting-

ham donations, the Bradley Memorial hospital, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Crane and Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Bradley, the J. Stephens Tripp bequests, the Calvin K. Jane estate, the Institute for Research in Land Economics gift, the Torger Thompson bequest, the John M. Olin bequest, the Vilas bequest and the numerous contributions to the Memorial union. These do not take into account the gifts of the Carnegie Foundation for teachers' pensions, which will be hereinafter referred to.

Among the givers are also found the names of J. Ogden Armour, E. I. Dupont de Nemours company (powder trust), Tennessee Coal and Iron company, James J. Hill, William A. Clark, H. J. Heinz company, Wisconsin Gas association, Milwaukee Gas Light company, Wisconsin River Power

Company, Albert B. Kuppenheimer company, Quaker Oats company, Gustav Pabst, William Wrigley, Jr.

It has been the immemorial legislative policy of the state to invite gifts from private sources to education.

The state constitution provides that among the sources of the school fund of the state shall be 'all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified,' including also the tainted money of the criminal, namely, 'the clear proceeds of all fines collected in several counties for any breach of the penal laws.'

In 1866, the legislature enacted that 'for the endowment and support of the university there are hereby appropriated ----- all contributions to the endowment fund as may be derived from public or private bounty ----- The entire income of all said funds shall be placed at the disposal of the board of regents.'

The recognition of gifts as a source of income of the university has been carried down to date and much enlarged from time to time.

The statutes of the state have for many years provided and now provide that 'all gifts, grants, bequests and devises for the benefit or advantage of the uni-

There is at present a bill pending in the state legislature which if passed would virtually take the control of accepting gifts to the university out of the hands of the Regents and vest it in the Legislature. We sincerely believe that there is no possibility of the regents accepting any so-called "tainted money," and we further believe that any money given in the past and any likely to be given in the future carries with it no "strings" which would hamper educational freedom. To substantiate this belief we are reprinting the report of the investigating committee appointed by the Board of Directors in 1925.

versity or any of its departments, colleges, schools, halls, observatories or institutions, or to provide any means of instruction, illustration or knowledge in connection therewith, whether made to trustees or otherwise, shall be legal and valid, and shall be executed and enforced according to the provisions of the instrument making the same," and that "all such gifts, grants, devises or bequests may be made to the regents of the university or to the president or to any officer thereof or to any person or persons as trustees," and that "all gifts, grants, bequests and devises from individuals, partnerships or corporations.....for or in behalf of the university or any department thereof or any purpose connected therewith, are appropriated to the board of regents of the university and shall be used according to the provisions of the instrument or act making the same."

In 1909 a joint resolution of senate and house was passed, reciting that the regents of the university had adopted this resolution:

Resolved that the regents direct the president of the university to make application to the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to have the University of Wisconsin placed upon the accepted list of institutions of the foundation, and that the rules of the foundation require that application for recognition of state universities be approved by the legislature and governor, and it was resolved "that the application of the regents is approved."

It will be observed that gifts may be made to the regents or to the president or any officer of the university or to any person as a trustee. It has clearly been the legislative policy of the state from its beginning to invite and to validate all gifts from private givers, both individual and corporate.

Medical and scientific research are among the most important and practical of university functions. In medicine, recent university research has developed marked results in discovering cures for disease, as for example, diphtheria, meningitis, diabetes. In agriculture it has achieved practical results in milk tests and milk production, in matters of fertilization of soil, improvement of seed, breeding and care of animals. In engineering, it has made tests in concrete, steel and other elements of building construction, in cement and other elements of road construction. In geology, it has made examinations of soils, ore bodies, and the use of low grade ores and has conducted geological surveys. In zoology, it has made investigation in the study of animal life and in practical tests along many lines. The most inspiring and effective teachers are usually those who are also engaged in the search for new knowledge. Such men cannot be secured or retained by institutions which do not encourage and support research.

The University of Wisconsin has done a large amount of work of this character, yet it is doubtful whether its vital importance is generally realized and understood. The demand for research work is along practical lines and cannot always be anticipated. The demand often comes from private individuals or corporations for work along the lines of the business or profession in which

they are interested. The university has accepted money from such sources but only on the condition that the results are open to the public, and are for publication in any journal, or for use in any way that the public sees fit to use them. Sometimes a given line of scientific research requires a consistent policy and an assured fund extending over a period of a number of years. To this end private gifts may be of great value, in securing continuity of policy and adequate funds. As several of our professors put it, all state universities are feeling cramped for funds to go ahead with this most vital work. Danger of social economic control from gifts for such purposes seems to us too remote to be real.

The gift which prompted the resolution of the board of regents mentioned at the outset of this report, was a gift by the General Education board of \$12,500 for research work in pharmacology. Specifically the fund was given to aid in research work by the medical department for a cure for persons afflicted with syphilitic paresis, a work which, according to Dr. Loevenhart, has already resulted in the discharge of approximately 100 patients from the Wisconsin insane asylum. The gift was finally accepted because commitments had been made on the strength of it, but at the same time the regents took the occasion to pass the resolution above mentioned, the effect of which is that no further gifts from this source may hereafter be received. The gift in question was for a medical and scientific purpose and the resolution forbids all such gifts for all such purposes.

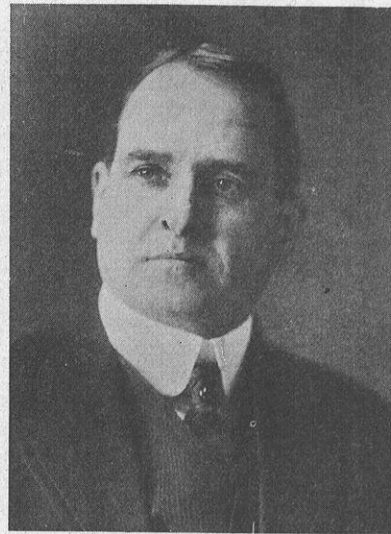
We think the adoption of this blanket resolution was a mistake.

We pass with a slight mention the fact that the resolution singles out corporate gifts, ignoring gifts from the individuals who compose the corporations. Why the gift becomes especially obnoxious merely because it has passed from the original maker of the money into a corporation organized, not for profit but for public benefit and general good, we do not understand. A gift with an ulterior purpose is quite as likely to be offered by an individual as by a corporation and the likelihood of accompanying pressure is greater.

We do not minimize the fact that the state of Wisconsin has been liberal to its university. It has, mostly by legislative endowment, built up one of the great universities of the country. This university has given great benefit to the world. Its medical and scientific researches have been productive of health, wealth and morals. Through its agricultural department and particularly through its great agricultural chemist it has given millions to the farmers of the country. We are proud of its achievements. We do not underestimate either the ability or the willingness of the people of the



JUDGE HALLAM '87



DR. J. M. DODSON, '80



state to continue to give liberally to its support. We have a great school of scientific instruction as well as of scientific research. We have a medical school definitely established by legislative enactment, small in endowment, but great in achievement and in the personnel of those in its charge. We shall beyond doubt, sometime have a school of medical instruction and research second to none.

But notwithstanding this ability and willingness on the part of the state, we cannot approve any action to refuse or discourage gifts of money from private sources for the purpose of aiding in the advancement of these great ends. If some Washburn or Vilas or Tripp or Brittingham or Olin should make a gift to the university for a medical, geological, biological chemical, agricultural or other scientific school, his gift would be received with plaudits of praise. None would object to the acceptance of such a gift on the ground that the state is able to supply these things. We would all say that this spirit of giving cultivates a wholesome attitude of liberality on the part of those who have the substance to give, and that it is the part of wisdom to supplement the liberality of the state with the bounty of private gift.

The real question is, then, must such gifts as those we are considering, be rejected because of the source from which they come. The General Education board whose gift provoked their resolution was endowed by John D. Rockefeller and it is doubtless this fact that has given rise to opposition to its gift. We hold no brief for Mr. Rockefeller or for the manner in which he accumulated his fortune. Granting all that the opponents of this gift say of him, he is in the peaceable possession of it. No court has been asked to take it from him or distribute it to the sources from which it came. No legislature has been shown a method to tax it away except by the same means as it would tax other large fortunes, however acquired. We believe Mr. Rockefeller's fortune may be lawfully and morally given away and conscientiously received for the benevolent purpose of advancing medical and scientific research.

But we are not considering gifts from Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller detached himself from this endowment some years ago, and gave it to the General Education board to use.

The General Education board was incorporated by special act of congress in 1902. It has, since that time, given to schools and colleges in the United States \$59,608,258.95. Aside from its gifts for negro education, it has given to the state universities and colleges for academic education in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Vermont and Virginia and to state medical schools in Colorado, Georgia, Iowa and Oregon. The large gift to Iowa university for this purpose received the ap-

proval of the legislature and the governor of the state. It has given for academic education to 150 universities and colleges under private control in amounts of \$50,000 or more, and to 11 privately controlled medical schools. Among the beneficiaries are Amherst, Beloit, Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Lawrence, Northwestern, Princeton, Ripon, Chicago, Notre Dame, Washington and Lee, Williams, Yale, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley.

The Rockefeller foundation was incorporated in 1913. Many of its contributions, to education and research have been made abroad. To the University of Belgium, for example, it has been a large benefactor. It has, however, contributed largely to medical research in the United States. Its total gifts to colleges and universities in the United States amount to \$11,619,054.54.

There are other corporate foundations, some 15 in all, whose funds are devoted in part at least to educational work. Of one of these, the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching, the late President Van Hise was a trustee. There are also the National Academy of Science, the National Research council, the Engineering foundation, formed for the public-spirited service of furnishing financial aid to scientific research. This resolution would cut off the University of Wisconsin from all of these.

The General Education board distributes its funds, not on the direction of its founder, but as the board itself directs. That board is made up of the following persons, all men of high character and standing and most of them free from any Rockefeller business affiliations: Wallace Buttrick, chairman (former preacher); Wickliffe Rose, president (former college professor and dean); Abraham Flexner, secretary (editor and scholar); John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Frederick T. Gates (former preacher, business and benevolent representative of John D. Rockefeller 1893-1912); Albert Shaw (editor Review of Reviews); Edwin A. Alderman (president University of Virginia); Harry Pratt Judson (president emeritus University of Chicago); Jerome D. Greene (banker with Lee, Higginson and company of New York); Anson Phelps Stokes (preacher, bible scholar, eminent in field of religious education); George E. Vincent (president Rockefeller foundation, former president University of Minnesota); James H. Dillard (educator, president John F. Slater fund and Heanes foundation); Charles P. Howland; Trevor Arnett (vice-president and general manager University of Chicago); James R. Angell (president Yale); Raymond B. Fosdick (lawyer, authority on police systems and administration of criminal law); Owen D. Young (lawyer, member Dawes commission).

The benefactions of the Rockefeller foundation are all similarly controlled. At the head of the Rockefeller foundation for the past eight years has been Dr. George E. Vincent, formerly president of the University of Minnesota.

The gifts of the General Education board are bestowed without restrictions as to the policy of their use. Sometimes there is the condition that supplemental amounts shall be raised, sometimes not. In the case of the gift which started this controversy the letter of Dr. Flexner announcing it contained this language: 'I have only one request to make, namely, that care be taken not to exploit our appropriation or your work in any way that may give rise to adverse criticism in scientific quarters. We are extremely anxious to get no credit



PROF. E. A. ROSS

for anything we do, but that the entire project shall be quietly managed.'

Surely in no direct manner did this gift control or affect any policy of the university. And we have found no evidence of any ulterior purpose on the part of the General Education board or any of the corporate foundations in the making of any of their gifts to education. Professor Ross, who appeared before us, styling himself a 'staunch progressive,' and who is in close touch with educators and educational policies, told our committee that he had 'never come across the slightest evidence that grants are made or withheld by these foundations with the sinister intention of influencing the attitude of professors toward monopoly or other economic issues.' Professor Ross further said: 'I will say that in all sorts of gossip and private conversations that scholars have with each other, it is never even suggested or mentioned that these funds have an ulterior purpose of control attached. They have not done any thing to excite suspicion.' Speaking of the change of policy introduced into the Rockefeller foundation by Dr. Vincent, Professor Ross said: 'Since this wise change, I have never read or heard a criticism of the policy of the foundation.'

It may not be amiss to add that with the millions spent by Andrew Carnegie for the establishment of libraries in hundreds of communities, we have found no instance of any pressure or restraint in the matter of the character of the books with which the public is served. In them, we find books of every class and character appropriate to public libraries.

The contention is made, however, that the mere fact of receiving gifts from such sources will compromise academic freedom. If this be true, then any such gift should be rejected. It is not clear to us, however, how a gift to aid in the restoration of men to sanity will in any manner directly or indirectly compromise academic freedom. No more would a gift to a medical school, or to carry on research work on shales, or to make blood tests on rabbits, or to investigate the strength of steel columns.

But it is contended the men who have endowed the General Education board are interested in the questions dealt with by other departments of the university, such as the department of economics, and that gifts to one department from this source will restrain freedom of action of the whole faculty. It is to be borne in mind that aid from a foundation does not go into the pocket of any instructor but defrays the necessary expenses of research. In our opinion we have no reason to expect any such false notion of loyalty to the university at the expense of loyalty to conscience. We find no fact to warrant any such fear. As Professor Ross told us, great universities 'do not become jumping-jacks because a rich man has a quarter million that he might give them.'

As Professor Ross further told us, there was formed about 10 years ago the American Association of University Professors for the purpose of improving the conditions under which the professor works. It is a national organization of over 5,000 members in more

than 200 institutions. Its strongest committee is one on academic freedom. It has successfully worked to secure university professors against 'pressure from outside interests'; speaking further, Professor Ross said, 'As a result of its policy of "pitiless publicity," the outspoken liberal professor is far more secure than he was a dozen years ago, so that now 'the independence of professors in the social sciences is better protected than at any previous time within my academic career of 34 years, and that among the sinister forces which have to be watched, the endowed foundations do not figure.'

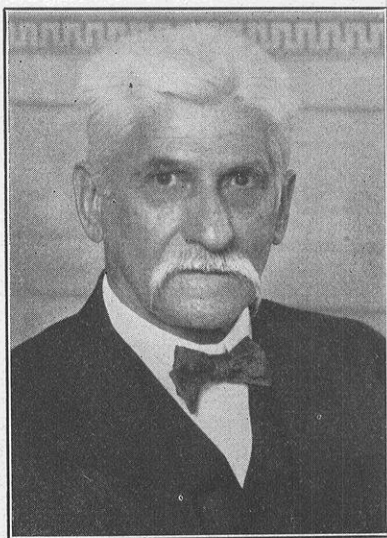
There appeared before us Dr. Birge, for half a century connected with the university and for years its president; Dr. Babcock of the agricultural department whose single gift to the world of his invention for testing milk, has been worth more than the amount of all gifts

the university has received; Dean Slichter of the graduate school, Dean Turneure of the school of engineering; Dr. Bardeen, dean of the medical school and Drs. Loevenhart, Bradley and Lorenz of the medical faculty; Professor Guyer of the department of zoology; Professors Hart, Cole and L. R. Jones of the department of agriculture; Dr. Leith of the department of geology and Professor Ross of the department of economics. These educators all asserted their freedom of action in opposing the resolution of the regents. All concurred in the opinion that the receiving of gifts, without strings, to the university from corporate foundations would not compromise complete academic freedom. One of them ventured the guess that the faculty was 100 per cent of the same opinion. Dr. Birge stated that it has been his policy as president to encourage attempts to secure funds

for research purposes from the foundations. We have confidence that these men, free to stand opposed to the policy of the board, which can at will cut the strings that tie them to their salaries, will not be swayed from the truth by the prospect that some educational foundation may give money to the university to finance research for the healing of diseases of men, or any other scientific purpose.

The university of Chicago has been far more liberally endowed by the founder of the General Education board than any other educational institution in the country. It has received from Mr. Rockefeller and from foundations established by him over \$38,000,000. If gifts from this source restrain academic freedom, we should expect to find examples of it in Chicago. There have been some charges of this character against the University of Chicago, all of them many years ago. We have made such investigation of them as we could, and we believe them unfounded.

Dr. T. C. Chamberlain, former president of the University of Wisconsin, a man of as wide experience in universities and colleges as any man living, and who has been connected with the University of Chicago ever since it opened its doors, has expressed himself in this language: 'The members of the faculty of the University of Chicago have not only felt, but exercised



DR. E. A. BIRGE



greater freedom of opinion, speech and action in respect to political, religious, social, economic, industrial and similar questions, than the members of any other faculty with which I have been connected or with which I have been intimately familiar. . . . I do not think that the faculties of any of the state institutions with which I have been connected have felt equal freedom and I am sure they have never taken equal advantage of it.'

Dr. A. E. Haydon, well known in Wisconsin, writes us as follows:

'Your inquiry regarding the effect of corporations' endowment on teaching and policy is before me.

'I can only speak from my own experience and knowledge of my own department. The answer is that there is complete freedom in classroom work in Chicago. President Judson and President Burton both insisted that research is only possible if there is freedom; it became a maxim that an instructor is master of his own classroom. I have never heard of interference (or even suggestion) that would tend to hamper the freedom of teaching or freedom of research.

'It seems to me, from my small acquaintance with state universities, that Chicago is much less anxious about the opinion of the outer powers than are the state institutions.'

Professor Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics in the University of Chicago, whose liberal economic views are well known, answering the question whether the large gifts which have been made to that institution from private sources have restricted in any way, the freedom of teaching or of research, said:

'Since my connection with the university in 1920, I have found absolutely no indication of this. Business policies of the Standard Oil company and group are criticized, I am sure, with as much frankness and fullness here as in any other university that I know of. Sometimes I think they are criticised more fully here than in most other places. Most large foundations do not lay down stipulations concerning results, but merely encourage research. We have had no unfortunate experiences with any foundations that have assisted us or are now doing so.

'It is possible, however, that some of the foundations that make grants for economic studies will not wish to have investigation made of the labor policies of any of the large concerns in which the donors of the funds are financially interested. This is purely an a priori assumption on my part as we have had absolutely no pressure exerted upon us here. In view of the attempts, however, which several people who are closely attached to the Rockefeller foundation made to discourage the publication of the Russell Sage studies into the industrial relation policies of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, this does not seem to me an impossible danger. It may be a practical danger although I personally am not greatly afraid of it.

'In any event, grants for medical and for physical science certainly should be received and there is little possibility that I can see of untoward results occurring. Personally, I do not think there is much danger even in the social sciences if the universities let it be clearly

understood that they are to be the judges of results and not the foundations.'

And let us here say that any man who shall set out with the sinister intention of restraining academic freedom in the University of Wisconsin will have much to reckon with. He will have many 'tackles' to pass before he reaches his goal. He must reckon with the president of the faculty, over them the board of regents, over them the legislature, over them the people of the state, not to speak of the great student body.

In the president and the faculty he will find a body of independent men who, unless we miss our guess, will prize freedom more than they do their jobs. Should any of them prove unfaithful, they will be subjected to the searching investigation of their fellows of the American Association of the University Professors. We have too much confidence in our esteemed president and in the faculty which supports him to believe that they would prostitute their office, even to secure some benefit to their institution.

In the board of regents he will find a representative body of men free from restraint, wise to the uses of academic freedom and critical of any instructor prone to be controlled.

In the legislature he will find a body representative and responsive to the popular will.

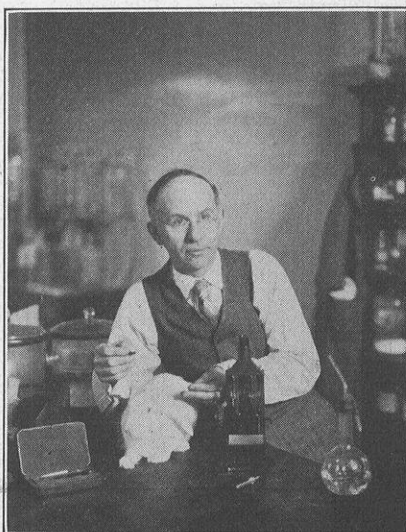
In the people of the state, he will find watchfulness and a demand that the university they support shall minister to the people of the state, and not to any special interest.

In the student body he will find a body of young men and women not to be hoodwinked. Our knowledge of students of the University of Wisconsin leads us to believe that they are the first to detect frailties in their instructors, and that any who attempt to lead them into economic by-ways will soon find his influence to wane and his position so uncomfortable that he will seek release.

To those who say that there is danger that the giving of gifts not to the gain of any person, but to the cause of scientific research, will restrain academic freedom in the University of Wisconsin, knowing as we do the spirit of the faculty, the student body, those who bear official responsibility and the people of the state who do not, we say it can't be done. In the language of one of those who have furnished us valuable suggestions, we say, 'Any danger of dominance by a corporation would . . . bring its own corrective . . . in a state university.'

We are opposed to a sweeping rejection in advance of any and all gifts from educational foundations. It seems to us such policy is based on groundless fear and is contrary to the legislative and administrative policy under which the university has prospered so well since its foundation. If danger from such gifts could arise, it might be expected from gifts for pensions to instructors such as the university received from the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching, and yet we have heard no claim that that benefaction which was accepted by the legislature had any such result.

There may possibly be educational purposes for which private endowments should not be received.

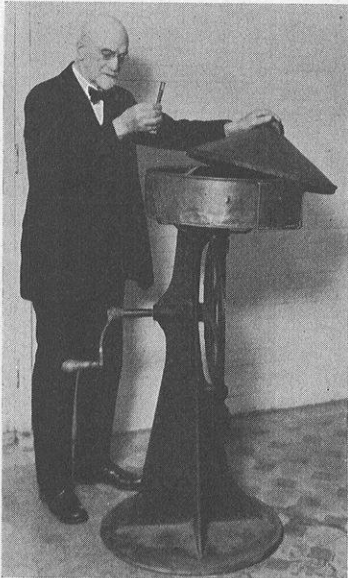


PROF. E. B. HART



If so, we do not regard medical or scientific research as such a purpose. There may be sources from which the university should not receive a gift, even for medical or scientific research. We do not regard the General Education board as such a source.

All gifts must necessarily come from the wealthy. The munificent Vilas gift came from one of the country's rich men. The large Bradley Memorial hospital gift came from 'big business' and from money, the making of which as Dr. Bradley told us, duplicated 'the methods that Rockefeller uses.' The same might be said of the smaller gifts of Dupont, Armour, Clark and Hill. If we are to try to distinguish between the wealthy men who have made their money in the business world, and to determine whether the money possessed by one is more wholesome than that possessed by another and more fit to be used for the advancement of science and health, we shall have a difficult and unsatisfactory task. The fact is, we believe, the world will be better for the dissipation, for such benevolent and semi-public purposes of so much of these vast aggregations of wealth.



DR. BABCOCK

Withal the liberality of the legislature, our university program has lagged behind its needs. Its dormitory program, the dream of President Van Hise, is about to be realized through the aid of the Tripp gift. The same is true of the much needed Memorial union. The medical school, notwithstanding its marvelous achievement, is not half established. It has had \$600,000 placed at its disposal by this same General Education board for buildings and equipment, on condition of the raising the amount to \$1,500,000. This is the amount which the medical department estimates will be required for this purpose. The additional amount is practically assured by the action of the last legislature in authorizing the Soldiers' Rehabilitation board to give the balance of unused funds to the regents for a memorial medical building. This fund is estimated at from \$600,000 to \$900,000. But if the policy that refused the \$12,500 gift prevails, it will also refuse the larger gift to the medical school. Very much larger amounts of money could be utilized in useful research in medicine and science than have ever yet been available to the university. We do not understand why taxpayers should insist that they themselves bear the whole of these burdens and reject the supplemental aid which private benefaction is willing to supply nor why the regents should insist that the tax payers do so. When the legislature provided, as it has done, that the regents shall have power to encourage scientific investigation, that gifts may be made to the regents or to the president or any officer of the university, or to any person as trustee for it, that all

such gifts shall be legal and valid and shall be used by the regents according to the act making the same, it clearly expressed the state legislative policy of receiving such gifts as this, if it did not forbid their rejection.

The argument that the university should be as independent of outside aid as a family should be, does not seem to us pertinent. The analogy followed out would require the rejection of all gifts. No one would accept gifts for the support of his family even from a friend like J. Stephen Tripp, a friend, not an alumnus, whose gift the present board of regents is now utilizing.

Upon the board of regents depends the administration of any gift fund. If the board has confidence in its own independence and in its ability to put the gift to proper use and the gift is free from hampering restrictions, then in our opinion, the board ought to accept it. The blanket refusal of all gifts from corporate foundations is in our opinion unwise. While the state must insist on the right to control, it must not be blind to the service such foundations have rendered in blazing new trails in the field of scientific education and research. What we need is to distinguish between intelligent criticism on the one hand and mere suspicion and gossip on the other.

As before stated, your committee deems it wise and desirable that the alumni seek cooperation with the board of regents in this important matter, and if this report receives the approval of the alumni organization, we suggest and recommend the appointment of a committee to confer with the board of regents at a proper and convenient time.

OSCAR HALLAM, '87, St. Paul, Minn.

HARRY SAUTHOFF, '02, Madison,

J. M. DODSON, '80, Chicago, Ill.,

A. R. JANECKY, '07, Racine,

KARL MANN, '11, New York, N. Y.,

H. W. ADAMS, '00, Beloit,

R. B. DICKIE, '97, North Freedom.

Mrs. Edna Phillips Chynoweth, ex'70, would not join in this report. Mr. R. M. Runke, '00, and Dr. S. D. Beebe, ex'93, submitted separate reports.



## Legislative Rumbings

THE Memorial Union, faculty salaries, and gifts to the University are coming in for their fair share of panning in the state legislature during the present term. Besides the investigations of these things there is also a resolution calling for a 10% reduction in the salaries of all state employees.

Assemblyman Sigman from Two Rivers is chairman of a committee which is investigating the Memorial Union. To date the committee has had but one meeting with the staff of the Union and no decision has been reached as to whether an investigation is necessary or as to what type of investigation will be instituted if one is thought to be desirable. This action was openly backed by a group of State Street merchants, many of whom have been antagonistic toward the Union ever since the dining room service started affecting their trade. The facts that all students must pay a five dollar membership fee each semester and that the Union showed a profit of only several thousand dollars last year after taking in something like \$96,000 were considered the important reasons for the probe.

The resolution calling for the investigation reads:

"Relating to the appointment of a committee to investigate the reasonableness of the fees which students

(Continued on page 259)



# On Wisconsin

(Continued from the February Issue)

THE BEGINNING of the twentieth century found the University in a period of intense enthusiasm, both on the part of the faculty and the students. True, much of this display of spirit was of the well-known "rah-rah" type but, nevertheless, all persons concerned, thrilled by the birth of a new century, resolved to make this the dawn of a new era for Wisconsin.

Sensing the pressing need for something other than a purely cultural course for those desiring to enter the business world, President Adams, early in 1900, requested that a school of commerce be established. This department in American universities was just beginning to take root, and if Wisconsin wished to rank with the leaders, she too, would have to establish this type of education. In April of this same year, the desired school was created, and Prof. William A. Scott installed as its director.

At the same time the college of engineering came in for its fair share of assistance. For some years this department had been somewhat slighted, but with a new building planned, new courses installed and an increase in the number of students, the engineers once again saw prosperity ahead. The building constructed was considered to be the most ornamental on the campus at the time. Today it is called obsolete and a decided back number.

In some of the early issues of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine, which made its debut in the fall of 1900, there are accounts of the student caprices of the time. In one of them there is a severe condemnation of the "night-shirt parade" staged on Hal-lowe'en, during the course of which the women's dormitories were forcibly entered and some of the clothing stolen from the laundry. The indignant women students passed a resolution demanding punishment for the offenders before they would agree to resume social relations with the male students. Although some of the offenders were punished, most of them were unknown, and in a short time the matter was forgotten.

At this time a now famous author made his entrance into the literary circles of the University. Horatio Winslow, '04, then a student in high school penned one of his earliest prose works and won a prize offered by the 1900 Badger. Little did the students realize that great things were in store for this high school lad. The late Michael Olbrich was one of the outstanding debaters on the campus at this time.

Increased expenditures made necessary by the enlarging of the building plan on the campus necessitated the increasing of out of state tuitions. The incidental resident fee was kept at \$10, which was paid by all students. The non-resident tuition was boosted from \$15 to \$20.



BOB, JR., EX '19,  
PHIL '19,  
MRS. LA FOLLETTE '79



## A Brief History of the University from its Inception To Its Present Greatness

by

Harry Thoma

The renaissance which was taking place in the University at this time spread its spirit to the annual commencement exercises, and caps and gowns were first used in 1900. Newspapers of the day commented at great length on the color this innovation added to this formerly drab ceremony. This accomplishment was one of the first of many to be sponsored by Julius Olsen. The regent's report of this time also announced the fortunate stroke accomplished in obtaining the services of Carl Russell Fish to accept the chair of assistant in history and the appointment of Prof. Charles S. Slichter, now dean of the Graduate School, as director of athletics.

The historical library was opened for the student body in the fall of 1900 and at last there were now books on hand at a distance less than a mile away as had previously been the case. This opening was heralded with great joy by the students and faculty alike. Old Music Hall which had formerly housed the meager library was remodeled and used by the school of music.

The opening of school in 1901 found a considerable change in the curriculum of the dairy school, permitting students in this course to take several courses in the school of engineering, thus fitting them for work in agricultural engineering, a field which at that time was just beginning to be recognized. Little did the founders realize that today this field would be one of greatest opportunities and one in which there is a constant cry for more men. It was also at this time that the name of ladies' hall was changed to Chadbourne Hall after the former president, Dr. Paul Chadbourne, who had been instrumental in obtaining funds for its construction in 1871.

By this time the school of commerce was definitely established and proudly boasted of an enrollment of over a hundred students. Gifts had been received for a library in this youthful school, and the general scope of its curriculum had been broadened to include journalism, statistics and sociology courses, besides the regular economic subjects.

In June of this year Congress re-apportioned the congressional districts in the state and thereby made a reorganization of the board of regents necessary. One member was appointed from each of the eleven new congressional districts established, and two members at large were appointed by the governor, who at that time was the energetic Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., '79, father of the present governor.

President Adams, who had been suffering from ill health for some time, handed his resignation to the regents on October 11, 1901. This action, unfortunate as it was, was not altogether unexpected, as Dean E. A. Birge had been acting president for more than a year

due to Adams' poor health, and since no improvement had been made by the president his resignation was the only solution possible. Dr. Birge retained his post as acting president for several years until the regents chose a successor for Adams.

Although there were no outstanding developments at this time, it must not be thought that the University was at a standstill. The enrollment had steadily increased until now it numbered over 2,500 students. Additions had been made to the faculty and new courses had been added to all departments. Athletics were thriving in all forms of sports. In addition to these accomplishments, the legislature had granted additional funds for the repair of buildings and conditions looked quite promising. It is interesting to note that according to a story in the Harvard Alumni magazine at the time, Wisconsin ranked seventh in the number of undergraduate students enrolled.

Domestic Science was introduced into the curriculum in 1902 in the college of agriculture, and an appropriation of \$15,000 set aside for the support of this new study. The present Agricultural hall was nearing completion at this time, and like the college of engineering a few years before, the agriculture department looked for increased prosperity. In fact the entire University was quite agog over these two new ventures. A short time before, the Milwaukee Physicians and Surgeons College had offered to combine with the University in the establishment of a medical college at Madison. The expense involved in moving the equipment from Milwaukee to Madison was too large for the University to stand, and the regents decided that for the time being the matter would have to be dropped. Nothing, however, was ever done in later years, and the University ultimately established its own medical school.

Friends of the University were thrilled with the news that the regents had selected the energetic Charles R. Van Hise to guide the destinies of the University for the years to come. As soon as President Van Hise arrived, Dean Birge was given a six months' leave of absence to recuperate from the strenuous months he had spent in the acting president chair.

The opening months of 1904 found the University obtaining the services of two outstanding men, John R. Commons and the late Stephen W. Gilman. Prof. Commons is now an outstanding economist and "Steve" Gilman will long be remembered by all students who came into contact with his dynamic personality. These two men with Prof. Scott and Dr. Ely, did much to build the Commerce school and to make it a leader in the country for a long time. Dean Turneure was

appointed dean of the Engineering school at this time, a position which he holds at present.

Alumni who were students at this time will never forget the spectacular fire which consumed the old state capitol on February 27, 1904. Many students took an active part in fighting the huge blaze, and nearly the entire student body was on hand to witness one of the most awe-inspiring sights ever seen in Madison.

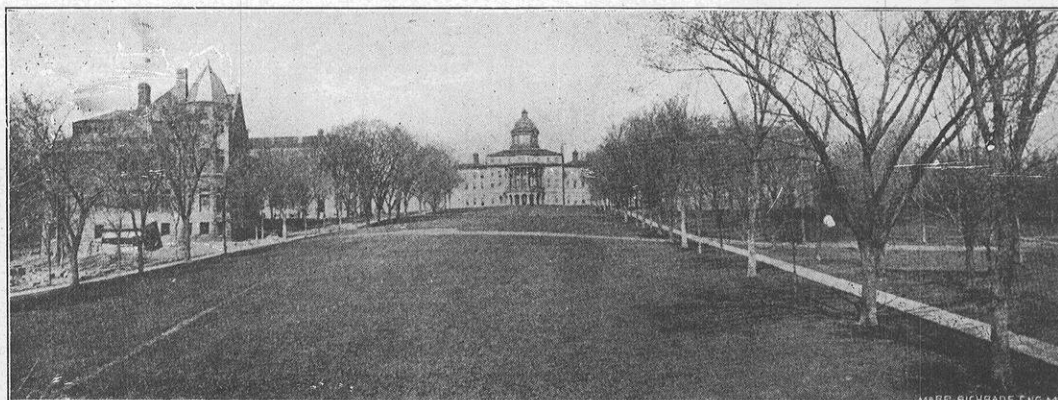
At the March 4 meeting of the Board of Regents, President Van Hise announced that the departments of commerce, pharmacy, history, and education had been consolidated with the college of Letters and Science. It was also decided that beginning in 1905, all students wishing to enter the Law school must have at least one year of letters and science work and that beginning in 1907 this prerequisite would be two years of work. Here was the beginning of the present system of graduate law school work which is now in force at most of the leading law schools in the country. At the time this arrangement was made, there were 200 students enrolled in the law classes.

Commencement time of 1904 brought with it a celebration such as the University had never seen—the Jubilee celebration. For five days, notables from all parts of the country, some of them alumni, others friends, came to the campus to take part in this round of pleasure. President Van Hise was inaugurated during the week, class day exercises, class reunions, and commencement formed a part of the impressive ceremonies of the week.

A rather pessimistic note was struck in the president's report at the beginning of the 1905 term due to the rather meager appropriations which had been made by the legislature. The student body had increased to over 3,000 at this time, and all of the funds appropriated were needed for actual running expenses of the school. There was little or nothing for research work or scholastic advancement. The appropriations were based on approximately six hundred students less than were in attendance, and with an increase in enrollment expected for the coming year, a crisis seemed in the offing. Somehow or other the legislature could not realize the necessity of planning ahead for the University, but thought only of the past and the present.

The situation was not hopeless, however, and in this same report the president proudly notes the establishment of the school of journalism under the able direction of Prof. W. G. Bleyer, '96, and with it the establishment of the university press bureau for the dissemination of news pertaining to the university affairs. The courses in anatomy and zoology had also been enlarged and the

pre-medical course now offered was considered exceptional. The degree of B. A. in Commerce was granted for the first time this year. This degree is now given at the end of the fifth year instead of at the end of the fourth. A new venture, the short course in home economics, was instituted at this time and met with appreciable



BEFORE THE ENGINEERING BUILDING WAS BUILT

(Continued on page 257)



# Removing the Injustice from + Our Criminal Courts

IN THIS age of gang wars and racketeers, one of the most universally discussed subjects is the efficiency or inefficiency of our local courts. New Yorkers, especially have been particularly perturbed by the recent actions of the Magistrates' Courts of that city. Believing that there must be some remedy for this deplorable situation, thirty-six members of the New York Alumni Round Table Discussion Group met on January 8. The subject as read to the members was "Everyone is affected by miscarriage of justice in our Magistrates' Courts. What is the Remedy?"

George E. Worthington, '10, counsellor at law, member of New York Commission on Crime Prevention, and chairman of the Committee on Inferior Courts, acted as discussion leader. His report of the findings of the group follows.

Because of the technical nature of the subject, a brief perspective was given by the leader. "The administration of criminal justice in the United States is a disgrace to civilization" said the late Chief Justice Taft about a decade ago. One of the most important and frequently the weakest link in the administration of criminal justice is the Inferior Criminal Court, through which, in the first instance, all criminal cases must pass. Chief Justice

Hughes, in speaking of the Magistrates' Courts in 1919, said: "I never speak of the work of the higher courts without the reflection that after all it is the courts of minor jurisdiction which count the most so far as the respect for the institutions of justice are concerned." In Milwaukee, this court is called the district court; in Madison, Superior and some other Wisconsin cities it is known as the superior court. In Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Boston, it is called the municipal court, and in New York we know it as the magistrates' courts. The leader referred to the complexity of criminal courts in New York, which, in addition to the Magistrates' Courts, include the Court of Special Sessions, the Court of General Sessions, the County Court in four boroughs outside of Manhattan, and the criminal part of the Supreme Court.

The Magistrates' Court is the court of first instance, through which all criminal cases are cleared, and these number more than 500,000 annually. They are presided over by fifty magistrates under the direction of a Chief City Magistrate. The jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is four-fold: First, that as a committing magistrate for felonies and serious misdemeanors, the

by  
George E. Worthington, '10

former being bound over by the magistrate to the Grand Jury after a hearing and the latter to the Court of Special Sessions for trial without a jury. It would be interesting to determine how high the mortality rate is of these serious cases in the Magistrates' Courts. Second, the jurisdiction of the magistrates as a court of special sessions on consent of the judges. Third, summary jurisdiction over minor offenses; namely, disorderly conduct, disorderly persons, vagrants, wayward minors, public intoxication and corporation ordinances. Fourth, summary jurisdiction over quasi-criminal cases, such as traffic violations, tenement house violations, fire prevention laws, labor laws, health laws, etc.

Magistrates are appointed by the Mayor for a term of ten years at a salary of \$12,000 (soon to be increased to \$17,500). The Constitution permits two methods of selection—either by appointment or by election. The Legis-

lature has provided for selection by appointment by the Mayor. It could authorize the Governor to make the appointments instead but inasmuch as this is an executive function it must be administered by the executive branch of the government and not by the judiciary. This would prevent appointments by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The principal difficulty in the Magistrates' Courts is in the inferior character of its personnel. This is a fault which is shared in common with most of the metropolitan communities in this country (with the possible exception of Milwaukee) regardless of the method of selection. No better personnel exists in the Cleveland, Chicago or Philadelphia Municipal Courts, where judges are elected or in the Boston Municipal Court, where the judges are appointed by the Governor for life. The Cleveland survey of a few years ago disclosed the distressing conditions in the Municipal Court of that city.

While most of the discussion had to do with remedies, the following general points were made:

1. The municipal government and its administration in cities of the United States is generally regarded as a



THE CAMPUS FAIRY LAND

# Hey There Reuners!

**W**HILE our eastern alumni have been shoveling their way out of snow drifts, those of us in the middle west have been basking in the warmth of a mild February sun, and our thoughts have turned to class reunions. The date, June 19-20, isn't very far off and plans will have to be made in a short time. A few preliminary announcements have been turned in by the class officers and we are presenting them for your approval. A more complete story will appear in the April issue.

## Class of 1881

Fellow Classmates:

It being our 50th anniversary, we are supposed to hold the limelight this year! I want to urge your attendance without fail on June 19th and 20th. Some of your faces are very unfamiliar to us. We want to see how kindly the years have dealt with you. The following have assured their presence: Howard Smith, Emil Baensch, Emma Gattiker, Frank Porter, W. H. Goodall, Dan McArthur, W. J. Moroney, E. B. Steensland, and F. S. White.

We sincerely hope at least as many more will report their coming so we can show the present generation what a stalwart crowd we were, and what *real* class spirit is like.

A cordial letter from Howard Smith who is wintering in Honolulu has generously offered us the hospitality of his home and lawn at No. 1632 Jefferson St., where we would reminisce all afternoon and partake of Mr. and Mrs. Smith's buffet lunch in the evening.

A personal appeal will follow this notice. Kindly respond if you are physically able to do so.

FRED S. WHITE, *Secretary*  
1448 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

## Class of 1893

The class of 1893 will hold a reunion on June 20. It is eight years since our last reunion. Because of this long lapse between meetings, because this will be our first meeting under the Dix plan, and because this year we have an opportunity to meet with the classes that were in school with us, it is hoped that all members of the class will make a special effort to attend the reunion.

Each reunion marks the passing of well-beloved comrades. We need to relive old times, exchange recollections, renew old loyalties, and consecrate ourselves anew to old ideals. Let's come together again, and take inventory of our gains and losses.

JULIA MURPHY, *Secretary*.

## Class of 1894

The officers of the Class of '94 are making arrangements for the Class Reunion to be held in June. Letters are being sent to members of the class, but if these letters do not reach you, you can either write to the Secretary, Lucy McGlachlin Johnson, 91 Cambridge Road, Madison, Wisconsin, or to the President, W. L. Woodward, 403 Pioneer Block, Madison, Wisconsin, as to whether you expect to attend the Reunion.

## Class of 1896

With spring just in the offing members of the grand old class of 1896 are beginning to lay plans for a successful reunion in June. Plans are somewhat too immature to announce at present, but letters will soon be sent to each member of the class and a complete story of the reunion plans will appear in the April issue of the Alumni Magazine.

In the meantime if any members of the class have any suggestions to offer as to what type of reunion should be held or any special stunts which should be staged,

please communicate with either the class president, Prof. W. G. Bleyer, c/o School of Journalism, or with the secretary, Mrs. Mabel McCoy Parkinson, 14 W. Gilman Street, both of Madison.

## Class of 1906

### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY REUNION

Does not that prospect give you somewhat of a thrill! The silver celebration is traditional; it is a quarter of a century! This is the occasion for an extraordinary effort to attend the reunion. There will be many of your friends back. You have wanted many times to see them and they were too far away; now they will be together. That's an opportunity!

Watch for further notices and letters which will be sent from time to time.

It would be most helpful if individuals or groups sent any suggestions for reunion entertainment to Louis W. Bridgeman (our secretary) 1910 Kendall Avenue, Madison.

## '06 Crew

Stimulated by the success of the first reunion of the  
(Continued on page 258)



THE LAKE SHORE TERRACE





GRISWOLD

# Winter Sports End

Cagers Fail To Reach First Division Berth; Hockey Squad Finishes Second; Track Team Cops All Meets, Others Lag

by  
George Downer

**F**EBRUARY'S sport program developed rather dismally for Wisconsin from the standpoint of high averages in the percentage tables, Coach Tom Jones' indoor track team being the only outfit to escape

defeat in its intercollegiate matches.

On the other hand, due to circumstances beyond the control of coaches or personnel, little was expected in the way of victories in basketball, hockey, swimming, wrestling or gymnastics and fencing. This is not written as an alibi but merely to state a fact. Wisconsin's winter sport teams were as successful in February competition as had been generally expected.

The basketball team defeated Washington university, 39 to 9, February 9, after a two weeks' lay-off. This game proved nothing except that schedule making presents some difficult problems. Coach Meanwell desired a strong non-conference team on this date and scheduled Washington, last year's Missouri Valley conference champions, as such a team. They proved too weak to furnish even good practice.

When Johnny Paul was unexpectedly declared ineligible for competition in the second semester, on a technicality, everyone at all informed about Wisconsin basketball knew the team would be more than lucky to win another Big Ten game. Paul was disqualified because of having earned enough credits to graduate, though by reason of having changed his course, he cannot, in fact, graduate until June. He was the last veteran on the squad and Meanwell's only player of real conference caliber.

In view of all this, the Badger's record in defeating Ohio State, 28 to 24, and holding Iowa and Purdue to reasonably close scores, while losing all the remaining games of the schedule, leaves no room for fair criticism. A

brace of errors lost the second game with Iowa, 19 to 17. Minnesota, against which team Wisconsin had played a wonderful game at Minneapolis, before the loss of Chmielewski and Paul, caught the reorganized Badgers at their worst and handed them one of the most severe beatings a Meanwell-coached five has ever taken, the final count being 42 to 15.

Then came the close game at Iowa, when Wisconsin led at the half, 14 to 7, only to slump at the end. With the score standing at 17-all and the game practically over, Mowry of Iowa took a long "hope" shot from midfloor and was fouled in the act by Rebholz. The gun cracked while the ball was in the air but Mowry made good on both free shots and the game was over.

Purdue, one of the best teams in the Big Ten in the last half of the season, ran away with Wisconsin, 46 to 27, February 21. Then followed the clash with Ohio State in the field house and Wisconsin came through with a much improved game, winning, 28-24, though outscored from the field by 10 goals to six. The Badgers won by making the unusual record of 16 out of 18 free throws.

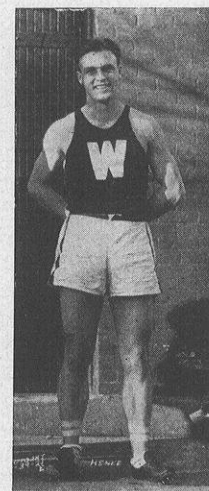
Michigan, bigger, better and faster, had no trouble in winning, 26 to 15, in the next to last game of the year, February 28. On the following Monday night, Purdue won, 24-17, in a game in which about one real all-around basketball player who could shoot might have turned the tables.

The season's record of four games won and eight lost is Wisconsin's worst since 1926, when the Badgers had the same percentage. Yet it is difficult to see how more could have been expected. Coach Meanwell had but two veterans back in the first semester and he lost them both at the midway.

## Track

With a number of capable veterans as a nucleus, Coach Tom Jones has built a first class indoor track and field team to defend Wisconsin's Big Ten title, won last year.

Outstanding performers are Sammy Behr, indoor and outdoor champion in the shot. Ted Shaw, indoor high jump champion, and Captain Bill Henke, indoor 440 title holder, Mac Thompson, miler, and a number of experienced men like Bertrand, Gafke, Davidson,



HENKE



TORNOWSKE

Gnabach, and others who failed to score last year but who are showing steady improvement.

Wisconsin defeated Minnesota in the opening dual meet by a score of 66 to 38, "slamming" in the 440 yards and winning every first except in the dash, broad jump and hurdles. In this meet Henke ran the quarter in 50.7 in his first real trial on the new field house track.

A week later the Badgers won the quadrangular meet at Evanston with 46 points, Ohio State scoring 42, Chicago, 23, and Northwestern 20. Henke won the 40 yard dash and 440; Behr, the shot put, Shaw the high jump and Wright and Bertrand tied for first in the two-mile run.

In a dual meet at Iowa, Wisconsin was victorious by a 53 to 35 score. The outstanding performance was Bill Henke's quarter in 48.9 seconds, breaking the ten-year old indoor world's record by seven-tenths of a second.

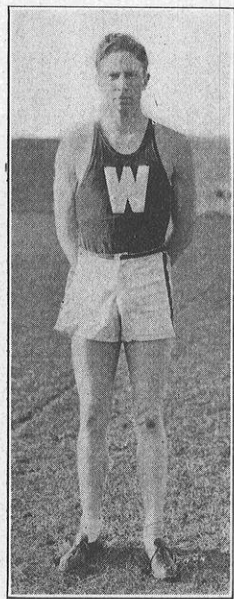
This year, for the first time, Wisconsin will be host to the other Big Ten schools in the indoor championships, which will be held in the Wisconsin field house. Michigan and Illinois are favored for the title with Wisconsin and Ohio State conceded to be almost as strong.

### Hockey

As has been the case for a number of seasons, warm weather and lack of ice in February ruined what had promised to be a first class Badger hockey record. The exceptionally mild winter robbed the team of any chance to practice and so what looked like a potential championship squad went through the last half of its schedule without winning a game.

In January they had beaten Michigan twice and Minnesota and Marquette once each. Both the Gophers and Wolverines have indoor rinks and practice every day. Marquette has the same conditions as Wisconsin. In the return game with them, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin lost, 1 to 0, under conditions which made good play by either team impossible. Furlong scored for Marquette on long shot which took a crazy hop right in front of the net, Goalie Frisch missing it completely.

Coach Carlson's lads lost two games to Minnesota by decisive scores, tied with Michigan at Ann Arbor after two overtime periods, and lost the final



SHAW

clash to the Wolverines, 3 to 0.

Thus, they finished the season with a record of three conference games won and four lost.

The Badgers will lose Captain Metcalfe, Thomsen, Siegel, Gallagher and Frisch, all of whom were three-year veterans. The only regulars due to be back next year are Mickey Bach, center, and Gordon Meiklejohn, forward. Kabat and Kubista, sophomore spares, will also return.

### Wrestling

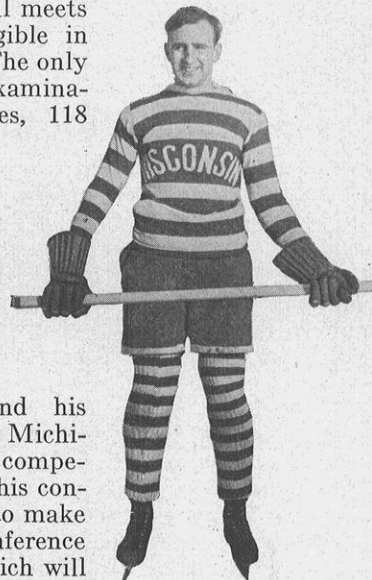
A Badger team which started out to be a real contender for wrestling honors was riddled by injuries and

ineligibility and after winning from Northwestern, successively lost dual meets to Illinois, Iowa, Chicago and Minnesota. To make matters worse, Coach Hitchcock contracted a case of mumps in February and the team was without a coach for three weeks.

Captain Sam Swenson, heavyweight, won three bouts in January's dual meets only to become ineligible in the second semester. The only veteran left after the examinations was Mike Hales, 118 pounder, who was elected captain.

### Swimming

Coach Joe Steinauer had the poorest material in years. He did not have a single man of conference caliber after the mid-year examinations and his team was swamped by Michigan and Iowa in dual competition. As a result of this condition, it was decided to make no entries in the conference championship meet which will be held at Michigan, March 13 and 14.



METCALFE

### Gymnastics and Fencing

Coach Arthur F. Masley started the season with the best fencing and gym material he has had for five years and the team has done fairly well. They defeated the Milwaukee West Side Turners in a preliminary meet at Madison, then Captain Lewis Probasco, a star in three events, fell from the rings in practice and broke both wrists.

Against Minnesota and Iowa, Wisconsin lost by a close margin, the points being, Minnesota, 1069; Wisconsin 1043.5; Iowa, 858.5. Wisconsin won the horizontal bar, side horse, flying rings and club swinging events. Neller and Laska were Masley's stars.

In a second triangular meet, Chicago won, 1149; Wisconsin, second, 1119.5; Michigan, third, 865.5.



### Swan Appointed Line Coach

FRED H. SWAN, a graduate of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and for the past two years assistant to Andy Kerr at Colgate, will succeed Leonard B. (Stub) Allison as line coach of the Wisconsin football team. Swan was selected by Head Coach Glenn Thistlethwaite from a long list of capable candidates. He played guard for three years at Stanford, from which he was graduated in 1927, being captain in his senior year. He was also an All-Pacific coast selection at guard in 1924, 1925 and 1926 and was named on All-American teams in 1926.

Following his graduation from Stanford, Swan served for two years as football coach and director of athletics of the Burlingame, Calif., high school, where he also coached baseball. His Burlingame football teams lost but three games in two seasons.

Andy Kerr selected Swan in 1929 to assist him and coach the line at Colgate and in his two years there Swan earned the reputation of being one of the best line tutors in the east.

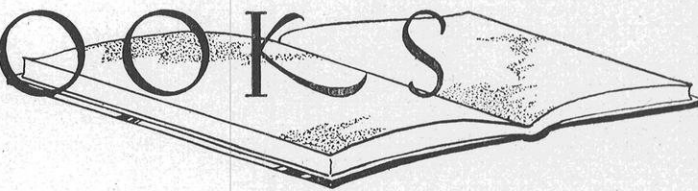


Howard "Cub" Buck, '17, recently played the part of a hero on Lake Winnebago when he and another man were responsible for the rescue of several youths who had fallen through the ice. Buck was a star football player when he was in school.

# Recommended BOOKS

Conducted by

MALCOLM L. WILDER



## Biography of a Two-Year-Old

*The Book of Simon*

By A. S. M. Hutchinson

Illustrated by A. H. Watson  
Little, Brown & Co.

Reviewed by Katharine Hayden Salter

One sits down to a book like this warily. How can any man, no matter how clever, write this sort of book about his baby son, no matter how adorable, without being a little absurd? All of us who have ever had a child know, usually by slightly bitter experience, how our exceptionally interesting and enchanting infant is almost never quite so interesting or enchanting to other people as he is to ourselves. And when we try to point out his unassailable charms, even in the most unpretentious of ways, we know in our hearts that we are being slightly ridiculous bores to our listeners; and we often find in our own minds both the child and ourselves strangely desecrated in the telling. So as I have said, we approach a book like this warily.

But one look at "The Book of Simon" is enough to make one want it, though one may never read more than the title page. I have yet to see a more exquisite or suitable format. It has broad, convex covers of a soft, honey-colored cream, with a tiny blue and gold border at the top and bottom. And the frontispiece is a tinted miniature of Simon himself; on the wide margins scattered through the ninety-seven pages are price-less pencil sketches of Simon in the perennial attitudes, costumes, and moods of infancy and very early childhood. The sketches and miniature alone would make the book worth having.

But all of these exquisite and amusing accessories are more than upheld by the superb adequacy of A. S. M. Hutchinson to the occasion. He has done perfectly here that infinitely difficult thing—described his child, the way he feels about his child, and the way, so far as he can make out, his child feels about him, so that nothing of the elusive charm of the personalities or the relationship is lost. He keeps us in tears of laughter that change, now and again, to tears of sheer appreciation that he has done this thing so well—has touched, with instinct so true, feeling so profound, taste so finely reticent, skill so delicate, and humor so irresistible, on the very secrets of the charm of a young child for its parents. Nor does he forget how exasperating a child can be to its adorers—for which we are again grateful.

The blurb says that one needs two copies—one for giving away, and one for lending. Were I rich, I should buy dozens and give them one by one at the arrival of first-borns. And I count this copy I own so valuable that I might even be a little hesitant about lending it.

## A New Internationalism

*World Minerals and World Politics*

By C. K. Leith

Professor of Geology, University of Wisconsin  
McGraw-Hill Book Company

Reviewed by H. R. Aldrich  
Assistant State Geologist

This book breaks new ground. The author has long since taken the lead in recognizing that the world we live in, by making its enormous demands upon mineral resources, has created a force of gigantic proportions destined to play a principal part in the shaping of world affairs.

The facts are well displayed, and the author's interpretations from an objective and scientific analysis are convincing. He is not an alarmist, but he urges for more data, and enlightened understanding of the broader situation to the end that international difficulties may be minimized. Along this direction, although the first comprehensive work in this field, "World Minerals and World Politics" goes far in passing this new force in review before the reader.

The first third of the book is devoted to revealing just how gigantic the new force is, with what rapidity it has grown, and how the various nations of the world rank when expressed in its terms. At present, statistics show that the nations around the North Atlantic occupy a very favorable position in this field, and have probably enjoyed their phenomenal industrial growth largely on this account.

Minerals are unlike other basic commodities in that they are exhaustible and irreplaceable; hence the urge to discover and possess new sources is irresistible. Having ascertained the present status of nations, the author proceeds to inquire what the mineral geography of the future may show. He recognizes the possibility of new discoveries, of course, technological advances, and possibilities of substitution. However, giving full weight to all such factors, we are given to see that shifts in the dominant sources will be slow and insignificant. The inertia of invested capital and improvement of transportation facilities are factors to be taken into account as resistance to change.

In the later chapters we read what the various nations have done and are doing about it individually and collectively now that they have recognized the situation as "one of the major political problems of the near future." In countries with deficient resources "the closed door policy" has been followed. Domestic industries are being fostered. Local resources are being protected from foreign exploitation. Import and export



tariffs, bounties and embargoes, heavy severance taxes, associations, cartels and syndicates have been enacted or created.

Political measures in general appear futile and ill-advised from incomplete information. International agreements have in some instances been made. However, international commercial understandings are capable of passing by the political arrangements, and the latter are following the lead of commercial developments.

The book, attractive in make-up, is highly informative and stimulating.



## A Statesman and His Work

### *Portrait of A Diplomat*

Being the Life of Sir Arthur Nicolson,  
First Lord Carnock  
and a Study of the Origins of the Great War

By Harold Nicolson  
Houghton Mifflin Company. \$5.

Reviewed by John M. Gaus  
Department of Political Science

Those who have read—and therefore enjoyed—a book of recollections entitled “Some People” by Harold Nicolson that was published a few years ago will want to read this new book by him, a life of his father. Sir Arthur Nicolson—later given a peerage as Lord Carnock for his distinguished public services—is representative of the best tradition of the British diplomatic service. He represented his country at many important capitals where the strains of international relations were evident during the fifty years that preceded the World War. He left his last post, that at St. Petersburg (as it was then called) to become Permanent Undersecretary at the Foreign Office in 1910; and there he had the heavy burdens and decisive influence characteristic of the higher permanent officials. This final period of activity extended over the outbreak of the War; and the minute-to-minute account of those tragic days of August, 1914, when the old world system crumbled, can hardly be equalled anywhere except perhaps in the dramatic story of these days related by Winston Churchill in his “World Crisis.”

The author has done an extraordinarily fine piece of work. He was brought up in the various legations or embassies where his father was stationed, has himself served in the Foreign Office, and was indeed stationed there under his father when the War broke out. He writes with complete sympathetic insight concerning his father's personal life and with great comprehension concerning the public questions with which he dealt. He has all the wit and verve of the “new” biographer, yet can write of his father's marriage, “They drove out that spring afternoon to Therapia, where they stayed for four days in the Summer Embassy and then returned to Constantinople. From that hour the private life of Arthur Nicolson was serene with happiness. There is no more which can, or should, be said.” Of the unhappiness of his father's boyhood he writes frankly, as well as of incidents in his career that an “official” biographer would be tempted to suppress. The result of this, as well as of his frank admission as to the responsibility for the War in the Preface, is to give the reader a complete

confidence in the sincerity, candor, and equipment of the writer. One can say this of few biographers to-day.

The importance of the book for the study of modern world politics is considerable. Nicolson played an important part in the Near East when the Great Powers were still formulating their programs there; in Africa, at Algeiras, that move in the pre-war contest, where our own Government, through Roosevelt and Henry White (wittily and succinctly touched off here), entered the European circle; and especially in Russia, when the Revolution of 1905 was giving its warnings, and the Entente being consummated. There is a nice balance of high politics and intelligent portraiture; and while any over-fine writing is suppressed, there are passages and conversations that set the stage and provide the atmosphere superbly. One does not dare to quote in illustration, for the temptations to use space are too great.

One cannot read this book without seeing how inevitably our own country is now a part of the world system here portrayed—indeed, how much a part it was, unconsciously for the most part, when Shuster was in Persia, or the Balkan troubles were pointing to a world struggle. A public service in which such men as Lord Carnock may find a career is no longer a luxury, but a necessity. May we find such interpreters of our role as his son proves to be.



## Keeping Tab on Our Minerals

DR. O. E. KIESSLING has been appointed chief economist of the mineral statistics division of the newly created demographical division in the United States Bureau of mines, department of commerce. W. W. Adams is named chief statistician of the division.

Dr. Kiessling succeeds the late Frank J. Katz, who served as chief economist for many years. Since 1927 he has been a member of the economic branch of the bureau. He is the author, or joint author of numerous federal reports on phases of the mineral industry.

He holds B. A. and M. A. degrees from the University, his thesis on iron mining in Minnesota having been awarded special honors. From 1925 to 1927 he held the George Eastman fellowship at the Robert Brookings graduate school, where he specialized in the economics of minerals. A doctor's degree was awarded him by this school in 1927.

The demographical division will conduct statistical studies regarding the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in the mineral and related industries.



“Many ingenious plans for adding to the existing Harvard Stadium, or building a new one, have been drawn on table cloths and the backs of envelopes, but none more so than the design calling for a circular amphitheatre enclosing two football fields which bisect each other. The play would be shifted from one field to the other at the end of each quarter and thus, spectators behind the goal posts for one period would automatically be at the 50-yard line the next. However, goal posts at every quarter of the compass might tend to confuse a dizzy halfback, not to mention feminine spectators . . .”—*Harvard Alumni Bulletin*.

# No-Credit Courses



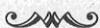
by

Sam Steinman, '31

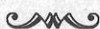
ALL hail the queen of campus strawberry blondes. The owner of the title is none other than Jeanne Emmett, '31, Detroit's contribution to Alpha Chi Omega. She won her laurels at a Madison movie house in a contest to determine the city's most beautiful red-head.



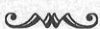
The greatest campus liquor clean-up since Prohibition came into effect took place Saturday, Feb. 21, when an untraceable rumor swept fraternity houses to the extent that local raids similar to those at Michigan would take place. Oh, the liquor that was dumped! Afterward it was pointed out that there were no federal agents in town and that there were no local or state enforcement statutes as in Ann Arbor. Haha!



Kappa Kappa Gamma's Louise Wagner, '32, Madison, will be the hostess-in-chief when the mothers gather on the campus for their week-end, May 22, 23, and 24.



An intercollegiate amateur radio network is in the formation with John Reynolds, '33, Wilmette, Ill., holding forth as the Wisconsin link on the fourth floor of the Alpha Tau Omega house.



There are 13 new wearers of the White Spades emblem and they are members of the class of 1932. Meet Delta Upsilon's Robert Bassett, Sturgeon Bay, Chi Psi's George Burnham and Alex Cannon, both of Milwaukee, Sigma Alpha Epsilon's Walker Johnson, Plainfield, Phi Delta Theta's Albert Martin, Milwaukee, Alpha Chi Rho's Philip Stone, La Crosse, Alpha Delta Phi's Theodore Shaw, River Forest, Ill., Tau Kappa Epsilon's John Thompson, Wausau, and Sigma Pi's Donald Varian, Hastings, N. Y. Also four unaffiliated men, Gordon Meiklejohn, Madison, Russell Rebholz, Portage, Samuel Steinman, Somerville, N. J., and Harold Smith, Freeport, Ill.



The campus goodwill chest, raised as a Christmas fund by the combined efforts of all student organizations, came to the aid of the university loan fund when Prof. Olson announced that it was exhausted for the first time in 54 years. The chest lent \$750 to the fund. Immediately, the chairmen of the four major dances, Junior Prom, Military Ball, Sophomore shuffle, and Freshman Frolic began a campaign for the contribution of their combined receipts to the loan fund. Junior Prom is yet to be heard from; the others have assented.



"The Bacchanals of Euripides" was the spring semester offering of the Experimental College Players at the Stock Pavilion. . . "The Living Corpse" will be the next done by the University Theater. . . Rehearsals for Haresfoot's 33rd, "It's A Gay Life," original musical revue, are in full swing.

Cooperative buying, the latest bubble presented before the Interfraternity Council, has also exploded. Cause: Bert Kribben, '32, sponsor of the plan, failed to show up at meeting he called.



Constance Anne Lawrence, '32, unaffiliated, of Reading, Pa., was queen of the Sophomore Shuffle whence she went with King Fred Wiperman, '32, of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Madison.



Charles H. Jagow, '32, La Crosse, carried off the honors in the \$100 Frankenburger Oratorical contest with a speech denouncing war propaganda. The theme of Soviet Russia won second place for Ben F. Nudelman, Milwaukee. Third was the Rev. T. Parry Jones, Oregon, asking whether a student can be religious.



If the plans of Union Board go through, there will be a limit upon the number of activities any university man may enter. A point system is in the process of being worked out. A similar plan has been in operation for women under W. S. G. A. for two years.



Emily Newel Blair, writer, lecturer, and everything else a woman can be, was the speaker-in-chief at the annual Matrix Table of Theta Sigma Phi.



"Auf, Ihr Scharen von Wisconsin" is the title of "On, Wisconsin" in German. There follows the prize-winning translation submitted in the German club's contest by Godfrey Ehrlich, grad, Los Angeles, Cal.

Auf, ihr scharen von Wisconsin!  
Preist den Heimatstaat.  
Soehne, Tochter unserer Gauen,  
Kuendet durch die Tat,  
Dass wir hoch in Ehren halten,  
Lautern Mannesmut.  
Voerwaerts! die Losung,  
Unser Kampf ist gut.  
Auf, ihr streiter fuer Wisconsin!  
Hoert Ihr den Appell?  
Unser Kampf ein Kampf fuer alle!  
Schallt es laut und hell.  
Setzt Euch ein mit wackrem Sinne  
Fuer Gerechtigkeit!  
Weht! Stolze Banner!  
Gott uns Kraft verleiht.



We want cheaper orchestras is the cry of the fraternities. Beta Theta Pi's Fred Glanville, '32, Wauwatosa, is ringleader of the movement to bring about a \$55 maximum rate for fraternity and sorority dances.



# While the CLOCK strikes the hour

## Attack Dormitory Building

A proposal submitted to the University by a Chicago concern which would provide for building a large dormitory to house approximately 1,000 students on the campus aroused the ire of Madison's aldermen and they authorized their legislative committee to advocate before the legislature the enactment of a law which would prohibit evasion of municipal taxation by allowing construction of dining halls and dormitories on the University grounds by private capital for the use of the students.

The two University dormitories, Adams hall and Tripp hall were not the targets of this barrage, but the two new girls dormitories, Langdon hall and Ann Emery hall, erected by private capital but soon to be turned over to the University, bore the brunt of the attack. The contention of Ald. Kruger who led the attack was that the owners of the smaller rooming houses have to pay taxes on their properties and are thereby placed at an unfair disadvantage in attempting to compete with these new dormitories which will go tax free by signing over their property to the University and maintaining only the management.

Alderman Kruger's resolution recites that the "state and University authorities have permitted and will continue to permit private capital to construct on the university grounds dining halls and dormitories for accommodation of students, that the buildings become tax free and will automatically after a period of years, become the property of the University."

## University Sponsors Conferences

February was a banner month at the University for conferences of various sorts. The first one on the program was the fifth annual foundry conference held February 3, 4 and 5. Foundry managers, superintendents, chemists, metallurgists and persons actively engaged in foundry practice eagerly took advantage of this opportunity to assemble on the campus and discuss the current problems of their industry and to seek whatever solutions might be available. Round table discussions, lectures and laboratory demonstrations constituted the three day conference.

Over fifty master plumbers, plumbing inspectors, instructors and foremen in the plumbing industry met for a ten day discussion starting on February 9 to gain a better knowledge of the principles of physics involved behind the masses of pipes and traps which they are instrumental in installing. All phases of the industry were considered by the leaders who were among the outstanding men in the trade from various parts of the country.

The care and management of 6,700 acres of golf course was under careful consideration when 61 greenskeepers met for a week's course at the college of agriculture, February 9-13.

This course for greenskeepers, arranged by James G. Moore, head of the horticultural department included the preparation of soils and layout for greens construc-

tion; the proper grass seeds adapted to golf course work, their mowing and fertilizing; and machinery adapted to golf course upkeep. Greenskeepers from 20 Wisconsin counties as well as from the states of Illinois, North Dakota, and South Dakota, registered for the course.

The two remaining conferences which were held during the month were a special short course and conference for experienced makers of brick cheese, February 24-27, and a five day meeting of members of the state drainage association at the college of agriculture, February 16-20.

## Urges State Laboratory For Merchants

Because chain stores with their large financial backing are able to conduct their own laboratories, it is necessary that the state university conduct a similar service for the small independent merchants, Pres. Glenn Frank told the Milwaukee Forum group recently.

The plan which the president developed included a large research laboratory at the University financed by the state and by small contributions from the benefited organizations. The chain stores spend millions of dollars a year for research laboratories in an effort to increase their business, so it is necessary that some step be taken for the smaller groups. This plan is significant in view of Gov. Phil La Follette's recent campaign in which he pointed out the menacing of independent business by chain store organizations.

"If the University is to be as enlightened as a big business institution like the United States Steel Corporation or the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, it too must have its gadflies," Dr. Frank said. "So must our small businesses if they are to meet competition."

"I should like to see the University develop a research laboratory that could be used by every independent grocer, every drug store, every small foundry and every small institution in the state which is unable to purchase individually the same research facilities as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company."

"This laboratory could be financed by small contributions from the businesses to be benefited and by a contribution from the state itself."

**Scholarship Versus Athletics** Wisconsin intelligentsia has a champion in an upstate legislator, who is preparing a resolution that will insure the Phi Beta Kappa's, Alpha Zeta's, Tau Beta Pi's and winners of other preeminent scholastic honors of the same recognition now accorded major "W" men.

The proposal declares accolades won in the battle with the books comparable to laurels won on the grid-iron, diamond or track, and directs that in the future winners of scholastic chevrons and possessors of cardinal "W's" stand before the athletic ticket office, equals.

The solon points out that every "W" man, be he '88,

'08, or '28, is given a free ticket to one game of each of the several athletic activities in which Wisconsin engages in a season and is given preference over all others in being assured of choice seats at any other event. This right would be extended to scholastic mullahs if the measure is adopted by the legislature.

"It is my hope," the legislator stated, "that in the midst of Wisconsin's mad stampede to do homage at the feet of the gods of the gymnasium, that we may pause a moment and reflect, and seeing through the eyes of the founders of our university, rediscern its true purpose, that of educating youth, and rededicate it to that purpose.

"Above the hosannas of praise for the gridiron hero, let us raise our voice in commendation of the winner in fields less romantic, where there are no cheer leaders and the plaudits or the crowds are wanting, the scholars of our university."

**Appraise School of Education** Although a committee is now at work re-appraising the curriculum of the school of education, no changes will be put into effect for the current semester, Charles J. Anderson, dean of the school of education, announced recently.

The committee which has 10 members, was established by the faculty last November and was appointed by Dean Anderson. The study of the problems of teachers' training with view of ultimately making changes in the school of education has been undertaken. The aim is to re-evaluate the work of the university in connection with teacher training and to recommend to the faculty such revisions as deemed advisable as a result of the study.

At the time of the authorization of the school of education, it was provided that the present courses would continue until the school decided to change. This makes possible the changes being created and coming from within itself, Dean Anderson said.

The question of whether the curriculum for teachers should be the same as for one who desires a liberal education will be decided. The committee will investigate what the constant courses should be in all curricula.

**Wisconsin Room Opened in Paris** Madison people and students and faculty of the University subscribed \$2,500 three years ago to pay for one room in the American House of the Cite Universitaire, a group of international residence halls for students at the University of Paris. This room is now open for student use. The American house has been built and the Wisconsin room, and the California room are the only ones bearing the names of state universities.

Students who live in the American house of the Cite Universitaire have a great advantage over the students of a generation ago who took lodging with a lower middle class family. Nowadays the student is not restricted to one family for contacts, but has every opportunity to make friends in all classes of French society.

Many Americans are going to Paris from various institutions to spend their junior year in France under the "Delaware Plan" which was begun in 1922. The opening of the American house in 1930 will doubtless increase the number of students who take advantage of the arrangement whereby a student may get credit in his American college or university for work done abroad.

The number of students from Wisconsin who go to

Paris under this plan is increasing. Miss Susanne Burdick and Miss Katherine Theobald, former students in the University, are the only representatives of Wisconsin thus far.

The Wisconsin room will be assigned to a man or woman student of Wisconsin upon receipt of his request and the approval of the French department of the University.

**Prof. Anderson Donates Large Library** A library of 3,000 volumes, collected during three-quarters of a century, has been donated to the State Historical Society by Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, professor emeritus. In the collection of books are many autographed by kings and queens of Europe, a number published in the fifteenth century, and the only remaining copies of rare editions.

Professor Anderson is the oldest member and curator of the Wisconsin Historical society, the oldest ex-diplomat in Wisconsin, and the oldest professor emeritus of the University. He organized the department of Scandinavian languages and literature at the University.

Included in the library, said to be the largest private collection in Madison, are many of Anderson's own writings, among them "America Not Discovered by Columbus," "Norse Mythology," "Viking Tales of the North," "The Younger Eda," "First Chapter of Norwegian Immigration, 1821-40," and "Life Story of Rasmus B. Anderson."

His translations in some cases were more famous than his own writings. These include "Heimskringla," four volumes; the 16 volume Norroena library, a translation of ancient Icelandic writings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and "Norse Mythology."

**Freshmen Come Direct to University** Out of 1,000 freshmen who entered the University the first semester of 1930-31, only 749 had completed their high school course in the spring, and of these 452 were men and 297 women, statistics released by Miss Annie Kirch, university statistician, show.

There were 130 students who remained out of school for a year after graduation from high school, and 59 who could have entered in the fall of 1928.

In 1927 only 28 students were graduated who did not begin their university education for three years after high school. Five women and 12 men began their university education in 1930, after being out of high school for four years.

The total number of graduates between 1925-1931 who entered the university in 1930 numbers 17. Of this amount only seven were men.

There are no representatives in the freshmen class from the high school classes of 1921, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, and 1915.

**A Study in Nationalities** Parents representing 40 nationalities sent their sons and daughters to the University in the fall of 1930, according to statistics compiled by Miss Annie Kirch, university statistician.

Excluding Americans, there are more students in the freshmen class of Russian extraction than any other nationality, since the survey shows that there are 108 fathers and 93 mothers, a total of 201 Russian parents.

Running a close second, the German parents include

(Continued on page 258)



# W I T H THE Badger Sports

## "Stub" Allison Resigns to Accept University of California Position

"MY YEARS at Wisconsin have been so pleasant, my relations with my associates so happy, and my work so congenial that I have only the most sincere regrets in leaving Madison," was the statement of Leonard B. "Stub" Allison, who recently tendered his resignation as line coach and boxing instructor at the University.

Allison leaves Wisconsin to accept the position of assistant to Bill Ingram, head football coach of the University of California. He had previously turned down two other flattering offers, but Ingram's was so liberal and presented such favorable conditions that "Stub" declared, in fairness to his own interest, he could not decline it.

At California, he will not be specifically a line, end or backfield coach, but will be directly associated with Ingram, as his assistant, with general duties second only to those of the head coach. It is an all-year position. While Allison declined to make any statement regarding salary or other terms of his contract, it is known that he will receive a very material advance.

"The news that California is taking 'Stub' Allison away from us comes as a severe blow. He has produced 100 per cent for us, proving not only that he is a good coach but a most efficient leader of men. Above everything he has been loyal. Our trying situation during the past season proved that nothing can shake him," Coach Glenn Thistlethwaite stated.

"I congratulate California, and of course, congratulate 'Stub.' He is going to one of the best coaching situations in the country. We feel proud of having our staff worthy of such attractive offers."

In boxing, Allison took up the sport here with but a handful of men and within two years, the attendance at the annual boxing matches rose from 1,000 to 4,000. This year he has had over 200 students working under him learning the art of self defense.

Allison's training came at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., where he had a brilliant varsity career, winning nine letters and holding three captaincies. He was graduated in 1916 and the following year enlisted in the United States army, and was transferred to the air patrol with the army of occupation after the armistice was signed. He has over 300 hours of flying to his credit.

Following discharge from the army he went to Seattle as assistant coach in football, baseball and basketball at the University of Washington. He held these positions for two years and in 1921 was promoted to baseball and basketball coach. In the former capacity he took the Huskies to the Orient for a series of games.

In 1922, Allison signed a contract as director of athletics at the University of South Dakota and coached football. He left there in 1927 for Wisconsin.

He held the position of end coach until the football season of 1929 when he succeeded Tom Lieb as coach of the Badger line, producing a good forward wall in '29 and turning out one of the best in the conference last fall.



## Grapplers Hit Hard by Jinx

AT LEAST one Wisconsin coach is ready to subscribe unhesitatingly to the old saw that misfortunes never come singly.

The unfortunate is George Hitchcock, veteran coach of the Badger wrestling team. After several lean years, "Hitch" thought he had the material for a championship squad this year.

Today that hope is completely blasted, first by the loss of most of his stars through ineligibility, then by the crowning blow which sent Hitchcock himself home and to bed with a bad case of mumps a few weeks ago.

Just to mention the outstanding grapplers who were lost to the team, there is Fred Hammer, who was conference champion two years ago and narrowly missed the honor last year when he was runner-up, finishing the season with a third in the national collegiate championships; Capt. Swenson, undefeated in the heavyweight class in three meets this year, another victim of the scholastic axe; Spike Carlson, a promising 135 pounder; and Bill Heywood, a keen prospect for 175 pound honors; not to mention Walter Karsten, 165 pounder and the cleverest wrestler on the squad, who has been out of service practically the entire season due to a dislocated shoulder, which, incidentally, was not sustained in wrestling.



With the basketball season now completed, the field house has been turned over to the baseball and track squads who are going through strenuous workouts every day. In a month or so both of these squads will take up their duties out of doors.



WISCONSIN LOSES HIM

# This and That ABOUT THE FACULTY

FIVE members of the University faculty are entitled to receive refunds on taxes paid during the years 1926-27-28. Prof. Elwell of the Commerce school, Prof. E. A. Ross of the sociology department, Prof. W. H. Page of the Law school, Prof. M. V. O'Shea of the School of Education, and Prof. W. H. Hart of the School of Education were authors of various books the royalties from which had been taxed by the state government during the above years. Under a recent decision by Judge Hoppmann in the Circuit Court it was ruled that none of these men was in the employ of the publisher at the time the books were written, and hence could not be taxed on the royalties received. Royalties on copyrights come under federal and not state regulation. No wonder these men have been seen on the campus wreathed in a broad smile during the past few weeks.



GEORGE E. LITTLE, director of athletics, is spending several weeks in Miami, Fla., where he is recuperating from a severe attack of influenza.

Mr. Little suffered his first attack of the disease during the holidays, and has had recurring attacks, the latest of which sent him to his bed for over a week.

Dr. Evans issued the following statement on Mr. Little's condition:

"Mr. Little has been fighting an infection which has been sapping his strength for several weeks. I strongly advised him to go South and remain until this condition cleared up. He has not been making satisfactory progress, and I believe it will be much better in Florida.

"Naturally, I cannot say how long he will be in recovering, but his condition is not alarming, and I am sure a short stay in a more favorable climate will be very satisfactory."



PROF. HARRY JEROME, for 17 years a member of the economics faculty, has been elected to fill the chairmanship of the department, vacated by the resignation of Prof. William H. Kiekhofer.

Approval of the election made by the members of the economics department last week has been granted by the committee on nominations, thus enabling Prof. Jerome to assume the leadership of the department at once. Prof. Kiekhofer, who held the chairmanship for 15 years, resigned before the close of the second semester to free himself from administrative duties, in order to have more time to devote in research work. He is now on a semester's leave of absence.

Prof. Jerome, a recognized authority on the study of statistics, was graduated from the University of Omaha with a B. A. degree in 1912, taking his doctor's degree six years later at Wisconsin, where he carried on extensive economic research.

Prof. Jerome has twice been released from University work to do state and research work. In 1919-1920 he served the state of Wisconsin as assessor of incomes to the state tax commission.

From 1923 to 1925 the new department head carried on research work as a member of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., of New

York city. The results of this research work are incorporated in Prof. Jerome's book, "Migration and Business Cycles." He is the author of another study of economics, "Statistical Method," widely used as a text in American universities.



DR. FRED J. HODGES, roentgenologist at St. Mary's hospital and lecturer at the University, has been appointed professor of roentgenology at the University of Michigan, effective April 1.

Dr. Hodges was graduated from Wisconsin in 1917 and became a student assistant in the department of medicine at Washington University, St. Louis. Following service with the student army training corps, he returned to Washington University, and from 1919-20 served as resident pathologist at Barnes hospital. His record also includes nine month's service as assistant surgeon with the American Red Cross in Serbia and Poland.

In 1921 Dr. Hodges returned to Wisconsin as instructor in psychiatry, and from 1922-24 he served as instructor in physiology. For the next two years he was associated with Dr. J. A. E. Eyster in private practice, specializing in cardiovascular diseases. In 1924 Dr. Hodges was named roentgenologist at the Wisconsin Memorial hospital, in 1925 at St. Mary's hospital, and in the same year, lecturer in roentgenology.



COPIES of a Russian translation of his book on "The Fatigue of Metals" have recently been received by Jesse B. Kommers, professor of mechanics.

The book, which was the joint work of Prof. Kommers and Prof. H. F. Moore of the University of Illinois, was published in 1927 as the result of extended research.

The Russian translation came as a surprise as there had been no permission asked or received for making it. The translation was made by a group of Moscow engineers at the suggestion of the State Technical Publishing Department of the Soviet Republic.

D. V. Sakharov, director of the Laboratory for Testing Materials of the State Institute for Structural Research, in a letter accompanying the copies of the translation, says:

"On behalf of the translators and myself, as well as the editor, I wish to express to you our reverence and gratitude for your work which we consider to be of high value for Russian engineers. This is especially important owing to the absence of any similar work in Russian technical literature."



PROF. J. H. MATHEWS of the chemistry-commerce department was elected an honorary member of the Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association at their convention held at Milwaukee recently. The establishment of a scientific crime detection bureau is one of the things that the group is endorsing.



# Alumni BRIEFS

## Engagements

- 1922 Hazel E. Scott, Huntington Woods, Mich., to Dr. Erwin W. BLATTER. Dr. Blatter is connected with the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago.
- 1922 Ruth A. Grebler, Madison, to Isaac SINAICO, Madison.
- 1923 Mollie Belton, Bath, England, to Cecil R. RUSSELL, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1924 Florence L. AYLWARD, Wauwatosa, to Dr. Stewart J. McCormick, Milwaukee.
- 1925 Bernice H. Weber, Newark, N. J., to Walter J. FLUECK. Miss Weber is a graduate of Northwestern University.
- 1926 Margaret THUERER, Baraboo, to George J. Maye, Appleton. Miss Thuerer is teaching home economics in Manitowoc, Wis.
- 1927 Charlotte Elizabeth BAYNE, Scarsdale, N. Y., to Verne Immen Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery is a graduate of Hamilton College.
- 1927 Eleanor Randall Walker, East Braintree, Mass., to Harold A. KROPF. Mr. Kropf is in business in Newark, N. J.
- 1927 Ruth Frances Walker, Madison, to Robert J. GOETZ. The wedding will take place in the spring.
- 1928 Anne Gunther, Green Bay, to George H. CAMERON, Appleton. The wedding will take place on March 7.
- 1928 Genevieve HUGHES, Janesville, Wis., to Ivan Stehman, Lancaster, Pa. The wedding will take place in the spring.
- 1928 Katherine Land, Belfast, Maine, to Walter H. WILKE. Mr. Wilke is a professor of speech in New York University.
- 1928 Betty Clark, Chicago, to Stanley A. WHEATLEY, Winnetka.
- 1929 Mary Elizabeth ROBINSON to Archibald Matthew Naysmith.
- 1929 Leah Alice Judin to John H. TRADEWELL. The wedding is planned for the coming summer.
- 1929 Ruth E. Romeis, Madison, to Charles M. JOHNSON. Mr. Johnson is on the faculty of the chemistry department at the University.
- 1929 Virginia SLINGLUFF, Oak Park, Ill., to John E. Woodman, Waukegan, Ill.
- 1929 Veeda Lowell CLEMENT, Madison, to Adrian Holt Vander Veer. Mr. Vander Veer is a medical student at Columbia University.
- 1930 Jean VAN HAGAN, Madison, to
- 1930 John McCARTER, Madison. Mr.

McCarte is enrolled in the medical school of the University.

- 1930 Irene FLADER, Milwaukee, to Roy A. EIDE, Eau Claire. Miss Flader is teaching in the high school at Ashland. Mr. Eide is with the Wisconsin Telephone Co. in Milwaukee.
- 1930 Viola ANTHOLT, Colman, Wis., to De Forest H. Palmiter. Miss Antholt is teaching in the Sauk City High School.
- ex '31 Ruth Eleanore CONRAD, Milwaukee to Robert A. Schneiberg, Beloit. Mr. Schneiberg is a graduate of Beloit College.
- 1931 Hazel HARMON, Mount Horeb, to Ralph FOSSHAGE.
- 1931 Mary LINDSAY, Kiel, Wis., to Paul F. Koehn.
- 1931 Violet C. LARSON, Madison, to Richard RYNDERS, Madison. Mr. Rynders is associated with the law firm of Mason and Priestley, Madison.
- 1931 Alice M. O'BRIEN, Brainard, Minn., to Theodore J. Ryan, Hutchinson, Kans. The wedding will take place in the spring. Mr. Ryan is a graduate of Notre Dame.
- 1932 Kathryn BRECKHEIMER, Menominee, to Charles F. KELLOGG.
- 1932 Frances G. McCAY, Walworth, Wis., to Harold J. Deobald.
- 1932 Dorothy BENGSON, Chicago, to Charlton H. SPELMAN, Oak Park.
- 1933 Alison SMITH, Madison, to John G. Tatum, Los Angeles, Calif.

## Marriages

- ex '19 Hazel Thiele, Oshkosh, to Charles C. BOETTGE, Jr., Berlin, on December 29, at Waukegan, Ill. At home in Berlin, where Mr. Boettge is connected with the firm of the Berlin Tanning & Manufacturing Co.
- 1921 Marion McCULLOUGH, Wauwatosa, to Newell B. Conant, Green Bay, on December 31, in Wauwatosa. At home in Milwaukee.
- 1924 Helen Bryant, Springfield, Ohio, to Fred W. NIMMER, on July 5, at Springfield. At home at 233 S. Clairmont Av., Springfield. Mr. Nimmer is connected with the Ohio Edison Co.
- ex '25 Frances L. BRIGGS, Minneapolis, to Vitalie Z. Terlesky, Boston, on August 23. At home at 109 Peterborough St., Boston.
- 1925 Martha Crenshaw, Los Angeles, to Lester W. Ross, Madison, on February 21 at Madison. Mr. Ross is practicing law in Chicago.
- 1925 A. Elizabeth McMILLAN, Mil-

waukee, to Elden O. Wood, on July 12. At home at 3516 N. Murray Ave., Milwaukee.

- ex '27 Mary E. Carnall, Evanston, to Paul H. FAUST, on February 7, at Evanston. At home at 2131 1/2 Ridge Ave., Evanston. Mr. Faust is advertising solicitor with Mitchell-Faust-Dickson and Wieland agency.
- 1927 Lucy Tipton, Canton, Ohio, to Richard E. EVERETT, Rochester, N. Y., on October 1, at Canton. At home at 1926 Market Ave., N. Canton. Mr. Everett is a research engineer with the Hoover Company.
- 1927 Alice WIRICK, Evansville, to Paul Davidson, on December 22, at Evansville. At home in Newark, N. J.
- 1927 Margaret HOWARD, Winona, to Harold MEAD, Madison, on January 31, at Winona. At home at 2005 University Ave., Madison.
- 1928 Ruth PIERSEN, Aurora, Ill., to Alfred P. Cole, Los Angeles, on August 6. At home at 1141 1/2 S. Swall Drive, Los Angeles.
- 1928 Ada DIEHL, Milwaukee, to Carl J. NESS, on February 28, at Milwaukee.
- 1928 E. Evelyn CARNCROSS, Lodi, to Friedel L. Rieck. At home at Linden Farm, R. 5, Elkhorn, Wis.
- 1928 Bessie Evalyn GUSTAFSON, Waukegan, to Willard Iru Deniston, on January 24, at Waukegan. At home in Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1928 Madeline EICHHORST, Milwaukee, to Arthur BLANCHAR, South Bend, Ind., on February 28, at Milwaukee. At home at 922 Niles Ave., South Bend.
- ex '28 Clara O'Donnell, Monroe, to Vincent J. HENRY, Madison, on February 14. At home at 711 S. Baldwin St., Madison.
- 1929 Myrtle Stenz, Madison, to John Leroy LONG, Grafton, on January 9, at Madison.
- 1929 Ludwina NELSON, Madison, to Eugene Bowman, Duluth, on January 26, at Madison. At home in West Duluth, Minn.
- 1929 Alice FOX, Chicago, to Harold WILLIAMS, Chicago, on January 20. Mr. Williams is with the Swift Packing Company in Chicago.
- 1929 Elin Marie OHLSON, to William Kern, on June 14, at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Kern is a graduate of Colgate University.
- 1929 Catherine A. SOMMERS, Neenah, to William MORRIS, Washburn, on October 20 at Neenah. At home at Oakdale Ave., De Pere, Wis., where Mr. Morris is practicing law.

- 1929 Josephine BROWN, to Dr. Howard Ph.D. I. CRAMER, on June 21, 1930, at Kansas City. At home at 2001 Sackett St., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Dr. Cramer is in the research department of the Goodyear Co.
- 1930 Dorothy M. Verrier, Madison, to William P. WHITNEY, Madison, on February 12, at Madison.
- 1930 Janet PATTEE, Pueblo, Colo., to James Kenyon, on February 13, at Pueblo. At home in La Junta, Colorado.
- 1930 Helen D. BARNARD, Chicago, to Herbert GRUENBERG, at Westport, Conn., on Sept. 11. At present they are living in Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Gruenberg is attending the University.
- 1930 Marcella B. HARTWIG, Marion, Wis., to C. M. Yoran. At home at 227 Clifford Court, Madison.
- 1930 Mercedes JELSMA, Des Moines, Iowa, to Ford Stewart on October 4. At home at 1439 10th St., Des Moines.
- 1930 Harriet S. OLDS, to Bert B. FISHER, on January 23, at Madison. At home at 1642 Greenleaf Ave., Chicago. Mr. Fisher is in the Chicago offices of the Bergstrom Paper Co.
- 1930 Blanche E. HAHN, to Denis Rollin, on Sept. 1, at Delafield, Wis. At home at 63 N. Park Road, La Grange, Ill.
- 1930 Mary M. HARRIS, Madison, to John Falk MURPHY, on January 27, at Madison. At home in the Randall Park apartments, Madison.
- 1930 Ethel Mae Butler, Harmony Corners, to George Alvin PARISH, Madison, on February 7, at Madison. Mr. Parish is a medical student at the University.
- 1931 Elisabeth C. Morey, Baraboo, to Elias T. HENSLEY, Portales, New Mexico, on January 10, at Baraboo. At home in Portales, where Mr. Hensley is practicing law.
- ex '31 Mary C. VOGELSBURG, Cleveland, ex '31 Ohio, to Douglas STEWART, Milwaukee, on January 5, at Cleveland.
- 1932 Bernice LUDDENS, Mount Horeb, to William Hale, in November.
- 1932 Betty MANCHESTER, Chicago, to Delmar S. FINK, Madison, on February 7, at Chicago. At home on Hawthorne Court, Madison.
- 1933 Janet B. KILLAM, Milwaukee, to Ralph A. CZERWONKY, Milwaukee, at Baraboo.

## Births

- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. William H. PIERRE (Alice OERKWITZ), a daughter, Mary Frances, on January 17, at Morgantown, W. Va.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Matheson (Thelma HENRY), a daughter, Janet Henry, on July 7, at Knoxville, Tenn.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Eaton Miller (Margaret RAMSEY), a daughter, Margaret Ramsey, on January 20 at Highland Park, Ill.
- 1922 To Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Osgood

- (Mildred E. HANSEN), a son, John Salisbury, on May 24, 1930.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. John W. WILLIAMS, a daughter, Janet Andrews, on January 16, at Madison.
- 1923 To Professor and Mrs. Elmer L. Hammond (Sara Elizabeth SLATER), a daughter, Alice Elizabeth, on December 27, at University, Mississippi.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. MELHAM (Lucile LARSEN), a daughter, Mary Lou, on December 8, at Milwaukee.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Chesnut (Muriel WARNES), a son, Robert Lane, on October 24.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. ROHRBECK (Ruth HYNDMAN), a son, Edwin Hyndman, on January 22.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Knapp (Maude LOMBARD), a son, Stanley Lombard, on November 24.
- 1925 To Mr. and Mrs. Andy K. NOR-GORD (Genevieve PATTERSON), a daughter, Margaret Ann, on March 1, 1930.
- 1927 To Mr. and Mrs. H. Dean CRAW-FORD (Elizabeth KUENZLI) a son, on January 31, at Madison.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. MARTIN, a second child, a son, on January 8, at Waiialua, Oahu, Hawaii.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woy, a son, Frank Ashbrook, on November 11, at Chicago.

## Deaths

WILLIAM F. REDMON, '76, long time resident of Fargo, N. D., died at the home of his daughter in Spokane, Wash., on December 29. After practicing law in several towns in Wisconsin, Mr. Redmon moved to North Dakota, and entered the grain business. He served as a member of the North Dakota legislature for several terms and then moved to Fargo, where he was Registrar of Deeds for Cass county for four successive terms. From 1906 to 1920 he engaged in the grain business in several towns in North Dakota, and following this, moved to the Pacific coast where he resided until the time of his death.

WILLIAM HENRY BRADLEY, '78, died at Hollywood, California, on December 17, 1930. Mr. Bradley was formerly a resident of Madison. He was a mining engineer by profession, and was well known in Chicago and Pittsburgh. He had lived for many years in Mexico and on the Pacific coast, where he was known as a man of fine character and a lover of the fine arts. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Engineers club of Los Angeles, and the Wisconsin Alumni Association of Los Angeles. His widow survives him.

CHARLES H. OAKEY, '79, died at his home in Osceola, Wis., on January 24. Following his graduation from the University, he entered law practice at Osceola, where he remained ever since. He was county judge of Polk county for many years as well as president of the

Bank of Osceola. During the world war he was active in Red Cross circles, serving as treasurer of the county board. He was a member of the first graduating class from Madison High School in 1875.

DR. EARNEST L. BULLARD, '80, superintendent of the Mendota hospital for the insane from 1901 to 1904, died recently in Florida according to word received by friends in Madison. Before coming to Madison to practice medicine, Dr. Bullard had a general practice in Waukesha, Wis., for many years. When he left here he went to Washington, where he operated a private sanatorium until the time of his death.

FRANCES S. WIGGIN, '82, died suddenly at Brookline, Mass., on February 5. Miss Wiggin was an organizer and cataloguer in library science at Sherborne, Mass., and had trained librarians in hundreds of towns throughout the east and west. She was also well known for her ability to teach small children.

LUCY R. DAWSON, '85, died at her home in Viroqua, Wis., on February 9. Besides attending Wisconsin, Miss Dawson attended Drake University for several years. She was cited by the American Legion after the war for "Distinguished Community Service." She was active in social affairs of her community.

MRS. WILLIAM E. DAVIS, '93, died on November 5, 1930 after suffering for almost nine years from a paralytic stroke which partially paralyzed her body. She was formerly Margaretta B. Lewis.

HARRY B. ALVERSON, '93, for 36 years connected with the General Electric Company and its associated companies, died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y. on January 25. Long known as one of the leading electrical engineers in the Niagara area, Mr. Alverson retired from active service with the Buffalo General Electric Company about a year ago because of ill health. Since that time he has been active with the company only in a consultant capacity.

After graduating, Mr. Alverson took post graduate work at Cornell University, following which he was employed by the J. G. White Company of New York city. Later he went to Buffalo on a mission for the company, and accepted a position with the Cataract Power and Conduit Company of that city. He was connected with the latter company when it first sent power from the Niagara Falls to the city of Buffalo to run the street cars. This concern was later taken over by the General Electric Company, and Mr. Alverson retained as consultant engineer.

J. J. ENGE, '99, died at Chicago, Ill., after a brief illness. Burial was in Eau Claire, Wis., his home town.

WILLIAM H. MCGRATH, '00, an outstanding member of Green County, Wis., bar, died at a Milwaukee hospital after a relapse in a nervous condition from which he had suffered for over a year, suddenly occurred. While in the University, Mr. McGrath was active in forensics and athletics. He was a mem-

(Continued on page 262)



# In the ALUMNI World

'80 Paul T. KREZ of Manitowoc has announced that he will be a candidate for the office of county judge to succeed himself at the spring election. He was first elected to the office in 1902 and has continued in that capacity ever since.

'86 William HALLAM is an attorney in Portland, Ore., with offices at 606-10 Concord bldg.

'87 Mary TENNEY Healy has been reappointed national chairman on education for the League of Women Voters.

'90 Leonard S. SMITH was invited by the City Planning Commission of National City, Calif., to have active charge of Better City Week which was held from January 25 to 31. During the week, Mr. Smith directed a survey of the city's assets and needs. The findings brought out by this survey will form the basis of a comprehensive National City plan.

'91 Theodore KRONSHAGE of Milwaukee has been appointed a member of the Railroad Commission for a six year term.

'92 JOHN CHLOUPEK has announced his candidacy for reelection as county and juvenile judge of Manitowoc county at the spring election. He has served in his present capacity for more than twenty-five years.

'94 Alexis P. DAVIS is with the A. F. Davis Electric Co., of Baltimore, Md.

'95 Charles R. FRAZIER is the assistant superintendent of schools at Seattle, Wash. He is living at 2219 E. McGraw St.

'97 Col. William F. HASE, who has been stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., has been transferred to the office of the chief of coast artillery in Washington, D. C.—W. W. HUGHES of Fond du Lac has announced that he will be a candidate for county judge in Fond du Lac county. At present Mr. Hughes is a member of the law firm of Sutherland, Hughes and Sutherland.

'99 Roy E. REED of Ripon will oppose W. W. HUGHES, '97 of Fond du Lac in the race for the county judgeship of Fond du Lac county in the spring election.—Wm. KIES was one of the speakers at the annual frolic of the New York Alumni Club in February.

'00 Helen PIERCE Gay is living at 913 Washington St., Evanston, Ill.

'01 Nell BEAUBEIN Nichols was a visitor at the women's sessions of Farm and Home Week which was held in Madison in February. Mrs. Nichols is well known through her writings on household subjects. Many of her articles have appeared in the *Women's Home Companion*, *Better Homes and Gardens* and other household and garden publications.

'02 O. E. RUHOFF is a chemical engineer with the Marathon Battery Co., Wausau, Wis.—Henry E. MURPHY is doing road construction work at Spartanburg, S. C. He is living at 554 Palmetto St.—William F. MOFFATT is with the U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. in Oklahoma City. He is living at 131 W. 21st St.—James G. McFARLAND has been practicing law in South Dakota for 18 years. He served as a member of the state legislature from 1913 to 1918, and during his term he drafted, introduced, and secured the passage of the first complete "Mothers' Pension Law" to be adopted in any state.

'03 Dr. George J. HEUER, formerly surgical director of the Cincinnati General Hospital, has been appointed surgeon-in-chief of the New York Hospital.

'04 Malinda C. RIDER is living at 1480 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley, Calif.—Margaret ASHMUN is spending a year in England. In March the Yale University Press is bringing out her book, "The Singing Swan," a biography of Anna Seward, English poetess.

'06 While on his way to Seattle from Yakima, Wash., on October 25, Zeb KINSEY and his wife plunged over a steep cliff at the summit of the Cascade mountains. Mrs. Kinsey was killed, but Mr. Kinsey managed to escape from the car as it was burning. He was not seriously injured.—Stanley LATSHAW of the Butterick Publishing Co., was chairman of a sub-committee representing the advertising and publishing section, which promoted a million-dollar drive in the United Hospital Fund campaign in New York City in December.—Edwin G. LUENING is principal of one of the public schools in Milwaukee. He is living at 2021 N. 52nd St.

'07 Robert W. BAILY is an engineer in Philadelphia with offices at 16 South Broad St. He is living at 246 West Upsal St.—Miner T. MEADOWCRAFT is in Belem Para, Brazil with the Compambia Ford Industrial Co.

'08 Maud SMITH Bolton and her fifteen year old daughter, Helen, a junior in the Anaconda High school, enjoyed a splendid auto trip together from their home in Warm Springs, Mont., to Boston and return. They visited relatives and friends en route and attended the commencement exercises of the Wisconsin Library School where Mrs. Bolton's niece, Dorothy A. Smith, was graduated.—Frank

FISHER is a lawyer and farm operator in Janesville, Wis. He is living at 2324 West State St.

**'09** Louis P. LOCHNER, chief of the bureau of the Berlin office of the Associated Press, on January 29 delivered a lecture in German on "American Newspaper Methods" under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Society, which aims to awaken in Germany a better understanding of American problems and currents of thought. Among his distinguished listeners were the German Minister of Defense, General Wilhelm Groener, the chief of the German army, General Curt Von Hammerstein, the Undersecretary of Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Sautter, the Privy Councillor of the Foreign Office, Dr. Fruedenthal, United States Consul Geist, several Reichstag deputies, and numerous German editors. Two days before the lecture, Lochner completed a ten day trip along and in the Polish corridor, studying conditions in this difficult section of Eastern Europe. Dinners and receptions were given in his honor by provincial governors in East and West Prussia, by government representatives in the Free State of Danzig, and by the Polish Foreign Office at Warsaw.

**'10** Beulah E. SMITH is director and psychiatric social worker in the Life Adjustment Center at Washington, D. C.—Ralph WENK is an exporter with Andrews and George Co., 50 Church St., New York City. He and his wife and their daughter, Margaret, are living at 25 Trinity place, Montclair, N. J.—George T. BULFIN is managing editor of Bulfin & Sons, printers, 535 N. Water St., Milwaukee.—Emory RATCLIFFE is head of the social science department of Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif. He and Mrs. Ratcliffe (Laura J. PHILLIPS) are living at 568 Clinton Ave.

**'11** Bess FARRELL is teaching English in the Central High School at Tulsa, Okla.

**'12** Paul C. ROUZER is head of the recently organized college agriculture department in the Potomac State school, a junior college at Keyser, W. Va.—Philip H. POR-

TER has resigned as a member of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission.—K. T. Ho, executive vice president of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu, recently furnished a mild sensation when it was announced that he had set a new high record for real estate values by buying Honolulu's best business corner, 22 ft. x 40 ft. for \$110,000.

**'13** Maurice PIERCE is happy again. His assignment as American consul at Buenaventura, Columbia, has been changed, and he will be consul at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.—A. E. CHRISTENSEN was elected president of the Inter-mountain branch of the Associated General Contractors of America. He was appointed a delegate to the national convention held in San Francisco in January. Mr. Christensen is living at 1027 Herbert Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

**'15** Hugh J. JAMIESON is practicing law with the firm of Shearman & Sterling, 55 Wall St., New York City.—William D. RICHARDSON was one of the editors of "The Golfer's Year Book," which is published yearly by the Golfer's Year Book Company of New York.—Fred M. WYLIE of Madison has been appointed deputy attorney general in Wisconsin.—William Goss is a civil engineer with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in Chicago. He is living at 410 N. Brainard Ave.—John S. OSBORN is a cattle salesman with Rice Bros., Sioux City Stock Yards. Mrs. Osborn was Margaret CURRY. She and her husband are living at 2110 S. Glass Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.

**'16** Joseph K. GREENE writes: "Since my return from Brazil several years ago, I have been working in the antitoxin and serum refining department of the Lederle Laboratories. One cause of the business depression is the unusual absence of disease. A few epidemics would help wonderfully. In the meantime we may discover something new if the world's supply of mice and guinea pigs holds out."—S. C. HOLLISTER, who is a professor of structural engineering at Purdue University, presented a paper at the American Concrete Institute in Milwaukee in February.—James

Rood, a retired army officer, is in charge of the R. O. T. C. unit of the Roosevelt High School in Chicago. He is living at 504 Clifton Ave., Park Ridge, Ill.—J. Frank JOHNSON is vice president and general manager of the Oildraulic Lift Co. of Memphis, Tenn. He is living at 904 N. Belvedere blvd.

**'17** Since leaving the University, William Ross has been a member of the Chicago Light Opera Company, staff artist at station WLW, Cincinnati, and during the past summer he was headliner on a midwestern vaudeville circuit. He is now coaching oratorio in Chicago under Dr. Sigfrid Prager.—Paul T. NORTON, Jr., professor of industrial engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, presented a paper at the American Concrete Institute which was held in Milwaukee in February.—Frederick O'NEIL is a real estate broker in Beverly Hills, Calif.—Clarence A. RUBADO is assistant superintendent of the Louisville public schools, Louisville, Ky. He is living at 418 Eline Ave.—Glen S. HOUGHLAND is a chemical engineer with the M. W. Kellogg Co., New York City. He is living at 399 Lincoln Ave., Orange, N. J.—Lee BROWN is an accountant in St. Louis and is living at 559 Waterman Ave.

**'18** Daniel H. STEELE of River Forest has been elected first vice-president and general manager of Wilson Brothers, Chicago.—Harold N. SHAW is living at 509 Wales Road, Llanerch, Pennsylvania.—Margery PECK Rehnquist has had her address changed to 4132 North Prospect Ave., Milwaukee.—William KOELSCH is a physician in Boise, Idaho, with an office in the Boise National Bank building. He is married and has one son, William A., Jr., age three and a half years.—Helen GRANT is in Rome, Italy and can be reached in care of the American Express Company.

**'19** Joseph R. FARRINGTON, city editor of the Honolulu Star Bulletin, recently accompanied the U. S. Congressional Commission headed by Senator Joseph Robinson of Arkansas on its mission to Samoa.—Harold CHEETHAM is assistant sales manager of the Banner Coffee

(Continued on page 260)



# With the BADGER CLUBS



*it together, listen together,  
sing together, eat together,  
and you'll work together.*

## Detroit Women Have Gala Parties

SINCE the last report of the activities of the Detroit Alumnae club we have continued the high tide of interest in our luncheons, which has been shown by our large attendance at the meetings.

A luncheon and Christmas party was held at the Cadillac Athletic club, December 20, with Dr. Katharine Wright presiding. After the short business meeting, the social chairman, Mrs. A. J. Crocker and her assistants, Mrs. F. G. Weed and Miss Mary Cryan, took active charge of the very brilliant party which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. At this meeting pep mounted high in plans for our annual benefit bridge tea on January 24 at the Y. W. C. A.

This bridge tea was a delightful affair at which the alumnae entertained their friends. The proceeds obtained are contributed to the scholarship fund which provides for two Detroit industrial girls to attend the University of Wisconsin Summer School for Workers in Industry. The committee in charge of the tea were Miss Lucille Born, chairman, Mrs. S. G. Gulian and Miss Eileen Egan.

Wisconsinites desiring information regarding the University of Wisconsin Women's club in Detroit should call the secretary, Mrs. Nellie Burmeister Wright, Fairmont 4385J.



## Major Fox Addresses Racine Club On the Historic "Lost Battalion"

THE thrilling story of the world war's so-called "Lost Battalion" was unfolded to an interested group of Racine alumni by Maj. Tom Fox, R. O. T. C. commandant at the University of Wisconsin, at a dinner meeting held at Meadowbrook Country Club.

Maj. Fox, who secured historical data on the war for the government, through research work, found the accurate story of this group of men which from Oct. 2 to 7, 1918, was cut off from the rest of the American forces and as the result of orders to hold the position at all costs, repulsed eight enemy attacks, each more daring than the other. In the battalion were over 800 men, and when relief finally arrived on Oct. 8, only 192 officers and men were able to walk back. The entire time was spent without sleep, and with a distressing shortage of food, water, medical equipment, and ammunition. Most of the men of the company, according to Maj. Fox, are now in veterans' hospitals.

The highest tribute was paid the indomitable spirit and courage of the common soldier by Maj. Fox, who declared that only through their high morale and invincible spirit was the position held and surrender made impossible.

Major Fox spoke briefly preliminary to his story of the Lost Battalion on the R. O. T. C. at Wisconsin, which is the only land grant college where military training is voluntary and not compulsory. Even though military

training is voluntary, Wisconsin, according to the speaker, is training about as many reserves as before, and has a well trained, efficient corps. "Wisconsin has a successful military training system," said Maj. Fox, "with the corps rated by the war department as excellent and combining both military and educational benefits."

With Maj. Fox was Herman Egstad, alumni secretary, who spoke briefly on the appropriation and athletic situation. At a business meeting which preceded the evening's program, Harold Konnak, vice-president, was in charge, and announced a nominations committee which includes Glynn Williams, chairman; Della Madsen, Dorothy Lawton, Richard Sorenson and O. Klema. By-laws submitted by Harold Konnak were adopted by the group, and a report of the Wisconsin-Marquette alumni clubs, holiday dance was given by Kenneth Sarles, secretary.

A reading, "The Sexes," by Dorothy Parker, by Mrs. Julius Feiges, preceded Maj. Fox's talk.



## Oklahoma A. & M. Badgers Celebrate Founders' Day with Banquet and Talks

FORMER University of Wisconsin students and friends now at the Oklahoma A. M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, met on Wisconsin Founders' Day, February 4, for a "get-acquainted" banquet with 34 present. Horace J. Harper acted as toastmaster.

The program included the introduction of those present, a talk on "Wisconsin as It Was" by Z. B. Wallin; "Wisconsin as It Is," by L. S. Ellis; and Wisconsin songs and yells. A permanent organization was formed with a committee in charge. Members of the committee are Z. B. Wallin, chairman; W. A. Craft; and Clement E. Trout. The plan is to have one or two meetings a year. Specials on the dinner menu were Wisconsin cheese and Door County cherries.

Wisconsin people now at the Oklahoma A. and M. College are: C. P. Blackwell, E. F. Burk, W. A. Craft, A. E. Darlow, W. F. DeMoss, Clark A. Dunn, George F. Church, L. S. Ellis, Horace J. Harper, Louis E. Hawkins, G. B. Hawkins, O. W. Herrmann, Ora A. Hilton, O. E. Hooley, A. H. Kihlman, J. F. Page, Carl A. Rott, Willard Rude, J. T. Sanders, Ren G. Saxton, Robert Stratton, Raymond D. Thomas, Clement E. Trout, and Z. B. Wallin.



## Detroit Entertains Basketball Squad

THE Detroit Alumni Club has had the pleasure of entertaining two prominent Wisconsin coaches during the past month. Coach Glenn Thistlethwaite and Professor Guy Fowlkes had lunch with us on Tuesday,

(Continued on page 255)

# Help for Future Alumni



*I*T has finally rained on Julius Olson. This time, however, it is not old "Jup Pluvius" who has caused the trouble. The student loan funds are exhausted. Help must come from some source or hundreds of students may be forced to withdraw from the University.



Here is a real opportunity for interested alumni to contribute to a worthy cause. Conditions at present are precarious. Better times are in the offing. Your aid now will help tide over many earnest students in this time of depression.



You have aided the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and your community charity projects. Now is the time to write a check (make it a good size one) for the student loan funds.



Send your check, or, if you want more information, your letter to:

**THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION**

*770 Langdon Street  
Madison, Wisconsin*



## Faculty Votes to Discontinue Experimental College

(Continued from page 225)

the experiment make use of the recommendations made by the advisors in their swan song report.

The interim committee of the state legislature embodied in their general report a report on the experimental college in which they lauded its work. They said in part: "This experiment is a challenge to existing procedure. The committee is of the opinion that the college has been well worth the cost. We find the University in process of a revolution. Every phase of its work is being challenged and self-surveyed. The entire curriculum is being revised, entrance requirements altered, advisory system reorganized and many other changes are under way. The experimental college can be largely credited with starting this entire movement.

"A brief summary of the college can only be made at the present time. There are 73 in first year (29 per cent from Wisconsin), and 64 in second year. Of the first group entering in 1927, 95 graduated out of 119 that started. Of the second group 71 graduated out of 91.

"The instructional cost of \$208 per student is not high in light of all the conditions surrounding the experiment. The graduates that have entered the junior year have had no difficulty in adjusting themselves to the regular curriculum. The best test that has been applied to the college was the so called Pennsylvania senior test.

"In each year (1929 and 1930) experimental college graduates ranked higher than the middle quarter of all Pennsylvania college graduates of those two years. When it is realized that the Pennsylvania graduates had four years of college to two at Wisconsin, some idea of the significance of this experiment may be had.

"While they did not do as well as the Penn graduates in the upper fourth ranking, they were getting out of two years' work just as much educationally as the average student graduating from Pennsylvania college. These results, while including only two graduating classes, are of such a nature that no apologies need be offered for the experimental college."

What will be the outcome is hard to say. The faculty will probably meet with a committee from the college and mill over the results which might be of benefit to the procedure of the College of Letters and Science. These beneficial results will probably be embodied in the revised curriculum which went into effect last fall. On the other hand it is possible that nothing will be accepted from the college work or that the experiment may be continued in the same form or in one that is radically different. At any rate it will be several months at least before the committee will reach a conclusion.



## The Meiklejohn Report on the Experimental College

(Continued from page 227)

### II. Indirect Educational Results for the Student—

#### (a) Voluntary Student Activities

(1) Can the values and defects of an educational method be discovered by observing and appraising the activities which the student freely chooses outside the classroom?

(2) To what extent, as compared with other stu-

dents, have the members of the Experimental College engaged in varsity athletics, in other games and sports, in the presentation of plays, in work in the plastic arts, in discussion groups, in the inviting of outside speakers for lectures and conferences, in following political and social debates, in free, undirected reading, in visits to galleries and museums, in natural history field trips, etc., etc.?

#### (b) The Advising of Students

(1) Along what lines can the advising of students be made more effective?

(2) Is it to be taken for granted that in connection with its intellectual training a college intends to advise a student with regard to the care of his health, the use of his time, relations with friends and family, vocational and cultural problems, adjustment to the difficulties and problems incidental to his growth in physical, mental, and spiritual power?

(3) If such advice is desirable, does the tutorial plan give a better approach to it than does the classroom method?

It may be noted that in the experience of the Experimental College the tutorial relationship has given a very easy and natural transition to conference with parents, other teachers, school principals, deans of professional schools, as well as to vocational experts, physicians, and psychiatrists.

(4) What dangers are there in the tutorial attention to the individual student as contrasted with

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the more impersonal method of classroom instruction?

(5) Is the distinction usually made between a student's personal problems and his intellectual training a valid one?

### III. Organization of Experiments—

#### (a) Forms of Experimentation

(1) If it be admitted that a University is to criticize and assess its own teaching how can this best be done?

(2) Should experiments be made upon the University as a whole or in smaller units?

(3) If small units are set up should they have permanent or revolving faculty membership?

(4) Should the teachers in such units give up all other University teaching or divide their time between two assignments?

#### (b) Administrative Relations

(1) How should experimental units be placed in the general scheme of university organization with respect to appointments, budgets, academic credits, etc., etc.?

(2) If teachers are separated, wholly or in part, from their departments how can confusions and misunderstandings be avoided or minimized?

(3) Does such an organization as that used by the Experimental College give greater flexibility in the making of arrangements for research work, for the meeting of demands for committee work or other special assignments?

(4) Does the experience of the Experimental College offer any valuable suggestions as to the bringing in of special lecturers to assist in the regular instruction?

#### (c) Effects of Isolation of Small Groups

(1) Are the effects of the separation of a small group of teachers and a small group of students fortunate or unfortunate?

(2) If there are unfortunate results, would these be reduced in time by growing familiarity with the situation?

(3) Would it be better, from this point of view, to have revolving rather than permanent faculties?

(4) Would it be advisable to have a number of units rather than one?

(5) If a number of units were established would it be desirable to have, together with a common aim, variations of procedure with respect to all the chief factors involved, such as course of study, teaching method, selection of students, so that comparison of results might be more significant?

In conclusion, we should like again to call attention to the fact that the questions here listed have to do with only one of the three fields referred to us for investigation. There are questions of like nature and like importance in the other fields, and there are also significant issues concerning the effects of the three sets of arrangements upon each other. Taken as a whole, these questions have import not only for freshman and sophomore instruction in the College of Letters and Science, but also for the general scheme of instruction in the University. We are eager to do whatever we can to further their active consideration.

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN  
Chairman  
(for the Advisers)

## With the Badger Clubs

(Continued from page 252)

December 30th. They were attending the National Student Faculty conference held in Detroit. Coach Thistlethwaite, fresh from the coaches conference in New York, gave us first-hand information on our football team. It looks like we will make it mighty tough for our opponents next fall.

Coach Walter Meanwell and his basketball squad spent Sunday, January 11th, in Detroit and on Monday they played Michigan at Ann Arbor. A number of Wisconsin alumni entertained the players Sunday afternoon. About 75 alumni attended the game Monday night and saw a scrappy team turn on a last minute spurt that almost ended in victory.

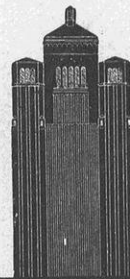
The first round of the winter bridge tournament was held on the evening of January 29th. The turnout was large and to say that the playing was highly competitive is putting it mildly. Modesty forbids me to disclose who won high honors, but I will merely state that Lou Kreuz came in a close second. Lou won fame on the Wisconsin gridiron a score of years ago, and now his activities at the bridge table have won him an enviable reputation here in Detroit.

A standing invitation is always open to any Wisconsin men visiting in Detroit on Tuesdays to attend our weekly luncheons at the Book-Cadillac Hotel. We are sure you will receive a hearty welcome.

EARL E. YAHN  
Sec'y-Treas.

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## Removing the Injustice From Our Criminal Courts

(Continued from page 236)

disgrace. The form of government is such that the local courts cannot be divorced from politics. Accordingly, it was suggested that perhaps we should have a radical change in the system of city government, a change which would provide for administration by competent executives, rather than mere politicians. Such a change would necessarily handicap the present political parties, for it is necessary for them to maintain strong local organizations within our cities.

2. The work of the Magistrates' Courts may be undesirable because of the character of cases which must be considered. Perhaps a higher type of citizen would be secured for these courts if many of the trivial cases could be handled by other departments of the city government. For example, in Detroit, traffic violations are handled by a special bureau of the police department.

3. The question was raised as to why graft in the Magistrates' Courts is not sooner brought to light. It was suggested that this may be due either to indifference on the part of respectable citizens who come before the magistrates, or to the "fixing machinery" developed by criminal rings identified with these courts. It is here perhaps that organized crime has its hold.

Under remedies, the following points were considered:

1. Methods of selection of judges: Under the elective method the Cleveland system was referred to as an attempt to divorce the courts from politics. Under this system the Bar Association is said to select the candidates, and experience has shown that practically all of the candidates thus selected have been citizens of ability and integrity and have been supported by the electorate. (The findings of the Cleveland survey, and personal observation by the leader, does not seem to bear this out so far as the municipal court is concerned.) Inasmuch as New York has already the appointive system, most of the discussion had to do either with how the character and fitness of a candidate may be determined, or checks on the appointing power to prevent abuses by him in his selection.

The point was made that judges with a background of sterling character, human sympathy and intelligence, was as necessary as technical legal fitness. In this connection it was interesting to note that the late Chief Magistrate, in his last report, had the following to say: "The appointment of magistrates is one of the greatest and most responsible duties that are incumbent upon a mayor. It is not sufficient to say that a man is a clever lawyer, well versed in the law, to make him a proper candidate for a magistrate; but we need in all judicial officers, especially among magistrates, that there should be a cultured and character background. Clever lawyers are plentiful; cultured lawyers of fine character and a keen sense of honor are not over-numerous, and it is from the bar that magistrates are to be selected."

Possibly the situation could be improved by having a committee on character and fitness appointed by the Appellate Division to supervise the selection of magistrates. Such a committee has its limitations, however, because it would have no authority under the Constitution to eliminate any candidate.

It was suggested that there is too little cooperation between the city administration and the bar. On the

other hand, members of the bar have been reluctant to criticize candidates for the Magistrates' Courts; this reluctance being probably inspired by considerations of professional policy.

Perhaps the Board of Aldermen should approve appointments, but this would divide the responsibility to an extent that might offset any advantage to be derived from having the Board of Aldermen consider the qualifications of the candidates.

On the subject of a non-partisan judiciary, the point was made that it probably would not work in New York because there is no real minority party. The same situation exists in Philadelphia and Chicago, with the opposite party being in control.

Machinery to prevent abuses:

1. Centralized court:

The leader referred to his service on a committee headed by William Travers Jerome, which had recommended the centralization of the Magistrates' Courts, which would permit:

(a) Closer supervision of associates or subordinates by the Chief City Magistrate, the District Attorney and the Commissioners of Police and Correction.

(b) Economies in time and money would be effected:

- (1) For the District Attorney
- (2) For the Police
- (3) For the Department of Correction
- (4) For Complainants, witnesses and defendants
- (5) In the elimination of rentals
- (6) In a reduction of up-keep costs

(c) The centralized court would eliminate the present monopoly of court business by certain groups of lawyers, bondsmen and runners.

(d) Interpreters would be available without delay.

(e) The granting of bail and the supervision of bail cases would be facilitated.

(f) A central system of criminal detention would be established.

(g) Proper distribution of cases would lessen the present congestion (some courts are congested, while others are idle).

(h) A modern, central detention prison could be provided.

2. Increase in the power of the Chief City Magistrate:

(a) Empower the Chief City Magistrate to investigate all magistrates and other personnel, giving him power to subpoena witnesses and to take testimony for this purpose.

(b) Give Chief Magistrate power to make all assignments.

(c) Authorize rotation of magistrates throughout all five boroughs.

Attention was called to the close connection between the police and magistrates' courts, and to the inadequacy of American police systems. It was suggested that the police department should be on a professional basis—higher standards of qualifications and fitness should be required and some methods for weeding out the unfit might be provided.

A great economist and research expert raised the question as to whether democracy has not failed in so far as city government is concerned. It was suggested that possibly the type of governing organization that has been successful in handling the affairs of universities would be better suited to the needs of city administration. For example, in German municipalities, a system is in operation which is similar in many respects to the governing organization of any large university.

## On Wisconsin

(Continued from page 235)

success. The music school had reached such proportions now that the regents made the course one of four years instead of three. The graduate manager plan of athletic supervision in force in many eastern schools was adopted by the regents in an effort to put intercollegiate athletics on a more sound basis. George Downer, '97, former track star, coach and writer, was chosen to fill this newly created position. The idea, however, was not long lived and in a few years the control again reverted to a member of the faculty.

Early in March, 1906, a movement was launched for the organization of the University Club. This was completed and donations were received which enabled the members to build a club house on the corner of Murray and State Streets. This same year, the University Y. M. C. A. building was completed at an expense of approximately \$100,000. This fine building contained club rooms and game rooms as the Union building does now. Activities, by the way had now assumed a very important place in the life of the students. Fraternities were recognized as a good thing for the school and were fostered rather than scorned. They were becoming more powerful and more influential as the years went by.

The agriculture department was showing, especially rapid growth, and its research work was obtaining nation-wide prominence. Funds had been received through appropriations sufficient to build the Agricultural Engineering building and the Agronomy building. The extension division, too, was making rapid strides in its new correspondence courses. Hundreds of adults throughout the state were enrolling in this department.

An interesting sidelight is found in the newspaper articles of that time questioning the students of the University as to their religious tendencies. Many people contended the students were now becoming atheistic in their tendencies and the University was certainly on the downward path. It seems this argument isn't as new as some people believe it to be today. An investigating committee from the legislature, however, pronounced the University to be in good sound condition and that the only thing lacking was sufficient funds to carry on the work.

Athletics at this time reached a pronounced crisis. The faculty was definitely against intercollegiate athletics, with football its main target. The claim was that athletics were taking too prominent a place in the student life and that scholastic work was now secondary. With this contention they voted to abolish the intercollegiate athletics. The alumni rallied to the support of the students and the board of regents rescinded the

vote of the faculty, allowing a five-game schedule for football and a smaller schedule for the other sports.

A scare was thrown into University circles when the Smithsonian Institute offered its secretaryship to President Van Hise. After consideration, however, the president refused the offer, choosing to stay with Wisconsin and build for the future. There was much to be done—the law tuition of \$50 per semester was certainly too high, freshman English must be made compulsory, a more cultural yet practical education must be offered by the school, and research must be fostered and developed if the University were to make material progress.

That the school was growing there is no question. More lands had been purchased, numerous gifts had been received from alumni and other sources and 575 degrees had been conferred in 1907. The medical school now offered two full years of work, but it could not grant an M. D. degree as yet. The fall of 1907 saw the initiation of 96 new courses to the curriculum, an enrollment of 4,072 students, a rapidly growing school of journalism, a new summer session for law students successfully completed and an upward trend in all departments.

The student union which had just recently come into existence took rooms in the Y. M. C. A. building and there the center of all men's activities was located.

Again we find the agriculture department in the lead. A course in forestry had been added, the federal forest product laboratory had been induced to locate in Madison in con-



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junction with the University. Professor Hart announced an important discovery of a means to determine the amount of casein in milk. This was one of the first of many important discoveries to be offered to the world by members of the college of agriculture. In 1908 a middle course in agriculture was added. This course was to occupy two years and the graduates received a certificate in agriculture at the completion. It was the third course to be offered in the agricultural college.

Several new buildings were added to the campus at this time. The much needed women's building for gymnasium and classroom purposes was built and named Lathrop Hall, after Chancellor Lathrop. A new heating building was installed and at last the other buildings of the campus were assured proper heating and ventilation. Main Hall received a new dome, the old one having become rather dilapidated and dangerous. Lincoln's statue was received as a gift from the Brittinghams and placed in front of Main Hall where it now stands. An impressive ceremony was held at commencement time of that year when this statue was unveiled under the direction of Julius Olson.

The journalism course had reached such proportions that it was made into a four-year course with Prof.



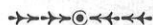
W. G. Bleyer as director. This was quite remarkable considering it had been organized but three years before. It was also in 1908 that the Carnegie foundation held the University of Wisconsin as the only model university in the country and advised all other schools to adopt the systems in use here.

The fall of 1909 opened with a new course in plant pathology established, and the music school reorganized to put it on an equal footing with the other departments in the University. The engineering building had been enlarged to make room for the new laboratories and the increased enrollment.

The student life was now in a state of transition. The school was growing, leaving its childhood pleasures behind it. Rules were passed condemning hazing as a thing of the past and threatening punishment for any offenders. The new style of bag rush took the place of the old lake fights for class rushes.

The student senate was organized in an effort to build up a successful type of student government. The first plans for a student union building were announced. Little did its proponents realize it would be 20 years later before this building would be ready for occupancy. Emma Goldman appeared on the campus and gave a heated anarchistic speech which aroused the ire of the students, faculty and alumni. A thorough investigation proved that the University had no hand in the affair and that Miss Goldman had not received the sanction of any student organizations.

The following year brought the introduction of the first course in aeronautics at the University. It was merely a study of the principles and the early designs of aviation, but showed that at that time the University was decidedly "up on its toes." Manual training shop courses were taught for the first time. Dr. Walter Meanwell took his first position here in the fall of 1911 as assistant professor of athletics.



## Hey There Reuners!

(Continued from page 237)

1906 class crew, five years ago, oarsmen of that contingent are bent on repeating it next June with an even larger group returning to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation. T. E. Van Meter, 2515 Sixteenth Avenue, Moline, Ill., is again heading up the preliminary work and has already had letters from some members promising to return. Through the Alumni Magazine a call to oars is sounded to every part of the country at this time to reach if possible every member of the 1906 crew.

The recollections of a memorable race against other freshman crews on the Hudson in 1903, printed in the Alumni Magazine just prior to the 1926 reunion, served to heighten reunion interest at that time. When the crew representatives gathered in Madison there was an impromptu four-oar splash on the big lake by rotund brokers, engineers, and what not, which accumulated not a little publicity and recalled rowing history by crews that made their mark in Badger athletic records more than a quarter century ago.

Crew men are asked to write to Van Meter indicating their plans one way or the other.

**Class of 1913**

*We reunite in June of*  
1931

Plans to be announced later

CAL CHAMBERS,  
*President*  
AL REIS,  
*Secretary*

(Send your ideas to Alvin C. Reis, 414 Commercial National Bank Bldg.,  
Madison, Wisconsin)

## An Open Letter to the One and Only Class of 1914

After seven years our gang is due to get together again. Because of the Dix system of class reunions, 1914 did not reunite in 1929, but June 1931 will bring back to Madison not only our own class, but also the classes of 1911, 1912 and 1913. That's the big advantage of the new idea—four classes which were in school together will be back together.

This is only March, but June is getting nearer, and any June in Madison is worth coming miles for.

Write Rus Carpenter now (Rus is the efficient class secretary) and tell him you'll be there. His address is: Russell H. Carpenter, 30 Cambridge Road, Madison.

You'll hear more from us later regarding detailed plans for 1914's Reunion, but the main idea right now is: **BE BACK IN MADISON FOR JUNE 20th this year.**

ARTHUR H. BRAYTON,  
1083 45th Street,  
Des Moines, Iowa.



## While the Clock Strikes the Hour

(Continued from page 245)

109 fathers and 88 mothers for a total of 197. Norwegian parents rank third with a total of 93, 51 fathers and 42 mothers.

After a sharp decline, 49 Swedish parents, 27 fathers and 22 mothers, rank fourth. England contributes 27 fathers and 21 mothers, Poland 24 fathers and 23 mothers, Austria 38, 24 fathers and 14 mothers. Canada and Switzerland each have 33, Italy 24, Denmark 23, Lithuania and Ireland each 20, Hungary 19, Bohemia 18, Scotland and Czecho-Slovakia 13, Roumania and France 11, Jews 10, Wales 8, Philippine Islands and Finland 5; Croatia, Cuba, and Holland 4, Syria, Yugoslavia and Armenia 3.

Albania, Alsace-Lorraine, Bulgaria, Greece, Mexico, Serbia, and Sicily each contributed one father and one mother; Ukraine and Belgium one father, and Dutch Guiana one mother.



The Pulitzer Prize idea will be brought to the Wisconsin campus this semester. Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, will present a cash prize every month to the Badger undergraduate writer of the best news story printed in an American daily newspaper. The writer of the best story of the year will have his name engraved on a permanent trophy. Only members of the fraternity are ineligible.



Editorials written by seniors in the School of Journalism show a definite trend toward a desire for social betterment. According to a survey of the work of 76 seniors, the general trend of opinion was for repeal of the 18th Amendment, entering the League of Nations, recognizing Soviet Russia, and moving toward public ownership of public utilities.

## Legislative Rumblings

(Continued from page 233)

of the university are required to pay for the support of the Memorial Union.

"Whereas, the ground for the Memorial Union was donated by the state; and

"Whereas, the building was supposedly paid for in full by contributions of students, alumni, and the public; and

"Whereas, light and heat for operation are supposedly furnished the building throughout except in parts where business for income is transacted; and

"Whereas, the Union conducts large business operations including a cafeteria, tea room, lunch counter, billiard hall, dance hall and hotel accommodations; and

"Whereas, such business operations are said to be self-supporting and include as expenses a share of overhead equivalent to the taxes, rent and interest they would have to pay if operating independently; and

"Whereas, in addition, all students of the university are charged a fee of \$10 each, amounting in total to \$92,000 annually, regardless of the fact that they may or may not make use of the building; and

"Whereas, there are rumors concerning the efficiency of operation of the Union and the need for this tax upon the students; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, that a committee consisting of three members of the assembly and two members of the senate be appointed as a standing committee to investigate the organization, financing, operation, salaries, and methods of the Memorial Union."

For what at the present seems to be no apparent reason, Senator Budlong succeeded in passing a resolution requesting that the faculty payroll for October, November, and December be prepared for members of the legislature. Nothing has come of this report to date and it appears that the only use that will be made of it is in the determination of the University budget requests.

Assemblyman Carleton Mauthe introduced a resolution stating in concise terms just what gifts the University may accept from outside sources. The resolution was referred to the committee on education. Pres. Frank and William Evjue, Ex-'07, belligerent editor of the *Madison Capital Times*, staged a verbal battle before this committee in the course of the consideration of the bill. Mr. Evjue has been unalterably opposed to any gifts by corporations being made to the University, adopting the cry of Zona Gale Breese who in 1925 termed such gifts, "tainted money." Conservative and some of the larger newspapers in the state have rallied to the University's defense and Mr. Evjue has found himself to be the subject of several scathing editorials.

The resolution declares:

"The state welcomes gifts to the university if such gifts stipulate they are to be used for buildings, scholarships, endowments, or loans to students.

"Gifts may be received for scientific research if such research applies to the furthering the knowledge of agriculture and dairying, forestry, horticulture, medicine, chemistry, biology, crime, engineering, business science, education, law, mining, navigation, aviation, transportation and sanitation, when no condition shall be imposed which in any manner restricts the freedom of research or which places the university under obligations to any individual, corporation, or organizations, or

which has any tendency to place the university or any department thereof under the control of any outside person or organization, or which may be designed to promote the sale of any commodities or services.

"No gifts, money, or any funds whatsoever, shall be accepted which comes directly or indirectly from any private person, corporation, or group where the research for which the gift is made has any relation whatsoever to any public or governmental policy. Be it further resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, that this legislature declares that the regents of the University of Wisconsin are hereby requested to adopt the policy stipulated herein pertaining to the acceptance of gifts at the earliest possible date and that properly attested copies of this joint resolution shall hereby be sent to the secretary of the university board of regents, the president of the university and the governor of this state."

A 10 per cent wage cut proposal, affecting the personnel of the university from the president down through all the departments to the merest assistant attache, as well as all state employes who receive a stipend of more than \$90 per month, was introduced in the lower house by Assemblyman Jacob J. Blahnik, Algoma.

The measure provides that, commencing March 1, the present salaries of all state officers and employees in the capitol, university, normal schools, penal, charitable and correctional institutions, be reduced 10 per cent, and stipulates that no salary shall be reduced to less than \$90 per month. According to its terms, no salary above \$90 shall hereafter be increased until the existing agricultural and industrial depression shall have ended, which condition is to be adjudged by the governor.

Proponents of this move view it as a belated attempt to remove some of the weight from the shoulders of the over-burdened real property taxpayers, and hope that the saving to the state resulting from the wage cut can be passed on to the property owners.

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Follow Aeneas with us next summer on our specially chartered steamer. Low Cost... Delightful Vacation... University Leadership.

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**BUREAU of UNIVERSITY TRAVEL**  
112 Boyd Street                      Newton, Mass.



## In the Alumni World

(Continued from page 251)

Company in Milwaukee. He lives at 5263 North Buffum St.



'20 Sam E. OGLE is the representative of the Deep Rock Oil Corporation in Oshkosh, Wis.—Whitney SEYMOUR has been appointed assistant solicitor-general of the United States. After graduating from Wisconsin, Seymour enrolled in the law school of Columbia University. Following his graduation from Columbia in 1923 he became a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher, and Bartlett. He has also been a lecturer in a course in political theory at New York University. He severed his connections with the law firm and also with New York University when he assumed his new position on March 1.—Hazel BRASHEAR Redewill is living at 2534 Hillegass Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.—Herman A. BLAU is living at 2120 Hudson Terrace, Fort Lee, N. J.—Since March 1 of last year, Alice Marie ("Pankie") DAY has been an instructor in the Home Study Division of Columbia University. She is living at 130 E. 57th St., New York City.—A. Kendall LAYDEN is working for the Zurich Insurance Co., Chicago, and is living at 175 West Jackson Blvd.—Rycken PADDACK is parts manager and buyer for the C. E. Gates Auto Company in Medford, Ore.—Katherine LEES is teaching in McAllister College at St. Paul, Minn.—Mary C. JOHNSTONE is on the staff of biological abstracts of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. She is living at 4532 Spruce St., Philadelphia.



'21 Dr. Oliver E. BAKER, senior economist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the author of a chapter on overproduction in agriculture in a new book, "The Menace of Overproduction," by Scoville Hamlin.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph BOLENDER and their two little daughters who have until recently been residents of Palo Alto, Calif., are now located at 316 Church-ill St., Rockford, Ill. Mr. Bolender is assistant manager in the department store of Block and Kuhl. Mrs. Bolender, formerly Louise Kelly, was a graduate student at the University in 1920-21, and the fol-

lowing year was an assistant in the office of Professor Commons.—Glen W. McILROY is the assistant cashier with the Wisconsin Michigan Power Co. at Appleton. He is married, and is living at 621 West Summer St.—Clarence F. SUHM writes: "I am still with the Cream City Chemical Works of Milwaukee, manufacturers of chemical specialties. My work is water engineering. We now have a daughter, Evangeline Rae, age one year. Other interests are the Milwaukee Bahai Assembly, the local branch of the Bahai movement, which is a world order working for universal peace, unity, etc." Mr. Suhm is living at 1946 South Kin-nickinnic Ave.—Galbraith SMITH is a manufacturer with the G. M. Smith Co., Milwaukee. He is living at 4001 N. Prospect Ave.—William HAWLEY is editor of the *Baldwin Bulletin*, Baldwin, Wis. During 1927 and 1928 he served as president of the Baldwin Chamber of Commerce.—Waldemar BREIDSTER is a field assistant for the Travelers Insurance Co., Milwaukee. He is living at 554 Terrace Ave.—Francis J. CIRVES is chief chemist with the Fibre Co., in Manistee, Mich.



'22 Stanley M. RYAN, Janesville, who has served as United States attorney for the western district of Wisconsin since 1926, was nominated by President Hoover in January for reappointment for a four-year term.—Harold LEE is with the Mound City Electrical Engineering Co. of St. Louis. He is living at 1436 Park Ave., Pekin, Ill.—Max EDWARDS is an assistant soil surveyor with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils at Washington, D. C.—Howard B. PETERSON is with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Milwaukee. He is living at 2965 N. Downer Ave.—Otto SCHROEDER is a Ford dealer at Kendall, Wis.



'23 Walter H. PORTH is working as sales engineer for Bucyrus-Erie Co., with headquarters in Argentina and Brazil.—Frederick C. STEWART left Georgia Tech last July and since that time has been an associate professor of Mechanical Engineering in charge of mechanical laboratories at Penn State College. He has recently had published an article giving the results of research dealing with heat transfer in vertical surfaces in refrigerating engineering.

He has been elected to Sigma Xi.—Robert P. MACDONALD has left New York City and is practicing medicine in Los Angeles, Calif. He is living at 2007 Wilshire Blvd.—Arthur KORTEBEIN is president of the Automobile Speedometerox Brakers Corp., 1330 W. Walnut St., Milwaukee.—Galen KIRSCHER is a cost accountant with the Weyenberg Shoe Mfg. Co., Milwaukee. He is living at the Knickerbocker Hotel—George GEIGER is doing publicity work for the Kohler Company at Kohler, Wis.—Lloyd JOHNSON is an engineer for the Sanitary District of Chicago. He is the inventor of an automatic screen cleaner.



'24 Ezra CRANE was the official referee in all the big football games in Honolulu where the University of Hawaii played Pacific Coast college teams. Crane also had the distinction of bringing four Honolulu boys who captured the national Junior Olympic championship at Atlantic City last summer.—Irving NICHOLS has left Mishawaka, Indiana, and is now in Colby, Wis.—Andrew HERTEL, formerly manager of station WTMJ and radio editor of The Milwaukee Journal, has established his own business at 215 Underwriters Exchange Bldg., Milwaukee. Mr. Hertel is operating a management, promotion and program service for radio stations under the title of the Bureau of Radio Research. He has been in the business of radio for the last five years.—Gustave SCHENK is an insurance claim adjuster with the Travelers Insurance Co. in Green Bay, Wis. He is living at 1143 Doty St.—William MORRISON is an insurance underwriter for the Insurance Company of North America. His office is at 1210 Buhl Bldg., Detroit.—Horace RISTEEN is a mechanical engineer with the Comet Engine Corp. in Madison.



'25 Louis B. FALB has been elected assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis. Falb has been with the Washburn Crosby Company since his graduation from the University. His election as assistant secretary and treasurer is a big promotion, and he is now referred to as one of the company's "younger executives."—William A. RORISON is with the Electrolux Re-

frigerator Sales, Inc., at Evansville, Ind. He is living at 1601 S. Morton Ave.—Florence KILLILEA Boley has relinquished her responsibilities as president of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball club, and in the future will be Mrs. Michael Boley, housewife. She will keep her interest in the game and will retain her seat on the board of directors.—Margaret McINTOSH is the librarian at Fergus Falls, Minn.—George R. CURRIE, who is an attorney in Sheboygan, is running for alderman in the election to be held in March.—Walter J. SEYMOUR writes: "I am now established in private practice in the village of Holualoa on the Island of Hawaii, the largest of the Hawaiian group. Everything is going fine."—Esther G. FIFIELD has left New York City and is now at 201 Jackman St., Janesville, Wis.—Howard MORTON is a broker with Saloman Bros. and Hutzler. He is living at 2025 Lincoln St., Evanston.—Ray MOORE is an attorney in Milwaukee. He is living at 126 Fourteenth St.—John E. MILLION is district sales manager of the Pabst corporation in Chicago. He is living at 1639 Hinman Ave., Evanston.—Zac JARDINE is a contractor with Alfred Brown & Co., Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Elizabeth McMILLAN Wood is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Readersland Cruises." It has been published by the Follett Press of Chicago and is a combined composition and outside reading course for high school English classes. Mrs. Wood is living at 3516 N. Murray Ave., Milwaukee.—Alfred HUDSON is an assistant engineer with the Compania Cubana de Electricidad, Havana, Cuba.

**'26** Harold BEMM was elected treasurer of the Bachelor's Circle of the Wisconsin Club in Milwaukee at its meeting in January.—Max NINMAN has taken over the management of the *Reedsburg Times*, weekly newspaper and printing plant in Reedsburg. For the past four years he has been editor of the newspaper while his father was publisher.—Dorothy WIESLER Ninman has assumed the duties of editor.—Ramon COFFMAN is the author of "Our America" which is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., and which deals with the story of America from the earliest days to our own time. Coffman is the author of the articles for children which appear in a number of daily papers under the signature of "Uncle Ray."—Herman C.

SCHUETTE, who is in the United States on a ten weeks' vacation, was a visitor in Madison in January. Schuette has been in France for the past three years where he is employed by the government in trade promotion work. His central office is in Paris, and his duties force him to travel about in Europe and northern Africa.—After several years spent at Broken Hill, Rhodesia, Africa, Clyde DICKINSON has returned to his home in Dundee, Ill.—Wilford RISTEEN is an interne at the Medical College of Virginia.—Edgar STEVENS is a salesman for the Charles N. Stevens Co., 112 W. Harrison St., Chicago.—Steve PULASKI is assistant superintendent of the Forsythe Leather Co., Wauwatosa. He is living at 202 Avon Court.—Rose M. FRANK is spending the winter in Mexico City.

**'27** Ione M. JOHNSON is an instructor at the University of Illinois. She is living at 1204 W. Nevada St., Urbana.—Dr. Laurence SCHMECKEBIER has been appointed an instructor in the art history department of the University. Following his graduation from Wisconsin Dr. Schmeckebier went to Europe for four years of graduate study. He attended the Universities of Marburg, Munich, and Paris, and received his Ph. D. from Munich a few months ago.—H. Isabel Dow Thompson is doing research work in Professor Hastings' department in Agricultural Hall.—Evelyn E. TAYLOR is teaching history in the high school at Stockton, Calif.—Ida Mae JOHNSON is teaching history in the high school at Stoughton.—Helen J. WICKS is living at 4630 Malden St., Chicago.—Malcolm F. McGRATH is the proprietor of a new drug store which is located directly opposite the Wisconsin General Hospital in Madison.—Bernhard E. BREMER is a resident geologist with the Texas Company at Jackson, Miss.—Ethel KAUMP is teaching speech in the East High School, Madison.—Delaphine Ross is an instructor in bacteriology at the University of North Dakota, Fargo.—Fred H. STEMM is manager of the aviation insurance department of the R. B. Jones Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo. He is living at 644 W. 57th Terrace.—Eleanor Norma VOGEL won tenth place in a nation-wide home beautiful contest which was conducted by Sears Roebuck & Co. There were 700,000 en-

trants. Miss Vogel is teaching in the McKinley High school at Honolulu, Hawaii.—Clayton ZIEMAN has recovered from his goitre operation and has returned to Honolulu. He is teaching mathematics in the Roosevelt High School.

**'28** Clara SCHROEDER is the organist of the ensemble at the Statler Hotel in Boston, Mass. The ensemble consists of violin, harp, cello, and organ.—Edward W. NASH is with the Aetna Life Insurance Co. in Chicago. His address is 1 North La Salle St.—Carl ZELSON, who was graduated from Washington University Medical School, is now interning at the Mt. Sinai Hospital in Philadelphia.—John Gordon BAKER, who is with the Westinghouse electric Co. in Pittsburgh, Pa., addressed the convention of the Automotive Engineers in Detroit in January.—Gordon E. DAWSON was admitted to the bar in January and is practicing law in Madison.—Elizabeth MURPHY is teaching in the high school at Antigo.—George HOTCHKISS is playing basketball with the B. S. Wisniewski professional team in Milwaukee.—Gordon GROB writes: "I am at present doing substitute teaching in the Milwaukee schools. During the year 1928-29 I was engaged in theater organ work. Due to the coming of sound pictures I gave up this profession in June, 1929, and decided to enter the teaching profession. I took a semester's work in education at the Milwaukee State Teachers' College, and during the past two semesters I have served as a substitute teacher in Milwaukee. I am now teaching German at the Riverside High School."—Florence ROPSHAW is a member of the Cleveland Tryout Players, an organization which gives plays and also does broadcasting.—Richard K. NELLER with his wife and child are living at 463 Third St., Niagara Falls, N. Y., for the winter. He is there on business for the Kimberly-Clark Co., Inc., at their Niagara Falls mills.—George H. CAMERON has been made mill planner at the Kimberly mill of the Kimberly-Clark Corp.—Deborah WELTER is still at the Los Angeles County General hospital, working in the capacity of serologist. She writes that she likes her work and California better all the time. She is living at 1056 Lorain Road, San Marino.—Phyllis BENTLEY is doing library work at the Teachers' College at



Mankato, Minn.—Elinor PRIDEAUX is conducting classes for clerks in the May Co., Cleveland.—Marion THWING is doing governmental work in Washington, D. C.—Marie CORRELL is in the Bureau of Economics at Washington. She is living at 1800 K. St., N. W.—Stanley B. WATKINS is the cashier of the Missouri State Life Ins. Co. at Grand Rapids, Mich. His office is in the Grand Rapids Natl. Bank Bldg., and he is living at 59 Union St. N. E.—Theodore W. SIMESTER is an attorney with Frawley & SIMESTER, Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee.



'29 George A. PORTH is attending Marquette Law School at Milwaukee.—Agnes MASSEY Winsten writes: "After a year of living in Paris and other parts of Europe, I am back in the United States, residing in New Rochelle, 30 minutes from Times Square. My husband is president of the Globe Travel Bureau, so our next trip is not far off. My friends are always welcome at 100 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y."—A. E. KRATSCHE is in the staff engineering department of the Kimberly-Clark Corp. He is living at 895 S. Commercial St., Neenah.—Anne MARINELLI is attending Columbia University and living at 411 W. 116th St., New York City.—Ingolf RASMUS is in the legislature as assemblyman from Chippewa county. He is one of the youngest members of the Badger assembly.—June DEADMAN is the assistant secretary in the Girl Reserve department of the Y. W. C. A. at Madison.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. CARNEY, who were married recently, are living at 2022 Linnwood Ave., Milwaukee.—Susan E. COLMAN has been engaged as director of primary education at Central State Teachers' College, Stevens Point, Wis.—Martha McAULY is living at 295 West 11th St., New York City.—Dorothy SCHULZ is working with Franklin Simon & Co., Fifth Ave., and living at the Sutton Hotel, 328 East 56th St., New York City.—Edward CROUSE is an instructor in journalism in the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at the University of Georgia.—G. A. RICKER is a chemist with the Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Co., of Aurora, Ill.—Donald W. PAHL is the assistant manager of the Goodrich Silvertown branch office at Charlotte, N. Car. He is living at 200 South Brevard St.—Ralph Hodgson has left the

Kansas Agricultural College and has taken up research work at the Washington Experiment station.—Carolyn NYE's mother is seriously ill at their home in Madison.



'30 Inez MASON Schrader writes: "I have enjoyed the December and January numbers of the Alumni Magazine. It is about the only way Mr. SCHRADER and I keep in touch with Wisconsin. Mr. Schrader is engaged in research in animal nutrition since receiving his Ph. D. last spring and is at the Alabama Polytechnical Institute. I am just keeping house and taking a couple of courses at the college. Now and then I have a chance to take a class in nutrition."—Eleanor E. KETTLE is living at 610 West South St., Kalamazoo, Mich.—Hazel A. JANDA is teaching mathematics in the Amboy Township High School, Amboy, Ill. She is living at 319 East Main St.—Ora ZUEHLKE is teaching biology in the high school at Hortonville, Wis. She is planning on a trip to Europe this summer. She will sail in July from Montreal and visit England, France, and Belgium.—Harley O. MORELAND of Hayward, Wis., has been appointed municipal judge of Sawyer county.—David R. CRAIG is a full registered pharmacist in Hartland, Wis.—Truman G. BLOSS is teaching science in the high school at Edgerton, Wis.—Maxine E. SPERRY is working in the Roosevelt Branch Library in Minneapolis.—Edward J. FRONK who is now affiliated with the Standard Oil Company of New York, sailed for France in January. His address in Paris is Stemco, S. A. R. 78 Des Champs, Elysees, Paris.—Dr. David WILLIAMS is serving his interne period at the Methodist Hospital in Madison.—Gilbert WILLIAMS recently played the leading role in "The Girl of the Golden West," at the Civic theater in Miami, Florida.



## Alumni Briefs

(Continued from page 249)

ber of the debate team which took a tour through the east and met the cream of the eastern college debaters. He was also a member of the varsity baseball team. Immediately following graduation, Mr. McGrath entered the law practice at Monroe, Wis., where from 1907 to 1915 he served as district attorney for Green County. On leaving this post he was elected city attorney for Monroe, a post which he held until he died. He

was extremely active in civic affairs and was a highly respected member of the state bar.

CHARLES M. JONES, ex '05, of Fox Lake, Wis., died at a Madison hospital after an operation for appendicitis. After he left school Mr. Jones entered a partnership in the hardware business in Fox Lake. His partner died in 1920, and Mr. Jones carried on the business alone. About three years ago he took another partner into the concern, and the firm was known as Jones and Erdman.

CHARLES MARIOTTE, ex '08, died at his home in Elroy, Wis., on January 19. He had been an invalid for the past ten years. He graduated from the Elroy public school before entering the University. He is survived by his wife and a son, age 7.

GEORGE THERON GODDARD, ex '08, met death when he was struck by an Illinois Central suburban train near Seventh Street in Chicago. He sustained a fractured skull and died a few hours after being struck. No witnesses were on hand at the time of the accident, but it is believed that Mr. Goddard fell across the tracks while inspecting a mechanical device along the line. Mr. Goddard received his degree in the Electrical engineering course, and pursued this profession from the time he graduated until his death. In 1909 he entered the employ of the Illinois Central railroad, and from that time on his career was one of well deserved promotions. At the time of his death, he was in charge of the electrical equipment of the railroad lines with headquarters in Chicago.

MRS. NELLE PALMATIER MALONE, '14, wife of Dr. J. Y. Malone of Eau Claire, Wis., died on February 1, after an illness of several months. After receiving her B. A. in music at the University, Mrs. Malone became superintendent of Music in Medford and Menominee, Wis., and held this position until 1919 when she married Dr. Malone. She had long been active in civic affairs of Eau Claire.

GEORGE A. HILL, '18, of Arlington, Wis., died on January 24, as the result of a fractured skull suffered when he fell from the roof of the Arlington State bank where he was employed. During the World War Mr. Hill served in the ordinance department and spent thirteen months overseas. Late in December 1919, he went to Arlington and entered the employ of the bank there. He was appointed cashier the following July and held that position until the time of his unfortunate death. He was active in civic and American Legion affairs in Arlington and surrounding towns.

RAY J. CAREY, ex '19, died in a Madison hospital on February 7. Death was the result of a severe attack of pneumonia. Mr. Carey was service man with the Chevrolet Motor Company at Louisville, Ky. at the time of his death. After completing his elementary school work in Madison schools, Mr. Carey entered the University, but dropped out at the time this country entered the World War. He served overseas with the 32nd Division. While in Madison, Mr. Carey was actively connected with sport circles.