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CAMPUS CORNERSTONES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-WHITEWATER

*Biographical Sketches of the People
for Whom Buildings & Facilities are Named*

*by Richard C. Haney
Professor of History
1997*



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Designed by Gregg Theune

FORWARD



H. Gaylon Greenhill

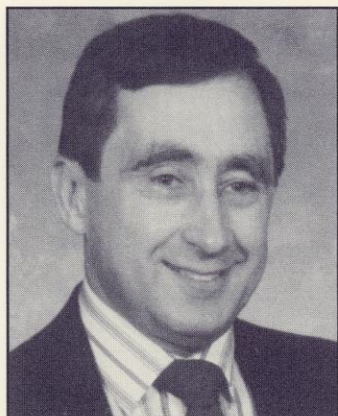
In his Forward statement to "A History of Wisconsin State University - Whitewater, 1868-1968," Cord O. Wells, former Acting President, wrote, "When history marches across the stage it inevitably carries people with it." As Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater in 1997, I have a true appreciation for those words. I think, often, of the people who have marched across the stage of our bit of history. Other than in the memories and achievements of students or associates or in the archives of formal records what is there to remind us of their significant contributions? Rightfully, our university name should be preceded with the names of all faculty, staff members and others who have served the university so loyally during

it's 129 years of existence. But that cannot be. Through a deliberate process the names of some of these people have been selected to figure prominently in the gazetteer of university place names. Each of the physical facilities on campus reflects a stage in the growth of our physical plant. Each of the individuals for whom facilities have been named reflects an outstanding service rendered. I believe it is important that you know of these people and of the contributions they have made. For this reason I have commissioned Professor Richard Haney of the Department of History to author the documentary "Campus Cornerstones" at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "H. Gaylon Greenhill".

H. Gaylon Greenhill
Chancellor, UW-Whitewater
September 1997

PREFACE



Richard C. Haney

The University of Wisconsin - Whitewater has over fifty buildings and other facilities that are named in honor of people who have contributed to the

life of the campus. I was happy to accept the request by Chancellor H. Gaylon Greenhill to write the brief biographies of those men and women for this collection.

The focus of these essays is on the people, rather than the buildings or facilities that bear their names. Alumni and professors who walk down the Wyman Mall might be curious about Walker Wyman. Citizens who attend a play in the Hicklin Studio Theatre could have an interest in the identity of Fannie Hicklin. Students who live in Fischer Residence Hall might like to know something about Warren Fischer.

Since the Whitewater campus was founded in 1868 it has been known as Whitewater Normal School for Teachers (1868-1927), Whitewater State Teacher's College (1927-51), Wisconsin State College at Whitewater (1951-64), Wisconsin State University - Whitewater (1964-71), and the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater (since 1971). Readers should not be confused by changes in campus terminology. For example, the Chancellor was known as the President prior to 1971.

The Kame Room, the Kettle Room, and the Esker, Drumlin, and Moraine buildings are named after Whitewater area glacial formations.

The Center of the Arts, the Nature Preserve, the Greenhouse, the Old Main Alumni Center, the Observatory, the Tennis Courts, and many other buildings and facilities do not, as yet, bear a "name".

I am indebted to all those people who eased my research and writing tasks.

Richard C. Haney

Richard C. Haney
Professor of History, UW-Whitewater
September 1997

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FRAN M. ACHEN (1916-)

Class of 1941

*Achen Photo Galleries, Hamilton Center
Hallway and in Andersen Library Dedicated 1995*



Nearly every photograph of historic or scenic Whitewater is in the massive collection compiled by Fran M. Achen (pronounced ACHE-in). He personally snapped many of the photos of the last half of the twentieth century with his own camera, from vantage points ranging from the top of telephone poles to more conventional locations in airplanes and on the ground. Achen served as the official UW-Whitewater football team photographer for eighteen years. His collection of historic UW-Whitewater photographs covers the entire history of the university from 1868 to the present time.

Fran Achen grew up in Kenosha. After graduating from high school, he spent two years travelling throughout the United States delivering cars for Nash Automobile Company (later American Motors) of Kenosha. Like many tourists, he took a camera with him. Achen's travels sparked in him a lifelong fascination for geography and photography.

Achen enrolled at Wisconsin State Teachers College in Whitewater and graduated in 1941 with a major in social studies, geography, and history. He was the student photographer for the *Royal Purple* and the *Minneiska*, and regularly worked as a free-lance photographer for the *Janesville Gazette*.

After teaching in Belvidere (Illinois) Junior High School for one year, Fran Achen entered military service in 1942 during the Second World War. Attached to General Alexander Patch's Seventh Army in Europe, he served as the commanding officer of a medical unit which had the responsibility of collecting wounded soldiers from the front lines. The Seventh Army landed in the south of France, fought northward up the Rhone River valley, and penetrated into southern Germany.

Following the war, Achen established a photography studio in Whitewater. He was the recipient of numerous awards for his portrait work. Later, in 1956, he began teaching geography and world history at Whitewater High School, where he was also the Audio-Visual Director. Achen was described by a former student as "the best teacher I ever had in high school because he stimulated in me a lifelong interest in history and geography." While at Whitewater High School, Achen was the supervising teacher

for dozens of UW-W student teachers. Achen earned his M.A. in Curriculum and Instruction from the University of Wisconsin (Madison) in 1963. He taught UW-W summer school geography and photography classes both on and off the campus. From 1968 to his retirement in 1979, he worked as Assistant Audio-Visual Director in the Janesville Public Schools. He continued to live in Whitewater, and was twice elected to the Walworth County Board of Supervisors.

Fran Achen was awarded the UW-W Service Award in 1995 for his lifelong dedication to preserving a photographic record of Whitewater's university and community history. The photo collections on the Hamilton Center Hallway wall and in the Andersen Library reading room represent but a small sample of Fran Achen's work. One Professor of Speech currently uses the Achen collection in his classes to teach students how to "read" historic photographs.



STEPHEN AMBROSE, MD 1906-81

University MD 1946-64

University Board of Regents 1965-72

Stephen Ambrose University Health Center 1971



University of Wisconsin - Whitewater campus physician and University Board of Regents member Stephen Ambrose was called "Silent Steve" by many. When asked about a subject which interested him, however, he would become a fascinating conversationalist. He loved talking about the books written by one of his sons, Stephen Ambrose, Jr., the nationally-recognized authority on Dwight Eisenhower and World War Two. Along with his friends, pharmacist Max Salske, history professor Edward Morgan, and UW-W President Walker Wyman, Ambrose was an active member of the Madison Civil War Round Table in the 1960's. They occasionally treated a UW-W undergraduate history major to the Civil War Round Table dinner programs in Madison, especially when a significant guest such as United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson was scheduled to speak.

Ambrose was absolutely devoted to the plants he cultivated in his private greenhouse adjacent to his home on the

corner of Center and Cottage streets. Sometimes he gave passers-by a brief guided tour of the greenhouse and a quick botany lesson.

The low-keyed and calm Stephen Ambrose was born in Hudson, Illinois in 1906, and earned both his undergraduate and M.D. degrees at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. Following a year of Residency at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago, he opened a private practice in 1932 in Lovington, Illinois, and married Rosepha Tripp of Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Dr. Ambrose entered military service during World War Two in 1942. He was a Commander in the United States Navy, and served as a physician in the Pacific theater of operations. Dr. Ambrose returned from military service in 1946 and opened a private medical practice in his wife's home town of Whitewater.

The university student population began to grow rapidly with the post-war influx of veterans and their families, and with the ensuing baby boom in the years thereafter. So in addition to his private practice, Dr. Ambrose took on the additional responsibility of becoming the campus physician. He was available on campus for a daily one hour "sick call" in a small office in the east wing of the Old Main building. He

served in the dual capacity of private physician and campus physician from 1946 until 1964, when he decided to devote full time to his private practice.

Ambrose did not sever his ties with UW-W when he stepped down as the students' doctor. In 1966, Governor Warren Knowles appointed him to the University Board of Regents, on which he served until 1972. Until the merger of the separate University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Colleges into the University of Wisconsin System with a single Board of Regents, each state college campus had a local representative on the Wisconsin State College Board of Regents.

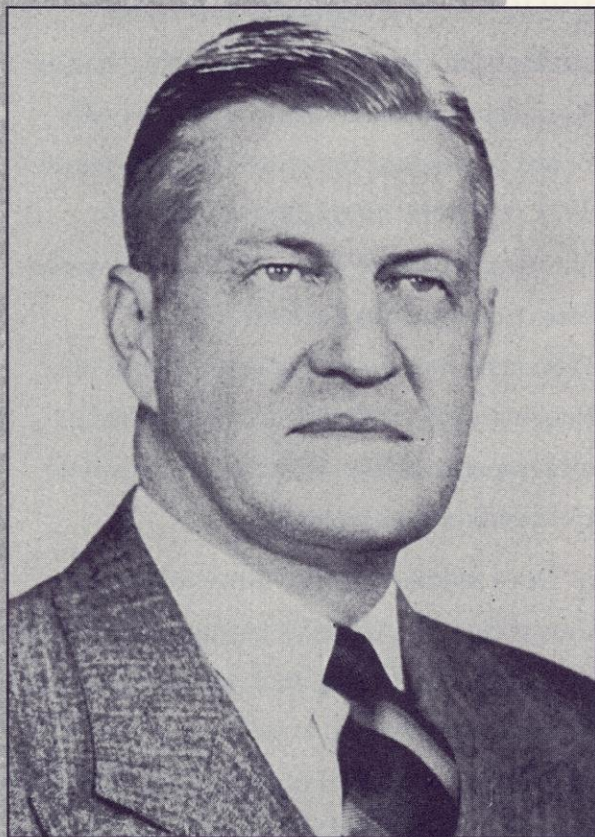
As a member of the Walworth County Cancer Society, Ambrose became a persistent and early crusader against smoking a couple of decades before the U.S. Surgeon General determined that smoking could be "harmful" to a person's health. He was also the Medical Director for Fairhaven Retirement Center in Whitewater. Dr. Stephen Ambrose served UW-W for more than a quarter of a century, as the University Physician and as the University Board of Regents representative.



HAROLD G. ANDERSEN 1891-1979

Class of 1917 • Board of Regents 1947-60

Andersen Library 1953 • Additions 1965, 1970



Harold G. Andersen helped carry the books from the old university library, on the third floor of the Old Main building, to the newly constructed Andersen Library when the move was made in 1953.

Harold Andersen was a lifelong resident of Whitewater who was born in the horse-and-buggy era and lived to see astronauts walk on the surface of the moon. Known throughout Whitewater as "Colonel" Andersen, he was a member of the Wisconsin Army National Guard for several decades. He served in both the First World War and the Second World War, when he was stationed in Australia. He retired with the rank of Colonel.

Harold Andersen graduated from the Whitewater Normal School in 1917. He worked in the First Citizens State Bank in Whitewater from 1912 to 1974, in every conceivable role. As President of the Citizens Bank, he was among those who developed the merger with the Whitewater First National Bank in 1931 to form the First Citizens Bank. He served as President of the Bank from 1935 to 1961 and as Chairman of

the Board of Directors from 1961 to 1974. He was among those responsible for preserving the stability of the Whitewater banks during the Great Depression of the 1930's, when thousands of banks failed throughout Wisconsin and the nation. During the height of the 1932 banking crisis, Harold Andersen successfully urged the city of Whitewater and other large depositors to accept zero per cent interest on their bank deposits. The result was to save the local banks from failing. In the decades when the Commercial Department of Whitewater State College operated its own on-campus bank, Andersen offered his cooperation and banking knowledge, rather than viewing the campus bank as a rival. Andersen's banking abilities were widely recognized by bank professionals.

Harold Andersen devoted himself to community service. He was repeatedly elected to the Whitewater City Council from 1932 to 1946. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Whitewater Country Club when it was incorporated in 1930. Governor Walter Goodland appointed him to the Wisconsin State College Board of Regents in 1947, and he served several terms as President of the Board until stepping down in 1960. Harold Andersen led by setting an example of quiet competence.

One of Andersen's sons (Harold, Jr.) was killed in combat during World War Two in the Hurtgen Forest of Germany during the fighting of November 1944. Harold Andersen subsequently devoted himself to the interests of veterans and young people wherever he could, in his capacities as a member of the Board of Regents and as an active member of the Masonic Lodge and the American Legion. "Colonel" Andersen was among the founders of the William Graham Post of the American Legion in Whitewater, and was elected to be the first Post Commander in 1919. His wife Lillian was the first President of the Whitewater American Legion Auxiliary when it was established in 1922.

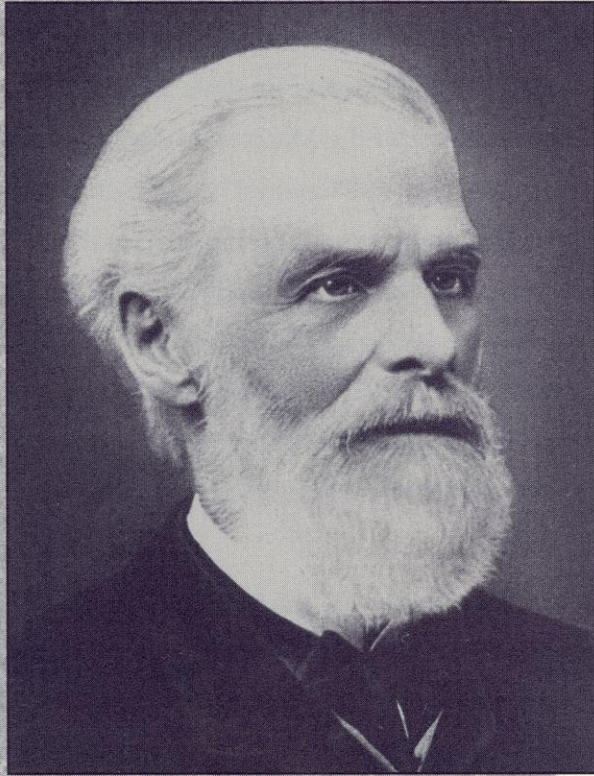
Harold Andersen, the bank president, Army National Guard Colonel, Board of Regents President, American Legion Commander, and friend of governors, was proud to be able to help carry the books into the new UW-Whitewater Library which would bear his name.



OLIVER CROMWELL AREY 1817-1907

First Whitewater (Normal School) President 1868-76

Arey Residence Hall 1963



Of President Oliver Cromwell Arey, Whitewater Professor Lewis Clark wrote in 1879 that "He who spent four years with President Arey came forth with his moral backbone greatly stiffened!" It was perhaps expected that Arey, the first President of the Whitewater campus, would establish a long-lasting pattern of "socially correct" behavior. His parents, after all, had named him after the 17th century revolutionary English Puritan "roundhead" ruler Oliver Cromwell.

Oliver Cromwell Arey was born in Wellfleet, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, in 1817 to a businessman, customs house official, and Massachusetts Legislative Representative. At age fourteen, Arey entered an agreement with two classmates that they would refrain from profanity, tobacco, and alcohol for the remainder of their lives. Arey kept his end of the bargain. As a youth, he farmed, manufactured salt by solar evaporation, and then went to sea as a merchant sailor from ages sixteen to twenty-one.

Arey returned to his native Massachusetts, attended Phillips Academy at

Andover, and earned a degree from Union College in Schenectady, New York. He became the Principal of two New York Normal Schools in Albany and Brockport (now both State University of New York campuses).

As Arey built the new Whitewater Normal School, starting in 1868 with nine faculty and forty-eight students, a "spirit of ...severe earnestness pervaded the place," according to a later President named Albert Salisbury. The white-bearded Arey, who somewhat resembled former Confederate General Robert E. Lee, introduced the "whole man" and "whole woman" concept to education at Whitewater. Students were evaluated on the basis of character, integrity, and manners as well as on classroom academic performance. Arey introduced "Student's Day" to be held one day each semester. On "Student's Day" the faculty would stay home, and each class would be conducted by a student who was elected by his/her classmates. In 1870, Arey conducted Whitewater's first commencement ceremony, held in the old Universalist Church on the southwest corner of Center and Prairie streets, to honor six graduates.

Upon the untimely death of Oliver and Harriet Arey's only two daughters, sixteen-year-old Alice and an infant, the Areys took parental interest in every Whitewater

student. Harriet Arey, who graduated from Oberlin (Ohio) College in 1844 when it was a center of anti-slavery activism, played an important role at a time when two of every three Whitewater students were female. Any young man who wished to escort a female student to a local soda bar after dark needed a permission card from Harriet Arey. She even kept scorecards on the grooming habits of each woman student--an inspiration, perhaps, for the "Best Dressed Coed" contests of the 1950's and early 1960's!

After eight years at Whitewater, Arey returned to Buffalo, New York. He subsequently became President of what was then Cleveland (Ohio) City Normal School in 1879. Arey, who had gone to sea as a sixteen year old, retired to his ocean-side home on Cape Cod, Massachusetts in 1882.

Arey reappeared in Whitewater for a brief visit in 1904. Then eighty-seven years old, he had come to make one final visit to the graves of the two daughters he had buried here. Days later, Oliver Cromwell Arey departed to live out the remainder of his life on his beloved Cape Cod.



LUCY BAKER 1870-1949

Director of Vocal Music 1894-1937

Baker Hall 1952



When Lucy Baker first came to Whitewater to teach in 1894 for \$80 a month, it was the first time she had been west of New York. "I fancied that I was coming to live in a wild country," she later recalled. Lucy Baker was selected in 1952 to be the first person to have a building or facility named in her honor on the Whitewater campus.

Lucy Baker was born and raised among the hills and woods of the Green Mountains of Vermont. She graduated from the Johnson, Vermont Normal School, and then earned a degree from the prestigious Julia Crane Conservatory of Music in Potsdam, New York. After teaching music to elementary school children in Burlington, Vermont, Lucy Baker was hired by Whitewater Normal School in 1894.

Lucy Baker, as Director of Vocal Music, always led the singing each day for the student-faculty assembly. When she retired in 1937, she recalled to the *Royal Purple* that "When I first came here to teach, an assembly was held each day for twenty-five minutes and consisted mainly of singing. Everyone

was required to attend....In these daily assemblies, a hymn was always sung first to give inspiration for the day. The faculty always sat in a dignified row, in straight-back, leather-seated chairs, on the platform, for all to view while the singing was going on."

During her forty-three years as Director of Vocal Music at Whitewater, Lucy Baker annually ordered dozens of "Victrola Records" for the library, including everything from Sibelius' *Finlandia* to the *Hansel and Gretel* operetta. She organized and directed the first formal musical organization on the Whitewater campus, the Treble Clef, in 1910. It was an outgrowth of the earlier Glee Club she created in 1903. She was described as having "infectious enthusiasm."

Undoubtedly Lucy Baker was a demanding professor who insisted upon a high level of student performance. Whitewater's President A. M. Yoder wrote in 1919 that "Miss Baker is a wonderful woman and ... has a fine spirit, (but)....I know the tears and protestations of the girls who have to practice under her." Students must have appreciated her in later years, however, because in 1926 the alumni from several preceding classes contributed funds to purchase a Grand Piano in honor of Lucy Baker for the university's new auditorium in Hyer Hall.

Lucy Baker's interests were not confined to vocal music. She was never one to back away from controversy. In her second year on the faculty in 1896, she became an outspoken advocate for a Women's Athletic Association, and was partially responsible for the creation of a women's basketball team by 1899. Lucy Baker questioned the granting of university credit for typing and shorthand courses as late as 1932, charging that "The students in commercial education aren't getting culture." But Paul Carlson, the Director of Business Education, responded that "Seventy-five per cent of their subjects are history, English, music, etc." Whitewater went on to become one of the premier business universities in the United States under Carlson's guidance.

Lucy Baker Hall was first dedicated in 1952 as a women's residence hall. In 1966, upon the construction of additional residence halls, Baker Hall was converted into a faculty and administrative office building.



WYNETT BARNETT 1899-1971

Professor of Speech & Theatre; Dean of Women 1946-70

Barnett Theatre, Center of the Arts Dedicated 1971



Wynett Barnett was the first Whitewater female faculty member to hold the Ph.D. She was state legislative chair of the American Association of University Women, Chair of the Planning Committee for the 1966 Governor's Conference on the Status of Women, state President of the Association of State University Faculties (now The Association of University of Wisconsin Professionals), and President of the Wisconsin Speech Association. She had also belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution, but recalled that she "got out about the time that Mrs. Roosevelt left."

Wynett Barnett was born in Birch Tree, Missouri, and graduated from Joplin (Missouri) High School in 1918. She earned her B.Ed. (1924) in English and speech from Southwest Missouri State College. For five summers she was employed as an Advance Agent with the Redpath-Horner Chautauquas, and taught elementary school during the winter. Wynett Barnett earned her M.A. (1936) from the State University of Iowa in Iowa City, and taught from 1936-46 at Hastings (Nebraska) College, Mount

Holyoke (Massachusetts) College, Brooklyn (New York) College, and Syracuse University.

Wynett Barnett came to Whitewater in 1946 for a twenty-five year career as Professor of Speech and Theater and Dean of Women. She earned her Ph.D. (1947) at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. She told the *Milwaukee Journal* in 1964 that she had "taught every grade except third and fourth, and every level of high school and college." Wynett Barnett's identifying trademark at Whitewater was the variety of stylish hats which she always wore.

Wynett Barnett was devoted to speech and theater. She helped to establish the summer tent theatre at Whitewater, brought the national debate tournament to Whitewater, and was instrumental in the creation of the campus WSUW radio station. She helped lead the successful efforts to establish majors in both theatre and speech correction (communication disorders). She served as Chair of the Speech Department. Wynett Barnett was a leader in the efforts to establish the College of the Arts and the Center of the Arts building to house the new college. When she retired, she devoted countless hours to recording works for the blind.

As Dean of Women she enforced student "hours" and dress codes, assigned "social

probation" status to offending students, and advised student government. She even ran the campus Lost-and-Found Bureau.

Dean Barnett was an advocate for student interests more than she was a disciplinarian, however. As early as 1950 she insisted upon the smoking ban in all campus buildings which would not become a reality until the 1990's. Armed with the power to disallow an off-campus landlord from renting rooms to students, she personally inspected rooming houses and insisted on everything from the right of students to take daily baths to adequate brightness of light bulbs at study desks. During the Korean War, she closely monitored the military efforts to recruit female students on campus for the Wacs and Waves: "This is a teachers college....I suggest we let them come and arrange the Women's Lounge as a conference room. I can keep an eye on the approach used then!" As usual, the determined native of Birch Tree, Missouri prevailed.



ALBERT BARTY 1895-1996

AMELIA PEYER BARTY 1910-1968

Barty's Benches on the Wyman Mall 1971



Albert Barty and Amelia Peyer met in 1940 on a ski vacation in the Swiss Alps. They married soon thereafter. As their daughter Sandra later described it, "Popsy was Jewish, and almost all of his family was killed by the Nazis during the Holocaust. His life was saved by both marrying my mother, a U.S. citizen in Switzerland, and a series of near miracles."

Amelia Peyer was born in Switzerland, and moved with her family to Wisconsin where she grew up on a farm. She graduated from business college, and was the first President of the Women's Rifle Association of Milwaukee. In 1938 at the age of twenty-eight, she got a job in Switzerland.

Albert Barty was born in Salonika, Greece. He moved to Italy at the age of nineteen in 1914, and became the owner of a silk stocking factory in Milan. A competitor for whom Barty had once done a favor risked his life in 1940 to buy Barty's business on the black market, when it was illegal in Italy for

Jews to sell their property. Albert Barty was thus financially able to escape from the Nazis by taking refuge in neutral, democratic Switzerland in May 1940. A few months later, he met Amelia.

One week after Albert and Amelia Barty were married in Bern, Switzerland in 1941, she took a train to Portugal. On a Spanish railroad platform en route, she helped an American traveller foil a luggage thief. The American, who turned out to be a State Department official, learned of the Barty's plight. Within weeks, he issued a visa to Albert Barty at a time when the State Department routinely denied visas to European Jewish refugees seeking to enter the United States.

Albert Barty then followed Amelia to Portugal. During the journey, he bought food for a penniless young couple on the train. Soon afterward, the hungry couple's employer arranged for a scarce steamship ticket with which Albert Barty sailed from Lisbon, Portugal to the United States in June 1941. The Bartys settled temporarily in Santa Barbara, California. For several years they conducted a clothing relief project, at their own expense, for Europe's World War II victims.

After moving to Wisconsin in 1948, Albert and Amelia operated Barty's Clothing and Department Store for Women in downtown Whitewater on the northeast corner of Main and Second Streets. The Whitewater of the 1950's and early 1960's in which they raised

their two daughters, Sandra and Nancy, was an idyllic community. Main Street was covered by a canopy of Elm trees and lined with stately family homes. In their backyard, the Bartys grew what Sandra described as "mountains of green beans, and raspberries with little black bugs in them." Amelia baked pecan cakes every Christmas.

The Barty's home contained an extensive collection of classical music and a sizeable personal library. They actively supported the school bond referendums which resulted in the construction of a new Whitewater City High School in 1960 and a new east side Washington Elementary School. Amelia and one of her friends, Vera Haney Piddington, led the successful campaign to fluoridate the local city water supply.

Albert and Amelia Barty enjoyed taking evening walks around the Whitewater campus. Indeed, Albert Barty walked one mile a day until he was ninety-five years old. Amelia Peyer Barty died in 1968. When the Wyman Mall was first being landscaped, Albert Barty contributed one dozen sturdy concrete and wood benches in memory of Amelia. Albert Barty later moved to Florida. He lived to be one hundred and one years old. Students and townspeople still enjoy sitting on Barty's Benches during sunny days on the UW-Whitewater campus.



HARISH C. BATRA 1930-96

*Associate Dean of the College of Business & Economics;
Professor of Finance and Business Law 1971-96*

*Batra Graduate Study Room, Carlson Business
& Economics Building Dedicated 1997*



Harish Batra grew up in Toba Tek Singh, where he had been born in 1930. His home was located in what was then the British colony of India, in a region which would later become part of the nation of Pakistan. At the age of sixteen in 1946, he graduated from D.B. High School in Toba Tek Singh. As a young man, Batra earned his B.A. (1954) in political science from Punjab University, located in Chandigarh, India, in the northern part of the country close to the Himalaya Mountains. Following graduation, he worked in public service in India (1955-64) for the Punjab state government as an Industrial Investigator and Inspector of Industries, and as a Loan Officer.

Harish Batra came to the United States in 1964. He earned a B.A. (1966) in economics at Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois. He then went to the University of Illinois to earn his M.B.A. (1968) and Ph.D. (1971) in finance.

Harish Batra joined the faculty of the UW-Whitewater Department of Finance and Business Law in 1971. Within seven years he was described by the department promotion committee as "the wheel around which the entire department revolves." As a new professor, he taught several courses, including Financial Management, Capital Budgeting, and Business Finance. For a decade, he was the advisor to the International Business Association on campus. He regularly took finance students to the Financial Executive Institute Seminars. In 1977 he was among those who created the Master of Science degree in Finance.

As Chair of the Department of Finance and Business Law (1975-84) and as Associate Dean of the College of Business and Economics (1984-96), Batra played a pivotal role in molding the graduate program in business at UW-Whitewater. He helped to give UW-W's graduate business program an international reputation to the extent that, by the mid-1990's, numerous Master of Business Administration degree recipients were foreign students. Among the many committees on which Batra served was the Search and Screen Committee in 1991 to select the new UW-W Chancellor. He developed a reputation for being consistently

forceful and always courteous. One of his favorite and oft-repeated phrases was "We can do that—I will help you."

Harish Batra was proud to become a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1976, the bicentennial year of America's independence from England. Ironically, as an adolescent, Batra had witnessed the end of English colonial rule and the beginning of independent nationhood for India and Pakistan in 1947. In his adopted homeland of America, Batra served as President of the Whitewater Rotary Club and was a member of the Janesville Nazarene Church.

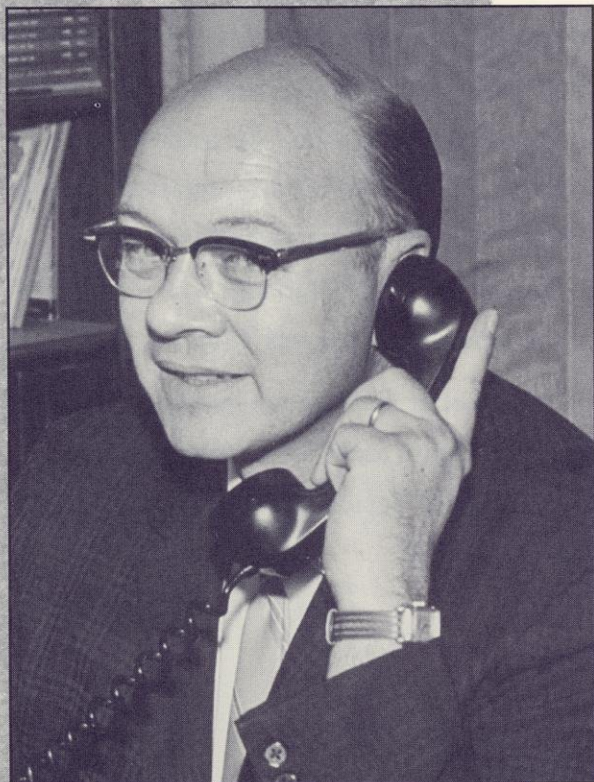
Chancellor H. Gaylon Greenhill described Harish C. Batra as "a tower of strength for the College of Business and Economics and our university."



A. DONALD BEATTIE 1921-67

Dean of the College of Business & Economics 1962-67

Beattie Library, Carlson Business and Economics Building Dedicated 1971



UW-Whitewater Dean Donald Beattie was the tragic lead story on television network news broadcasts in March 1967 when the airplane in which he was a passenger crashed into a mountain during a monsoon storm north of Da Nang air base in South Vietnam. Beattie (pronounced BAY-tee) and seven other Americans accompanying him, including UW-Stevens Point President James Albertson and UW-River Falls Professor Melvin Wall, were all killed. They had been on a U.S. Agency for International Development advisory mission, to recommend improvements in college and secondary educational systems in South Vietnam. The *Whitewater Register* wrote that Donald Beattie's death "has stunned this community into the full realization that the Vietnam war leaves no one untouched."

Donald Beattie grew up in St. Paul, Minnesota and earned his B.S. (1942), M.A. (1949), and Ph.D. (1962) degrees at the University of Minnesota. He taught in Minnesota schools, at Austin (Minnesota)

Junior College, and at St. Cloud (Minnesota) State College (1956-1962). Beattie, described by UW-W President Walker Wyman as having a "lighthearted touch when he talked to you", came to Whitewater in 1962.

As Dean of UW-W's College of Business and Economics, Don Beattie was more concerned with "a better integration" of business into the whole university than with advancing "special privileges" for his own college, according to President Wyman. The result was that during Beattie's five years as Dean, the Business and Economics faculty doubled in size and the number of majors offered by the college increased from three to nine. Student enrollment more than doubled, in an era when business was not always popular.

Don Beattie left a poignant legacy of several hand-written letters from Vietnam to his wife Ruth and several UW-W friends, while he was on his mission. His first impression of wartime Saigon was that the "fad for motorcycles has hit here...and all appear to be riding them on the streets at one time." He succinctly defined the political chaos in South Vietnam when he commented that "The (Saigon University) students who had been protesting against the Dean for using the English and French language instead of Vietnamese ... rallied to the support of the Dean" when Prime Minister

Ky removed the Saigon Medical Faculty from the University and "placed it under his direct control!" Beattie was shocked by his discovery that Vietnamese university faculty (and students) routinely sold sets of lecture notes for profit.

The war with the Viet Cong came close to Beattie one night when "a girl on a bicycle tossed a hand grenade into the hotel housing Americans." One of his last letters to President Wyman questioned whether the A.I.D. mission to help improve Vietnam's educational system was "worth the cost in terms of paper and ink as well as effort."

Days after Beattie's last letter to UW-W friends, the eight-member Beattie team flew from Saigon northward to the provincial capital of Hue. Following a short stop at the U.S. naval and air base complex at Da Nang, their Air America plane took off into a monsoon storm toward Hue. Moments later, they crashed into the mountain. Military authorities at Da Nang said that no Viet Cong anti-aircraft fire was reported in the vicinity. The Vietnam war did not leave UW-W untouched.



MARIE S. BENSON 1894-1986

Class of 1930 • Professor of Business Education 1922-63

Benson Residence Hall 1963



Marie S. Benson, the shorthand and stenography professor who was one of the three original pillars upon which UW-Whitewater's College of Business and Economics was built, went to a one-room country school as a child. She described it as "being just over the bluff" from her family's farm home six miles from Mauston, Wisconsin. Marie and her two sisters often skied to school in winter through snow so deep that they used the tops of fence posts as guides.

Marie Benson grew up in a Norwegian immigrant farm home, and she never completely lost her soft Norwegian accent. Upon graduation from Mauston High School in 1914, she taught for two years in rural Juneau County schools, where one of her daily duties was to use the Babcock Tester to examine milk samples brought to school by her pupils. She graduated from Whitewater Normal's three-year business course in 1918, and taught shorthand and typing at Lodi High School for four years. Marie Benson then went on to earn her B.Ed. from Whitewater, her M.A. from Northwestern

University (1938), and do graduate study at the universities of Wisconsin, Chicago, Colorado, and Washington. She served on the Whitewater faculty from 1922 until 1963.

Marie Benson once remarked that "there will always be a well-paying job for any person who is efficient in shorthand." She went on to become "the most outstanding shorthand teaching expert in the United States," according to a professor and his graduate students at another university. Marie Benson wrote the definitive textbook for beginning shorthand in the 1930's, and later the "Tests for Beginning Shorthand" which was used nationwide. One 1959 UW-Whitewater graduate recalled that she "made us work so hard, but I was so grateful for the thorough preparation we received." Marie Benson, called "an inspiring teacher" by Whitewater President Frank S. Hyer, would award a symbolic shiny new penny to any student who earned a perfect score on a class assignment. She was the recipient of the 1966 UW-W Distinguished Alumni Award, ranked second in the 1987 Alumni Association "Favorite All-time Professors" poll, and was awarded the national Gregg Teacher's Medal.

Marie Benson's role in helping to put UW-W on the business education map went well beyond her classroom work. She served

for decades as the faculty advisor to both the Lutheran Student Association and Tri-Sigma sorority. During summer sessions, she was a Visiting Professor at Northwestern University, Indiana University, the University of North Dakota, and Ellensburg State College in Washington.

Following her retirement in 1963, Marie Benson led a life of fascinating variety. She travelled to places as diverse as Israel, England, Norway, and the Kentucky Derby. Closer to home, she helped deliver Meals on Wheels, volunteered at the Lutheran Thrift Shop, and continued to sing in the church choir to which she had belonged for many years. She always attended the annual "Marie Benson Day" party sponsored by Benson Hall residents.

Upon accepting the 1997 Distinguished Alumni Award, UW-W Assistant Dean and Director of Student Teaching, Warren Theune (1955-1986 and class of 1950) remarked that "Marie Benson, bless her soul, had the ability to teach shorthand to me and all other returning World War II G.I.'s, but possibly even more important, she instilled in us traditional values for living our lives."



OROMEL H. BIGELOW 1881-1956

Professor of Mathematics;

Director of Secondary Education 1920-52

Bigelow Residence Hall 1965



Oromel Bigelow wrote to Whitewater campus President Robert C. Williams in 1949 that there is "something to be said in favor of a general education for life....We should do our best to give (the students) a well rounded education..." As a Professor of Mathematics and Director of Secondary Education, Bigelow's primary focus was on preparing students for life as well as for a teaching career. He witnessed the institution evolve from Whitewater Normal School to Whitewater State Teacher's College and then to Wisconsin State College at Whitewater.

Oromel Bigelow was born in Minnesota. He graduated from Palmyra (Wisconsin) High School (1898), from Lawrence College Academy in Appleton (1900), and from Cornell University (Ithaca, New York) with a degree in Mechanical Engineering (1907). He returned to Wisconsin to teach manual training (woodworking and industrial arts) in the Palmyra Public Schools, and mathematics and manual training at the Janesville Vocational School. He received his M.A. in mathematics from Columbia

University in 1928, and did further graduate study at the University of Wisconsin in Madison during the years of the Great Depression in the 1930's.

In the years that Oromel Bigelow was Chair of the UW-Whitewater Mathematics Department (1920 to 1956) the size of the faculty was so small that he taught a wide variety of courses: Mathematical Analysis, Analytic Geometry, Calculus, Solid Geometry, Theory of Equations, and even a course in Surveying. Most mathematics majors had Bigelow for from three to five courses by the time they had graduated. Bigelow authored a high school geometry textbook which was given successful pre-publication use by Milwaukee West Division, Whitewater City, Delavan, and Whitewater College high schools.

As Director of Academic Education (Secondary), Bigelow was responsible for developing Whitewater's teacher training programs. He concluded in 1950 that Whitewater was prepared to satisfactorily meet requirements in the French and Spanish languages, in biology, and in economics. He recommended expanding Whitewater's offerings in physics, English, history, mathematics, and chemistry for secondary education students.

Oromel Bigelow was acutely aware of the post-World War Two "baby-boom" and the

impact that it would have on education for the ensuing half century. He wrote in 1949 that teachers were already "in great demand and will be for years to come. To attract students to this field . . . salaries should be attractive....In our college there should be courses set up so that secondary teachers may also be qualified to teach in seventh or eighth grade or Junior High School."

Oromel Bigelow's early recognition of the impact of baby-boom demographics upon education in the last half of the 20th century, and his planning for those changes as Director of Secondary Education, helped to shape Whitewater for many years to come. Bigelow helped convince the university that it needed to grow and expand to serve education and business equally. Oromel Bigelow's insight helped pave the way for Wisconsin State College to become the comprehensive University of Wisconsin - Whitewater.



PAUL A. CARLSON 1893-1983

Professor of Accounting and Bookkeeping;

Director of the Business Faculty 1917-59

Paul A. Carlson Business & Economics Building 1971



Paul A. Carlson was the one person most responsible for placing Whitewater on the national map in business and economics. Madison's *Capitol Times* wrote in 1959 that Whitewater had become a "national pioneer in the business education program which has been developed by Paul A. Carlson, the author of a textbook which is in use in more than ninety per cent of the nation's high schools." Carlson's textbook, "20th Century Bookkeeping and Accounting," was published in twenty-two editions between 1925 and 1962. Worldwide sales exceeded two million copies throughout the United States, Canada, Japan, and Spain.

Paul Carlson was born in Chicago, raised on a Wisconsin farm, and graduated from Unity (Wisconsin) High School in 1908. After graduating from the teacher's course at Stevens Point in 1911, he taught at Rhinelander Business College and at Jefferson and Manitowoc high schools. The University of Wisconsin in Madison granted his Ph.B. (1921) and his Ph.M. (1931) after he had spent a semester at Oxford University in England.

After arriving at Whitewater in 1917, Paul Carlson was drafted into the military. During World War One, Paul Carlson saw combat in France as a member of the Army Medical Corps. In the 1920's, his home was smeared with yellow paint when, in his capacity as local member of the Inter-Normal Athletic Council (now the WSUC Faculty Athletic Representatives) he barred three Whitewater football players from the team for poor grades. After those challenges, Paul Carlson felt a welcome sense of relief when he was assigned the enjoyable task of building Whitewater's business program.

Paul Carlson shaped the substance of education for business in the 20th century. He operated his "big purple machine" to guarantee the best jobs for Whitewater graduates in business and business education. Carlson always insisted that business majors expand their knowledge of the world by taking several courses in geography and history. During summer vacations, he developed the Graduate Program in Business Education for Northwestern and Columbia universities. He was the recipient of the Gregg Award in Business Education (1961), and was elected to the National Hall of Fame for Business Education.

During World War Two, Paul Carlson was the primary Training Specialist for the

United States Civil Service Commission in Washington, D.C. He developed the in-service training systems to help all government agencies teach the massive influx of civil service employees the skills they needed for the war effort. He also created the bookkeeping correspondence course adopted by the United States Armed Forces Institute so that soldiers and Veterans' Hospital patients could earn university credits.

Paul Carlson foresaw the impact which computers would have upon the future of business and education. In 1963, when carbon paper was used in typewriters which were manual as often as they were electric, Paul Carlson remarked that "Automation will produce, but it cannot think."



WILLIAM L. CARTER 1925-93

Whitewater President & Chancellor 1967-74

Distinguished Professor of Mathematics 1974-89

William L. Carter Mall 1997



After he retired, William L. Carter commented about his years as UW-Whitewater Chancellor (1967-74) that "The Vietnam War had a massive effect on the Whitewater campus." The war divided the faculty and triggered student demonstrations.

William Carter of Flora, Illinois served as an Army Air Corps Navigator in the South Pacific during World War Two. He attended college on the G. I. Bill after the war, earned his B.S. (1948) from Eastern Illinois University, and taught at Ashmore and Macomb, Illinois high schools. Carter then earned his M.A. (1949) and Ph.D. (1952) from Ohio State University. He taught math at the College of Guam (1952-54) before joining the faculty of the University of Cincinnati (1954-67), where he became Dean of the College of Education and Acting Dean of the Graduate School. During the summer of 1967, he was a Visiting Professor at the College du Lemman in Geneva, Switzerland. Carter became the President and Chancellor of the Whitewater campus in 1967.

Carter and Vice Chancellor Charles Morphew, whose wife was physically disabled, continued Walker Wyman's earlier efforts to make UW-W "accessible". Carter was instrumental in the university's purchase of Friar's Woods north of the stadium and the construction of eight buildings on campus.

Carter received a letter in 1988 from one of his successors, Chancellor H. Gaylon Greenhill, who observed that "Your years as Chancellor included some difficult moments." In 1969-70 a new Army ROTC unit was formed at Whitewater, over the objections of the Faculty Senate, and became a focus of anti-war rallies. When enrollment dropped from 10,000 to 7,000, many new faculty were released, and seventeen tenured faculty were given lay-off notices. Chancellor Carter assigned four English Department faculty to non-teaching "research professorships" and barred them from campus because they regularly discussed current political and social issues in their classes.

In February 1970, an arson fire destroyed the Old Main building during a Saturday night student dance in the University Center. Although the F.B.I. found anonymous eye witnesses, the guilty were never caught.

Contrary to an oft-repeated myth, the fire was unrelated to anti-Vietnam demonstrations on the campus. No classes were missed because of the fire, due to the efforts of Carter and Morphew, who rescheduled classes in residence hall basements, local churches, and other facilities.

When the old State University System was merged with the University of Wisconsin in 1971 under one Board of Regents, Carter felt that the UW System had "become a bureaucracy" which reduced the authority of campus Chancellors. So in 1974 Carter returned to the classroom to teach mathematics until his retirement in 1989. Math Professor Carter was selected to the Boards of Trustees for both the Fort Atkinson Memorial Health Services and Alverno College in Milwaukee.

In the spring of 1974, during the last semester of Carter's tumultuous years as Chancellor, campus attention was focused primarily on the new student fad of "streaking," or running naked down the Wyman Mall at high noon. Teaching mathematics in the 1980's and golfing came as welcome respites for William L. Carter.



JOSEPH J. CHOPP 1905-74

Professor of Biology 1937-74

Joseph J. Chopp Memorial Arboretum Dedicated 1975



"I am the solution to air pollution," said one of Biology Professor Joseph J. Chopp's hand painted keep-off-the-grass signs on the UW-Whitewater campus. In 1968, the energetic Chopp first organized student crews to help him plant marigolds and other flowers across the campus. He so admired the earth's natural beauty that he thought every day should be an Earth Day.

Joe Chopp was born in South Range, Michigan, and graduated from Shell Lake (Wisconsin) High School in 1925. He earned his B.A. (1935) and M.A. (1937) from the University of Wisconsin in Madison after transferring from River Falls. Chopp worked his way through college during the Great Depression as a Master Barber, portrait artist, travelling magician, and Director of the River Falls High School Band. As a graduate student, he published a laboratory guide titled "Taxonomy of the Animal Kingdom." He joined the Whitewater faculty in 1937, and by 1941 was constantly requesting that the university purchase binoculars for use in his outdoor nature study classes.

During World War Two, Army Air Corps Captain Joseph Chopp was stationed at

Midland, Texas, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio, and assigned to both the Gulf Coast Command and Pacific Coast Command. He developed over one hundred training devices, including a mockup of the Norden Bombsight, to teach the bombardiers and navigators the skills they needed to fly combat missions in B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators. He authored "Theory of Bombing" for the Army Air Corps in 1944.

When Chopp returned to Whitewater after the war, his biology students soon realized that they would learn well the identities of the large variety of trees and plants on the campus grounds which became his outdoor botany laboratory. He served as the Biology Department Chair for ten years, and actively promoted the student honorary biology society, Beta Beta Beta. Chopp's expertise gained him a role as Consultant for the Trees of Tomorrow Camp near Eagle River, Wisconsin. As President of the Houdini Club of Wisconsin and as the Territorial President of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, he could always keep student attention by resorting to such things as writing on the blackboard with both hands at the same time.

Joe Chopp was much more than just a biologist, magician, inventor, barber, band director, and conservationist, however. Joe and Madeline Chopp raised the money to

purchase the old Whitewater railroad station, and he personally helped to renovate the building which became the Whitewater Historical Society Railroad Depot Museum on Whitewater Street in 1974. He served on the Whitewater City Council (1961-66), and was active in the American Legion and the National Air Force Association. As Chairman of the Walworth County Republican Party during the height of the Soviet-American cold war in the 1950's and 1960's, Chopp was a fervent anti-communist.

The Joseph J. Chopp Arboretum, which had been his outdoor botany laboratory for so long, was dedicated to his memory in 1975. The Chopp Arboretum encompasses approximately seven acres of the original campus Normal School grounds on the north-south drumlin where Old Main once stood.



JANE E. CLEM 1886-1979

Professor of Typewriting & Business 1919-56

Clem Residence Hall 1965



Jane Clem did more to give Whitewater the nickname "Typewriter Tech" than anyone else. In her era the faculty and students at the various Wisconsin state schools referred to each campus' specialty by calling River Falls "Moo U" for its' agriculture program, La Crosse the "Football Factory," and Stout the "cooking school." Jane Clem, along with accounting authority Paul Carlson and shorthand authority Marie Benson, was among the trio who first built the national reputation for Whitewater's business programs.

Jane Clem was born in Dennis, Kansas, and graduated from Bushnell (Illinois) High School in 1904. A carpenter's daughter, she earned her B.S. (1909) in science and math from Hedding College in Abingdon, Illinois. Jane Clem then taught both science and commercial subjects for ten years at Hedding Academy, Bushnell High School, and Pekin (Illinois) High School. She earned a Bachelor of Accounts degree from Gem City Business College in Quincy, Illinois in 1916, and became a member of the Gem City faculty. Jane Clem later earned her M.A. at the University of Chicago (1931).

When Jane Clem applied for the position at what was then Whitewater Normal School in 1919, the President of Gem City Business College wrote of her that "She has a good sense of humor, is pleasant, and yet has no foolishness about her. She demands high class work, and yet in such a way that it does not antagonize her students." Jane Clem got the job, and taught Typewriting, Typewriting Methods, third year typing, and fourth year typing for thirty-seven years.

Jane Clem possessed a large and valuable personal collection of antique typewriters of all brands and varieties. While she was on the Whitewater faculty, she placed her typewriter collection on permanent display on the campus.

Whenever a Wisconsin, northern Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, or Upper Michigan school district needed a business education teacher, they first sought Jane Clem's "Typewriter Tech" students. Jane Clem wrote the first typing textbook in the United States, "The Technique of Teaching Typewriting" in 1929. Published by Gregg, it became the standard high school typewriting textbook. "Clem's Junior and Senior Typewriting Tests" (1930) included her name in the title because it guaranteed huge sales for the publisher. She held numerous offices in the National Commercial Teachers' Federation.

Jane Clem taught summer school at Boston University (1924) and the University of Wisconsin in Madison (1943). She did not constantly work, however. For two summers during the 1930's, she travelled throughout the United States and Canada on Whitewater Geography Professor Warren Fischer's tours.

A teacher who was described as both "popular" and "exacting," Jane Clem routinely conducted commercial typewriting contests in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. She was Faculty Sponsor and Chair of the Whitewater chapter of the Student YWCA. She retired to an ocean-view apartment in San Diego, California. When informed by Whitewater President Walker Wyman that a residence hall was to be named after her, she wrote from her San Diego home that "I still cherish the many friends I made among students and faculty" at Whitewater.

Jane Clem always believed that students would be best served by learning typewriting on a manual typewriter before using an electric machine. Her views of how best to teach students to use computers, the Internet, and word processors would be fascinating to learn.

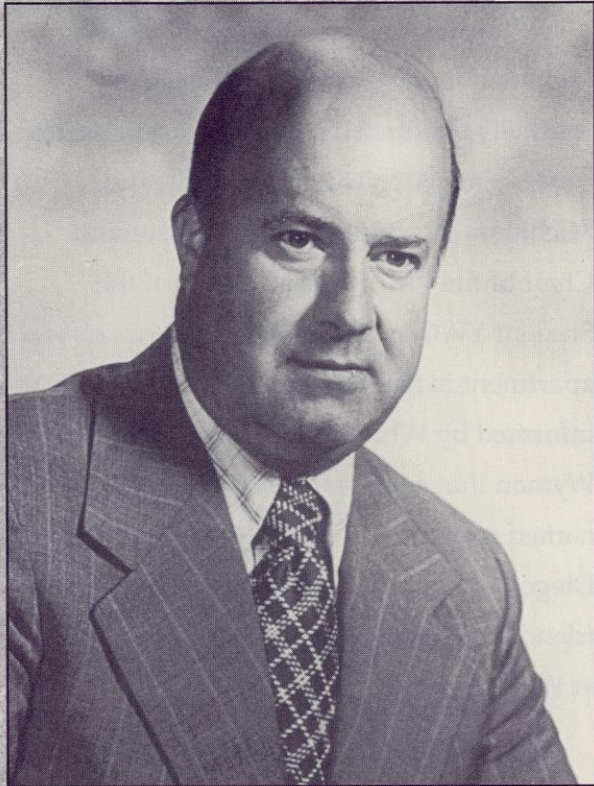


JAMES R. CONNOR (1928-)

Whitewater Chancellor; Professor of History 1974-91

James R. Connor University Center 1958

Additions 1963, 1988 • Dedication in 1998



A freshman student who once approached Chancellor James Connor concerning a campus parking ticket became, over a period of time, a close friend of Connor and his wife. In his first year at UW-W (1974-5), Connor recalled the seventeen laid-off tenured faculty to their jobs effective in September 1975. One professor remarked about Connor that "He never worries about organization and channels. That makes not necessarily for a tidy ship, but for a happy crew."

James Connor was born in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1928, and graduated from Dubuque (Iowa) High School in 1946. He served in the United States Army (1946-7), and was recalled to active duty during the Korean War (1951-53). Connor earned his B.A. (1951) from the State University of Iowa (Iowa City), and his M.S. (1954) and Ph.D. (1961) from the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Connor was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow at Wisconsin (1953-4). He wrote several *Encyclopedia Britannica* entries about American Civil War generals.

Connor taught history at Washington and Lee University and Virginia Military Institute from 1956 to 1961, and was Assistant Director of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Salzburg, Austria (1961-2). He then taught at the University of Virginia (1963-66), before accepting a position at Western Illinois University, where he became Provost and Academic Vice President (1966-74).

As the new UW-Whitewater Chancellor in 1974, Connor took the symbolic action of tearing down the chain link fences that had been built across campus during the Vietnam War years for possible use in crowd control. Within weeks of his arrival, he knew the names and faces of most faculty, secretaries, and maintenance staff, and a bit about each person. When Connor retired seventeen years later in 1991, a Faculty Senate resolution stated about him that "his great concern for every individual" restored "mutual trust and respect."

James Connor transparently enjoyed being Chancellor. For Homecoming, he always wore a big purple cowboy hat. When the Preservation Hall Jazz Band from New Orleans concluded its Hyer Hall auditorium concert with "When the Saints Go Marching In", Connor was the first audience member on his feet to join the band for the grand finale parade. Connor was

equally at home at cultural affairs performances and athletic events.

Connor built a more diverse faculty and student body, which included foreign students from Nigeria, Hong Kong, and Iran. He organized fund-raising campaigns which eventually led to construction of the Young Auditorium and the Alumni Center. During the Connor years, the McGraw Computing Center, the Observatory, and the Greenhouse were among the new building projects. Connor was among only eighteen Americans to serve on the prestigious National Advisory Commission for the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship.

Connor retired as Chancellor in 1991 to become the Executive Director of the Kemper Foundation in Long Grove, Illinois. He continued his active interest in UW-W by financing the Connor Leadership Scholarship, by regularly appearing at events in Young Auditorium and Williams Center, and by continuing to live in the Whitewater area.



CATHERINE CROSSMAN 1906-90

Professor of Art 1947-75

Crossman Art Gallery, Center of the Arts

Dedicated 1967; Rededicated 1971



Catherine Crossman was the living embodiment of her own comment that "You're never lonely if you have art. There is no better way to make friends." She made art and made friends in Whitewater for the nearly half a century that she lived in the community.

Catherine Crossman received her B.A. from Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota in 1928. She then worked at the Minneapolis School of Art and taught at several art schools in Idaho, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Ohio before earning her M.A. at the University of Oregon in 1938. Catherine Crossman's education was not limited to degree work, however. She attended Harvard University on an architecture scholarship, the University of California on a fellowship, and also studied at the Art Institute of Chicago, the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and the University of Minnesota. She taught at Winona (Minnesota) State and Bowling Green (Ohio) State before coming to Whitewater.

Catherine Crossman was synonymous with art at Whitewater. Upon her arrival in 1947 she taught Art Appreciation and Drawing, the only two art courses which were then offered at the university. Catherine Crossman built art at Whitewater from a two-course program into a multi-faculty Department of Art. She expanded art from its' drawing and appreciation beginnings to include ceramics and weaving. She created the Art major on campus. Gaylon Greenhill, the UW-W Vice Chancellor who would later become Chancellor, wrote to Catherine Crossman in 1974 that "Countless individuals have volunteered that you are an inspiring and dedicated teacher." One of her successors as Art Department Chair remarked that Catherine Crossman was literally "responsible for the establishment of the art department here at the university."

Crossman's architecture education from Harvard University was put to substantive use at the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater when she helped plan and design the Center of the Arts Building which was constructed in 1971.

As an internationally-recognized weaver, Catherine Crossman took art beyond the campus and into the community. She founded the Whitewater Spinners and Weavers Club, which included members from

a thirty-mile radius. The films and filmstrips which she created on weaving subjects became national standards for art education and art appreciation programs. Catherine Crossman was an active member of the American Crafts Council and the Handweavers Guild of America. While in Idaho, she painted a mural for St. Luke's Hospital in Boise. Upon her retirement, she conducted arts and crafts projects for the residents of Whitewater's Fairhaven Retirement Center. Her alma mater, Carleton College, recognized Catherine Crossman with its' Distinguished Achievement Award in 1987.

The original Crossman Art Gallery at UW-W was dedicated in 1967 and located in the Old Main building. Fire destroyed Old Main and much of its' contents in 1970. The Crossman Art Gallery was rededicated in 1971 in the new Center of the Arts Building.

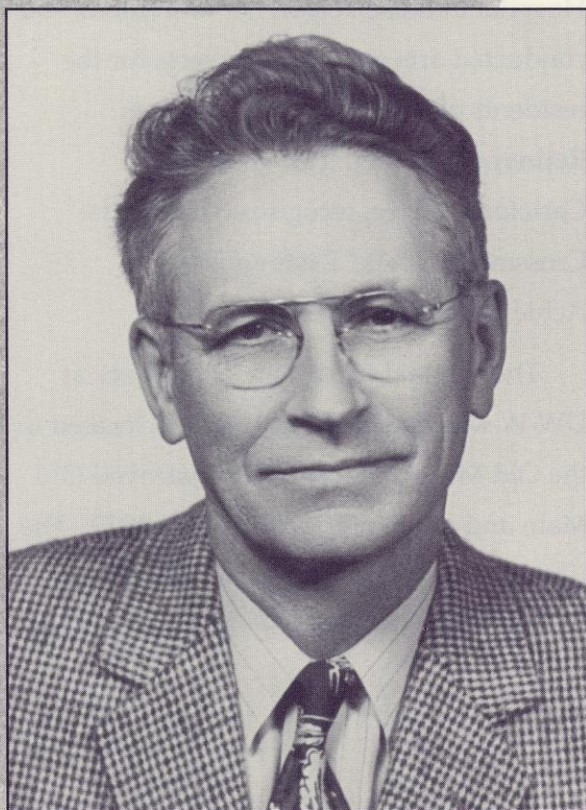


CLAY J. DAGGETT 1900-93

Professor of Education & Psychology; Director of Summer School; Director of Rural Education 1928-71

Daggett Auditorium, Winther Hall

Dedicated to Clay & Helen Daggett in 1992



On his UW-Whitewater Personal Data Sheet, Psychology Professor Clay Daggett listed his first occupation (1910-1918) as "cattle puncher!" He was born in Custer County, Nebraska, in a sod house outside of Broken Bow. He began life as a ten-year-old cowboy who herded cattle on the open range of America's western frontier, and went on to become the director and leader of UW-Whitewater's world tours for credit.

Between the eight years that he "lived on horseback" and his forty-three year career on the Whitewater faculty, Clay Daggett taught in Nebraska. He earned his B.A. (1924) from Kearney (Nebraska) College, his M.A. (1927) from American University in Washington, D.C., and completed additional graduate study at the University of Wisconsin in Madison and the University of San Carlos in Guatemala.

Clay Daggett arrived at Whitewater in 1928 when the campus had forty-five faculty members, and retired in 1971

when UW-W's faculty numbered over six hundred professors. As the Director of Rural and Elementary Education, he taught many of Whitewater's off-campus night classes for teachers, in addition to his on-campus psychology and educational psychology courses. Daggett also served as Head of Summer School and Acting Registrar for a number of years. He took time off in the 1940's to build a small rural college in Honduras (Escuelo Normal Rural) and head it for over two years as the agent of the U.S. Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. He also worked for the Inter-American Educational Foundation in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. When he returned to Whitewater, he concentrated on teaching and on his avocation of raising and selling hundreds of parakeets and turkeys.

Daggett's summer world tours provided countless memories for the hundreds of UW-W students and citizens who accompanied him. In 1967, Daggett's tour group was the first to enter Israel and Jordan after the Six Day War. The Whitewater group was even allowed an exemption to travel directly between the two nations when Daggett convinced border authorities that his entire entourage was composed of "religious pilgrims" en route to shrines throughout the Holy Land. Another tour was delayed for hours when their bus broke

down, in the summer heat of rural South Africa, and was encircled by a herd of elephants. Still another survived an earthquake in Guatemala. One Daggett tour gained personal introductions to Jordan's King Hussein. A Daggett visit to Mongolia and Timbuktu was surprisingly less eventful. As Daggett said, "You can study about other countries; you can even teach about them. But when you cross the frontier and actually see them and get to know their people you begin to understand a whole new world."

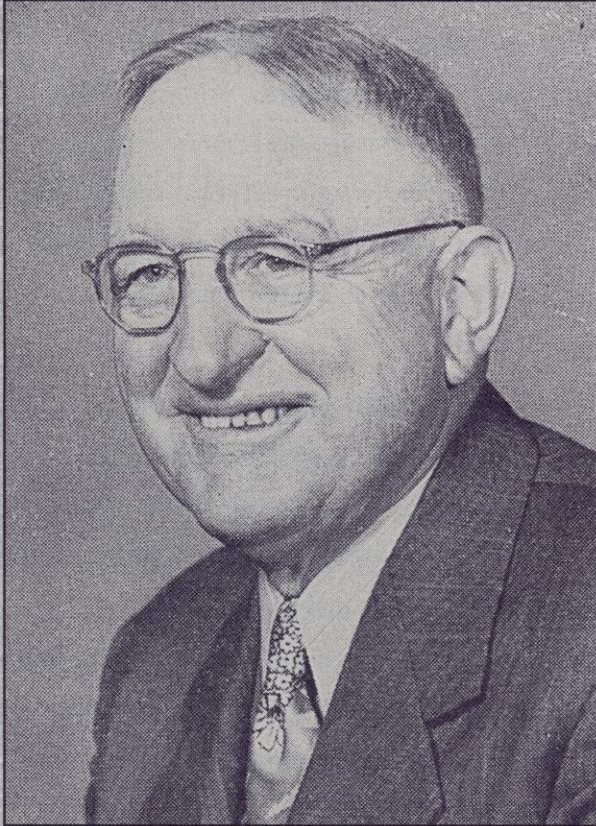
Clay and Helen Daggett conducted one final round-up for as many of his former students as they could locate, and herded them to the Turkey Gobbler Restaurant north of Jefferson for his memorable 1971 retirement party. In retirement, Clay Daggett was regularly observed playing what one friend described as "formidable" tennis on Whitewater's Center Street courts until he was ninety years old. The Daggetts endowed a scholarship in their name to UW-Whitewater.



WARREN C. FISCHER 1890-1989

Professor of Geology & Geography 1922-58

Fischer Residence Hall 1962



When Warren Fischer taught the geography of the Middle East, he used as examples such Biblical references as the Twenty-Third Psalm's "green pastures," "still waters," shepherd's "rod and staff," and olive and palm tree "oils." When he taught glacial geology, he took students on walking tours of the kettles, moraines, and eskers near Whitewater. To teach the geography of North America, he originated Whitewater's summer field trips for academic credit.

Warren Fischer grew up in a family with a strong German heritage on a farm near Two Rivers, Wisconsin (which he jokingly insisted was the true state capitol). He attended, and later taught in, a one-room country school. After graduation from Two Rivers High School (1909) and two years of study at Oshkosh Normal, he earned his B.A. (1921) and M.A. (1922) from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Warren Fischer was a natural teacher who "genuinely liked young people." A member of the Whitewater faculty from 1922 until 1958, he was Chair of the combined Social Studies departments. He was named UW-W's

top "All-time Favorite Professor" in the Alumni Association's 1987 survey. Students five decades removed from one another dedicated the *Minnieska* yearbook to him (1936 and 1980). One of his younger Geography department colleagues said that Warren Fischer "had a flair for theatrics" in the classroom. In addition to teaching geography, he taught lessons of common sense to his students.

Warren Fischer led twenty-five North American summer field trips beginning in 1923. Travel was by train, bus, and auto to places as diverse as Yellowstone, Washington, D.C., Alaska, and Banff. He wrote from Pennsylvania in 1947 that it was so hot that he was afraid farmers would start "feeding their hens chipped ice to prevent them from laying hard-boiled eggs." During two personal tours of Europe in the 1930's, Warren and Rose Fischer took moving pictures which they later shared with U.S. Army Intelligence during World War Two.

Warren Fischer left his imprint on UW-Whitewater in countless additional ways. In the ten years after World War Two, he was the campus administrator of the 41-unit Mud Flat Greens. The "greens" were war-time barracks which had been moved from Madison's Truax Field and Baraboo's Badger Ordnance Works Village to house the influx

of married veteran students at Whitewater. They were located along Starin Road where Salisbury Hall now stands. Fischer was also the Whitewater member of the Wisconsin State University Conference Faculty Athletic Representatives (1925-55).

Warren Fischer lived an active life in Whitewater during his thirty-one years of retirement. When he was in his nineties, Warren Fischer still took trips down the memory lane of his boyhood by helping a Whitewater area farmer friend load livestock for their trip to Jones Dairy Farm in Fort Atkinson. Even the names of numerous campus facilities, built after he retired, bear the geology names that Fischer and his Geography Department friend Charles Morphew suggested: Esker Dining Hall, Drumlin Dining Hall, Moraine Book Store, the Kame Room, and the Kettle Room. A seventy-year member of the Masonic Lodge, he treated scores of his friends to the periodic Masonic roast beef dinners. Warren and his wife Rose Becker Fischer (Elementary Education 1921-45) created the Fischer Geography Scholarships, the largest single scholarship program at UW-W, with their estate.



CARROLL FLANAGAN (1911-)

Professor of Mathematics 1946-82

Flanagan Commons Room, Baker Hall

Dedicated 1995



Admiration for Carroll Flanagan by his Mathematics Department colleagues was apparent when he retired. They couldn't resist holding a special department meeting on St. Patrick's Day 1982 to pass a resolution commending the calm, quiet, stable, and always-smiling Carroll Flanagan. The resolution began: "Whereas all of Carroll Flanagan's colleagues regard him with great affection and respect, and Despite Carroll's ebullient Irish nature, Be it resolved....!"

Carroll Flanagan received his B.E. from Oshkosh State Teacher's College (now UW-Oshkosh) in 1933. For three years, he was the grade school principal at Waukau, Wisconsin (yes, Waukau, not Wausau). He then taught junior high school math, and directed the band, at Merrill, Wisconsin (1933-42). He earned his M.Ph. (1943), and later his Ph.D. (1960) in mathematics from the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Flanagan even worked for a year as an arc welder in the Butler Shipyards in Superior (Wisconsin), both to keep his draft board at

bay during World War Two and to earn money to finance his graduate studies.

Carroll Flanagan became a Professor of Mathematics at Whitewater in 1946, following brief service teaching educational psychology at the now-defunct Milton (Wisconsin) College. While he was the chair, department enrollment multiplied, new courses were added, and the ratio of department faculty increased to fill the curve of rising student demand for classes. Flanagan was elected President of the Wisconsin section of the Mathematical Association of America. After his 1982 retirement, he stayed at UW-W to teach one math class a semester for two additional years.

Flanagan was the recipient of a Ford Foundation Grant in 1964-65. He served as a Mathematics Technical Consultant on the Northern Nigeria Teacher Education Project conducted by the University of Wisconsin. During the year Flanagan spent in Nigeria, he taught at Ilorin College and wrote a series of mathematics texts for the Teachers College of Nigeria. Upon returning to Whitewater with a knowledge of the challenges facing any person living in a foreign country, Carroll and Kay Flanagan became "Host Parents" for several foreign students at UW-Whitewater.

Carroll Flanagan was the President of the Whitewater Chapter of the American Red Cross and Treasurer of the UW-Whitewater Foundation. He was Walworth County Chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He actively participated in the Knights of Columbus, in the Kiwanis Club, and was a long-time Faculty Advisor to the Mercier Catholic Student Organization.

Carroll Flanagan was the classic example of an ideal department chair. He served for thirty years (1950-80) as Chairman of the Department of Mathematics (later to become Mathematics and Computer Science). The colleagues whom he once hired, in the department he built into one of the largest, strongest, and most collegial on the Whitewater campus, described him perfectly: "administered the Mathematics Department with sensitivity and effectiveness;" "fine teacher;" and "created an atmosphere of democratic harmony."

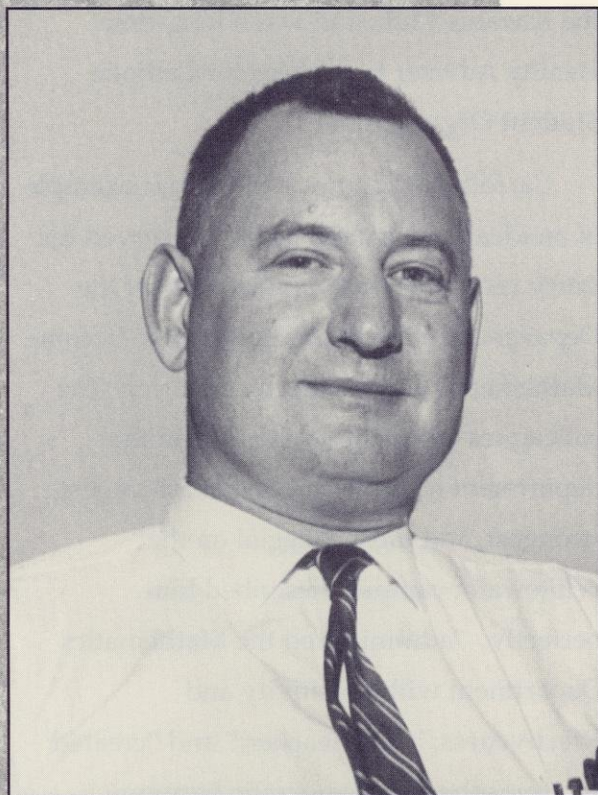


REX D. FOSTER (1918-)

Professor of Mathematics;

Men's & Women's Track Coach 1957-85

Foster Track & Field Complex Dedicated 1984



Track Coach Rex Foster spent many of his spring vacations devoting about fifty hours of manual labor a week to improving the physical condition of Hamilton Field's cinder track, because "At that time, if you wanted a program, you did it." One of his fondest hopes was that one day Whitewater would have indoor track facilities. Rex Foster, whose favorite recreation was a game of tennis, served as the Whitewater Men's Track Coach (1958-84), Women's Track Coach (1976-84), Assistant Football Coach (1957-81), Mathematics Professor (1957-85), and Cross Country Coach (1960-62).

Rex Foster won ten varsity letters before he graduated in 1936 from Port Washington (Wisconsin) High School, where his father was a coach. He received his B.S. from Platteville State Teacher's College in 1944, with majors in math and physical science and a minor in history. Due to wartime teacher shortages, he began teaching before he attained his degree. At Cuba City from 1943 to 1948, he taught math, chemistry, physics, geometry, and physical education,

and coached football, track, and basketball. In the ensuing decade, he taught at Boscobel and Madison East Junior High School, and earned his M.S. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1955). At Cuba City and Boscobel, he built by hand the pole vault and high jump standards, dug the sand pits, and, "with the help of a janitor, made a set of hurdles."

Under Coach Rex Foster's direction, the Whitewater men's track teams won two conference championships (1965 and 1966). His 1975 team, which won eight of eleven events on the final day of the conference meet, gave him a plaque inscribed with the words "Is Fair To All; And Deserves All; Of Our Respect." The 1984 team purchased the marker dedicating Foster Track to their coach. Foster was chosen as the 1984 Track and Field Coach of the Year by the Wisconsin State University Conference and by the Wisconsin Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Association. As the Defensive Coordinator for the Warhawk football team, he was among those responsible for molding the dominant defensive units which often formed the core of the many conference championship teams for a quarter of a century between 1957 and 1981.

Foster was not simply a coach who taught a bit of mathematics, however. His credentials as a mathematician were

impeccable. Professor of Mathematics Rex Foster was one of only nineteen people nationwide to be invited to attend a National Science Foundation summer seminar in Linear Algebra and Numerical Analysis at the University of Miami (Florida) in 1964. He completed additional graduate study at Princeton University and the University of Kansas. According to Math Chair Carroll Flanagan, Foster was always "eager to help his students." Another Math colleague wrote that Foster "set high standards in his classes," and was "a model to his department against which others could measure their relations and effectiveness with students." Rex and Germaine Foster always had a cheerful smile for other people. He was active in the Mathematical Association of America, as well as being the Vice President of the Wisconsin section of the United States Track and Field Federation.

According to a resolution passed by the Department of Mathematics upon his retirement, Rex Foster "gave generations of young people a never to be relinquished gift in the education for self reliance and integrity."



MARY FRICKER 1894-1977

Professor of Home Economics 1919-61

Fricker Residence Hall 1964



When Mary Dempsey Fricker was first hired in 1919 to teach Home Economics at what was then the Whitewater Normal School, campus President A. H. Yoder informed her after their interview that she had "sterling qualities," but that she was "bashful, and must have experience in meeting people. Whitewater is a good place to spend a few years." Mary Dempsey Fricker stayed at Whitewater for more than a few years: Forty-two years, to be exact. She met and befriended hundreds of people, and had a residence hall named after her.

Mary Dempsey Fricker graduated from Oconomowoc (Wisconsin) High School (1911), and earned her teaching certificate in home economics from Stout (1915). She then taught at Montello (Wisconsin) High School for three years.

Whitewater's administration sought out Mary Dempsey Fricker in 1919 for a faculty position. Her brother, Attorney Edward J. Dempsey, was the Oshkosh representative on the Wisconsin Normal School Board of Regents at the time. After coming to Whitewater, Mary Dempsey met and married

Accounting Professor W. H. Fricker. Her brother became a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature in later years. Mary Dempsey Fricker organized the Mercier Catholic Student Organization on campus and was its Faculty Advisor. She was also the Faculty Advisor to the Alpha Sigma Sorority.

When Mary Dempsey Fricker joined the Whitewater faculty, the home economics program was focused upon teaching homemaking skills to women students. In the 1920's and 1930's, students who enrolled in Mary Dempsey Fricker's courses learned how to cook, sew, bake, and make dresses. The aroma of freshly-baked bread and pastries that drifted from her "laboratory" into the halls and classrooms of the Old Main building regularly attracted faculty and students for friendly visits. She taught students to tailor their own clothes and select furnishings to decorate their future homes. During the Great Depression of the 1930's, the ability to make one's own clothing was a very practical money-saving skill.

World War Two revolutionized the concept of what "home economics" was all about, as Whitewater's enrollment dipped to less than four hundred (twenty of them male). Due to the wartime shortage of Registered Nurses in civilian life, Mary Dempsey Fricker developed a "home

nursing" course in which the administration "strongly recommended" that every student enroll. Those days, "strongly recommended" implied a requirement. She helped organize the rolling of surgical dressing for the American Red Cross. Nearly fifty students participated in the Red Cross project every Monday evening. With fathers, brothers, and husbands away in the military, women growing up during World War Two had to learn skills that most of their mothers had never attempted. So Mary Dempsey Fricker taught women students to repair broken plumbing, balance checkbooks, manage household finances, and drive automobiles. She also taught units that dealt with home and social problems. When World War Two ended and men returned from the military, the women who had learned to drive cars, fix plumbing, and manage family finances did not suddenly unlearn those skills. The "bashful" Mary Dempsey Fricker played a role, on the UW-Whitewater campus, in the quiet but substantive wartime social revolution which occurred throughout American society.



FLORENCE GOODHUE 1895-1970

Director of Physical Education for Women 1922-60

Goodhue Hall 1962



Florence Goodhue lived one of the ultimate dreams of every physical education professor when she spent three weeks at the 1936 Olympic Games, held in Berlin, Germany. Florence Goodhue "saw almost every event," including the record-setting gold medal performances by America's track great, Jesse Owens. She took photographs during the Berlin Olympic Games, when the city was splattered with Nazi banners and propaganda. Not even her frequent trips to County Stadium in the 1950's to see the great Milwaukee Braves baseball teams of Henry Aaron and Warren Spahn could top the Olympics of 1936.

Florence Goodhue was born in Whitewater, where her father was the Postmaster. She began as a first grader at the Normal Training School and graduated from Whitewater Normal Campus High School (1915). She then attended Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts, and earned her B.S. (1928) and M.A. (1940) from Columbia University Teacher's College in New York. She later completed graduate work at New York University and the universities of Colorado and Washington.

Florence Goodhue became a physical education teacher almost by accident. While teaching elementary school in Mount Horeb (Wisconsin) she took a summer 1919 camp job near Lake Michigan as a canoeing instructor. The fun of her summer job motivated her to enroll at Chicago Normal School of Physical Education (now part of George Williams College).

Florence Goodhue "came home to Whitewater" as Director of Physical Education for Women in 1922, following two years of teaching in Tulsa, Oklahoma. During her early years on the faculty, the teaching of physical education involved structured classes in calisthenics, marching, and drills. Later, physical education instruction emphasized activities such as swimming, tennis, volleyball, soccer, basketball, and softball. In 1960, Florence Goodhue remarked that "Today's classes are aimed at developing health standards and physical stamina along with leadership and skills and enthusiasm for active recreational pursuits." She recognized that swimming and tennis were more fun for students than calisthenics, and just as productive.

Florence Goodhue was Faculty Sponsor of the Women's Athletic Association. Under her guidance, WAA originated the annual Stunt Night variety show programs which

filled the old university auditorium in Hyer Hall to capacity several evenings each year. Florence Goodhue recalled that "One year WAA even played the homecoming game. That was during the war when football had been dropped. There was no game and Homecoming plans looked a little glum. But WAA invited the Beloit College WAA for a hockey game. We played it on the back field, and the spectators were few, but Whitewater had a Homecoming game that year."

Florence Goodhue organized the Panhellenic Council for sorority cooperation and self-government. She was the Counselor of Women Students (1922-46), a job which was later renamed Dean of Women. In charge of the annual Health Week for the campus elementary training school, she asked of the teachers and student teachers their "cooperation in making it a most profitable week in the development of health habits" for the children. Florence Goodhue devoted her life to teaching good health habits and to teaching physical fitness for fun and recreation.

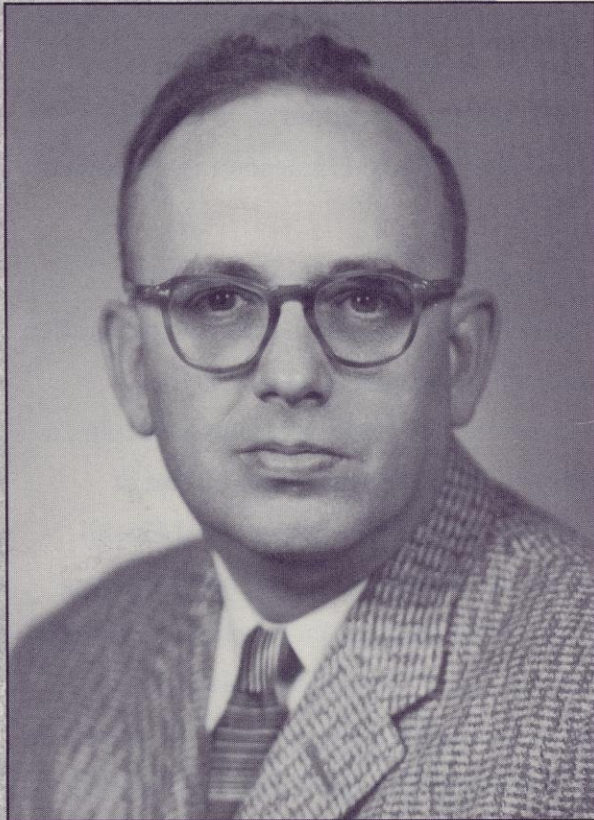


DONALD L. GRAHAM 1917-76

Professor of History; Dean of the Graduate School 1955-76

Graham Lecture Hall, Heide Memorial Hall

Dedicated 1989



UW-Whitewater History Professor Donald L. Graham and his wife, Allene, spent most of their summers living in an apartment in the Gloucester section of London, England. The Grahams enjoyed visiting the city's many museums, attending plays, observing the pageantry of the monarchy, and travelling by train throughout the countryside of England, Scotland, and Wales. Graham's personal familiarity with England greatly enriched his British History classes, which he taught every semester at UW-W, for his students.

Don Graham was born in Lansing, Kansas, and earned his B.S. (1939) and M.S. (1940) from Kansas State College in Pittsburg, Kansas. He then taught at Benedict (Kansas) High School for two years. He later earned his Ph.D. in history (1953) from the State University of Iowa in Iowa City.

Graham listed on his 1955 Whitewater job application that his foreign travel was limited to "Military Service in North Africa, Italy, and Turkey." First Lieutenant Donald Graham was a United States Army Air Corps

bomber navigator during World War Two. He later recalled that the bombers to which he was assigned were hit by more than their fair share of anti-aircraft fire. On one mission, his badly-damaged plane was forced to crash land in Turkey, which was neutral but sympathetic to the German side in the war. Graham and his crew mates then spent considerable time in a Turkish prison along with German soldiers who had also violated Turkey's borders. After the war, he worked for the U.S. Army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas as a civilian advisor to veterans.

Generations of History Professor Donald L. Graham's students remember that he literally left his footprints on the walls of the Hyer Hall classrooms in which he taught. Graham, who lectured from memory rather than notes, would pace back and forth in front of the room, lean his back against the side wall, and brace himself with the sole of one foot on the wall. Graham's lectures, according to one former student, were "inspiring and full of subtle English wit. He always took a few minutes at the start of each class to answer questions about the historical backgrounds of current world events."

Donald Graham was the Dean of the UW-Whitewater Graduate School (1962-71). He built a graduate program designed to help area teachers earn their masters degrees,

through generous class offerings at night, off-campus in surrounding communities, and during the summer session. Graham also served as Faculty Senate Chair (1971-72), History Department Chair (1971-74), and as President of the UW-W chapter of the Association of University of Wisconsin Faculties (1961-63).

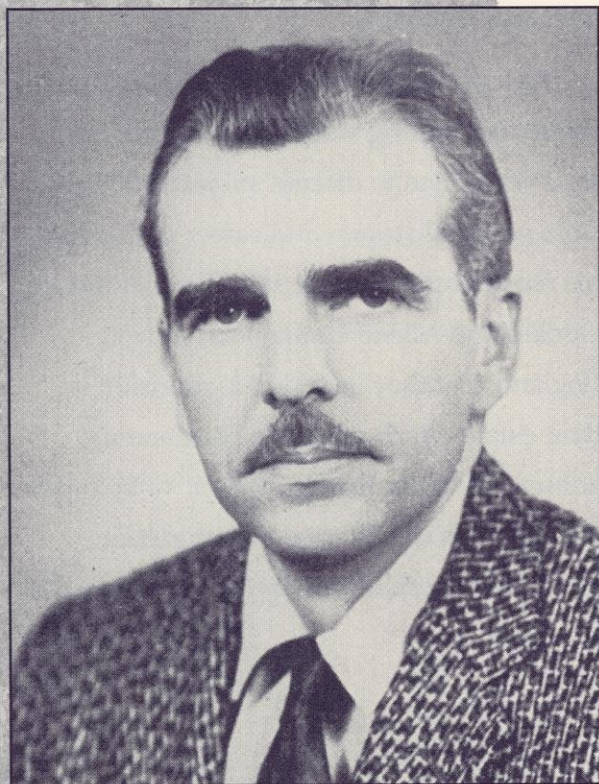
As a professor, Don Graham developed a reputation among students for taking the time with them to discuss subjects ranging from academic topics and career decisions to his most recent summer stay in Great Britain. Donald and Allene Graham so enjoyed England that they included a provision in their estate which created a permanent annual "Study in Britain Award" to help pay the expenses of a Whitewater student to attend an English university for a semester or a year.



G. PAUL GRANT 1912-68

Professor of English 1948-68

*Paul Grant Memorial Lobby,
Heide Memorial Hall Dedicated* 1991



English Professor Paul Grant accomplished what one colleague called “amazing” when he developed his Shakespeare course into one of the most popular classes among Whitewater students. Grant was an authority on Shakespeare and Modern American Literature who, as a young man, had worked for a short time as a bill collector and vegetable picker. Because of his experiences working in harvest fields, and later in an assembly plant, he was able to relate to Whitewater students, many of whom were the first generation of their families to attend college.

Paul Grant graduated from Duquesne (Pennsylvania) High School (1930), earned his B.A. (1934) from Allegheny (Pennsylvania) College, his M.A. (1938) from Northwestern University, and his Ph.D. (1958) from the University of Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) in English Literature.

Prior to arriving at Whitewater, Paul Grant worked for the Old Honesty Shop as a bill collector and taught at Coe (Iowa) College (1938-1941). During World War Two,

he was an English Instructor at Ripon College (Wisconsin), and worked during the summers as a vegetable picker near Pickett (Wisconsin) and at the Speed Queen assembly plant in Ripon. He then became an instructor at the University of Pittsburgh, after which he joined Whitewater's English Department in 1948.

Paul Grant was the Coordinator of Freshman English at UW-Whitewater. All students were then required to take two semesters of freshman English Composition, and education students needed two additional semesters of Approach to Literature. As Director of Freshman English, Grant developed the two-semester course sequence into a combination of writing, literature, logic, grammar, and poetry instruction. He raised the academic standards of freshman English, both because the business and education faculty at Whitewater wanted students to be able to write and think logically, and because Paul Grant, like Shakespeare's Hamlet, was an admirable figure who wanted to set things right. In addition to directing the freshman English program, he developed both the Honors Program and the Graduate Program in English, and served as Director of both.

Paul Grant played a major role in the development of faculty governance at UW-Whitewater. During the 1960's, he was in the

forefront of the effort to shift away from Presidential governance of the campus to shared faculty-administration governance. He was elected as the first Chairman of the Faculty Senate when it was created in 1965, and was also a member of the Faculty Graduate Council when the Graduate School was first established. In 1968 he was appointed Chair of the English Department upon the sudden death of Chair Jack Heide. A few months later, the department suffered a second blow when Grant died suddenly of a heart attack at his office desk.

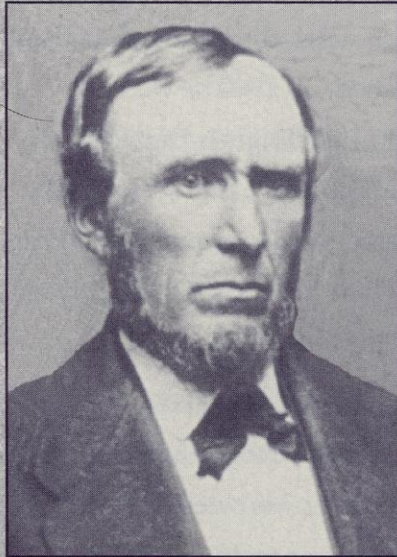
Paul Grant possessed what one individual called "those rare qualities of greatness as a teacher—knowledge of his subject, a closeness to students, a desire to impart knowledge, and the style and skill requisite to the effective communication of ideas." When he arrived at Whitewater, it was his midsummer night's dream to create a multi-faceted Department of English. Grant's academic legacy to UW-W is that his love's labor was not lost, and all is well that ends well.



GULICK HALVERSON 1822-93

DOROTHEA HALVERSON 1820-89

Halverson Log Cabin 1846, Dedicated 1907



Gulick Halverson and Dorothea Mason Halverson were Norwegian immigrants to the Wisconsin farming frontier in the 1840's. Eight children were born in the log cabin home which they built by hand, and which now stands on the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater campus as a reminder of the pioneer heritage of the state and the university.

Gulick Halverson was born near Valebo, Norway in 1822. The name recorded on his birth registry was Gulick Halver Anderson of Lunde (Gulick, the son of Halver Anderson, who lived on the farm of Lunde). Gulick (Halver's son) Halverson married Dorothea Mason of Ikunroed, Norway in 1845, and a few weeks later they emigrated to the United States. Gulick and Dorothea Halverson departed Norway from Kragero on a sailing ship which took them past the Shetland Islands, across the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. Twenty-six days after leaving Norway, the ship reached Newfoundland, and was slowed by weak winds and fog. They finally arrived at Staten Island in New York on August 20, forty-seven days after

sailing from Norway. Crowded immigrant ships, isolated on the Atlantic ocean for weeks, posed potential problems of epidemic disease, bad water, and spoiled food. In 1845, electricity and freezers did not exist.

Upon arriving in America, Gulick and Dorothea travelled up the Hudson River, and took an Erie Canal boat from Albany to Buffalo. From Buffalo, they travelled on a Great Lakes steamboat to Milwaukee, in pre-statehood Wisconsin.

In the spring of 1846, Gulick and Dorothea Halverson built a log cabin home in Richmond Township, about six miles south of Whitewater. The one-room cabin included a loft above the main floor for sleeping, and a wide-mouthed stone fireplace for cooking and heating. Eight Halverson children were born in the humble log cabin on the family farm. After fifteen years on the farm, the Halversons moved to Whitewater, and opened a clothing store business which they later turned over to their sons. One contemporary of Gulick Halverson remarked that "His business career was so conducted as to win for him the respect and confidence of all who had dealings with him." Dorothea Halverson was described as being full of "neighborly acts of kindness."

The Halverson children donated the 1846 log cabin to Whitewater Normal School in 1907, and it was placed in the oak grove on

the drumlin behind the Old Main building. Whitewater President Albert Salisbury and Professor Arthur Upham helped move the cabin onto the campus with a team of work horses and a wagon. It was first used on campus for a faculty meal and social gathering in November 1907. Thereafter it functioned much as the University Center does now. It became a faculty clubhouse and a center for Thanksgiving and Christmas gatherings. On a few occasions it even served as a wedding chapel.

Standing near the Halverson Log Cabin on the UW-W campus today is a Little Red Schoolhouse. The one-room school was originally the Granville School which stood on the northwest corner of West Bradley and North Granville Roads in Milwaukee, and was built in 1866. Antique collector Paul V. Rush, Jr., donated the building to UW-W in 1966 when the schoolhouse, then located in his back yard, was about to be demolished to make way for freeway construction.



HERBERT O. HAMILTON 1872-1933

Board of Regents 1908-1920

Hamilton Center, Connor University Center

Dedicated 1988



Herbert O. Hamilton was largely responsible for insuring that Whitewater became the second institution of higher learning in the United States to offer a business education program. Hamilton was the local representative on the Normal School Board of Regents (1908-20). In 1911, he introduced to the Regents a controversial resolution which would permit Wisconsin's Normal Schools to grant academic credit for commercial education subjects. In 1913, Whitewater first granted credit for courses in bookkeeping, typing, and accounting. As early as 1916, Hamilton asked Governor Emanuel Philipp and the legislature for the then-huge sum of eighty thousand dollars to construct a business and economics building on campus. His request was denied, and Hamilton's dream of a separate business and economics building for Whitewater did not become a reality until Carlson Hall was constructed in 1971.

"Bert" Hamilton earned his B.A. from Northwestern University and his law degree from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

He served as the Whitewater City Attorney, and was elected as District Attorney of Walworth County. Bert and Lottie Wheeler Hamilton's son, Oscar, was killed in combat during World War One. Thereafter, the Hamiltons devoted themselves to helping students attend the Whitewater campus. Their daughter, Laura Hamilton, was a member of the Whitewater faculty (1922-50), and taught English and typing.

Every evening, the Hamiltons ate a formal meal, complete with linen napkins, in the dining room of their stately Main Street home. Bert Hamilton's grand-nephew, Herbert Wheeler, still recalls the refinement which was instilled in him while he lived in the Hamilton home during his student years.

Regent Hamilton convinced the 1913 legislature to provide ten thousand dollars to put an athletic field into useable condition on the location of a Whitewater barnyard then known as "Pa's Pasture." It was a fenced-in area with a barn and a stable which were homes to cows, pigs, geese, chickens, a couple of work horses, and a huge oak tree. Opponents objected in vain to the cutting down of the oak tree. But a football field and track were developed, and an eight-hundred seat concrete grandstand was built on the west side of the field in 1914. The football field was used until the construction of Perkins Stadium in 1970. Legend has it that

"Fighting Quakers" became the campus sports nickname when a travelling baseball team came through town and donated their "Fighting Quaker" uniforms to the school. The name was later modified to "Quakers." In the 1950's the more menacing name "Warhawks" was adopted. In the 1970's the Warhawk mascot was changed from a Native American Indian symbol to a bird symbol.

Hamilton Gym, located where McGraw Hall and Computing Center now stands, was built in 1916. It was used for basketball games and physical education classes from 1916 until the construction of Williams Center in 1967. Hamilton Gym even had a swimming pool in the basement.

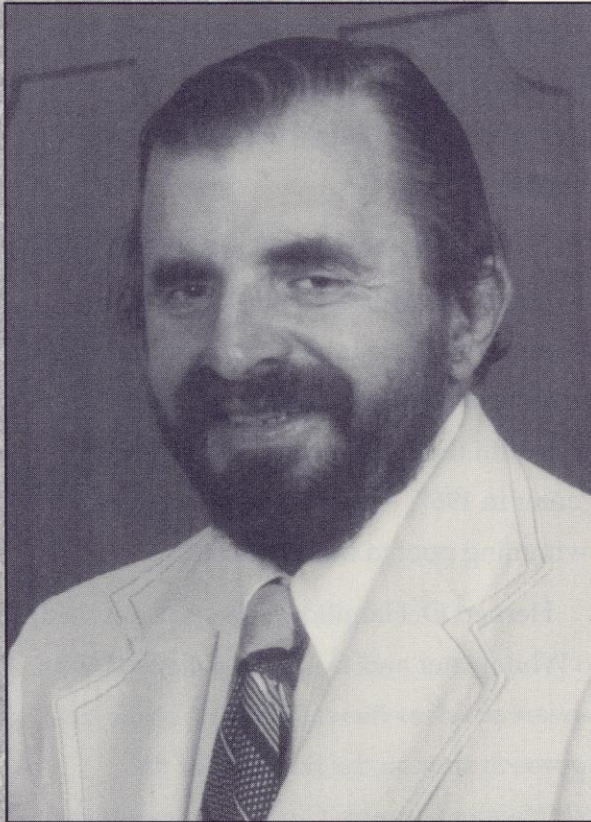
Herbert O. Hamilton, who was devoted to Whitewater and to sports, collapsed with a heart attack as he was about to make his approach shot on the first hole at the Whitewater Country Club in the summer of 1933. The Hamilton Center is located on the area which used to be Pa's Pasture.



GIBSON HARRIS 1933-1997

Class of 1985

Gib Harris Safety Studies Laboratory 1997



Gibson Harris was awarded his Master's degree in Safety Studies from the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater in 1985. The Safety Studies Laboratory was dedicated in his memory by virtue of a bequest to UW-Whitewater in his Will. He created a fund to maintain the laboratory, and to provide scholarships for students majoring in elementary education, special education, safety studies, and graduate-level professional development.

Gib Harris was born and raised in the Milwaukee area. In 1956, he earned his B. Ed. degree in elementary education from what was then Wisconsin State College - Milwaukee (now UW-M). After graduation, he enlisted in the United States Army, and served from 1956 to 1958 during the height of the cold war tension between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Harris began his teaching career in the Greenfield (Wisconsin) public school system in 1958. Greenfield was among the 1930's New Deal "greenbelt" suburban housing communities which were developed with federal funding.

Harris' first teaching assignments were in the elementary and middle schools in Greenfield. Additionally, he was among the first instructors of Driver Education in Greenfield, during an era when driver education programs were initially being implemented in public schools throughout the United States. While working as a full-time teacher, he earned his master's degree at Whitewater by taking night classes and enrolling in summer school sessions.

Harris was an enthusiastic sports fan. As a young man in Milwaukee in the 1950's, he was overjoyed when the Boston Braves moved to Milwaukee in 1953 to play in County Stadium, which had been built with taxpayer funds for the purpose of attracting major league baseball to the city. During his years as a student at UW-Milwaukee, he spent countless afternoons and evenings at Braves' games. As an adult, he often announced to friends that he was proud to have attended at least one baseball game in every major league stadium in the United States and Canada. He also was a devoted fan of the UW-Whitewater Ice Hockey Club.

Harris was among the organizers of some of the first soccer programs in the Milwaukee area public schools. He helped to create a public school boxing program in Greenfield. As a teacher, he developed a reputation for

taking carloads of underprivileged youth to Milwaukee Brewer games and on trips to the Milwaukee County Zoo.

The University of Wisconsin - Whitewater influenced the life of Gibson Harris to the extent that he generously remembered the university in his Will with an endowment, even though he was a member of the Whitewater community only in the sense that he was a teacher who commuted to campus for graduate classes and was a fan and supporter of the Warhawk Ice Hockey team.



JOHN A. HEIDE 1918-68

Professor of English 1948-68

Heide Memorial Hall 1968



John A. "Jack" Heide (pronounced HI-dee) loved the small-college and small-town atmosphere of the Whitewater campus. While on leave of absence to do further graduate study at Ohio State University in 1953, Heide wrote to Whitewater President Robert Williams that "The more I see of the system of teaching English in a large university ... the more aware I become of how fortunate are the students who attend a small college. English composition is certainly one of the most important courses handled by any English department, yet at most large universities it is turned over to graduate students ... The results are sometimes grotesque."

Jack Heide graduated from Crown Point (Indiana) High School (1936), earned his B.A. from Butler University (1940), and his M.A. from the University of Michigan (1941). During the Great Depression, he was the recipient of a National Youth Administration grant to tutor undergraduates at Michigan in both English and French. During World War Two, he taught at Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington, Missouri, and at the

University of Missouri. For five wartime summers he worked at United States Steel Company in Gary, Indiana as a pit clerk laborer. By 1949, Heide had completed all of his Ph.D. requirements except his dissertation at Ohio State University, where he was a Teaching Assistant.

Jack Heide joined the Whitewater faculty in 1948, and became English Department Chair. During the years of mushrooming student enrollment in the 1950's and 1960's, Heide built the department into the largest on campus. All students were required to take two semesters of English Composition, and the department needed a large faculty to handle the load. Heide insisted that class size be kept small to enable all students, including freshmen, to have easy access to their professors. He recognized that a professor to student ratio which kept class sizes small was the greatest educational advantage that an institution such as Whitewater had over larger universities.

Jack Heide encouraged student academic activity beyond the classroom. He organized the Wits Club student writing group, and sponsored the annual publication of *The Tower* to disseminate student creative writing. *The Tower* became a forerunner to today's *Muse*. Heide was also the Faculty Advisor to Scrooby, the United Christian Campus Fellowship. As Chair of the

University Convocation Committee, he was in charge of inviting and scheduling outside speakers and cultural performers to campus. One of the first gatherings he organized was a Memorial Convocation in November 1949 to honor the memory of the twenty-seven former Whitewater students who were killed in combat during World War Two.

Heide was an accomplished pianist who enjoyed playing in a trio with a local violinist and cellist. He sang in the choir of the Congregational United Church of Christ, and was a member of the Modern Language Association and the College English Association.

Jack Heide's two-story brick home on the corner of Whiton and Conger streets was gutted by a nighttime fire in April 1968, and he was overcome by smoke inhalation. Weeks later, the newly-constructed humanities building on the Whitewater campus was dedicated in honor of John A. "Jack" Heide.



FANNIE HICKLIN (1918-)

Professor of Theatre / Dance & Speech;

Associate Dean of Faculties 1964-88

Hicklin Studio Theatre, Center of the Arts

Dedicated 1996



Fannie Frazier Hicklin developed her theatre abilities at a young age. She was born in 1918 on the campus of Talladega (Alabama) College, an integrated liberal arts school in a state which was then racially segregated. Her father was on the faculty. As Fannie Hicklin later recalled, "We had to learn to operate in two different systems. We couldn't use the public library. We couldn't go to the community hospital." So they began at an early age to make their own "movies" by writing live plays, which they performed on the front lawn, for their parents and teachers. Fannie Hicklin remembers that as a second grader, she portrayed the fairy tale character "Rumpelstiltskin." Fannie Hicklin, one of those creative children from Talladega, used her background to substantially enrich the theatre and speech programs at the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater and throughout Wisconsin.

Fannie Frazier Hicklin earned her B.A. (1939) at Talladega College. She then taught in the public schools in various locations throughout the south, including Magnolia High School in Vicksburg, Mississippi. After earning her M.A. (1945) from the University of Michigan, she taught English and speech at Tuskegee Institute (Alabama), Charleston (South Carolina), and Alabama A and M in the years from 1945-61. She then earned her Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin (1965).

Fannie Hicklin joined the Whitewater faculty in 1964 as Professor of Theatre/Dance and Speech Communication, and became the department chair. She was a leader in the efforts to establish the Whitewater Summer Tent Theatre and the Touring Children's Theatre. In twenty-four years on the faculty, she directed over fifty theatre productions. She was instrumental in creating an independent College of the Arts at Whitewater, and separate departments of Theatre and of Speech Communication. Fannie Hicklin was the recipient of the Wisconsin Theatre Association Life Service and Outstanding Contributions to Theater in Wisconsin Award, the 1970 UW-W Roseman Excellence in Teaching Award, and the 1992 Madison YWCA Woman of Distinction Award. She assumed administrative responsibilities as Associate Dean of

Faculties, Acting Associate Vice Chancellor, and Director of Affirmative Action.

Fannie Hicklin's contributions have gone far beyond the boundaries of the UW-W campus. She has been a member of the Review Board of St. Mary's Health Center in Madison, and of the WHA Public Radio (Madison) Board of Directors. Fannie Hicklin was the President (1991-95) and a long-serving member (1977-95) of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Board of Curators, and was the Regional Chair of the Danforth Associates program. Since retiring in 1988, she has been a member of the UW-W Board of Visitors, including one term as Vice President, and the Secretary of the Wisconsin Alliance for Arts Education.

When she finds time, Fannie Frazier Hicklin participates in the Madison Theatre Guild and plays in the Bell Choir of Madison's Congregational Church. Since she was a child, her life has been devoted to creative theatre and to serving wherever she can to help make it possible for others to pursue their own dreams.



FRANK S. HYER 1869-1957

Whitewater (State College) President 1919-30

Hyer Hall 1925, Dedicated 1967



When faced with criticism for denying use of the campus auditorium to the Young Men's Progressive Association, Whitewater campus President Frank S. Hyer wrote in 1924 that "I shall not knowingly permit the use of our halls for political purposes. I'd have a fine time here with the Ku Klux Klan." Professor Joseph Cotton, who defied Hyer's wishes by inviting Chicago criminal Attorney Clarence Darrow and University of Wisconsin Sociologist E. A. Ross to speak, then accused Hyer of salary discrimination because of his political views. The Board of Regents upheld Hyer.

The Hyer-Cotton controversy developed a life of its' own. Cotton's Walworth County Open Forum invited controversial speakers to campus. Hyer supporters said Cotton was a publicity seeker. Attorney General and future Governor Philip La Follette supported Cotton. The Board of Regents supported Hyer. The community was divided. Cotton left to teach at Milwaukee State College, from which he was fired in 1945 over a salary dispute.

Frank S. Hyer attended the public schools of Aztalan, Lake Mills, and Ft. Atkinson

(Wisconsin) near the family farm where he was raised. He earned his teaching certificate from Milwaukee State Teachers College (now UW-M) in 1896, and his B.A. (1911) from Ripon College. He then served as a teacher and administrator in Milford, Osceola, St. Croix Falls, Green Bay, Jefferson County, Sheboygan, Rhinelander, and Manitowoc. He even sold books for Houghton-Mifflin Publishing Co. for a short time. Hyer was Institute Coordinator and Training School Principal at Stevens Point from 1904 until 1919. As Institute Coordinator, he travelled throughout Wisconsin giving refresher courses to public school teachers.

Frank Hyer was appointed President of Whitewater Normal School in 1919. He helped Whitewater grow from the smallest to the second largest Normal School in Wisconsin. An east wing addition with an auditorium (now Hyer Hall) was added to the Old Main building complex in 1925 for what was then the large sum of \$260,000. During the Hyer years, the school name was changed to Whitewater State Teachers College. He granted the first B.E. degree in commercial education (1926). On his watch, the college rented the stately little Universalist Church on the southwest corner of Center and Prairie streets, and converted it into a student dining hall named after former President Albert Salisbury. Hyer granted recognition to the first social fraternities and

sororities on campus (Alpha Sigma and Phi Chi). He even had a small heating and power plant created, because he had purposely stockpiled a year's supply of petroleum coke in order to heat the campus in the face of the 1922 rail strike and a threatened coal strike.

The unassuming Hyer departed from Whitewater in 1930 to return to Central State College at Stevens Point (now UW-SP) as President for eight years until his retirement. Hyer led Stevens Point through the years of the Great Depression. He was among the founders of the local Stevens Point Boy Scout chapter, was on the Library Board and City Council, and was an active member of the Masonic Lodge to which he belonged for sixty-five years. Frank Hyer enjoyed fishing, cultivating roses in his back yard, and vacationing with his wife Harriet on the beaches of St. Petersburg, Florida in his leisure time.



DAVID L. KACHEL (1927-)

LOLITA KACHEL (1929-)

Class of 1950

DLK / Kachel Field House Anticipated Dedication 1998



David and Lolita Kachel are small downtown business owners who have devoted their time and talents to UW-Whitewater for the past half century. The number of students whose lives have been positively affected by the Kachels, either directly or indirectly, is too high to count.

David Kachel is the fourth generation of his family to live in Whitewater, where he was born in 1927. His mother, Jessie Waite Kachel, was a member of the Class of 1917. His paternal grandfather, John C. Kachel, was the Whitewater

representative on the Board of Regents in the 1920's. David Kachel attended the Campus Training School and College High School for twelve years. He served in the United States Army Signal Corps, and was a student on the Whitewater campus for two years. He left school to join his father in the family business, Wisconsin Dairy Supply Company, upon the death of his grandfather in 1948.

Lolita Matson Kachel was raised in Eagle River, Wisconsin and came to Whitewater as a college student. She earned her degree in business education in 1950, married David Kachel, and taught at Michicot (Wisconsin) High School for one year. Her parents were John and Laura Matson. Her father was the Vilas County Superintendent of Schools. David and Lolita Kachel raised seven children, all of whom attended UW-Whitewater.

David Kachel became President of Wisconsin Dairy Supply, a national distributor of bulk milk tanks, upon the death of his father in 1956. The Kachels also started a rental real estate business, DLK Enterprises, in 1957. In 1970, David Kachel became the majority stockholder of the Commercial Bank. David Kachel was chosen President of the Commercial Bank, which now has locations in both Whitewater and Janesville.

David and Lolita Kachel have long been devoted to serving the university. They were the recipients of the 1990 UW-W Service Award, and Lolita received the 1995 Distinguished Alumni Award. She is a member of the Board of Visitors. She has taken an active interest in the university's cultural affairs since her student days, when she was a member of the A Cappella Choir and President of the Women's Self-Governing Association. David serves on the

College of Business and Economics Advisory Board, and was instrumental in the development of the Small Business Entrepreneurship program. He regularly participates in activities of the Warhawk Quarterback and Tipoff clubs.

David and Lolita Kachel routinely hire UW-W students in their businesses, and have sponsored numerous business scholarships over the years. They have sponsored the busses to transport the Whitewater School District fourth and fifth grade pupils to the Zor Shrine Circus every other spring since 1970. David Kachel volunteers his time as treasurer of the local Cemetery Association, and has served on the UW-W Athletic Hall of Fame Board since 1984. The Kachels occasionally subsidize a bus to transport students and townspeople to basketball and football games at Platteville or Stevens Point. In 1993, David and Lolita Kachel made a generous contribution to UW-W which made it possible to include the Kachel Center as a part of the Young Auditorium.

The Kachels recently contributed the initial large donation to enable the university to build an indoor athletic and physical education facility. Ground-breaking for the DLK/Kachel Field House is planned for 1998.



THE KACHEL FAMILY

Six Generations in Whitewater Since the 1850's

Kachel Center, Irvin L. Young Auditorium 1993



Six generations of the Whitewater Kachel family have been inseparably entwined with the development of the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater. David and Lolita Kachel are members of the Excellence for the 21st Century Committee. David's grandfather was a member of the Board of Regents. David and Lolita's son Jon is on the Foundation Board. Approximately twenty Kachels, and their eventual spouses, were Whitewater students.

John and Frances Boll Kachel immigrated to Wisconsin from Germany in the middle of the 1800's. John Kachel was a skilled carpenter who helped build several of the stately wood frame homes in Whitewater. Their son, John C. Kachel, Jr. (1862-1948), was the Whitewater representative on the Board of Regents (1926-30) for the Wisconsin State Teacher's Colleges. He had gone into partnership with his brother Tom and their friend Harvey Marr in 1883 to manufacture cheese boxes. In 1911, John Kachel and his wife, Alice Drake Kachel, became sole

proprietors of the business which was then known as the Wisconsin Dairy Supply Company. The business was among the first distributors of the newly developed bulk milk coolers in an era when Wisconsin was becoming "America's Dairyland." John C. Kachel also owned several Wisconsin cheese factories, to which he would travel by train since he never drove a car.

Laurence Kachel (1891-1956), the son of John and Alice Kachel, served in the United States Army during World War One and attended Janesville Business College. Laurence worked for his father in the Wisconsin Dairy Supply Company beginning in 1911, and became President of the firm in 1948. He married Jessie Waite (1896-1990), the daughter of George and Maria Lessig Waite of Brooklyn, Wisconsin, in 1921. Jessie Waite Kachel (Whitewater class of 1917), taught in Stoughton, Fort Atkinson, and Whitewater, belonged to the Whitewater Garden Club, Eastern Star, Alpha Club, American Legion Auxiliary, and was the Methodist Church Organist. Laurence's sister, Eloise Kachel Draeger, graduated from Whitewater Normal in 1922.

Laurence and Jessie Kachel's only child, David (1927-), became the owner of Wisconsin Dairy Supply and the Commercial Bank, and started DLK Enterprises in Whitewater in 1957.

All of David and Lolita Kachel's seven children attended UW-Whitewater. Linda (born 1951) graduated from Northwestern University, studied in the Master of Business Administration program at UW-W, and earned her law degree from the University of Southern California. She currently practices criminal law in California. Jon (class of 1975) is Vice President of the Commercial Bank and a member of the UW-W Foundation Board of Directors. David, Jr. (born 1954) manages the Wisconsin Dairy Supply Company. Laurence (class of 1979) earned his law degree from Marquette University and is a Vice President and Insurance Manager for Wellington Securities in Brookfield, Wisconsin. Kerri (class of 1981) teaches middle school in northern Illinois. Thomas (class of 1986) is involved in the promotion of major sporting events throughout the United States. Michael (class of 1994) manages the DLK rental real estate business in Whitewater.

The Kachel Center in the Young Auditorium is dedicated in honor of the contributions to the university and the community which the Kachel Family has made for six generations.



EDITH H. KNILANS 1896-1993

Class of 1934 • Head Librarian 1926-58

Knilans Residence Hall 1965



When the members of the UW - Whitewater Class of 1936 held their Fiftieth Reunion in 1986, retired Head Librarian Edith Knilans wrote to them with the suggestion that "Remember, if you don't like what you're doing, go back to school! That's what I did, and I was never sorry." Edith Knilans (pronounced NI-lans), the one-time returning older student who had graduated from Whitewater State Teachers' College two years ahead of the class of 1936, meant her suggestion for anyone to whom it might apply.

Edith Knilans was born in the Whitewater area and grew up on her parent's nearby farm. She earned her diploma from the Whitewater Normal Training School in 1916. After teaching in public schools at Stanley, Lake Mills, and Baraboo, Wisconsin, she accepted a teaching position at Iron Mountain on Michigan's Upper Peninsula in the early 1920's when mining activity gave the community a frontier atmosphere.

Edith Knilans was hired by Whitewater Normal School in 1926 as an assistant librarian, and she took the opportunity to

simultaneously return to school and take classes. She earned her B.E. degree in 1934, with two majors (English and Education) and two minors (Science and German). After graduation, she enrolled at the University of Wisconsin in Madison to earn a degree in Library Science (1935). She later completed additional graduate study at the University of Minnesota and the University of Illinois.

Edith Knilians was appointed Head Librarian at Whitewater in 1938, a post she held until her retirement in 1958. With an educational background ranging from science to English and foreign languages, she was ideally suited to developing a broadly based undergraduate library during an era when the campus enrollment grew rapidly. The library which Edith Knilians took over was located on the west wing of the third floor in the Old Main building. As Head Librarian, she was among those who developed the plans for the new campus library which was constructed in 1953, and named after local Board of Regents representative Harold Andersen. She made helpful suggestions in the planning for the library additions of 1965 and 1970, even though she was retired. Once the Andersen Library was built, Edith Knilians had the facilities at her disposal which enabled her to rapidly expand the library's holdings.

Edith Knilians, the Head Librarian, developed a reputation for being willing to take time to help students who patronized the library. At one time or another, she performed just about every conceivable job in the library: clerking at the front check-out desk, ordering new books, cataloging, shelving books, mailing overdue notices, locating lost books, and all of the other tasks necessary to successfully operate a smooth-functioning undergraduate library.

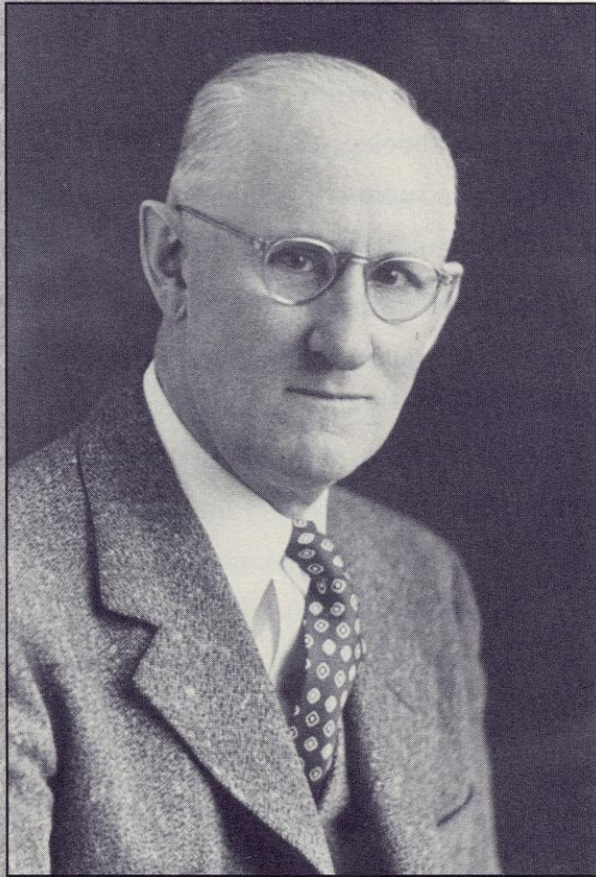
After her retirement in 1958, Edith Knilians returned to Stanley, Wisconsin for a year as director of the public school library. She then served as Head of the Woodstock (Illinois) Municipal Library for two years (1960-62), after which she returned to Whitewater to enjoy her hobbies of photography, genealogy, and travel. One of the trips which the quiet and reserved Edith Knilians most enjoyed was a trip to watch the Kentucky Derby. Edith Knilians was present in 1916 for the ceremony to lay the Hamilton Gym cornerstone, and in 1983 for festivities to raze the old gym and open the cornerstone.



HENRY GUSTAVE LEE 1885-1967

Professor of Economics 1916-56

Lee Residence Hall 1964



A hand-scrawled note from Watersmeet, Michigan, written on Camp Tenderfoot letterhead by vacationing world-renowned University of Wisconsin economist John R. Commons, said of Henry G. Lee in June 1916: "His work in economics has been very extensive and excellent, and his interest and enthusiasm as well as loyalty are so admirable and reliable that I can heartily recommend him to you." Henry Gustave Lee earned his Ph.D. under Commons, whose ideas led to the unemployment and workmens' compensation laws in the 20th century United States.

Henry G. Lee was born in Greenwood, Wisconsin, and graduated from Madison Business College (now Madison Junior College of Business) in 1908. He taught in rural schools in Wisconsin and Jerseyville (Illinois) High School, and earned his B.A. (1914) in economics from the University of Wisconsin in Madison. He was the director of the Madison office of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations (1914-16), and he served as a Special Assistant to the Committee on Education and Public Welfare of the Wisconsin Legislature. After

joining the Whitewater faculty in 1916, he earned his M.A. (1926) and his Ph.D. (1932) under Commons at the University of Wisconsin.

Lee was an authority on unemployment insurance in Wisconsin and on collective bargaining by organized labor and organized farmers. He served as a private secretary to John Commons for five years, during which he helped Commons prepare his ten-volume documentary economic history. He was chosen during World War One as the Whitewater faculty representative to the Win The War For Permanent Peace Convention in Madison, organized by UW Professor Richard T. Ely for November 9, 10, and 11, 1918. In the 1930-55 era, Lee did extensive research into labor-management matters of the Illinois Steel Company, and into ten charitable and penal institutions in Wisconsin.

At Whitewater, Henry Lee taught courses in economics, labor problems, the economics of transportation, crime and punishment, money and banking, Business English, statistics, and sociology. During World War Two his economics course emphasized topics such as Lend-Lease, the national debt, financing the war, and the impact of the war on land values in the United States. He also developed a timely course on the Economic and Political Background of World War Two.

Henry G. Lee was described as a very "traditional" professor for whom formality and propriety were important. When he was not discussing economics, his favorite subject was the opera of which he was so fond. As one of the first Whitewater faculty members to hold the Ph.D., Henry Lee described its' difference from the master's and bachelor's degrees in a 1940 memo: "While the bachelor's or the master's degree may be granted largely upon the completion of credits—*quantity* of work—the doctor's degree is . . . contingent upon the ability one shows for doing original thinking and extensive work *in uncharted fields*.... Hence, there can be no such thing as equivalence between three years, or even more, of graduate study, and a doctor's degree; for such degrees are not granted on credits completed, but on credits plus qualityThe very fact that there are many folks who claim to have done three, four, or five years of graduate study and yet have not the (Ph.D) degree, is proof of the fact that they have not the equivalent; for if they had, they would also have the degree." Henry Lee was proud of his Ph.D.



RAYMOND LIGHT 1917-1994

Professor of Music & Director of Vocal Music 1954-82;

Dean of the College of the Arts 1970-82

*Raymond Light Recital Hall,
Center of the Arts (proposal pending)*



Dean Raymond Light told his faculty in 1982 that when the independent College of the Arts was first authorized in 1970, "we were scattered across campus—as a result of the Old Main fire—teaching in abandoned houses, an old brewery, and the unfinished basement of Upham Hall. The facilities prior to the fire were hardly anything to write home about with the Art Department located in two or three rooms in the West wing and basement of Old Main and in the old heating plant, with Crossman Gallery in the old women's gym; while Music used an old assembly hall, a reconverted science lab with egg crate dividers, three or four resonant studios, and four practice rooms in a musty basement where Theatre enjoyed one room and a costume closet." He also said that "our dreams had come true" when the departments of music, theater, and art moved into the new Center of the Arts in 1971. Light, the first Dean of the independent College of the Arts, had been among the

leading figures in advocating construction of the Center of the Arts.

Ray Light graduated from Sulphur Springs (Ohio) High School in 1935. He earned his B.S. (1939) from Bowling Green (Ohio) University. During World War Two, Army Air Corps Captain Light trained bombardiers and navigators while stationed at Midland, Texas. He earned his M.A. (1946) from the Teacher's College of Columbia University (New York). After teaching music at Tulsa (Oklahoma) Central High School, Light earned his Ed.D. (1954) from Teacher's College of Columbia University. He became Whitewater's Director of Vocal Music in 1954, and was described at the time as "a World War Two veteran, who has a nice young wife and a couple of boys. He is an Ohio farm boy" who enjoys playing golf.

Ray Light was the living embodiment of his own comment that "I firmly believe that the arts can and should become an ever-increasing positive influence on this campus and the region it serves." As a Professor of Music, Light greatly improved the vocal music and choral programs at UW-Whitewater. His concert choir developed a reputation for high quality throughout the midwest. Light was the recipient of the Roseman Excellence in Teaching Award in 1968.

While Light was Dean, the College of the Arts upgraded its offerings to eventually include majors in art, music, and theatre. The cultural climate of the entire university was enhanced through outstanding Cultural Affairs and Gallery programs. Light remarked to the *Royal Purple* in 1971 that "Our society needs the arts. The arts are an important part of (people's) lives."

Ray Light served on the Whitewater Country Club Board of Directors. He was also an active adult sponsor of the local chapter of the Boy Scouts of America. He was a member of the International Conference of Fine Arts Deans and the American Choral Directors Association. Ray Light retired to Aiken, South Carolina, where he became the Vice President of the Aiken Community Concerts Board of Directors.



MARY McCUTCHAN

*Class of 1870 • Principal of the Preparatory
and Grammar Departments 1889-1908*

McCutchan Hall 1959



When the Whitewater campus, then known as the Normal School for Teachers, first opened its' doors in 1868, Mary McCutchan was the second female student to sign the official Student Declaration Book, right after President Oliver Arey's daughter Alice Arey, who would die shortly thereafter. The Student Declaration Book stated that "We do hereby declare that our purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit ourselves for the profession of teaching, and that it is our intention to engage in teaching in the schools of this state." Mary McCutchan was the first female student to graduate from the Whitewater Normal School. She received her teaching certificate in 1870 with the first graduating class.

When Mary McCutchan enrolled as a student, the Whitewater Normal campus consisted of one building, on a hill overlooking a barn yard, on the far west edge of the small farm service community of Whitewater. Weekly farmer's markets were held on Saturday mornings. The Civil War

had ended only three years before. Two of every three Normal School students were female, in an era when a debate still raged at the University of Wisconsin in Madison over whether men and women should be allowed to sit in the same classes and earn the same degrees.

Mary McCutchan and her classmates lived off-campus in private rooms which they rented from community families. Indoor plumbing and central heating did not yet exist. The absence of electricity meant that students studied by the light of kerosene lamps. Electricity would not arrive in Whitewater until the middle of the 1880's.

Mary McCutchan and the other students climbed the hill to the campus building each morning along a rutted pathway. In the springtime, a temporary boardwalk was installed so that faculty and students could navigate the mud. If students or faculty wanted to venture from the campus environs, their transportation was by railroad, horse-drawn carriage, horseback, or by walking on foot (what was then called "shank's mare"). Conveniences such as the automobile, telephone, and refrigerator were non-existent luxuries which would be invented in the unforeseeable future. Ice was harvested from lakes and rivers in the winter to provide a source of temporary refrigeration. Wood-

burning cook stoves in the kitchen provided the only heat in homes. A high school diploma, to say nothing of a college education, was beyond the dreams of most young people.

Mary McCutchan joined the Whitewater faculty in 1889 as the Principal of the Preparatory and Grammar Departments. She was a voracious reader, as evidenced by her faculty card which itemizes the books she checked out of the library, including: Homer's *The Iliad*, *Ben Hur*, and the *Five Little Peppers*. Mary McCutchan remained on the faculty until she retired in 1908.



ARTHUR G. McGRAW 1918-88

Class of 1940 • Professor of Education;

Dean of the Graduate School 1948-84

McGraw Hall & Computing Center 1984



Arthur Garfield "Mac" McGraw rode an old red one-speed bicycle with big tires to campus every day. Even after becoming Graduate Dean, he was humble enough to spend a week cleaning the interior of the bell tower of his Episcopal Church because "only the pigeons had been there for as long as anyone could remember." McGraw led the successful effort to save UW-Whitewater's Graduate School from being abolished. A man with a smile for everyone, he was often seen picking up litter on the UW-W campus, and doing routine repair and maintenance jobs at the Episcopal Church, where he was the Senior Warden.

McGraw was affectionately known as "Mr. Whitewater." The son of a Whitewater Main Street shoe store merchant, Mac McGraw attended the campus elementary school, graduated from Whitewater College High School (1936), and earned his B. Ed. (1940) from Whitewater State College, where he played on the basketball team. His placement file contained letters of recommendation from a "Who's Who" of UW-W faculty: Warren Fischer, Paul Carlson,

Clay Daggett, Cord Wells, and A. I. Winther. After graduation, McGraw taught history, physical education, and business at Ft. Atkinson High School (1940-42). During World War Two, he was a United States Army Technical Sergeant who served in the Medical Department in Greenland. Upon his return from service, McGraw taught history and coached at Whitewater City High School (1946-48), and earned his M.S. (1948) and Ph.D. (1958) from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Mac McGraw first joined the Whitewater faculty in 1948 as the Principal of the Training School Elementary Education Department. He later became Professor of Education and Chair of the Elementary Education Department. He taught the School in Society course, in which he handed thorough daily outlines of his lectures to each student in class. One former student recalled that "Mac truly was dedicated to helping us learn—he worked harder than most of the students combined." He was President of the Whitewater School Board, and a member of the UW-W Foundation Board of Directors and the Whitewater Park and Recreation Board. He was the recipient of the UW-Whitewater Distinguished Alumni Service Award in 1978. McGraw had a philosophy that "Education is a profession of high calling. It deals with the soul and the thinking processes of people."

McGraw was selected as Dean of the Graduate School (1971-84) after having served for several years as Associate Dean.

Mac McGraw saved the Graduate School at Whitewater. When the UW System Vice President announced in 1974 that graduate education in Wisconsin would be abolished at every campus except Madison, Milwaukee, Eau Claire, and Oshkosh, McGraw fought to save the UW-W Graduate School. Mac and Doris McGraw successfully called upon business leaders, teachers, labor leaders, school administrators, legislators, school board members, newspapers, students, city councils, and ordinary citizens from throughout southeastern Wisconsin to support his plea to preserve the UW-W Graduate School because of its' regional impact. UW Central Administration relented. Mac McGraw saved the Graduate School.



RICHARD OLMSTED 1900-71

Professor of Spanish 1960-71

Olmsted Lecture Hall, Heide Memorial Hall

Dedicated 1989



Richard Olmsted was the recipient of the prestigious "King Alfonso X El Sabio" Award from the government of Spain. The award was given to Richard Olmsted for his contributions to the diffusion of Spanish culture and values, through instruction in the Spanish language. The "King Alfonso X El Sabio" Medal was later presented to the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater by Mary Drewry Olmsted. It is on display near the entrance to the Olmsted Lecture Hall in Heide Memorial Hall.

Richard Olmsted was born in Ithaca, New York, and graduated from high school in Minneapolis, Minnesota (1914). Following military service in World War One, Olmsted earned his B.A. (1922), M.A. (1932), and Ph.D. (1934) degrees from the University of Minnesota. His specialty was the Spanish language and culture. He taught for several decades at Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, Texas Western (now the University of Texas - El Paso), Morningside College (Iowa), and Kalamazoo (Michigan) College. His teaching assignments included the

teaching of the Spanish, French, and German languages, and also English grammar and composition.

Richard Olmsted served as Chair of the UW-Whitewater Department Foreign Languages (1960-71). He helped build the department into a faculty of a dozen members, with course offerings primarily in Spanish, French, and German. Olmsted also began the process of developing a Foreign Language Laboratory at UW-Whitewater. As UW-Whitewater enrollment grew in the 1960's, he worked diligently to incorporate foreign language instruction as a basic part of the liberal arts curriculum. Eventually, foreign language instruction became a degree requirement for the UW-W Bachelor of Arts, but not a general graduation requirement for all students.

Traditionally, Whitewater had offered foreign language instruction only in French and German. With the onset of World War Two, however, the university eliminated instruction in the German language and replaced it with Spanish language courses. The department resumed instruction in German in the 1950's, and henceforth provided students with the opportunity to learn three foreign languages: French, German, and Spanish.

Richard Olmsted was the author of several short stories in the Spanish language,

in addition to numerous articles and textbooks. He was President of the Alliance Francaise for four years, and belonged to the Modern Language Association of America.

Following his retirement in 1971, Richard and Mary Olmsted returned to Kalamazoo, Michigan to live. Even though Richard Olmsted had taught at five other universities and colleges during his life, his family chose the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater to be the recipient and guardian of his valued "King Alfonso X El Sabio" Medal from the Spanish government.



FORREST PERKINS (1920-)

Football Coach; Athletic Director; Stadium Director 1956-90

Perkins Football Stadium 1970, Dedicated 1996



Forrest Perkins led his 1966 Warhawk football team to the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) national championship game in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He demanded that his players remain in Whitewater to fulfill all class obligations long after the chartered train carrying seven hundred student and community fans had departed from Chicago for the game. The team and coaches flew to Tulsa later in the week. When Perkins retired from coaching in 1985, Chancellor James Connor wrote that "The student-athlete concept is something to which Perk has dedicated himself."

Forrest Perkins graduated from Dodgeville (Wisconsin) High School (1938) and served in the United States Marine Corps during World War Two. He earned his B.S. (1945) from Platteville, and his M.S. (1949) from the University of Wisconsin. He coached high school football teams at Fort Atkinson, Lancaster, Merrill, and Racine Park.

Forrest Perkins was the first coach of any sport in the Wisconsin State University Conference (WSUC) to actively recruit

student athletes when he became the Warhawk football coach in 1956. He was the first conference coach to have an M.D. on the sidelines of every home game. He became one of the most successful coaches in the history of non-athletic-scholarship college football in the United States. In twenty-nine years, Perkins' Whitewater teams compiled a won-lost-tied record of 190-89-7, won eleven conference championships, and had twenty-seven winning seasons. The 1966 team advanced to the NAIA national championship game, the same year that Perkins was named NAIA National Coach of the Year. He was NAIA District 14 Coach of the Year three times.

Perkins' football success sometimes overshadowed his other achievements. He was UW-W baseball coach for six years, won two league championships, and finished fifth in the 1965 NAIA playoffs. The Warhawk Quarterback Club, which Perkins organized, was the first fan booster club in the WSUC. He was the UW-W Athletic Director (1971-83), Chair of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics, and Stadium Director (1985-90). He even coached the UW-W Track Team for two years. His persistence eventually convinced the WSUC to create the post of Commissioner to oversee athletic programs. When he was Athletic Director, he led Whitewater into the

National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), setting an example which the rest of the WSUC soon followed. He became national Chair of the NCAA Division III Football Committee. Forrest Perkins organized a seven-year effort which led to the construction of the UW-W football stadium. Perkins Stadium opened in September 1970, and the first two events were a Neil Diamond Concert and a Whitewater football game against Trinity (Texas) College. With a ten-thousand-seat capacity, Perkins Stadium is the sixth-largest non-athletic-scholarship college football stadium in the United States. Stadium seating, and the modern press box with the scenic view to the east, were designed in 1970 to be accessible for people confined to a wheelchair. The excellent natural outdoor amphitheater has made Perkins Stadium an ideal site for events such as the Drum Corps International competitions, popular music concerts, and May commencement ceremonies.



RUDOLPH W. PRUCHA 1900-67

Professor of Physics 1932-67

Prucha Baseball Field Dedicated 1979



One of Rudolph "Rudy" Prucha's favorite pastimes was to hunt pheasants in the corn fields to the north of Whitewater, on the location where the Prucha Baseball Field now stands. Prucha (pronounced PRU-KAH) was the first recipient of the university-wide Roseman Excellence in Teaching Award (1965), sponsored initially by the Johnson Wax Foundation and then by the family of William P. Roseman.

Rudy Prucha was born in Mishicot, Wisconsin, and graduated from Two Rivers High School (1918). He earned his Teaching Certificate (1920) and his B.E. (1929) from River Falls State Teachers College and his M.S. (1932) from the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Prucha was an authority on fluorescent lighting and zinc when it was in the early stages of development. He taught high school physics and mathematics at Independence and Park Falls (Wisconsin), where he also coached basketball.

Rudy Prucha joined the Whitewater college faculty in 1932. He eventually became Chair of the Science Department during the years that it included the

disciplines of physics, chemistry, and biology. When three separate departments were created in 1962, Prucha remained as Chair of Physics. In the classroom, he taught both general and advanced physics courses. He always maintained high standards of precision, accuracy, and quality. Prucha developed a deserved reputation for building the Physics Laboratory on the Whitewater campus. He was adept at acquiring the maximum possible budget allowances for the Physics Laboratory, and for being precise and skillful in designing and caring for physics equipment. He was an active member in the American Institute of Physics and the American Association of Physics Teachers. Several of his former students later returned to UW - Whitewater as faculty members.

Rudy Prucha was an avid sportsman who enjoyed more than just pheasant hunting on what would later become Prucha Baseball Field. With his bow and arrow he went deer hunting almost every year at a favorite woods near Marshfield, and spent untold hours fishing in the lakes near Whitewater. He was Whitewater's member of the Wisconsin State University Conference Faculty Athletic Representatives from 1955 until 1967, having succeeded his friend and fellow Two Rivers native Warren Fischer in that position.

Rudy and Kathryn Prucha cultivated an extensive patch of home-grown strawberries in their back yard on North Prairie Street, and also raised one hundred and fifty chickens each year. One spring in the early 1940's, Prucha ended up as the mother hen to an overwhelming five hundred baby roosters which he and his friend Cord Wells had jointly ordered. Because Wells entered World War Two military service before the delivery date, Prucha and his incubator were left to contend with the invasion of all five hundred baby roosters.

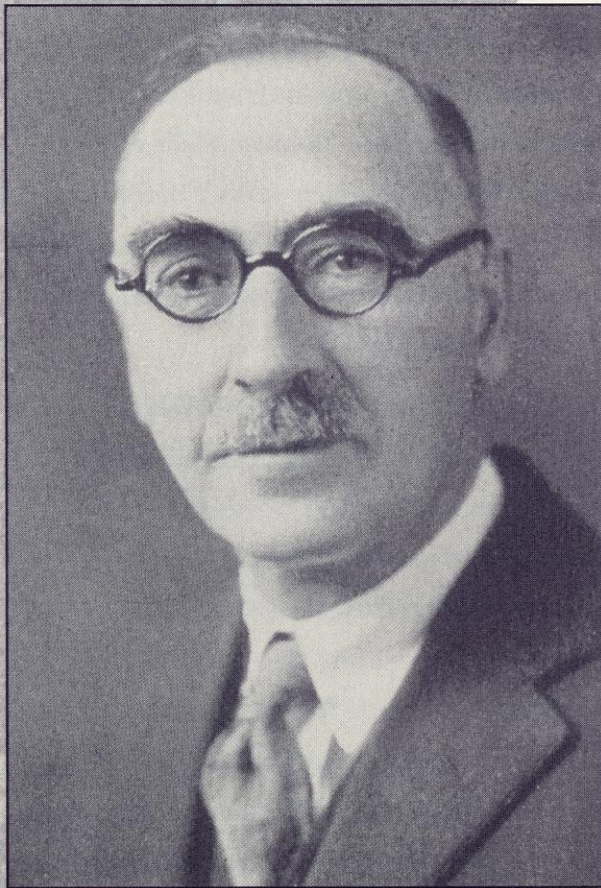
UW-Whitewater President Walker Wyman wrote of Rudolph Prucha in 1967 that he "was one of the great teachers, dedicated to his discipline and to his students, beloved by his associates, respected by all who knew him. He . . . will always be a part of what made this University a good place for young people to pursue their studies." Baseballs, rather than pheasants, now fly over the fences of Prucha Baseball Field where Rudolph Prucha once hunted.



WILLIAM P. ROSEMAN 1869-1964

Director of the Training School 1919-41

Roseman Building & Roseman Auditorium 1960



William Packard Roseman was a dignified gentleman who delighted in playing the role of an "absent-minded professor." In a brief and casual conversation on Main Street with a faculty colleague, he once inquired in which direction he had been walking when he met his friend. When told, Roseman responded, "Oh, then I must have been home for lunch already," and left his friend standing on the sidewalk in bewilderment.

William P. Roseman was born four years after the end of the Civil War and lived to see the first American soldiers march off to Vietnam. He earned his Ph.B. (1913) and Ph.M. (1931) from the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and did further graduate work at Harvard University and the University of Chicago. Roseman taught for the University of Wisconsin Extension Division for five years. He spent a long career as the Superintendent of Public Schools in the communities of Reedsburg, Watertown, and Sheboygan, Wisconsin. During the 1918-19 academic year following World War One, Roseman was the education

and rehabilitation advisor to disabled soldiers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa.

Roseman became the Director of the Training School of Whitewater Normal in 1919. When he joined the Whitewater faculty, he was already an experienced school administrator. He had built a deserved reputation throughout the midwest as an innovative, well-organized, and capable school principal and superintendent. His primary duty at Whitewater was to be the administrator of the campus elementary school, where student teachers taught, prior to their college graduation, under the supervision of a staff of elementary teachers.

William P. Roseman enjoyed the outdoors. He spent many vacations hiking and camping, and especially enjoyed his visit to the Berkshire Hills of western Massachusetts during the summer of 1923. He was active as an advisor to the Whitewater chapter of the Boys Scouts of America, served as Director of the Tri-County YMCA, and was Sunday School Superintendent of the Whitewater Congregational United Church of Christ for twelve years. His daughter, Mary Roseman Henningsen (class of 1929), began Whitewater's Student Government Council while she was an undergraduate.

When William P. Roseman retired from Whitewater in 1941 at seventy-two years of age, it was hardly to settle into a rocking chair. During World War Two he worked for the United States government in Texas and Arizona. He was appointed to help establish educational systems in Army camps and in the Relocation Centers where many civilian United States citizens of Japanese ancestry were interred during the war.

William P. Roseman always maintained that good classroom teaching was the essence of an undergraduate institution such as Whitewater Normal School. Consequently, the faculty Roseman Excellence in Teaching Award was established by his daughter, UW-W graduate Mary Roseman Henningsen, to annually honor a faculty member deemed to be outstanding in the classroom.



ALBERT SALISBURY 1843-1911

Whitewater (Normal School) President 1885-1911;

Institute Coordinator 1873-83

Salisbury Hall 1957 & Salisbury Arboretum



President Albert Salisbury believed that every variety of tree, shrub, and flower that would grow in the soil and climate of Whitewater should be planted on the campus. Over a period of time, everything from oak seedlings to Chinese narcissus and Egyptian lotus were planted. Albert Salisbury developed an arboretum, adjacent to the Circle Drive in front of Old Main and behind his Main Street home, where the Andersen Library now stands. He cultivated many of the young trees with his own pocket knife. Salisbury's botanical dream was expanded in the 1920's and 1930's by campus groundskeeper Billy Rieder, who also cared for a small deer herd in a protected wooded area behind Old Main.

Albert Salisbury was born three miles from Whitewater near Lima, Wisconsin in 1843. His parents, Oliver and Emily Cravath Salisbury, had migrated from New York with a group led by Deacon Prosper Cravath, the founder of the Whitewater Congregational United Church of Christ. Young Albert Salisbury worked on his family's frontier farm in the summer months. He attended

the nearby Milton Academy, in an era when the school was a hotbed of abolitionist sentiment where runaway slaves could find help.

During the Civil War, Salisbury was a Union Army private under the command of General Philip Sheridan, who turned Confederate Virginia's Shenandoah Valley farm country into a barren wasteland. After the Civil War, Salisbury travelled 30,000 miles in three years for the American Missionary Society, inspecting schools which had been created for southern Freedmen and western Indians. He graduated from the now-defunct Milton (Wisconsin) College (1870), and was the Brodhead School Superintendent and the Whitewater Normal Institute Coordinator until becoming President of Whitewater Normal in 1885.

In addition to beautifying the campus, President Salisbury expanded the Whitewater curriculum. In 1891 he upgraded English, German, Latin, and Science to four-year programs. He increased the course offerings in business, vocal music, education, and physical education.

Salisbury helped to develop the Wisconsin Exhibit for the 1903 World's Fair held in St. Louis, Missouri. His wife, Agnes Hosford Salisbury, was a Professor of History and Mathematics at Whitewater. In the span of eight years, the Salisburys suffered the tragic loss of two children shortly before each

of them was to receive their Whitewater Normal graduation diplomas in ceremonies conducted by their father. Winifred died in 1897 and Albert Hosford in 1905.

Salisbury gave "morning talks" to required assemblies of students and faculty three days a week. He warned students against materialism, and advocated anti-liquor temperance laws. He suggested that students follow a strict daily schedule to include a late afternoon political discussion followed by a hearty meal, a walk in the fresh air, and intense study from six o'clock until 10:30 bedtime. He allowed two student parties per year, provided chaperons were present, and banned dances on school nights.

Albert Salisbury was an outspoken advocate for adequate care and education for the retarded. He was responsible for the creation of the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble Minded at Chippewa Falls, and wrote "The Duty of the State to the Feeble-Minded" in 1879. He also advocated the creation of a Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

The original Salisbury Hall was located on the southwest corner of Center and Prairie streets. The old Universalist Church built in 1868 was rented by the college in the 1920's, named Salisbury Hall, and used as a student dining hall.



NETTIE C. SAYLES 1874-1931

Class of 1898 • Director of the Grammar Course;

Principal of the Intermediate Grades 1906-28

Sayles Residence Hall 1961



Nettie Sayles (pronounced SALES) was a student at Whitewater Normal School from 1896 to 1898. When she returned as a faculty member in 1906, her homespun common sense psychology made her one of the most admired citizens of the Whitewater campus and community.

Nettie Sayles was born in Evansville (Wisconsin). She graduated from the Whitewater Normal School in 1898 with a Teaching Certificate, and taught in elementary schools in Wisconsin for the ensuing eight years. President Albert Salisbury invited her to join the Whitewater Normal faculty in 1906 as the Principal of the Intermediate Grades of the Normal Training School. She later became Director of the Grammar Course, attended Columbia University Graduate School, and retired from Whitewater in 1928.

The Whitewater Normal Training School enrolled elementary school students, and in 1915 a College High School was added. Those pupils were taught by college student teachers who were within a year of

graduation. Nettie Sayles was among those who supervised the student teachers in her elementary school classrooms. She was in charge of fifty-eight seventh and eighth grade pupils, and their student teachers, each school year. Additionally, she was responsible for educating the seventh and eighth graders in the subjects of arithmetic, spelling, grammar, and reading. Training School Director William P. Roseman remarked that Nettie Sayles was "overworked," and recommended that an additional supervising teacher be hired to relieve her of some of the work.

Dozens of Nettie Sayles' former students demonstrated their admiration for her upon her retirement in 1928 by attending a reception held in her honor in the Girls' Gymnasium in the Old Main building on "the hill". They presented her a purse containing a small sum of money, and directed her to purchase "some peonies, a Le Cygne, a Richardson's Grandeflora, and some Narcissi" to plant in her well-tended and "charming" flower garden at her home on North Prairie Street.

Following her retirement, Nettie Sayles enjoyed a six month tour of Europe in 1930-31, during the depths of the Great Depression. Her visit immediately preceded the tumultuous events of World War Two

that were about to unfold throughout Europe in the next several years.

Nettie Sayles was routinely thoughtful to Whitewater shut-ins. She regularly took them bouquets of cut flowers from her garden and food from her kitchen. She was President of the Whitewater Federation of Women's Clubs, and a member of the Eastern Star, the Junto Club, the Art Club, and the Round Table. For women students who enrolled in elementary education, she created the Nettie Sayles Scholarship Fund. The Sayles Scholarship was the first named scholarship on the Whitewater campus.



ISAAC W. SCHAFFER (1915-)

*Vice President of Student Affairs; Director of Admissions;
Dean of Students; & Professor of Education 1947-82*

*I.W. "Ike" Schaffer Room,
Connor University Center Dedicated 1997*



As Director of Admissions in September 1959, "Ike" Schaffer hosted a formal reception for faculty and beginning freshmen in the newly-constructed university center's north-end room. Located on the same ground where Schaffer's first Whitewater home originally stood, the room would be dedicated in Schaffer's honor in 1997. One of the entering freshmen who was present in 1959 at the formal reception recalled that Schaffer set an example of "gentlemanly dignity, civility, and friendly good humor" which a generation of Whitewater students would reflect.

Ike Schaffer was born in Crossville, Illinois in 1915. He graduated from Crossville High School (1933) and Lockyear's Business College (1935) in Evansville, Indiana. He then attended Southern Illinois and George Washington universities before entering military service during World War II. After the war, he earned his B.S. (1946) in physical education, sociology, and English, and his M.S. (1947) in

Educational Administration, both from the University of Illinois.

Ike Schaffer's first assignment at Whitewater upon his arrival in 1947 was as the coach and physical education teacher for the old College High School, which he also served as principal until 1957. He was nearly recalled into military service during the Korean War in 1950 before Whitewater President Robert C. Williams convinced the Army that Schaffer was more valuable to the country as a high school principal.

Schaffer earned his Ph.D. (1956) from Northwestern University in Educational Administration. He then became UW-Whitewater's Director of Admissions (1957-65) and Vice President of Student Affairs (1965-71) during the years of rapid enrollment growth and Vietnam War-era turmoil. He also found time to be the Parade Chair for the American Legion's annual Whitewater July 4th parade (1955-62) and to be the President of the Whitewater Kiwanis Club.

Ike Schaffer asked to be assigned to full-time classroom teaching duties as a Professor of Educational Foundations and Counselor Education in 1971. He was the recipient of the 1981 Roseman Excellence in Teaching Award. Following Schaffer's retirement in 1982, students dedicated the 1983 *Minneiska* yearbook to him.

Following retirement, Ike Schaffer became what Chancellor Gaylon Greenhill described as the "number one Master of Ceremonies on campus." Schaffer always helped to organize the spring and fall Emeriti Faculty dinners, regularly served as the Master of Ceremonies, and made certain that everyone had a ride to the dinner if they needed help. He was a member of the Whitewater Athletic Hall of Fame Board, and was often the Master of Ceremonies for the annual banquet. Ike Schaffer volunteered his services to UW-W programs such as Elderhostel, the annual summer World Affairs Seminars, and the Excellence for the 21st Century Capital Campaign of the 1990's.



LEO P. SCHLECK 1889-1968

Class of 1911

Leo P. Schleck Memorial Carillon 1964-65



When Leo P. Schleck was a student at Whitewater Normal School early in the 20th century, he would climb to the top of the north wing tower of Old Main to ring the bell every noon. President Albert Salisbury, who feared for Schleck's safety, would often scold him and tell him to lengthen the rope attached to the bell. More than half a century later in 1964, Leo Schleck donated funds to the UW-Whitewater Foundation to install the seventy-five bell Schleck Carillon which sends its chimes across campus every half hour.

Leo Schleck, the thirteenth child in his family, was named after Pope Leo XIII (1878-1903). After graduating from Whitewater with a history major in 1911, he taught in the Sparta (Wisconsin) public schools. He then moved to Madison, earned his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, and became the Principal of Madison's Franklin School. In 1920, Schleck organized Emerson School, Madison's first junior high school (middle school), and served as its Principal until 1945.

In 1926, Leo Schleck created and produced the first radio education program

for the Madison public schools, and became the Director of Radio Education. Schleck's radio education programs were eventually expanded statewide and given the familiar title "Wisconsin School of the Air". The education of nearly every Wisconsin child was enhanced by the Wisconsin School of the Air broadcasts from the 1930's into the 1960's. Schleck retired from the Madison Public Schools in 1945 to join his brother's Madison rental real estate business.

The colorful Leo Schleck often wore a bright red Scottish tam-o'-shanter on his head. He supported several charitable and humanitarian organizations in Madison, and throughout Wisconsin, with both his organizing talents and his personal finances. For many years, he was Chairman of the Madison chapter of the American Red Cross. He established Madison's first nutritional center in the 1920's. He was President of the Wisconsin Federation of Humane Societies. Leo Schleck started the first sight-saving class in Madison in 1937. He was a member of the Madison Tuberculosis Society Board and the Madison Library Board. For underprivileged Madison area children, he helped to support and organize the annual Kiddie Camp program, which was sponsored by the city's *Capital Times* newspaper.

Every Fourth of July, Schleck entertained his extended family at a cookout on the

grounds of his Madison home overlooking Lake Mendota.

The carillon chimes donated by Schleck in 1964-65 were originally placed in the Old Main Tower. They consist of 25 Flemish bells, 25 celeste bells, and 25 harp bells. Although the building was destroyed by the 1970 fire, the carillon bells and speakers were saved, refurbished, and relocated atop Winther Hall. The console is located in the lower level of the University Center. One Whitewater resident wrote to say that "The carillon chimes are so beautiful."

Even the old bell dating from 1873, which Leo Schleck rang as a student, was retrieved from the fire. Lois Duffin Fritschler (class of 1917) of Superior, Wisconsin paid to restore the original bell, which is now on display in front of the Old Main Alumni Center.

At UW-Whitewater, no one asks "for whom the bell tolls," because the carillon chimes toll in honor of Leo P. Schleck.

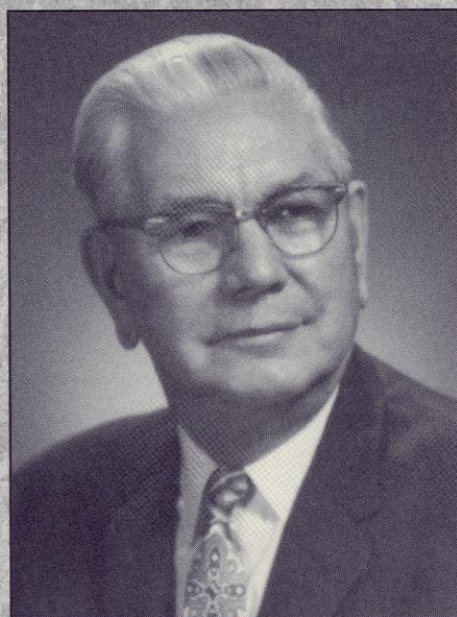


ELIZABETH STYLES SEVERSON 1899-1967

EDWIN CONRAD SEVERSON 1897-1976

Marni Raintree Flower Fountain,

Created by William Conrad Severson 1970, Wyman Mall



Elizabeth Styles from Deer Lodge, Montana and Edwin Conrad Severson from Door County, Wisconsin met while they were students on the Whitewater campus. They married in 1922, moved to Madison, Wisconsin, and raised five children. Elizabeth Styles Severson's grandchildren always called her "Marni". When she died, E. Conrad Severson donated the Marni Raintree Flower Fountain to the campus where they first met and courted. The fountain was designed by one of their children, William Conrad Severson, a world-renowned sculptor and artist from St. Louis, Missouri.

"Marni" Severson had a life-long interest in artistic stitchery. A native of Deer Lodge, Montana, she attended college at Whitewater. She later studied art at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and Madison Area Technical College. Her stitchery was displayed in several juried art exhibits, including the highly-competitive nine-state St. Louis Craft Alliance Show. Her

work received an award for excellence in the Wisconsin Rural Art and Craft Show. Marni Severson was the subject of a lengthy feature story in Madison's *Wisconsin State Journal* in January 1967.

E. Conrad Severson came from his Door County home to enroll as a student on the Whitewater campus in 1916. He later transferred to the University of Wisconsin in Madison, where he earned his degree in business administration. He first sold life insurance and worked for the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture. During the Great Depression of the 1930's, Severson started working in real estate. By 1944 he acquired the Hawthorne Building Company, and developed and managed his growing Madison real estate interests. Severson was among the people who established the WKOW Radio Station in Madison. He enjoyed deer, pheasant, and duck hunting seasons.

When the Severson's children were young, Marni made marionettes by wrapping cloth around match sticks. The Severson marionette shows eventually became popular Madison-area children's entertainment. Easily the most notable spectator at any Severson marionette show was Albert Einstein, a friend of William Conrad Severson's childhood music teacher. Einstein received a private showing in

Princeton, New Jersey, where he lived.

The Marni Raintree Flower Fountain, located between Upham Science Building and Baker Hall on the north end of the Wyman Mall, stands sixteen feet tall. It is made of stainless steel and ceramic glass, and has a granite footing. Designer and sculptor William Conrad Severson remarked at the 1970 dedication that the fountain was "an affirmation of the need for beauty in life as each student flowers in adulthood." His sister, Elizabeth Severson Nimock, commented on "How much mother believed in young people." The plaque identifying the fountain, located inside the front entrance to Upham Science Building, indicates that the fountain expresses Marni's "faith in youth's vision for a more perfect world."

The fountain is sometimes affectionately called "the lollipop" or "the dandelion" by students. On especially hot summer days when there is a slight breeze, it is common for passersby to walk to the windward side of the fountain to catch the refreshing mists of cool water in their faces.



CLARA TUTT 1891-1983

Professor of Elementary Education; Director of Student Teaching; History Instructor 1934-58

Tutt Residence Hall 1965



When informed in 1965 that she was to have a campus building named in her honor, Clara Tutt jokingly wrote to Whitewater President Walker Wyman with the modest suggestion that her achievements probably rated a structure the caliber of a "Tutt's Tool Shed!" She had once described her initial reaction to her own retirement in a 1958 letter to Whitewater President Robert Williams: "I am trying to wrest a garden out of a hay field, baby-sit a pony, entertain relatives, and such unscholastic activities which I enjoy."

Clara Tutt was born and raised in Iowa, and spent one year as a student at Iowa Teacher's College. She moved with her family to Saskatchewan, Canada, where she taught elementary school in Regina, Saskatchewan, and courses in primary education methods at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. Clara Tutt returned to the United States to complete her education. She received her B.A. (1927) from the National College of Education in Evanston, Illinois, her M.A. (1932) from Northwestern University and completed

additional graduate work at the University of California in Berkeley. Clara Tutt later recalled that she remained in the United States because she “was able to get American jobs at better wages than in Canada” during the Great Depression of the 1930’s. She worked for a short time as a Supervising Teacher at Central State Teacher’s College in Mount Pleasant, Michigan, and at Montevallo (Alabama) College for Women.

Whitewater State Teacher’s College hired Clara Tutt in 1934 to be the Director of the Rural Curriculum. She served as the Director of Student Teaching for rural schools in the area, and taught kindergarten, first grade, and second grade in the Campus Training School. She became a Professor of Elementary Education when that department was merged with Rural Education in 1947. During her twenty-four year career at Whitewater, she was also an Instructor in History.

Clara Tutt wrote several children’s books on historical topics. She was the author of a widely-read biography of Carl Schurz, published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1956. She also wrote *Badger Tales*, a collection of social history vignettes for children, in 1940.

Clara Tutt retired to Cloverdale, British Columbia, Canada to be near her family, but always kept in close contact with Whitewater. She wrote to a UW-Whitewater student

resident of Tutt Hall in 1981, describing her increasingly-famous “Tutt’s Nuts”: “One sister and her husband had found a small plot of land about twenty-five miles outside of (Vancouver). On this plot were one hundred little filbert nut trees. On this plot I eventually built a small house. The little trees grew, bore nuts, grew some more—much appreciated by blue jays and crows. We sell some, give away more (wonderful Xmas gifts).” When another Tutt Hall resident sent her a Christmas card in 1982, she responded “You know I am on the verge of ninety-one years, and persons of that age do not enter beauty contests. Just look at the famous picture of Whistler’s Mother, and put some modern clothes on her, and that’s about how I look. Not a good combination!” Her sense of humor, her on-going concern for Whitewater, and her care in raising “Tutt’s Nuts” was, however, a good combination.



ARTHUR A. UPHAM 1853-1927

Professor of Physics, Biology, & Natural Sciences 1888-1922

Upham Science Building 1963



When Arthur A. "Daddy" Upham taught physics at Whitewater Normal School, science laboratory equipment was virtually non-existent in any school in Wisconsin. So Upham required all of his Whitewater physics students to spend one hour each day in the manual training rooms learning how to construct the necessary apparatus for experiments, to adequately prepare them to teach high school physics upon graduation. Upham was a physicist who was fascinated by the poetry of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. *The Royal Purple* remarked of Upham that "The physics and the chemistry were incidental to the main business of redeveloping character." The fatherly Professor Upham was admiringly called "Daddy" by generations of students.

"Daddy" Upham was born and raised in Royalston, Massachusetts. Until he was twelve years old, his education had consisted of just sixteen-weeks a year in the district school. He next attended grammar school for twelve weeks a year until he was fifteen years old, and then worked in a chair-making shop. He graduated from Westfield Normal School

(Mass.) in 1880, and taught high school Latin and psychology.

Although physics was "Daddy" Upham's specialty, he also taught chemistry, carpentry, agriculture, zoology, geology, and biology at Whitewater Normal School from 1888 until 1922. Additionally, he imbued his students with his philosophies of life and with large doses of "good old fashioned common horse sense." Upham taught a carpentry course to women students at Whitewater because he believed that women who could saw a board and drive a nail would have increased self-confidence. He taught a class in "Elements of Agriculture", using a large garden and his horse Nancy for laboratory support, because he thought that future teachers of farm children should have a knowledge of farming. He wrote *Upham's Agriculture* in 1910, and organized a bird-watching club on campus.

Upham served as Mayor of Whitewater (1909-11), school board member, and even public school superintendent. He once convinced his fellow-parishioners to build an addition to Whitewater's Congregational Church building so that they would no longer have to share the next-door Episcopal Church's outhouse. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Examiners which licensed the state's public school teachers.

Upham, along with Lucy Baker and *Whitewater Register* publisher R. K. Coe, supported the petition drive to the Board of Regents in 1919 which asked for the resignation of Whitewater President A. M. Yoder. Yoder reacted in a letter to Regent August Runge by stating that "When the teachers form a union and request the resignation of the regent and fire the president and have the leader of the union elected president I am ready to leave." Yoder was replaced by Frank Hyer as President in 1919, and he immediately appointed "Daddy" Upham to be the first Vice President of Whitewater Normal (1919-22) in the school's history.

Arthur A. Upham carried on faithful correspondence with generations of alumni who, as students, had admiringly bestowed upon him the nickname "Daddy." A *Royal Purple* feature story on Upham said that he possessed a "rich vein of humor," that he "radiated optimism," and that students always recognized "his stimulating influence as a friend."



MARTHA VAN STEENDEREN (1933-)

Women's Athletic Director;

Professor of Physical Education 1961-90

van Steenderen Family Atrium,

Center of the Arts Dedicated 1991

& van Steenderen Softball Complex Dedicated 1997



Martha van Steenderen generously donated the funds to refurbish the atrium in the Center of the Arts to honor her family. Her great aunt, Isabel Moore Kimball (1863-1950), sculpted "The Merchild" which is on permanent display in the UW-W van Steenderen Atrium in the Center of the Arts.

Upon her retirement from the Whitewater faculty in 1989, Marty van Steenderen wrote that "Being in the right place at the right time is certainly applicable in my situation. It was the right time to get in on the ground floor of women's emergence in the athletic world."

Marty van Steenderen was born in Highland Park, Illinois, and graduated from Barrington (Illinois) High School. She earned her B.E. (1955) from the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and her M.S. (1960) from Indiana University in Bloomington. She was a high school physical education teacher at Des Plaines, Illinois (1955-59), held a summer job as a camp counselor in northern

Wisconsin, and taught for one year at Western Illinois University.

Marty van Steenderen joined the Whitewater faculty in 1961 as a physical education instructor, and would later become the first Women's Athletic Director (1971-87) on the campus. In the late 1960's, new federal laws had mandated that women students be given the same opportunities as men students to participate in intercollegiate athletics. Consequently, the UW-W women's athletic program became Marty van Steenderen's "whole life" for several years. Her intense determination helped her to build and strengthen the UW-W women's athletic program from what she termed its "infancy" into one which would become a National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III power in volleyball and softball after her retirement.

Marty van Steenderen was elected President of the Wisconsin Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, and Chair of the Wisconsin Division for Girl's and Women's Sports. She began the annual Lady Warhawk Golf Fundraisers, was a member of the University Affirmative Action Committee, and the author of "Bowling for Fun and Accuracy." In 1972, she took a three week unpaid leave of absence to attend the Olympic Games in Munich, Germany, where terrorists seized several Israeli athletes, held

them hostage, and eventually killed them.

Her father, Harold Frederick van Steenderen (1902-81), was President of Allied Instrument Company in Chicago. Her mother, Mary Kimball van Steenderen (1905-87), studied music at the Boston Conservatory and sang professionally on the Edgewater Beach Hotel (Chicago) radio station. Marty van Steenderen's maternal grandfather was C. N. Kimball, the President of the Kimball organ and piano manufacturing company. Her paternal grandfather was a professor of romance languages at Lake Forest (Illinois) College. Her brother, Frederick Kimball van Steenderen (1930-86), managed his parent's Barrington, Illinois farm for several years before moving to Stoughton, Wisconsin to farm.



DWIGHT WARNER 1900-47

Board of Regents 1944-47

Warner Reading Room, Andersen Library

Dedicated 1953



"Pops" was the name which members of Whitewater State College's Phi Chi Epsilon fraternity always called their friend Dwight Warner, the local representative on the Board of Regents. Warner had always taken a personal interest in Phi Chi members. He helped to finance the education of many of them with frequent loans and gifts. During World War Two, he kept up an active correspondence with them while they were in military service.

Dwight Warner was born in the Whitewater area, and grew up on the family's Warner Homestead farm southwest of town. He attended the College Training School and Whitewater College High School. Warner attended Whitewater State Teacher's College for two years. As a student, he was the first pledge of the local Phi Chi fraternity, and would become advisor to the group in his adult years. Warner transferred to the University of Wisconsin in Madison, from which he received his Bachelor's degree in elementary education and educational administration.

Following his graduation from the University of Wisconsin, Dwight Warner taught elementary school in Augusta, Wisconsin. He then became a teacher and elementary school principal in Racine, Wisconsin. Warner became an official of the Wisconsin State Department of Health beginning in 1929. He continued to manage the large Whitewater area dairy farm which had been in his family for generations, and frequently gave gifts of farm-fresh fruits and vegetables to his friends.

"Pops" Warner was appointed to the Wisconsin State College Board of Regents by Governor Walter Goodland, and served from 1944 until his untimely death in 1947. As the local representative on the Board of Regents, Warner took an activist role and viewed himself as the Chief Executive Officer of the campus. He believed that it was the responsibility of the Regent to be involved in day-to-day administrative decisions for the college. He was on campus nearly every day, and was involved in everything from budget allocations to faculty promotions. Policy and personnel disagreements between Regent Warner and Whitewater President Claude Yoder resulted in Yoder's 1946 resignation. Yoder was succeeded by Robert C. Williams.

Dwight Warner was killed in an automobile accident during a blinding

snowstorm just outside of Mount Horeb, Wisconsin on a Monday noon in early 1947. En route to deliver a lecture at the little community of Cobb, his car slid into a cattle truck and he died instantly. Over two hundred former Whitewater Phi Chi fraternity members attended his funeral to pay tribute to their friend "Pops" Warner, who had so faithfully written letters to them while they were World War Two soldiers and who had given them so much financial help while they were Whitewater students. Dwight Warner's sister, Helen Warner, established a scholarship to be awarded annually to a member of the Phi Chi Epsilon fraternity at Whitewater.



CHARLES H. WELLERS 1891-1967

Professor of Manual Arts, Speech & Journalism 1924-57

Wellers Residence Hall 1965



In his application for employment at Whitewater in 1924, Charles "Pop" Wellers indicated that while he was a student at Platteville he had been captain of the 1907 conference championship football team. But he tactfully added the disclaimer that "We did not play Whitewater!", and he got the job. During the Great Depression of the 1930's when the Whitewater State Teacher's College budget was tight, Wellers often purchased lumber supplies at his personal expense for the students in his Manual Training classes.

A native of Platteville, Wellers intermittently attended Platteville Normal School until he had, as he phrased it, acquired "perhaps three times the required amount of credits necessary for graduation from any one regular course of the Wisconsin Normal School." His UW-Whitewater personnel file indicates that he received his B.A. from Platteville in 1928. He also attended Wittenberg (Ohio) College and spent several summers as a student at the University of Wisconsin (Madison).

Prior to joining the Whitewater faculty in 1924, Wellers taught science, geography, and history at high schools in Seneca, Wisconsin and Grafton, North Dakota. Between 1914 and 1920 he was Head of the Industrial Training Department of Kearney (Nebraska) State Normal and the Teachers' College of Kearney. Immediately before his move to Whitewater, Wellers operated his own business, the Cabinet Shop, in Kearney from 1920 until 1924.

In a 1941 letter to Whitewater State Teacher's College President C. M. Yoder requesting that a new portable sander be added to the budget, "Pop" Wellers said that "No modern factory could go back to Stone Age methods of production and exist. No modern set-up of education ought to be expected to do it. No industrial concern can work efficiently without modern equipment. No phase of education should be denied the opportunity to keep pace with social and industrial changes." Wellers got his portable sander, and continued to engage in constant efforts to improve the quality and quantity of tools and equipment in Whitewater's manual training classrooms.

In addition to manual training, Wellers taught speech and journalism classes, and was coach of the Whitewater Oratory Team. He was the faculty advisor to the Pythian

Forum Society, a forensic discussion group, from 1933 until World War Two. Wellers constantly pleaded with the *Royal Purple* to give the debate and forensic programs more publicity. "Pop" even organized the Student Speech Bureau to coordinate student volunteers as speakers to area civic groups. He directed several radio programs for Whitewater which were broadcast over WHA (Madison) and WCLO (Janesville) in the 1930's.

Boxes of fresh strawberries that sometimes appeared anonymously on the doorsteps of Wellers' Whitewater friends were obviously from the large organic garden that "Pop" cultivated in the yard at his home. In an era when formality was the norm for society, Wellers spent most of his summers wearing casual shorts. He let his whiskers grow in the summer because, he explained, he had a summer allergy which prevented him from comfortably shaving. Charles "Pop" Wellers' deep baritone voice reliably boomed out "Mr. Chairman, I move adjournment!" at precisely 5:00 p.m. at nearly every faculty meeting for the thirty-three years he was at Whitewater.



CORD O. WELLS 1897-1974

*Acting President; Vice President for Academic Affairs;
Dean of Instruction; Registrar; and Professor of
Education 1925-68*

Wells Residence Hall 1966



As the retiring Vice President for Academic Affairs who was about to become Whitewater's Acting President, Cord Wells remarked in his 1967 Commencement Address that in his forty- two years at Whitewater (1925-67) "there have been only relatively short periods of time in which college students have not engaged either in combating the effects of a war, in fighting actively in a war or experiencing the uncertainties of a prospective war. The test of a generation is found in the way its meets these challenges."

Wells was born in Spivey, Kansas. He attended Southwest College in Winfield (Kansas), earned his B.A. (1923) from the University of Kansas, and his M.A. (1925) and Ph.D. (1942) from the University of Chicago. He joined the Whitewater faculty in 1925 as the Assistant Principal of the College Junior High School.

Cord Wells rose through the ranks at Whitewater. Every position he held at

Whitewater during his career is impressive by itself, let alone collectively: Professor of Education, Dean of Instruction, Director of Academic Education, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Registrar, and Acting President. During World War Two, Navy Lieutenant Commander Wells served at the Purdue University Naval Training School.

Upon his return from military service, Cord Wells took an active interest in students who were combat veterans. As Registrar, he personally distributed the monthly G. I. Bill checks to student veterans. He was active in the local Red Cross and American Legion chapters.

As Registrar, Wells was the second-ranking official of the university. In an era before computers, he took pen in hand every semester to schedule each student's classes. He opposed the installation of vending machines in the library in 1964 because "I seriously doubt the wisdom of adding any factors which would further contribute to the use of the library as a social center." Wells also served as the faculty sponsor of Kappa Delta Pi honorary education society in 1946, and was always an enthusiastic supporter of Quaker (later Warhawk) sports teams.

Cord Wells was an enthusiastic leader of Kiwanis Club. When the vacationing Whitewater President Walker Wyman once left Wells in charge of the university, he

jokingly wrote in 1964 to his secretary, Margaret Rinn, to ask: "Has Dean Wells put in a required course called "The History and Philosophy of Kiwanis" (in my absence)?"

Wells was Governor of the Kiwanis Wisconsin-Upper Michigan District (1964-65), and enjoyed working at the annual Whitewater Kiwanis Pancake Day held in the old National Guard Armory on North Street.

During the last half of 1967, Cord Wells was Whitewater's Acting President after the departure of Walker Wyman to River Falls and before the arrival of William Carter. To be the CEO of a college campus anyplace in the United States during the eventful years of the late 1960's involved the assuming of unprecedented responsibilities. Cord Wells provided a smooth transition during the six months that he served as Acting President of Wisconsin State University - Whitewater.

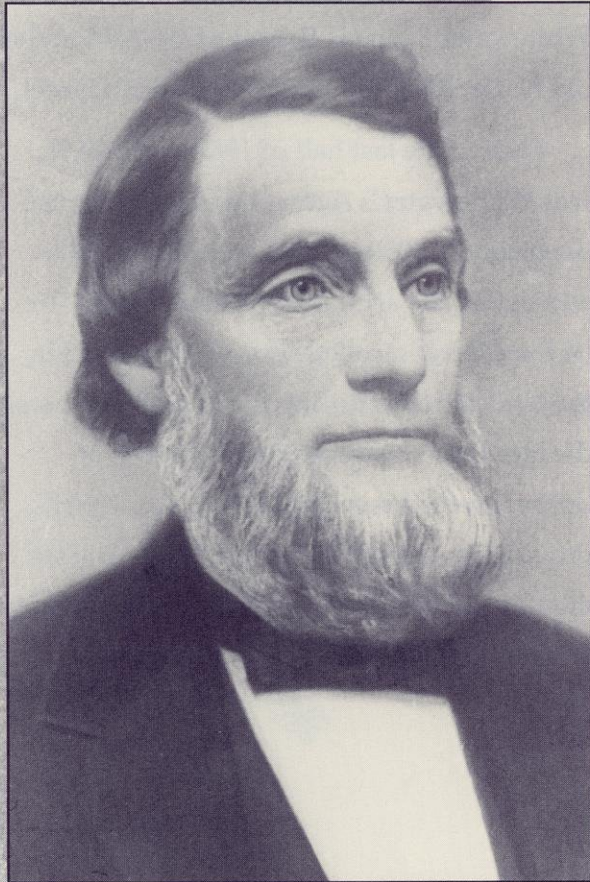


SAMUEL AUSTIN WHITE 1823-78

First Whitewater Board of Regents Representative

1865-69; 1874-76

White Residence Hall 1961



Samuel Austin White's efforts in the 1860's were responsible for the creation of the Whitewater Normal School which would become the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater. As the history of *Early Whitewater* said, "through his determined and persistent efforts, and the generous use of his means, we are more indebted to Judge White for the locating and building of the Normal School than to all other influences combined. He labored in season and out of season, with hand on his purse, and with tongue eloquent with conviction, coaxing, persuading, and almost driving us" to locate and build the campus which would become UW-W.

Samuel Austin White was born in Delaware County, New York in 1823. After graduating from Hamilton (New York) College, he studied law at Hamilton and in Buffalo, New York. He moved to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin in 1845, where he taught school, met and married Mary Ferguson, and started his family of seven children.

White then moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin to open a private law practice. He

was elected as the Ozaukee County representative in the Wisconsin State Legislature as a member of the new Republican Party. When the Civil War broke out, White found himself at bitter odds with most of his own constituents. He was a fervent admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and supported the President's efforts to preserve the union and free the slaves. The overwhelming majority of Ozaukee County residents, many of whom were recent German immigrants, opposed the war. Anti-draft riots disrupted Port Washington. Samuel Austin White felt so out of place in the Ozaukee County political climate that he moved to the pro-Lincoln Republican stronghold of Whitewater in 1863.

White was elected Walworth County Judge shortly after his arrival in Whitewater, and would later (1870) be elected to the Wisconsin State Legislature from Walworth County. He was appointed to the Normal School Board of Regents in 1865, before any of the campuses actually existed. His plan to create a Normal School for Teachers in each of Wisconsin's Congressional districts was approved by Governor James Lewis.

White then led a group of six people who incorporated, on paper, the Whitewater Seminary (1865), in the hope that their private institution would be recognized as one of Wisconsin's State Normal Schools.

White conducted a bond drive to raise the money to buy the land on "the hill" where the campus was to be located. He personally purchased the first fifty bonds, which totalled the then-large sum of nearly \$6,000. White's group deposited \$25,000 of private government bonds with the Wisconsin State Treasurer as collateral to establish the Whitewater Normal School.

In 1866 the Wisconsin Normal School Board of Regents voted to establish the Whitewater Normal School on a vote which tallied: Whitewater 7, Racine 4, Platteville 0. Another vote awarded a second campus to Platteville.

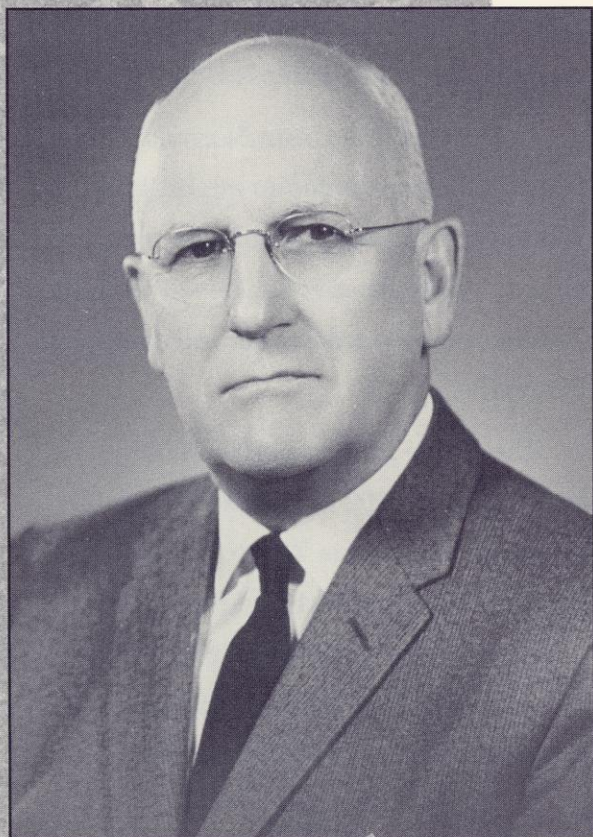
The White Memorial Foundation was established in 1902 with money from the estate of Mary Flavia White, one of Judge White's daughters, to build the White Memorial Library on the point of land bordered by Main Street, North Street, and the Hamilton House in Flatiron Park.



ROBERT C. WILLIAMS 1891-1966

President of Wisconsin State College-Whitewater 1946-62

*Williams Athletic & Physical Education
Center 1967 • Addition 1980*



The administrative blueprint for Robert C. Williams as President of Whitewater State College from 1946 to 1962 was the contemporary television series "Father Knows Best." The dignified and benevolent Williams hired new faculty, made curricular changes, and controlled the smallest details of the budget. His style fit Whitewater comfortably in the 1950's.

Robert C. Williams was the serious-minded son of a pioneer Nebraska Baptist clergyman. He earned his B. A. (1914) from Central College in Pella, Iowa, and completed his M.A. (1929) and Ph.D. (1938) at the State University of Iowa in Iowa City. He taught at Iowa State Teachers' College in Cedar Falls (1918-30), was Director of Research for the Iowa Department of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Schools in Kalona, Lamont, and Jesup, Iowa. He then became a Professor of Education and Psychology at Superior (Wisconsin) State Teacher's College in 1939. Early in World War Two, he worked in Washington, D.C. for the U.S. Office of Education as a Specialist in

Planning School Facilities for areas affected by military projects. He also served two terms as Superior's Acting President (1940 and 1943-45).

Robert C. Williams converted Whitewater State Teachers' College to Wisconsin State College - Whitewater in 1951 to accommodate the veterans and baby-boomers who drove enrollment over 3,000 during his Presidency (1946-62). He expanded liberal arts offerings and increased the number of available majors. Williams commented that "We don't intend to let any Liberal Arts courses weaken our teacher training program" at the same time that he issued a decree to strengthen the academic component of teacher education.

President Williams increased Whitewater's cultural affairs budget to attract quality performers such as the Chicago Symphony and folk singer Odetta. To guarantee standing-room only crowds, he provided free "convocation" tickets to students and then required their attendance as a condition of remaining in good academic standing. Humorist philosopher Bennett Cerf, upon learning of the attendance requirement, quipped from the stage that "I always wondered why I drew such large campus audiences!"

The same President Williams who upgraded cultural affairs offerings proudly

announced at the end of each fiscal year that he was able to turn part of the campus library budget allocation back to the state treasury. He dismissed classes for a day to honor the 1959 conference football championship team, but refused a budget request for a new football scoreboard. He was a member of the Governors' Commission on Human Rights (1947-58). Williams approved the change of Whitewater's sports nickname from Quakers to Warhawks in the 1950's and was proud that the University Center was built in 1959 "entirely by student funds without a cent of cost to taxpayers."

In an era when there were more professorships than professors available on the national job market, the faculty was grateful to Williams for assuming the difficult task of hiring new instructors. Upon his retirement in 1962, Williams served as the faculty recruiter for the nine Wisconsin State College system campuses.



ADOLPH I. WINTHER 1905-79

Dean of the College of Education; Professor of Education; Summer School Director; Extension Director; Director of Teacher Education; & Placement Director 1945-72

Winther Education Building 1969, Dedicated 1976



A. I. Winther surprised several Whitewater faculty and administrators when he readily turned over his office records to his successor as Summer School Director, future Chancellor H. Gaylon Greenhill. Winther always carefully guarded his well-kept records, but Greenhill jokingly explained that to acquire the files, he merely had to ask Winther "in Norwegian!" Winther became UW-W's first Dean of the College of Education.

"Ade" Winther was born in Clintonville, Wisconsin. He earned his B.A. (1930) from Augsburg College in Minneapolis, Minnesota. During the Great Depression in the 1930's, he taught at Gillett, Wisconsin, was the Oconto County (Wisconsin) Superintendent of Schools, and President of the Marinette County (Wisconsin) Teachers' College. Winther earned his M.Ph. (1938) and his Ph.D. (1948) from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Winther joined the Whitewater faculty in 1945 as the Coordinator of Rural and

Elementary Education and Field Services. During his career (1945-72), he would also serve Whitewater as Professor of Education, Director of Summer School, Director of Extension, Director of Teacher Education, and Placement Director. He enlarged the scope of off-campus course offerings, and coordinated the ever-increasing number of field trips which were conducted by campus professors.

Whitewater's administrative reorganization in the 1960's created the separate "colleges" within a university structure. As the first Dean of the College of Education, Winther helped to lead the campus through the transition from Wisconsin State College - Whitewater to the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater. Under his tutelage, the College of Education grew to nine academic departments. He was responsible for the recruitment and training of teachers in an era when there was a teacher shortage caused by the post-World War Two baby-boom.

Dean Winther helped supervise the planning of the Roseman building in 1960 and the College of Education building in 1969. He was often observed roaming about on the construction sites while the two buildings were being erected. The College of Education building was later dedicated to Winther's memory.

Ade Winther developed a deserved reputation among public school teachers and administrators throughout Wisconsin and northern Illinois as a well-organized, professional, and competent man who always had a smile for other people. As early as 1948, the Walworth County Board selected him to chair the county Education Committee which developed the Walworth County School Reorganization Plan. He was elected Chair of the Wisconsin State University System committee on Deans of Education, and Chair of the WSU System Committee on Directors of Placement.

Beyond his professional duties, he derived great fun from speaking Norwegian with Gaylon Greenhill and Bookkeeping Professor Marie Benson. The man with the happy smile, and his wife Betty, were enthusiastic supporters of the annual American Red Cross Blood Drive.



WALKER D. WYMAN (1907-)

*Wisconsin State University-Whitewater President;
Professor of History 1962-67*

Wyman Mall 1966, Dedicated 1979



Among Whitewater President Walker D. Wyman's twenty-or-so books, *The Wild Horse of the West* was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection. As Whitewater's President (1962-67), Wyman took an hour every week from his schedule to meet in his office with a seminar class of three or four history honor students. At the beginning of each new school year, Helen and President Walker Wyman invited every new faculty member to their home.

Walker Wyman was born in Danville, Illinois and grew up in Vermillion. He earned his B.E. (1929) from Illinois State (Normal), and his M.A. (1931) and Ph.D. (1935) in history from the State University of Iowa in Iowa City. He became a Professor of History at River Falls State College (1932-1962 and 1967-78), where he also served as Director of the Graduate and Summer programs, and helped create the UW-River Falls Press and the UW-River Falls Foundation. During several summers, he was Visiting Professor at the universities of Minnesota, Maine, and Wisconsin (Madison). Wyman was the Vice President of the State

Historical Society Board of Curators, and the Official Wisconsin Folklorist.

Wyman converted Whitewater State "College" into the "University" with four separate "colleges" and eighteen academic departments in 1964. As a close personal friend of Governor and later United States Senator Gaylord Nelson, Wyman found the legislature "sympathetic" to his budget requests. He shared personnel and budget decisions with a faculty that grew to nearly six hundred. The Wymans made the first contribution (a \$1,000 check) to the UW-W Foundation which was created in 1962.

Wyman recollected that buildings were going up so fast that he and the state Bureau of Engineers would "locate the site of the next dorm by telephone!" Eighteen campus buildings were begun or finished during the Wyman years, and the State Historical Society's Area Research Center and WSUW Radio were added to the campus. Student enrollment nearly doubled in five years (to over 7,000). Wyman had Graham Street closed off to construct the landscaped pedestrian mall that was named in his honor a dozen years after his departure.

Walker Wyman faced some controversial challenges during the usually-tranquil mid-1960's. He refused to either censor or attend a "black face" minstrel show held in Hyer Auditorium which the Milwaukee NAACP

picketed. The only private housing developer with under-occupied apartments (Harmony Hall) complained about the "overbuilding" of state residence halls. An art display in Andersen Library raised the issues of freedom of speech versus pornography.

In 1967, Walker Wyman told his wife Helen that unless he resigned as Whitewater President to return to the UW-River Falls History Department, "I'd never be able to write another book or lecture to another class again." He returned to River Falls to teach and to conduct oral interviews of retired lumberjacks, ranchers, cowboys, pioneer settlers, yarn spinners, and other old timers, which formed the basis for his books. Helen Wyman, a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute and former Professor of Art at Illinois State (Normal), illustrated the books that Walker Wyman wrote, including *Wisconsin Folklore*, *Lumberjack Frontier*, *Mythical Creatures of the North Country*, *The Wild Horse of the West*, *Nothing But Prairie and Sky*, and *Frontier Woman*. The Wymans corresponded with Whitewater friends, and frequently return for visits from their beloved "North Overshoe Country".



IRVIN L. YOUNG 1897-1976

FERN YOUNG (1911-)

*Irvin L. Young Auditorium and
Fern Young Terrace 1993*



Irvin Young often presented show-and-tell demonstrations of his large African art collection to UW-Whitewater art classes. Those guest lectures by Young began a close association between UW-Whitewater and Irvin and Fern Young.

After Irvin died, Fern served as a member of the UW-W Foundation Board, the Arts Advisory Board, and joined many Alumni Association tours. At the age of eighty in 1991, she visited Antarctica, rode a burro to the bottom of the Grand Canyon, and commented after a raft ride on the Colorado River that "shooting the rapids is what the trip is all about."

Irvin L. Young was born in Milwaukee in 1897 and started delivering newspapers when he was seven. He dropped out of high school because his father, a railroad worker in poor health, could not afford to buy shoes for his six children. Irvin Young, nevertheless, attended Lake Forest College, Northwestern University, and McCormick Seminary. All three would become future recipients of Young Foundation grants.

Irvin Young developed a talent for creating inventions and making money from them. He developed a machine to make labels which were used in the meat packing industry. His next invention was a machine to mount slides in cardboard cases, for which Kodak Corporation became the largest of his many customers. His Atlas Tag Company and American Label Company plants were located in Chicago, Ontario (Canada), and Neenah (Wisconsin). Young designed a device for use in laser research to treat arthritis, and donated it to UW-Stevens Point. The Young Engineering Company had offices in both Palmyra (Wisconsin) and Chicago. When Irvin Young and Fern Drummond Jones were married in 1954, they moved to Palmyra to personally manage the Snow Valley plant of Young Engineering.

Irvin Young worked hard, never took vacations, and "even slept efficiently," according to his wife Fern. He was a very religious man who prayed on his knees every morning and every evening. Irvin and Fern Young attended a different southern Wisconsin church every Sunday morning, and always placed a one hundred dollar bill in the collection plate. On Easter Sunday, however, they planted lilies and wild irises along roadways instead of attending church.

Irvin Young devoted himself and his accumulating fortune to Christian medical

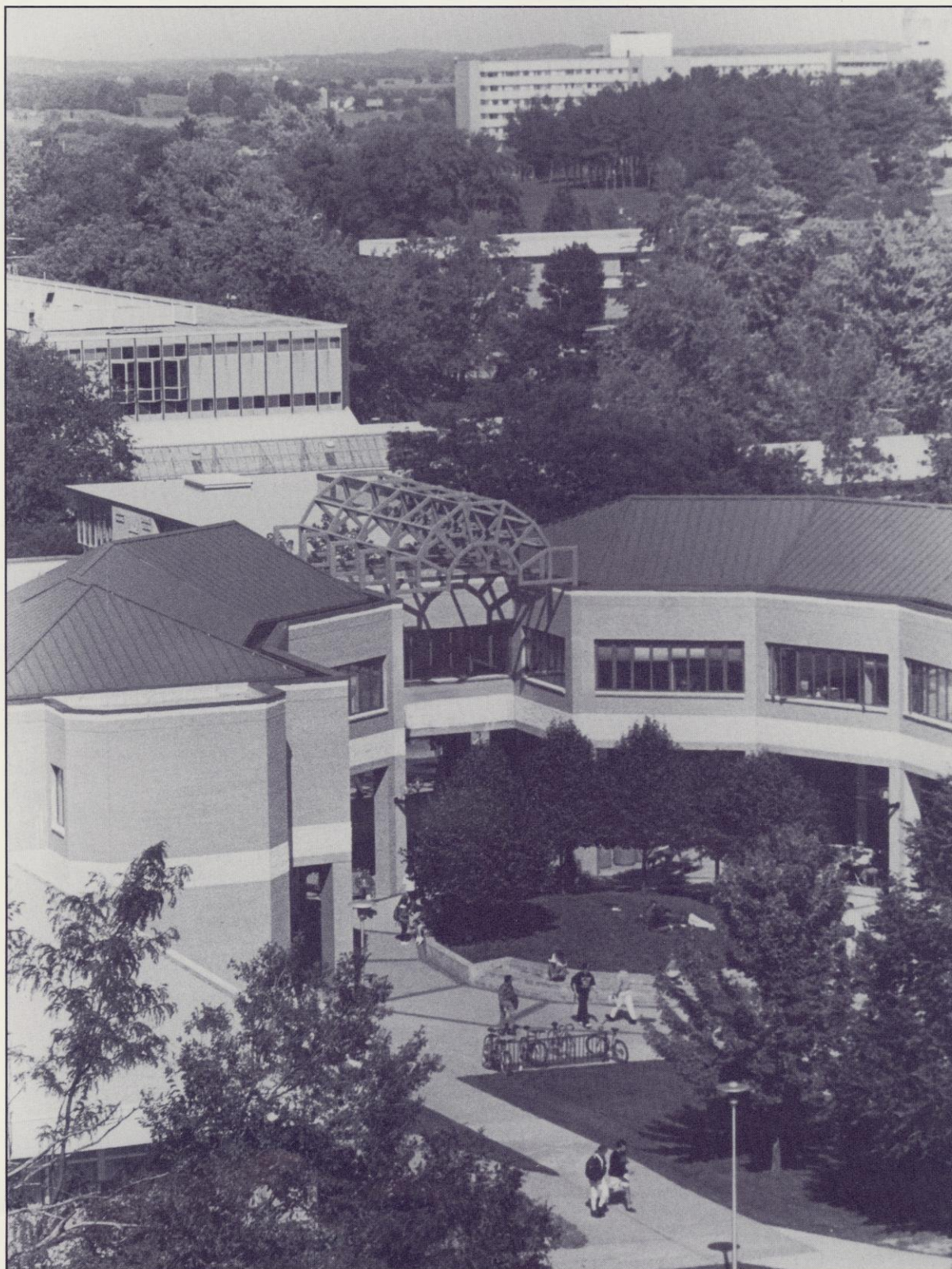
missionary work in Africa. He lived in Cameroon for three years (1929-32). In 1949, he created the Irvin L. Young Foundation, and by 1955 he supported six leprosy researchers in Africa. He funded mission hospitals in Cameroon, Kenya, Chad, Tanzania, and the Central African Republic. He financed the creation of medical schools and paid their on-going expenses. Young routinely paid for airplanes to fly medical supplies and visiting nurses to rural locations in Africa. He helped to finance the African medical missionary work of fifteen separate Christian denominations. Through the Young Foundation, Fern Young continues to support African mission hospitals and clinics.

Whitewater is among the beneficiaries of the Youngs' generous philanthropy. Fern Young and the Irvin L. Young Foundation contributed money to build the Irvin L. Young Auditorium, including the Fern Young Terrace, on the UW-W campus. The Young Foundation endowed a chaired professorship and a scholarship fund for the UW-W College of Business and Economics, and provided the largest source of funding for Whitewater's public Irvin L. Young Memorial Library.






Whitewater campus 1964



— *UW-Whitewater today* —

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