



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Badger quarterly. Vol. 7, No. 1 September 1944

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, September 1944

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/5C54W5G45PJDK8P>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/InC/1.0/>

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

THE BADGER QUARTERLY

State University
of Wisconsin
News for—

If you want to be a Badger,

just come along with me---



Alumni, Parents
and Citizens
of the State

September, 1944

Issued Quarterly by the University of Wisconsin. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Madison, Wis., under the Act of August 12, 1912. Madison, Wis., September, 1944.

Vol. 7, No. 1

U. W. All Set to Help Vets Solve Problems

On hand to assist all veterans of World War II in their orientation to the University of Wisconsin and to help with any special problems which the veterans may have is the State University's Personnel council, headed by W. W. Blaesser, assistant dean of men.

Since September 1943, when Pres. C. A. Dykstra designated the council as the central office for veterans returning to the University, the council has been developing working relationships with state and federal government officials, and has had counseling interviews with all veterans now attending the University, as well as with those out of school who have desired assistance in formulating educational plans. Collaborating with Blaesser in this important State University service are Dean Scott H. Goodnight, Prof. Lewis E. Drake, and Prof. E. E. Milligan.

The council has its own testing (See **HELP VETS**, P. 5, Col. 3)

University Builds Up Teaching Staff for Fall Semester

Upholding its high standards of excellent teaching personnel despite the fact that war and government agencies in the nation have taken the services of some of its professors, the University of Wisconsin has added nine new men in seven departments for the coming year. Other new appointments will be made this fall. In addition, 13 professors in 10 different departments are returning to the State University this year, having completed their leaves of absences.

New appointments are, in the department of history, Merrill Monroe Jensen and Fred Harvey Har-

(See **STAFF**, Page 6, Col. 1)

Scholarship-Loan Fund Is Living Tribute to Olson

A scholarship and loan fund is being set up at the University of Wisconsin as a "Living Memorial" to one of the great professors of the State University, Julius E. Olson, who was a member of the Scandinavian department from 1884 to 1935. Few educators were better known on the campus and throughout the state of Wisconsin than this professor who died last March.

Known affectionately as "Uncle Julius", he always had the interests of the students at heart, and he did everything he could to help them. He was one of the fathers of the scholarship idea and did a great deal in getting scholarships on the campus or the State University and in collecting funds for student loans. It was felt that the best way to honor him is to set up a scholarship and loan fund in his name.

Preliminary plans for the fund were worked out early in September. The local committee is headed by Oscar Christianson, Madison attorney. University faculty members on the committee are Prof. Paul Knaplund, of the history department, and Prof. Einar Haugen, head of the Scandinavian department. John Berge, secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni association, is working with the committee. Contributions to the Julius Olson Scholarship-Loan Fund should be sent to the Wisconsin Alumni association, Memorial Union, Madison, Wis. The contributions to this fund are de-

(See **MEMORIAL**, P. 8, Col. 2)

War Memorial Fund Reaches \$2,609 Now

The University of Wisconsin War Memorial fund, set up to prepare for the establishment of a permanent memorial honoring the thousands of State University men and women who are serving their country in its second world war, has reached a total of \$2,609.34.

Twenty-five hundred dollars of this total have already been invested in war bonds, according to the plan of the fund. Last December contributions during a single week of a War Memorial drive totaled \$600. The money is donated either by individuals, housing groups, or by other campus organizations. It is then turned over to the University Board of Regents for investment in war bonds. During the post-war period, a student committee will work with the University Regents and faculty in the actual establishment of the memorial.

Several plans for the memorial were suggested during the spring semester. Among them was a publications building to house The Daily Cardinal, The Badger, The

(See **WAR FUND**, P. 7, Col. 5)

War Added Another Great Field of Public Service to Century-Old Record of U. W.

World War II added another great field of public service to the University of Wisconsin's now almost century-old record of service to the citizens of the state and nation.

During the last three years, this great Midwestern State University, ranked among the 10 largest and foremost institutions of higher learning in the United States, has recorded an enviable record of serving its country at war.

The University has given special training to more than 10,000 men and women for the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Men

Regents Study U. W. Buildings Needed to Help Serve State

Campus-wide construction needs of the University of Wisconsin, both for the early future and later, which would give the State University the building facilities it needs to carry on adequately its duties in serving the citizens of Wisconsin, were outlined to the University Board of Regents meeting on the campus recently.

The building needs were outlined to the Regents in the form of a report of a committee of the administration, consisting of President C. A. Dykstra, deans of the various colleges, Comptroller A. W. Peterson, and Albert Gallistel, superintendent of buildings and grounds. The report was made to the Regents by President Dykstra.

The report accepted and approved the University building program approved by the Legislative Interim committee last winter, totaling \$5,832,900, for the early future; added to it 10 other early future building needs totaling \$5,805,000; and then outlined nine other construction needs of the later future.

The Regents discussed the report (See **BUILDING NEED**, P. 7, Col. 4)

U. W. Ready to Welcome 1,200 Frosh

With a volunteer staff of 200 students, Registrar Curtis Merriam is prepared to make more than 1,200 freshmen feel "at home" as they arrive on the University of Wisconsin campus for the annual orientation program Sept. 20-24. Regular fall classes for all students begin Sept. 25.

Instituted in 1928, the State University's Freshman week replaced the old Freshman Welcome program in front of Bascom hall. The present program at one time lasted seven days but has been cut to four days. It covers the difficult

(See **U. W. READY**, P. 6, Col. 4)

who were trained for their war duties at the State University are now serving in all parts of the world, doing their vital work in such varied fields as receiving and sending radio messages, flying gliders for the marine corps, or cooking for hungry sailors.

At present the University is continuously giving special training to approximately 2,500 men and women for the armed forces. All of this special war-time training has been carried on by the University in addition to its regular work in the fields of general education and professional training, scientific research, and public service.

Of the 2,500 now being trained continuously, about 1,500 are navy men receiving training in radio code and communications; about 400 are Army Specialized Training program trainees and reserves; 450 are navy engineers; about 175 are medical students for both the army and the navy; and 16 are WACs in training in physiotherapy.

The University College of Engineering and other departments have trained 100 navy officers in diesel engineering, 200 mechanics for the army air forces, 600 meteorologists for the army air forces, 800 navy

aviation cadets, and navy engineers. Also trained have been marine glider pilots and 600 men in civilian pilot training courses.

Largest number of men trained in one field is the group of more than 5,000 sailors who have been trained in radio code and communications. These men, as they finished their special training, left Wisconsin for active duty with the navy. Given the same training as the navy men, and now replacing men in shore stations, are 850 WAVES, 100

(See **WAR SERVICE**, P. 4, Col. 3)

Summer Students On Campus Put \$3,300 in Bonds

University of Wisconsin students this summer have purchased \$3,313.60 worth of war stamps and bonds since the beginning of the 16-week summer semester. This sum includes the purchases of both the eight-weeks students and those attending the regular summer semester at the State University.

During the eight-week session, \$2,654.95 worth of stamps was purchased, making an average of

(See **BONDS**, P. 8, Col. 4)

Fighting Badgers' Souvenirs Come from Every Battlefield

The variety of souvenirs a fighting man brings back to the States on his return home usually is limited to items from the countries in which he served, but John Berge, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, can boast of souvenirs from almost every battlefield, even though as a civilian he has limited his travels to the home front.

On his desk before him is an assortment of money ranging from a real Russian bill to an imitation dollar used for propaganda by the Germans. On his bookshelves stand some forty German books. On his wall hangs a grass skirt from the

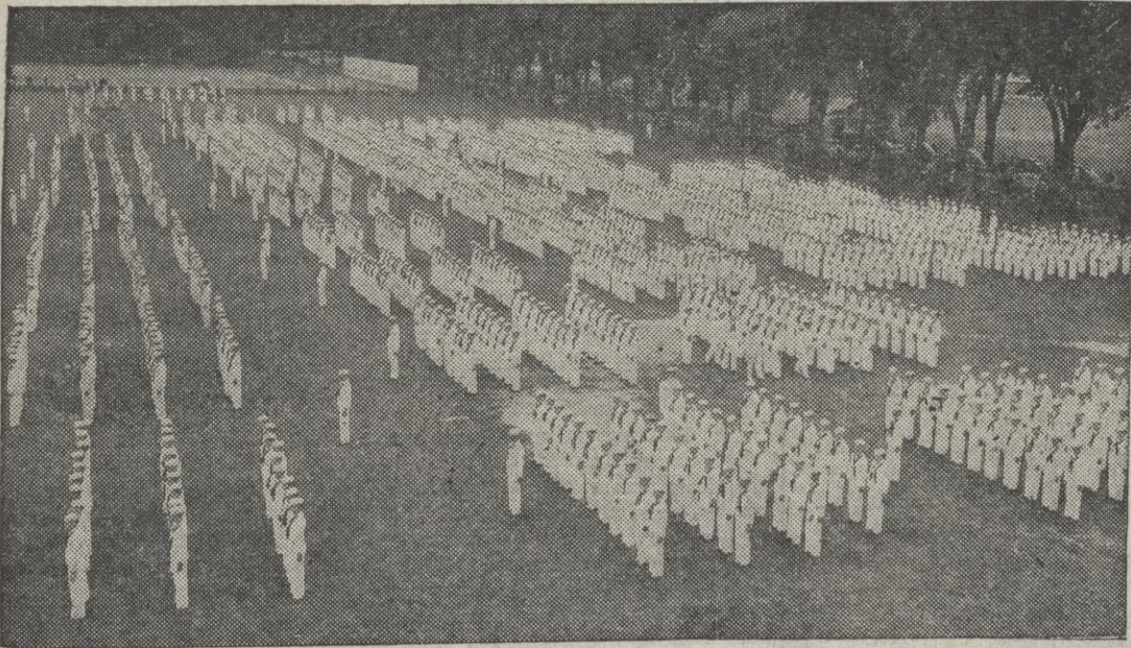
South Pacific, and on a table rests a Japanese gas mask.

All of these souvenirs have been sent by Fighting Badgers who have acquired them in the course of their travels. Often small items come tucked in letters the servicemen write in appreciation of the publications they receive from the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

The most recent large addition to the collection is the assortment of German books found in a German camp in France which had been hastily evacuated. It is thought that

(See **SOUVENIRS**, P. 8, Col. 4)

Navy Men at U. W. Hold Dress Parade



MEN OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, now stationed at the University of Wisconsin for specialized training in radio code and communications, engineering, and medicine, recently held a dress parade and review on the campus. The above picture shows the men in formation for review. The event was held in honor of the second anniversary of formation of the WAVES, of whom Wisconsin has trained many. During the past two

years the University of Wisconsin has given special training to more than 10,000 men and women of the armed forces. These include some 5,000 sailors in radio code and communications as well as 850 WAVES, 100 SPARS and 100 Marine Auxiliaries in the same work; nearly 100 cooks and bakers for the Navy; 100 Navy officers in diesel engineering; 200 mechanics and 420 meteorologists for the air forces; 50 Marine glider pilots; 600 civilian pilots; 100

civil affairs students; 800 Navy pilots; and more than 2,500 Army trainees in engineering, foreign area studies, and medicine. At the present time approximately 2,500 Army and Navy men are in continual training on the campus. In these ways the university is helping to train America's youth for war in addition to carrying on its regular education, science research, and public service work for the citizens of the state and nation.

Badgers to Play Fast Brand of Ball on '44 Gridirons

Wisconsin will play a very interesting and highly competitive brand of football this fall, a brand that will be highly interesting and entertaining to spectators and players alike.

Such was the prediction made by Coach Harry Stuhldreher at the Badgers' 9th annual Kickoff Luncheon held in Madison Sept. 11. This year the event, attended by a capacity limit of 300 persons, was sponsored by the Madison Kiwanis club and the Wisconsin Alumni association, and was broadcast over the state by the Wisconsin Network radio stations.

John Berge, secretary of the alumni association, and Philip Falk, association president, spoke briefly on the program with Coach Stuhldreher, who had high praise for his players of 1942 and 1943 who are now with the nation's armed services in all parts of the world.

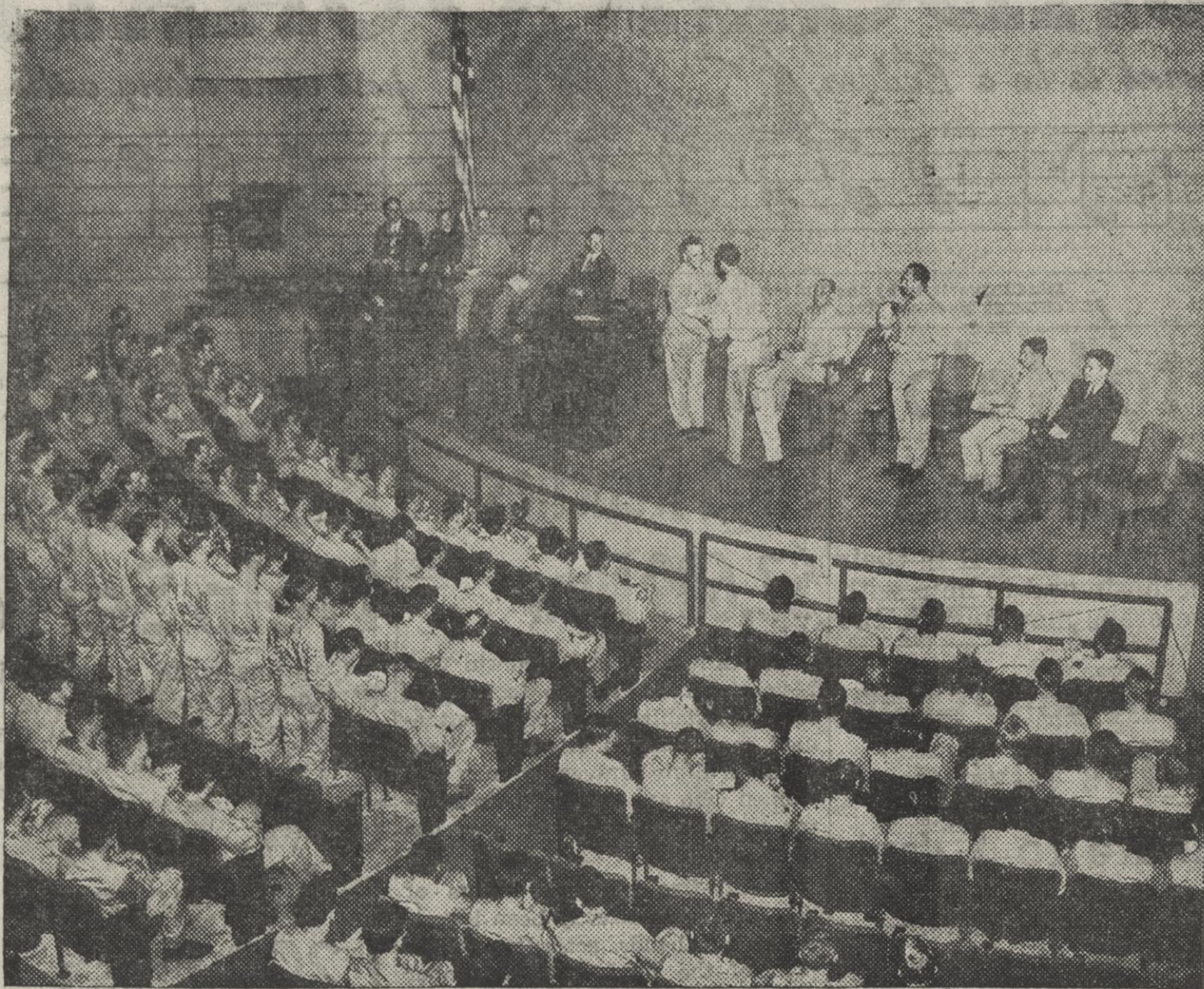
Stuhldreher said that there would be considerable difference in Wisconsin's brand of football this year as compared with a year ago, because summer practice this year was unlimited in time and scope and because the Badgers will not suffer this fall from the tremendous turnover in squad that it had to undergo a year ago, with players transferred from the campus every week.

"This year we have five veterans back with us," the Badger coach said in discussing the 1944 outlook. "We have above-average speed, the backbone of modern football, in both line and backfield; we have the best kicking I've seen in a long time on any squad; and we have a good passing game to round out the happy combination with above-average running and kicking."

Coach Stuhldreher referred his listeners to the Badgers' 1944 schedule, which "includes all of the strongest teams the middlewest can offer". The schedule opens with Northwestern at Evanston Sept. 30; Marquette at Madison Oct. 7; Ohio State at Madison Oct. 14; Notre Dame at South Bend Oct. 21; Great Lakes at Madison Oct. 28; Purdue at Lafayette Nov. 4; Iowa at Madison Nov. 11; Michigan at Ann Arbor Nov. 18; and Minnesota at Madison Nov. 25.

"We won't have an undefeated season or something close to it," Stuhldreher predicted. "Every team we face has it on us. But we'll be

U. W. Graduates Another Group of Soldiers



COMPLETING ANOTHER PHASE of their army training, another group of 138 men enrolled in the Army Specialized Training program at the University of Wisconsin, graduated recently. The above picture, taken at the commencement exercises in the Wisconsin Union theater on the State University campus, shows Col. Franklin W. Clarke, commandant of the Wisconsin ASTP, handing graduation certificates to one of

the men who has come to the commencement platform to get them for himself and his buddies standing at attention at his row. Of the graduates, 94 were in area and languages study, eight were in pre-professional medical work, and 36 were in basic work. Of the total, some now go to active duty while others go on to complete their specialized training. With the graduation of this group, more than 2,500 men have been given special-

ized training for their army duties under the Army Specialized Training program at the University of Wisconsin. This is one of the many ways in which this great midwestern University has been training American youth for war. The University is also training WACS in physiotherapy for the army, and Wisconsin has now given specialized training to more than 10,000 men and women for both the army and navy since Pearl Harbor.

in there fighting and we may win. If we are taken lightly, or given an opening, we have the type of men who can take advantage of it. We of the coaching staff and squad are looking forward to this 1944 season with all of you and I hope you will all be happy with its results."

Union Inspires Song

The University of Wisconsin Memorial Union has had a song written about it and dedicated to it. Two Truax Field soldiers said they had so much personal pleasure using the Union in the last year that it called for a song, which they wrote and entitled "Reunion at the Union." When the song was introduced at the Union, students were enthusiastic about it.

Army Reserve Group Begins U. W. Training

More than 80 Army Specialized Training Reserve students arrived at the University of Wisconsin recently from all parts of the Sixth Service command, which includes Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to begin their specialized training work.

The first 12-week term for these 17 year old reservists began after several days of orientation and classification to insure successful completion of this period of study be-

fore being called to active duty with the army after they reach their 18th birthdays.

Selected through results of the nation-wide Army-Navy examinations held earlier this year, these students have already shown that they are well qualified to pursue the ASTP curriculum, which includes English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and history taught on an expedited basis. To further fit them for their army jobs to come they are given several hours of military drill and physical training each week.

Approximately 40 pre-medical, 120 medical, and 20 WAC physical therapy trainees now make up the remainder of the University of Wisconsin's Army Specialized Training program which has been in operation on the campus for 15 months. During that period the State University has given specialized training to more than 2,500 soldiers for the Army.

Historical Library at U. W. Has U. S., British Patent Lists

A complete list of British patents on inventions and processes and an almost complete list of United States patents are filed in the document room of the Wisconsin Historical library at the University of Wisconsin.

During a few months of World War I, U.S. federal agencies were unable to send patents to depositories. The gap thus caused in the files is gradually being closed. From 1801 to 1843 only the lists of patents are recorded. A fire in the patent office during 1863 destroyed many of the records.

The first United States patent was granted July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins for making pot and pearl ashes. The second, August 6, 1870, was granted to Joseph S. Sampson, for the manufacture of candles, and on March 17, 1794, a patent to cover a "machine for ginning cotton" was given to Eli Whitney.

British patents date back to 1618 and number approximately 120,000 volumes. The first British file begins with a patent in 1618 given by James I to Aron Rathbone to make a survey of London for mapping purposes.

U. W. School for Workers Ends Twentieth Year

The twentieth year of education for labor was completed during the past summer at the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

The school, under the direction of Ernest E. Schwartztrauber, was run last summer on the basis of two-week institutes covering many varied fields of labor problems. There is none like it in this country run on the same scale in conjunction with a university. Recently, however, a number of church institutions have promoted workers' education programs under their own sponsorship and control.

Last summer the school conducted 11 different institutes. Among them were the Teachers Vacation Seminar in Industrial Relations and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union Institute. There were also a general two-week institute of workers in all fields, a Consumer Cooperative's institute for managers of these co-ops, a Textile Workers Union of America group, State Employees Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and many more. Each institute lasted two weeks and had its own faculty and course of study, which were chosen to meet specific needs of the respective groups represented in the institutes.

A sample course of study would be that of the Teachers Seminar which took up: Our Changing Social Order, Current Issues in Labor and Industry, The Teacher in Our Changing Social Order, Our Post-War World, and a Seminar in Workers' Education.

The Wisconsin School for Workers attempts to give better understanding of the problems of labor to leaders and others. Its students come from all over the country. Last summer they came from Wisconsin cities as well as from Maine, California, Quebec, and Texas. Workers are often sent by their unions with expenses paid, especially if they happen to be key persons in their field.

Church Appointed New Director of Orchestras

The University of Wisconsin symphony orchestra started the fall semester in September under the leadership of Richard R. Church, formerly the director of instrumental music of West High school, Madison. Church, who joined the music school faculty as an assistant professor, will be in charge of both the first and second symphony orchestras and will also teach a class in instrumental music. He is a 1927 graduate of the University. He received his music degree in 1936 and his master of arts in music in 1940. The West High school symphony orchestra, while under the direction of Church, won first division honors at both state and national festivals.

Summer Enrolment at U. W. Up 15 Per Cent

Almost 700 students are now enrolled in the summer-fall semester of the college of engineering at the University of Wisconsin which opened in July and which continues until Nov. 1. This number of students in engineering at the State University in this semester represents an increase of more than 15 per cent over the total enrolled in engineering during the last semester which closed late in June. The total University summer enrollment last summer also increased almost 15 per cent over that of last year. With three full semesters per year on its war time calendar, in addition to its regular short sessions, the University of Wisconsin is operating on a year-around basis during war time.

Here's Football Ticket Information, Application Blank

With the opening of Football practice on Sept. 4, the University Ticket Department looks forward to the 1944 Football Season.

Ticket prices have been set for the various games as indicated on the application printed below, which is included herewith for your convenience. There is a slight increase in the total price of tickets inasmuch as the new admission tax

effective on April 1 raised the tax from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

The Athletic Department urges those who may find it possible to attend all home games to buy a season ticket which gives the holder the same seat for each game, a better located seat than when tickets are ordered individually, and in addition saves the purchaser money.

When ordering tickets be sure to

include mailing fee which covers registration to insure prompt delivery of tickets. Address all applications and inquiries to the Business Manager of Athletics, 711 Langdon Street, Madison 6, Wisconsin. The Athletic Department maintains branch ticket offices at the Boston Store, Milwaukee, and at the R. W. Nelson Jewelry Store, 330 State Street, Madison 3, Wisconsin.

| NAME _____ | | REGISTRY NO. _____ | |
|--|---|--------------------|--------|
| ADDRESS _____ | | CITY _____ | |
| Game | Price | No. | Amount |
| SEASON TICKET Including 5 Home Games | Price 10.83 Fed. Tax 2.17 Total 13.00 | | |
| Sept. 30 NORTHWESTERN AT EVANSTON | Price 2.50 Fed. Tax .50 Total 3.00 | | |
| Oct. 7 (High School Day) MARQUETTE AT MADISON | Price 2.29 Fed. Tax .46 Total 2.75 | | |
| Oct. 14 (Homecoming) OHIO STATE AT MADISON | Price 2.50 Fed. Tax .50 Total 3.00 | | |
| Oct. 21 NOTRE DAME AT SOUTH BEND | Price 3.00 Fed. Tax .60 Total 3.60 | | |
| Oct. 28 (Service Men's Day) GREAT LAKES AT MADISON | Price 2.50 Fed. Tax .50 Total 3.00 | | |
| Nov. 4 PURDUE AT LAFAYETTE | Price 2.50 Fed. Tax .50 Total 3.00 | | |
| Nov. 11 (Dad's Day) IOWA AT MADISON | Price 2.50 Fed. Tax .50 Total 3.00 | | |
| Nov. 18 MICHIGAN AT ANN ARBOR | Price 2.50 Fed. Tax .50 Total 3.00 | | |
| Nov. 25 ("W" Club Day) MINNESOTA AT MADISON | Price 2.50 Fed. Tax .50 Total 3.00 | | |
| Mailing charges per application | | .25 | |
| AMOUNT OF CHECK | | | |
| Payable to U. of W. Athletic Dept. | | | |

(To be filled in by Athletic Dept.)

SEATING PREFERENCE
East West Best

Booklet Records Progress of U. W. Placement Tests

The story of the University of Wisconsin's forward steps in modern education is told in a booklet, "Placement Tests in Foreign Languages at the University," recently published by the State University's Bureau of Guidance and Records.

The booklet, written by Dr. Frederic Cheydleur, professor in French and director of placement and attainment examinations at the University, gives a complete report of Wisconsin's experience with placement tests in foreign languages.

"The booklet summarizes briefly the results of many pioneer investigations which have attracted national and international recognition," V. A. C. Henmon, professor of psychology and director of educational guidance at the University, declares in a foreword to it.

"Placement procedures on a basis of objective and comparable tests following the lines developed at Wisconsin are now employed in a large number of colleges and universities. The evidence accumulated by the careful and discerning efforts of Prof. Cheydleur over the years is pretty thoroughly convincing of the soundness of the procedures developed."

Placement tests were first given at Wisconsin at the opening of the fall term in 1928, interrupted in 1929 while the results were being analyzed, resumed in 1930 and continued ever since under Prof. Cheydleur's direction.

"The announced purpose of the placement program at its inception was given as aiming to reduce the mortality in foreign languages, to acquire greater accuracy in classification, to save time in fulfilling requirements, to raise the level of achievement, and to set a good example for others to follow," the bulletin declares. "We are convinced that this account of this forward step in modern education proves that it was established on solid ground and that it has realized in a very real way its aim of a dozen years ago."

"If it can be shown that our method of articulating high school and college work in a particular field has influenced other higher institutions of learning to follow suit, then indeed our plan has the approval of many sister institutions, for we have on file considerable correspondence pointing in this direction."

"Whereas Wisconsin stood almost alone in a sound placement test plan 13 years ago, today there are 133 colleges and universities that have some form of testing program."

Victory Members Keep News Going to Fighting Badgers

Much of the credit for the Wisconsin publications which are sent to our Fighting Badgers should go to the five hundred loyal Badgers who have become Victory Members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Instead of paying the regular membership fee of four dollars a year, these members pay ten dollars. This extra six dollars is used for sending Association publications free to Wisconsin alumni in the armed services. Almost 10,000 Wisconsin alumni scattered all over the world receive this welcome mail, all of it news from home.

In addition to the morale work done for Fighting Badgers, Victory memberships also help pay for intermediate memberships, the half price membership given to recent graduates. At one time the association was top-heavy with older members. Now with intermediate memberships obtainable, recent classes make up a very high percentage of the total membership.

The Victory members also serve to give more steam to the entire

Badger Gridders Set for Fall Campaign



Members of the University of Wisconsin's football squad, some of them shown in these pictures with their coach, Harry Stuhldreher, are now in the throes of fall gridiron practice. The pictures show the tackles of the squad all set for a plunge into the fall gridiron campaign, to which Coach Stuhldreher and some of his boys, in the other picture, are giving some happy discussion. The players, standing, are Frank Pettinga, tackle, at left, and Ed Bahlow, end, and kneeling with Stuhldreher, John Davey, guard, at left, and Ed Durfee, tackle. The tackles, set for the charge into the 1944 schedule, are, left to right, Del Hanke, Mike Coyne, Dick Kahn, Neal Knope, Frank Pettinga, Les Kaufman, Ray Pophal, Carl Kulawinski, Ed Jacoby, Charles Durfee, and John Schwartz. Wisconsin's fall practice opened Sept. 4 and the Badgers' 1944 schedule includes games with Northwestern at Evanston Sept. 30; Marquette at Madison Oct. 7; Ohio State at Madison Oct. 14; Notre Dame at South Bend Oct. 21; Great Lakes at Madison Oct. 28; Purdue at Lafayette Nov. 4; Iowa at Madison Nov. 11; Michigan at Ann Arbor Nov. 18; and Minnesota at Madison Nov. 25.



U. W. Provides Many Studies for Armed Forces Institute

The University of Wisconsin is providing 143 of the total of 220 courses now being offered to men of the armed services by the Armed Forces Institute, headquarters of which has been operated in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

This is an expansion from the original 62 courses offered in the curriculum. Now more than 100,000 uniformed men and women throughout the world are continuing their education through the Institute, which was established by the Federal government in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin several years ago during the early months of the war.

An important function of the Institute is to furnish schools and colleges with training records for possible credit. Laying stress on "competence however acquired," the Institute has set up an accrediting system which makes a record of basic training, special military courses taken by an applicant, and sends this record to the school or college from which the applicant wishes to receive credit.

One hundred and thirty soldiers and WAVES work to send out paper-jacketed volumes and answer correspondence. As many as 52,000 books are sent out in one shipment, and about 28,000 pieces of mail are handled each week. The courses

program of expanding Alumni Association activities. Their cooperation is essential and vital. Without interested Victory members, the scope of the services by the Alumni Association would be seriously curtailed. With increasing numbers of Victory members, the services can be expanded.

are free except for an initial payment of \$2, required merely as evidence of the student's serious intent.

The need for and benefit of these courses to the fighting men is told by a soldier who wrote, "In the desert . . . just about the only relaxation is to study," in a letter to the office of the Armed Forces Institute.

Another soldier wrote, telling of the enthusiasm of men for the courses, "This old farmhouse we're using for a Battalion Command Post is constantly shaking from artillery firing on three sides of us and we've been hearing heavy German concentrations land on the nearby village since 4 a.m. You will get an idea of the staff sergeant's enthusiasm, when I say that he stopped reading his text-book only when our batteries opened up on some Me-109's that were gyrating around overhead."

The above letters were contained in an article in "Time" magazine, which added, "Through the Institute United States service men have a chance to end up as the best educated fighters in history."

Pres. C. A. Dykstra of the University told of the growth of the Institute recently, when he said, "University men and women are responsible for the teaching of these correspondence courses administered by the Armed Forces Training Institute, which has had to move away from the campus to a downtown building to get the necessary space to care for the enrollment of more than 100,000 students who are registered."

"I am sure that our University is thus in teaching contact with the largest number of men who have

ever been in training in this country through the device of University service," he said. "To date, our augmented faculty has had the complete teaching responsibility for this service to the men registered with the central Madison office. Arrangements are now being made to get help in this work from universities in four or five overseas locations: London, Cairo, Honolulu, Australia, and perhaps India. The growth of this program of education by correspondence has been astounding, far beyond anything the University anticipated when we first undertook this responsibility at the request of the army."

U. W. Man Writes New Book on Anthropology

William W. Howells, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, is the author of a new volume in his field entitled, "Mankind So Far." The book is the fifth in the science series of the American Museum of Natural History of which institution Prof. Howells is a research associate. In a recent review in the New York Times, the volume is highly praised as "a learned and peppery book about anthropology. There is considerable entertainment to be found in 'Mankind So Far' as well as a lot of solid, tightly packed information," the review declares.

Navy Certificate from U. W. Highly Regarded

A certificate of graduation from the U.S. Navy radio and code and communications school at the University of Wisconsin has come to be regarded throughout the fleet as an unquestioned mark of competence. You can take the word of the Navy itself on that, for the above statement is taken from an article in the Badger Navy News, published by the Navy training unit at Wisconsin.

State U. Given \$34,767 in Gifts to Aid Research

Gifts and grants totaling \$34,767, largely for research in business, industry, and agriculture, were accepted by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents at its meeting in Pres. C. A. Dykstra's office recently.

Largest of the grants was for \$15,000 from A. C. Nielson company, Chicago, for the development of improved techniques in marketing research and also in the fields of statistics, physics, chemistry, engineering, art psychology, and others. Nielson, head of the company, is a graduate of the State University.

Another grant totaling \$4,400 came from the Heyden Chemical corporation, in New Jersey, for research in agricultural bacteriology and biochemistry on methods of improving the efficiency of producing penicillin, new wonder drug used to combat disease. This fund provides for the second research project now going on at Wisconsin on penicillin.

Other gifts and grants included:

\$1,000 from the Holton and Hunkel Greenhouse company, Milwaukee, for a study in horticulture of the factors involved in the initiation and development of flowering buds of azalea, gardenia, and similar greenhouse plants;

\$3,000 from the National Dairy council, Chicago, for a study in biochemistry and agricultural bacteriology of the influence of dietary fat on the micro-flora of the intestinal tract of rats; \$1,200 also from the National Dairy council, for a continuation of the study in biochemistry of the nutritive value of butterfat fractions as compared with vegetable oils;

\$2,500 from the Murphy Products company, Burlington, Wis., for the establishment of an industrial fellowship in poultry husbandry to make a study of nutrition of poultry; \$4,000 from the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation for the establishment of an industrial fellowship in biochemistry and economic entomology to help defray the cost of a study of the chemical factors responsible for the insecticidal properties of sabadilla compounds;

\$567 from the American Guernsey Cattle club in New Hampshire, for a study in genetics and dairy husbandry of the genetic factors present in the blood of cattle; \$3,000 from Parke, Davis and Company, Detroit, for continuation of a fellowship in pharmacology and toxicology to continue the antimalarial studies; and \$100 from the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding foundation, Cleveland, for the purchase of books on arc welding, to be known as the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation library, in the engineering library on the campus.

Many Student Jobs

Odd jobs for students attending the University of Wisconsin this fall will be plentiful, according to Marion E. Tormey, director of the student employment bureau at the State University. Miss Tormey cited that, despite a housing problem, there are an unlimited number of jobs in private homes for students desiring to work for their room and board.

BADGER QUARTERLY

Published quarterly by the University of Wisconsin as an informal report of its activities to its Alumni, Parents of its Students, and to other Citizens of the State.

September, 1944

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Madison, Wis.

EXECUTIVE EDITOR—

ROBERT FOSS

ALUMNI EDITORS—

JOHN BERGE

POLLY COLES HAIGHT

Publication office: 711 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

A Job for All Alumni!

In the long run a state university is dependent upon public opinion for its support. The achievements of our great University would never have been possible except for the faith of Wisconsin's pioneers in the function and product of a good state university.

Thousands of our parents and grandparents who suffered privations and hardships in order to settle in early Wisconsin struggled for years to make it possible for their sons and daughters and grandchildren to have the advantage of a university education. Most of them were without much formal education themselves, but they typified the determination of their generation that "my child shall have a better chance than I had." There was no question about their willingness to support a state university.



FALK

Out of this attitude toward the University there evolved the University's now famous . . . "fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found" and the "Wisconsin idea" that the University shall serve the entire state. Wisconsin became one of the world's great universities.

Now our University faces an impending crisis. We are expecting the University to provide service for 15,000 to 17,000 sons and daughters of Wisconsin in the post-war period. And we are expecting it to provide this educational debt of honor with a plant and facilities planned to serve approximately half this number. Obviously this inconsistency must be reconciled. Either we must reduce our expectations or improve our facilities.

Most of us who have been the direct beneficiaries of the University of Wisconsin shall never be able fully to repay our debt to our Alma Mater. One of the most constructive methods of making a partial payment on our obligation is to do what we can to insure that each succeeding generation shall have the educational opportunity as good or better than we had. Unless something is done very soon, there is grave danger that we shall fail miserably in this obligation.

* * *

It is inconceivable that loyal, grateful alumni familiar with the plight of the University will not assume the leadership in arousing public opinion to meet her needs. Hence, the only plausible explanation for the present state of affairs is that of lack of information by alumni and the public.

The faculty, administrators and Board of Regents are united on a constructive program to meet the University's needs. Without jeopardizing the splendid work being done by the Alumni Association in getting news of the campus to Wisconsin men and women in service, it will be a major objective of the Association to familiarize alumni with both the needs of the University and the program for meeting them.

Unfortunately the Association is limited in funds and is able to contact directly only those alumni who are members of the Association. Approximately only one of ten alumni eligible for membership belongs to the Association. We need many more in order that they may become informed, active promoters of the University.

* * *

But if every one of the seven thousand members will make it his business, first, to familiarize himself through Association publications and activities with an accurate picture of the status of the University, and second, to use whatever means are at his disposal to inform others of this status, we can make progress.

The State of Wisconsin owes an incalculable debt to its University. For far too long the state of Wisconsin, as compared to other mid-western states, has failed to meet its responsibility to its University. Either the state must provide better financial support or curtail its expectations. If the people of Wisconsin want only a second or third-rate university, they shall have it. If they fail to provide financially for a first-rate university, they shall have a second or third-rate school whether they want it or not.

Everyone in the state benefits indirectly from a great state University. Surely the alumni who have benefited directly as well as indirectly are vitally interested in assuming the leadership in arousing public opinion to provide adequate support. Surely the sons and daughters of the University will prove themselves to be as ardent supporters of the University as their pioneer forefathers.

Philip H. Falk,
President, Wisconsin
Alumni Association

3 U. W. Men Named to Journalism Committees

Three University of Wisconsin school of journalism professors were among educators appointed to nine committees recently to make recommendations for "journalism teaching in the post-war period." They are Frank Thayer, law courses; Grant M. Hyde, new courses; and William A. Sumner, trade and technical. The committees were appointed by Dr. Frederick E. Merwin, New Brunswick, N. J., president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, and former instructor at Wisconsin. Merwin received both his master's and doctor's degrees at Wisconsin State University.

7 Faculty Members Total 261 Years of Service at State U.

Seven University of Wisconsin faculty members who retired from active service last July 1, served their state and its University a total of 261 years in its educational training work, the records show. Those who retired and the years they have served the State University are: Frederick W. Roe, professor of English who has been teaching at the University for 39 years; Rollin H. Denniston, assistant professor of botany, 45 years; Adam V.

War Service--

(Continued from Page 1)

SPARS, and 100 Marine Auxiliaries who are now to be found with the navy, coast guard, and the marines in many parts of the country.

Helping to feed the navy on many ships are cooks and bakers who were trained at the University of Wisconsin both in classrooms and in the dormitory kitchens, where they obtained valuable experience in cooking for large numbers of people.

* * *

During the past two years, the University has operated the Army Specialized Training Program through its department of military science and more than 2,500 men have been given specialized training in engineering, foreign area and language studies, medicine, and basic work. At present about 400 trainees and reserves are stationed at Wisconsin under this program. In addition the ROTC department trained a ski troop unit of 150 men and a commando unit of 100 men, as well as giving army radio communications training work. About 100 army officers have been given specialized training by the University under the Civil Affairs Training program to help in the administering of captured foreign areas.

The University of Wisconsin was named as a center for both army and navy enlistment programs, and it has cooperated to the fullest extent with the army air corps enlistment program and with the navy's V-1, V-5, and V-7 enlistment program. The State University and its President C. A. Dykstra were granted the first Navy certificates of meritorious service ever given by the United States Navy to a University, and the Army Air Forces also awarded a similar certificate to the University.

According to the latest estimates of the Alumni Records office on the campus, more than 10,000 University of Wisconsin alumni and former students are enlisted in the armed forces of the United States, fighting for democracy, doing their bit to preserve the American way of life. The navy air corps has inducted six units of "Flying Badgers" on the campus and according to navy officials, the University of Wisconsin has given more men to naval aviation than any other school in the country.

* * *

The University of Wisconsin Alumni association, through its records office, is continually at work trying to keep an up-to-date and accurate list of the students and alumni now in the armed services. These men and women receive certain University and Alumni publications free of charge whenever their addresses are available.

In addition, the University of Wisconsin is the cooperating center for the Armed Forces institute, which makes available to any soldier, sailor, or marine, anywhere in the world, with at least four months' service, a practical means of educational training along with his military duties. The institute offers courses of study taught by correspondence from a center established in Madison, and with which the University Extension division cooperates. More than 100,000 registrations for courses have been received.

The University Extension division has also, under the federal Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program, organized more than 500 classes, enrolling more than 10,000 students representing over 600 Wisconsin businesses and industries in 37 cities of the state. This training program is designed to develop special skills, especially for industries having war orders, where it is essential that production be speeded up to maximum volume.

* * *

The University of Wisconsin is Millar, professor of drawing and descriptive geometry and assistant dean of the College of Engineering, 42 years; William F. Steve, professor of physics, 37 years; Alexander N. Winchell, professor of geology, 36 years; Gertrude E. Johnson, associate professor of speech, 34 years; and Edgar B. Gordon, professor of music, 28 years.

now operating on a year-round basis, so that students may graduate in two and two-thirds years instead of four. Thus it helps relieve the urgent need for skilled workers in the nation's industries and trains men and women more rapidly for specialized work in war emergency fields and on farms. About 50 new and modified courses of study, specially designed to enable students to participate immediately in various phases of America's war program, are taught in the State University.

Especially contributive to the nation's war effort are the Agricultural, Medical, and Engineering schools at this great Midwestern university. The College of Agriculture is continuing its program of stimulating the most efficient production on Wisconsin farms, and in addition is conducting research and helping the farmers with their special wartime problems. Medical students are now taught earlier in their work how to handle people in accidents and emergencies and the Medical school, one of 16 in the nation, is now offering a six months' course in physical therapy, a war emergency course designed to meet the needs and fulfill the requests of the armed forces and public health authorities. The College of Engineering has speeded up as far as possible its production of trained men for the industries of the state and nation, as well as training hundreds of engineers for the army and the navy.

* * *

More than 150 of the University's outstanding scientists are lending their special knowledge and training to the solution of scientific problems in the field of national defense. A number of war-time research projects are being carried on in laboratories on the Wisconsin campus. In the fall of 1942 Presi-

dent C. A. Dykstra appointed a special faculty committee composed of five leading Wisconsin scientists, to be known as the University of Wisconsin Emergency Inventions Development council. This group acts as a committee for collecting ideas of any kind which might aid the nation's war efforts.

Other war-time services of the University include the cooperation with the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory in training civilians as wood inspectors for the army air forces; the work done by the University of Wisconsin geological survey in connection with the construction of large projects in the state, necessitated because of the nation's war effort; the establishment of a civilian defense set-up of its own; and an expansion of the physical education program for both men and women. University students and faculty members are conscientious donors of blood when the Red Cross Blood Bank visits the campus; and all civil service and faculty employees are enrolled in a voluntary payroll allotment plan, under which a certain amount is deducted from their checks each month for the purchase of war bonds.

* * *

University of Wisconsin students are doing their share to aid the country's war program. Wisconsin women have been registered for training in home nursing, first aid, USO hostessing, Morse code work, Red Cross work, nutrition and canteen work, service crafts, tractor driving, radio, blueprint reading, and motor mechanics.

Under the leadership of the Student War council, the State University students have organized their own campus-wide war stamp sales project, under which purchases of war stamps amount to from

(Continued Next Page, Col. 1)



Stick With Them Down The Home Stretch!

Axis gangsters in some sectors are groggy, but more than 10,000 Fighting Badgers are still counting on us to stick with them as they go down the home stretch toward victory. The longer the war lasts—the longer they are away from home—the more mail means to them. Your membership check will help to supply this mail, so send it today—please. Your check is needed to continue sending Association publications, free, to the thousands of gallant Fighting Badgers in the armed forces. Mail is all-important to these Fighting Badgers.

★

_____, 1944
Wisconsin Alumni Association,
770 Langdon Street, Madison.

Here is my check for membership in the classification indicated below:

- ☐ Intermediate membership . . . \$2
(Classes of '39 to '43 incl.)
- ☐ Regular membership \$4
- ☐ Victory membership \$10
- ☐ Life membership \$75

Name _____ Class _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Membership is open to anyone who has attended the University one semester or more. Joint membership for husband and wife: intermediate membership—\$3; regular membership—\$5; life membership—\$100.

Former Associates Pay Tribute to Pioneer Extension Builder

The annals of a bright period in the history of the University of Wisconsin, when the establishment of the University Extension division gave adult education a permanent place in the field of higher education, were brought to light this month in a publication printed by friends of university extension, recounting highlights of the administration of the first dean, Louis Ehrhart Reber. Tributes to the work of Dean Reber, who served from 1907 to 1926, were contributed by many former associates on the Wisconsin campus and educators at other institutions who are familiar with his pioneering labors. Dean Reber recently passed his 86th birthday at his home at West Palm Beach, Fla.

The work was compiled by William H. Dudley, who headed the bureau of visual instruction in the Extension division from 1913 to 1929.

An historical sketch recalled notable accomplishments under Dean Reber from beginnings under Pres. Charles R. Van Hise. Other notable names figuring in it included Frank A. Hutchins and Charles McCarthy. The Van Hise purpose for the extension organization was expressed as "to carry the resources of the university

to every home in the state," and to make the campus extend to the very boundaries of the state.

"This project," wrote Prof. Dudley, "was so well conceived and was directed so wisely and with such vigor and clear-sighted visions, all obstacles and difficulties being overcome, that it finally became apparent that Extension in the University of Wisconsin was no temporary expedient but that it had become a permanent and dignified feature of university service."

First departments whose beginnings were reviewed were those of correspondence and class study, headed by W. H. Lighty; instruction by lectures, under J. J. Pettijohn, later Paul F. Voelker; debating and public discussion, Almere L. Scott, and general information and welfare, John L. Gilin.

The pamphlet enumerates the publication of many extension division textbooks, used widely throughout the country; development of district organization, or field service; planning and erection of the Milwaukee building; cooperative efforts with the Wisconsin Conference on Social Work, Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association, and country newspaper publishers; the visit of Woodrow Wilson, then governor of New Jersey, to the Wisconsin campus in 1911; the coming of a trainload of Pennsylvania notables in 1913 to see the "Wisconsin idea" in action; the founding of the National University Extension association at Madison in 1915; the organization of the National Academy of Visual Instruction in 1921, and other steps.

Former Dean F. O. Holt pointed out that university extension in Wisconsin and in every other state is "largely based on the conceptions which guided Dean Reber in his work," and Prof. Chester Allen, director of field organization, added that the Reber contribution was felt markedly through the financial support Reber was able to secure for the new and expanding department. Under Reber's guidance, he revealed, the annual fees and appropriations made the Extension division a nearly half million dollar organization.

Other former associates who wrote in tribute to Reber are Emeritus Pres. E. A. Birge, Profs. W. D. Frost, Ben G. Elliott, H. G. Holt, E. B. Gordon, John L. Gilin, C. M. Jansky, and these now at other posts: Ralph Starr Butler, president of General Foods; Peter W. Dykema, Pres. Paul F. Voelker of University of Grand Rapids, Pres. Frederic R. Hamilton of Bradley Polytechnic institute, Andrew H. Melville of the Pennsylvania State college, R. E. Ellingwood, Spokane, Wash., Pres. J. H. Ames of River Falls State Teachers college and Dean Earl R. Norris of Virginia Polytechnic institute.

Help Vets--

(continued from page 1)

office, directed by Prof. Drake, and those veterans desiring special educational and vocational guidance are referred there. When the veteran is not certain what vocational objective to select, he is given a standard battery of tests, offered as a service of the University. These tests include the general and specific measures of vocational interests and aptitudes; scholastic aptitude; and personality factors. During interviews which follow these tests, the psychological consultant and the veteran work out together objectives and training programs to fit the veteran's particular pattern of interests, aptitudes, and experience.

The council staff has found that many veterans returning to school after a long absence have forgotten how to study and that they have difficulty taking up where they left off. Because of this, much of the time is spent in re-orientating them to classroom work, and in helping them to develop efficient reading and study techniques.

Although the returned veteran usually comes to the personnel council before he goes to other departments of the University, he uses all other facilities of the University of Wisconsin, such as the offices of the academic deans and various student personnel offices on the campus. He has regular academic advisors and he carries on his college career just as any civilian student does.

There are four means by which veterans can now receive educational training, and almost every discharged man will qualify for one or another of them.

Public 16 is open to honorably discharged veterans who sustained a vocational handicap because of a pensionable disability incurred or aggravated by service. The GI Bill is open to men discharged, other than dishonorably, from active military or naval service after Sept. 16, 1940, and whose education was interrupted. The Wisconsin Veterans Recognition Board assists the veteran who has expended his period of training under the GI Bill, and who still needs to complete his college course; this state board works in cooperation with federal agencies and, where necessary, supplements federal funds with cash grants. The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, a permanent peacetime body, will provide vocational training for the vocationally handicapped veteran who was not disabled in the line of duty.

Elected to Dairy Group

Charles Brace, a graduate in dairy husbandry from the University of Wisconsin in 1918, has been appointed fieldman for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Brace is a partner with his brother of the Cold Spring Farm near Lone Rock. The Brace family Holstein herd was established in 1887.

University Dispersion Is a Great Problem

At the last meeting of the Board of Regents of the University, there was common agreement that in order to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the State to returning veterans and those young people who, during the war, have been in industry rather than continuing their education, we should impress upon the legislature the fact that our facilities on the campus are utterly inadequate to



DYKSTRA

meet the challenge before us. It was decided, therefore, to ask the legislature for something like double the amount for new buildings which was recommended by the interim legislative committee. In the face of the fact that there has been practically no building of academic structures on the campus for fifteen years, a ten or twelve million dollar program seems modest enough.

Some comment has appeared in connection with the action of the Regents to the effect that good planning might well raise the question of whether there should be so much concentration of educational facilities on one campus and in one community. It was suggested, for instance, that it might be wise for the State to disperse the University somewhat, perhaps putting the Engineering School in a large industrial area and the College of Agriculture somewhere else. It is wise to raise such fundamental questions from time to time and attempt to set up fundamental principles which the State might well follow in developing a system of higher education. Such a study should be analytical, impartial and objective with only the welfare of the State and its citizens as a basic premise. Such a study, however, should keep in mind the fact that professional and technical schools require for their best performance an integration with those functions of the University that deal with the fundamental disciplines and sciences. For illustration, it should be pointed out that the College of Agriculture and the College of Medicine have much in common and that strong departments of biological sciences are necessary for the best performance of an agricultural college. A college of engineering needs to have very close relations with the fundamental physical sciences of chemistry and physics as well as of mathematics. In those states in which the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts are separated from a state university, there are definite losses which are almost universally recognized.

In any such discussion as is above suggested these intimate and necessary relationships between professional and technical schools and the core colleges of the university must have a complete airing. Certainly for the functioning of a great graduate school the departments of the technical and professional schools have great value.

It would seem, therefore, that the discussion finally will resolve itself into the question as to whether it is possible to do some of the work of what is usually known as the Letters and Science College, particularly in the first two years, at other places than the campus at Madison. This would be the simplest and perhaps the soundest method of attack if it is agreed that too many students should not be congregated in any one area. As a matter of fact this is exactly the attack which the University has been making on the whole problem. When the war broke, the University was conducting Freshman and Sophomore courses in the general Letters and Science field and even in some phases in engineering in as many as sixteen different locations in the State.

The University would welcome a fundamental discussion of the educational problems involved in the problem of numbers.

C. A. Dykstra, President
University of Wisconsin

Basil Peterson Renamed Head of U.W. Visitors

Basil I. Peterson, Madison, was re-elected president of the University of Wisconsin Board of Visitors at the board's annual meeting held at the State University recently.

Marcus A. Johnson, Waukesha, was elected vice-president, and Miss Maude M. Munroe, Baraboo, was elected secretary. Two new alumni representatives on the board, with terms expiring in 1948, are Mrs. O. E. Burns, Chicago, who replaces Ralph Balliet, Platteville, and Byron Stebbins, Madison, who replaces Robert K. Coe, Whitewater.

The State University's Board of Visitors, consisting of 12 citizens appointed by the University's Board of Regents, the governor of the state, and the alumni associ-

ation, helps to keep the University and all its branch services operating smoothly and effectively as an efficient institution of learning and public service on the campus and throughout the state, serving the welfare of the people of the entire state.

The board serves as a constant "seeing eye" for the University administration, since its main duty is to examine the operation of the University and to make recommendations to the Board of Regents, governing board of the University with which the visitors cooperate continuously.

Other members of the visitors' board are now Thorwald M. Beck, Racine; Arthur D. Gillette, Eveleth, Minn.; Myron T. Harshaw, Chicago; C. F. Hedges, Neenah; Mrs. Carl Johnson, Madison; Emory W. Krauthofer, Milwaukee; and Mrs. George Lines, Milwaukee.

Prof. Leon L. Iltis, a member of the University of Wisconsin Music school staff since 1917, was elected recently as chairman of the school for 1944-45 by the Music school

Sailors, WAVES Hold Services



SAILORS AND WAVES stationed at the Naval Training Schools at the University of Wisconsin now have their own church services every Sunday morning in Van Hise hall on the naval reservation on the State University campus. The Chaplain in charge (at left, in background) is Lieut. R. M. Weikart,

recently returned from 16 months of duty with a unit of Seabees in the Aleutian islands. Earlier Sunday morning, at 7:30, communion services are held in the Rose Room of the Kronshage unit of the University dormitories, where Navy V-12 students are quartered. Chaplain Weikart was formerly assistant to the dean of St. Paul's Epis-

copal cathedral, in Detroit. The Navy training students, along with all other students, are also welcomed at any of the dozen student churches which surround the University of Wisconsin campus. During the past two years the State University has given special training to close to 10,000 men and women for the armed forces.

U.W. Journalism School Is Among Oldest in Nation

The year 1944-45 will be the 39th year of instruction in journalism at the University of Wisconsin. Beginning in 1905, this State University has the oldest continuous project of journalism teaching.

One other university boasts an older School of Journalism, because the project began under that name in 1908, and journalism classes had been started in other universities before 1905. But Wisconsin's project is the oldest with a continuous history.

Various forms of organization preceded the present School of Journalism. After the first class in newspaper writing started in 1905 (listed as English 19), a four-year curriculum consisting of courses in journalism, history, economics, political science, and English was set up the next year under the name, "Courses Preparatory to Journalism." In 1909 these courses were reorganized into the four-year course in journalism, and in 1927 the work was again reorganized into the present School of Journalism.

The department of journalism with its separate faculty and separate degree, B. A. (journalism), was established in 1912.

Graduate work leading to the degree M. A. (journalism) was started in 1915.

Offering a four-year, a five-year, and a longer course of study, the Wisconsin School of Journalism has perhaps the most elastic system in the country. Requiring two years of supervised pre-journalism college work for entrance, the school grants the B. A. (journalism) at the end of four college years, the M. A. (journalism) at the end of five college years, and a minor or double minor in journalism for the PhD in history, education, or one of the social sciences.

Journalism instruction at Wisconsin was started by the late Prof. Willard G. Bleyer, who directed the work until his death in 1935, and whose memory is perpetuated by the Bleyer Memorial library. The first addition to his teaching staff was Grant M. Hyde, who joined him in 1910, worked with him for 25 years, and succeeded him as director.

Wisconsin has always emphasized the production of textbooks and has led in the development of national journalism organizations—the American Association of Teachers of Journalism in 1912 and the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism in 1916. Both Bleyer and Hyde served as president of each organization at various times.

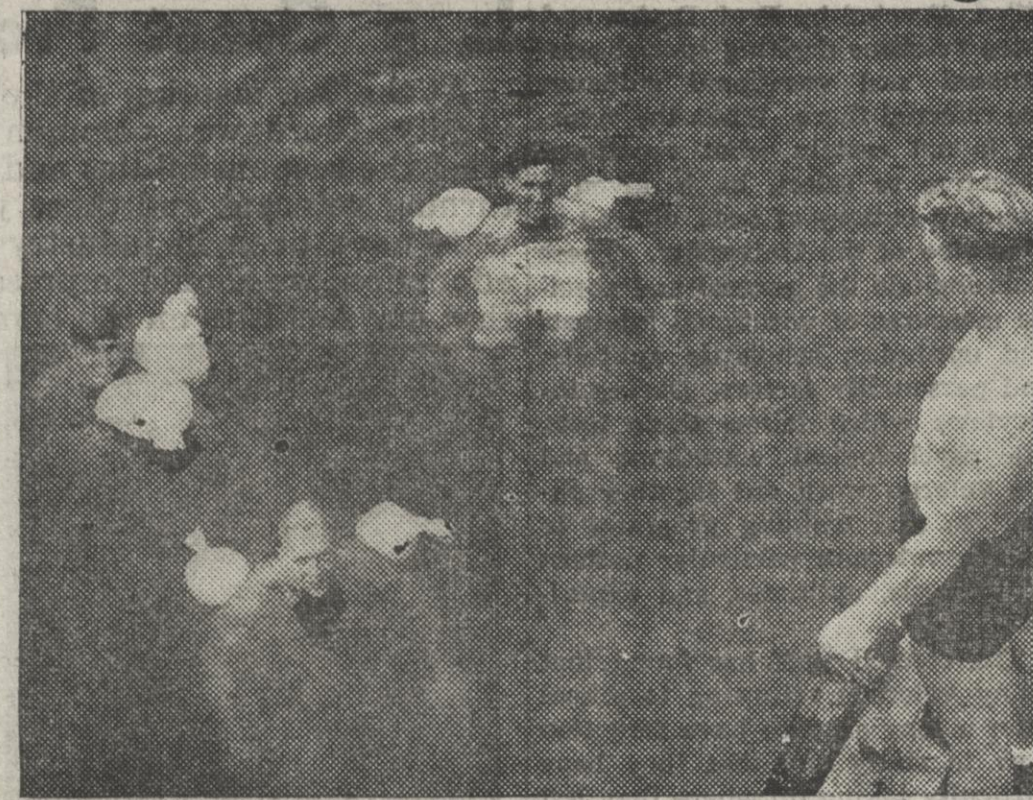
Staff--

(continued from page 1)

ington, associate professors; Scandinavian, Lise Aubert Linbaek, lecturer; music, Richard Cassius Church, assistant professor; physical education, Elizabeth Roths Hayes, acting professor, and Florence I. Mahoney, associate professor; agronomy, Walter L. Vandervest, assistant professor; home economics, Flora M. Hanning, associate professor; and commerce, Richard U. Ratcliff, associate professor of land economics.

Those returning from leaves are Prof. Martin G. Glaesser, Prof. Harold M. Groves, and Prof. William B. Taylor, of the economics department; Merle Curti, professor of history; Frederic A. Ogg, political science professor; Haviland S. Mekeel, associate professor of sociology and anthropology; Arthur P. Miles, lecturer in sociology and anthropology; Lowell E. Noland, professor of zoology; Erwin A. Gaumnitz, associate professor of insurance in the commerce department; Gordon N. Mackenzie, professor of education; Perry W. Wilson, associate professor of agricultural bacteriology; and Otto L. Kowalke, professor of chemical engineering.

Use Trousers for Water Wings



ALL NAVY TRAINEES STUDY-ING at the naval training schools at the University of Wisconsin are taught how to "abandon ship" and remain afloat for long periods of time without standard life preservers. These three sailors have learned how to improvise emergency water-wings by removing their trousers, tying knots in the ends of each trouser leg, then swinging the pants through the air in such a way that they become inflated. The balloon trousers will keep a man afloat indefinitely. When the air seeps out the pants can be re-inflated by going under water and blowing into them. The bluejackets are Dave Ballentine, Boston (left); Larry Fickel, Des Moines (lower); and

Fred Marbach, South Milwaukee (right). Navy swimming classes are held daily at the Navy pier at the dormitories on the shore of Lake Mendota, which borders the Wisconsin campus for several miles. In the past two years the University of Wisconsin has given special training to more than 10,000 men and women for the armed forces. At the present time approximately 2,500 Army and Navy men are in continual training on the campus for their duties. These are the ways in which the University of Wisconsin is helping to train America's youth for war in addition to carrying on its regular education, science research, and public service work for the citizens of state and nation.

Education Best Antidote for Youthful Criminal Tendencies

Showing graphically that more education is the best antidote for youthful criminal tendencies, and that money spent for it pays big dividends in salvaging young men from the social scrap-heap, the state reformatory at Green Bay points to a year's record in the institution's school, supervised by the Extension division of the University of Wisconsin, and to the rehabilitation record in the after years.

Of 346 boys who left the institution in one year, 312 had received business and industrial training in academic classes, with 33 distinct vocations in view, and 37 took courses toward their high school diplomas. Twenty-three high schools—two outside the state—recognized the standard quality of the school work done in the reformatory, accepted the certificates of satisfactory completion of the University extension courses for high school credit, and granted diplomas to 30 students who were inmates of the institution. Two of these trainees have decided to enroll next September in a large university.

"This list of students," reported Steve C. Govin, director of education, "is by far the largest completing high school work in the history of the reformatory, even though the average population for the term was 43 per cent below the peak."

The effect of this achievement among all the boys in the institution was declared significant.

For those with ability and the desire, college-level and technical courses of the University extension division were also provided. The number taken was 32, and the number completed as well as the grades earned were above the average.

According to Chester Allen, director of University extension field organization, the high school diplomas earned represent 61.5 semester courses taken in the reformatory on the basis of every four high school courses being considered the equivalent of one high school semester. This is an average of one full year's work per diploma.

Other types of training as a preparation for honest work outside are indicated by these subjects taken: machine shop, plumbing, laundry, baker, auto finishing, cabinet-making, office training, hospital attendant, painting, library practice, tailoring, barbering, agriculture, dairying, butter-making, canning trades, meat cutting, butchering, poultry raising,

milk testing, and electrical work and radio.

Some boys entered the institution unable to read or write. Classes began at their level. In all classes, as many as 90 per cent of all trainees were enrolled. They were taught by four fulltime instructors and 14 St. Norbert college practice teachers, in addition to the teachers of the correspondence study courses from the University extension division.

Physical fitness also figures in the reformatory training. Every young man not physically handicapped must participate. From former trainees now in service have come letters voicing appreciation for having had this privilege, which has conditioned them for the rigors of war. Music is also included in the training activities.

Total cost to the state for academic training was reported as only 44 cents per week for each boy—a fraction of the cost in schools outside. The rehabilitative value is emphasized as the primary consideration. In most cases, the records show, this training is a process leading to the restoration of the trainees to honored places in society, where they enjoy the assurance of ability to make an honest livelihood on their own.

For still greater effectiveness, according to Mr. Govin, additional instructors are needed, especially in the trades and related subjects.

U. W. Motion Pictures Serve Many Groups

To furnish visual evidence of the war's vital import for Americans, supply factual bases for postwar planning, and help cultivate closer relations and understanding with people of other American republics, a wide variety of motion picture films are serving Wisconsin groups. These are distributed statewide by the bureau of visual instruction of the University of Wisconsin, and are available also from the Milwaukee public library, serving the populous Milwaukee and immediate lakeshore areas, upon application to Mrs. Mary C. Wilkinson, director of the war information center in that institution.

U.W. Ready--

(Continued from Page 1)

job of making out programs, completing intelligence and placement tests, and just learning the "lay of the land."

The present orientation program began when Frank O. Holt, director of public service, then University registrar, and former President Glenn Frank decided the Freshman Welcome program did not go far enough.

The basic program, still followed in plans for 1944 freshmen, embodies four ideas:

One: Getting the freshmen on campus several days early so that everything can be centered on them and their problems;

Two: Arranging for individual conferences between students and special faculty advisers;

Three: Providing for contacts between freshmen and outstanding upperclassmen who volunteer to return early for that purpose; and

Four: Making arrangements for certain aptitude and placement tests to facilitate proper assignment of freshmen to class sections.

The recreational side of the program is not neglected with the Memorial Union entertaining the entire freshman body at open house, the various religious groups planning evening programs and Pres. and Mrs. C. A. Dykstra entertaining at a "Get Acquainted" tea on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24.

Recently the orientation program has been enlarged to include advanced students who transfer to Wisconsin from other schools.

In helping the freshmen make the transition from high school to college life, Merriman and his faculty and student assistants keep the Wisconsin graduate of the future in mind. They hope their program will produce a graduate who has developed a life-long interest in some worthwhile subject of study; has made a substantial beginning on vocational efficiency; has established habits of courtesy, cooperation, friendliness, and dependability; has equipped himself to be a worthy member of the political life of his state and nation; and has built into his personality the ideals and practices of high moral character.

Many State U. Alumnae in War Services

Former University of Wisconsin women as well as men are serving Uncle Sam in all parts of the country and in all branches of the service. The Alumni Records office so far lists a total of 286 former University of Wisconsin women students now with the armed forces. The first woman doctor ever commissioned in the army medical corps is Major Margaret D. Craig-hill of the State University class of 1920.

Seventy-eight of these women are in the WAC, 38 of whom are in the enlisted ranks, 18 second lieutenants, 12 first lieutenants, nine captains, and Major Anne Alinder is one of only 52 majors in the whole Women's Army corps.

Ninety-five former State University women are wearing the Navy blue of the WAVES, 29 of whom are seamen, 50 are ensigns, 12 are lieutenants (junior grade) and four are full lieutenants.

In the coast guard's SPARS three girls who once attended the University are seamen, four are ensigns, four are lieutenants (junior grade), and one is a full lieutenant. Twenty-four former University students are now members of the Marine's women's reserve, with 13 of these in the enlisted ranks, five second lieutenants, and two first lieutenants.

Five Wisconsin alumnae are in the WASP, ferrying planes for the United States army. Forty-one women who have been graduated from the University's School of Nursing are serving now as army nurses, and 11 more are with the navy as navy nurses. Nine army dietitians from Wisconsin wear the second lieutenant's gold bar, and 14 University of Wisconsin women are serving at home and aboard with the American Red Cross.

Institutes Draw 2,700 to U. W. During Summer

An enrollment of approximately 2,700 was recorded by the 13 institutes held on the campus of the University of Wisconsin this summer as part of the State University's program of public service in many fields to the citizens of Wisconsin.

Ranging from a one-day institute sponsored by the War Manpower commission for men in industry to the School for Workers which was in session from June 12 through August, the institutes featured prominent speakers from all parts of the state and country. Laboratory schools for elementary and secondary education were operated again this summer, and in addition a clinic in speech correction and a psycho-educational clinic was offered.

Leading in total registration was the 15th annual Music clinic which drew 355 high school students and 100 teachers and directors of music. Also high in the list of registrants was the School for Workers which showed an increase of about 45 per cent over last year's enrollment, totaling 405 as compared with a 1943 registration of 282.

A record attendance of over 120 enrolled in the Town and Country Leadership Summer school, held especially for rural clergy and community workers during the month of July.

With a registration of 55 persons, the Linguistic institute, meeting during the regular University eight weeks summer session, included among its outstanding speakers Dr. George I. Trager, of the board on geographical names, U. S. Department of the Interior; and Prof. E. H. Sturtevant, Yale university, foremost authority on ancient Hittite.

Ranking among the leaders in enrollment was the Institute for Superintendents and Principals which attracted nearly 400 schoolmen and women from all parts of the state. Other institutes held at the State University and their estimated attendance were:

Institute on Vocational Rehabilitation, 280; Institute on Professional and Public Relations, 150; Latin American Institute, 100; Institute on Radio Education, 75; Visual Education Institute, 150; Institute on Child Development, 150; the Institute for Wisconsin Public Welfare Directors, 150; and the institute sponsored by the War Manpower commission, 200.

U. Alumni Records Help Soldier in Italy Locate Girl

Although the Wisconsin Alumni Records Office supplies correct addresses of moving alumni upon request almost daily, one day last month it played a more romantic role—that of one lonely soldier's "little black book" of addresses and phone numbers.

The lonely soldier remembered a girl he'd met on the campus some four or five years ago when he was in school and a member of the football squad. Those days were much more fun to think about than the war going on around him in Italy, so, for old time's sake, he wrote to the girl to renew the friendship. But he guessed at her address.

Though the guess was incorrect, eventually the letter found its way to a former president of the Green Bay Alumni Club. Immediately she knew where the correct address could be located. She sent the letter to John Berge and he did some investigating. The girl happened to be attending summer school, so he mailed it to her summer address in Madison.

Once more a correct address was obtained through Alumni Association files, but this time the morale of a lonely Fighting Badger was helped, too.

11 U. W. Men of Science Receive Borden Awards

Eleven University of Wisconsin scientists are among the 36 listed in the new directory of the recipients of the Borden awards for meritorious scientific work.

Each of the awards, which were established in 1936 by the Borden company, consists of a gold medal and \$1,000, and is administered by one of five leading scientific organizations. In addition to honoring meritorious work, the awards are designed to stimulate new research in the fields of food chemistry, biochemistry, human and animal nutrition, animal physiology and genetics, agricultural production, and other related fields.

The 11 recipients of the awards, who have been connected with the University either as present or past faculty members or as graduate students, are the following:

V. S. Amundson, who received his doctor's degree from the State University in 1930; Roland M. Bethke, a graduate with the class of 1920 and graduate assistant from 1920 to 1923; Amy Louise Daniels, a member of the faculty from 1914 to 1918; Bernard W. Hammer, class of 1908 and assistant in agricultural bacteriology, 1908-1909; Edwin B. Hart, a faculty member since 1906 as professor of biochemistry;

Ralph E. Hodgson, class of 1929, who received his doctor's degree here in 1941; Mrs. Julia Outhouse Holmes, a graduate with the class of 1919 who received her master's degree the following year; Carl F. Huffman, who received his doctor's degree in 1933; Hugo S. Sommer, who received his bachelor and graduate degrees at the University and has been a member of the faculty as professor of dairy industry since 1920; Charles W. Turner, who graduated in 1919 and returned for his doctor's degree in 1927; and Kenneth G. Weckel, who received his bachelor and graduate degrees at the University and has been associate professor of dairy industry since 1931.

Scientific organizations administering the awards are American Chemical society, American Dairy Science association, American Home Economics association, American Institute of Nutrition, and Poultry Science association.

'Housekeeping' in U. Student Houses Good Says Report

Housekeeping in 90 per cent of the student houses at the University of Wisconsin was rated as excellent or nearly excellent in the report of the annual inspection of the fraternity, sorority, cooperative, and special interest houses during the first semester of the current school year.

Most of the sorority residences for women present their usual excellent appearance, the report said. The special interest houses and dormitories for women were also "found to be in excellent condition with individual rooms in good order."

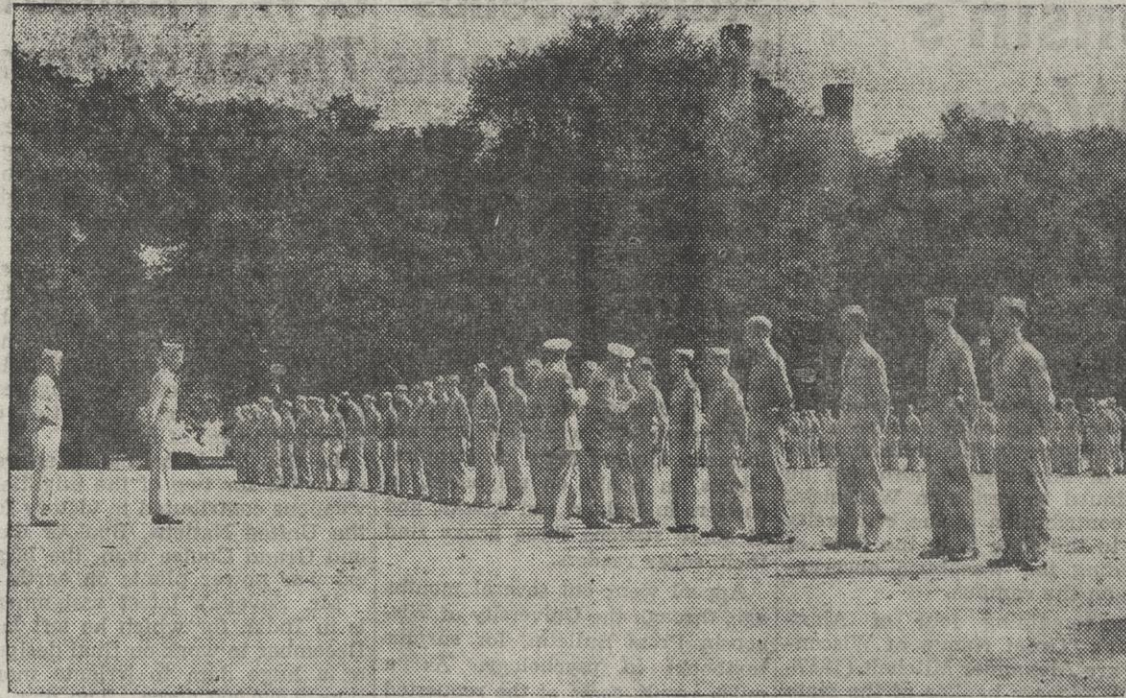
Only eight fraternity houses and five men's cooperatives comprised the men's houses inspected for the report this year. The remainder of the 35 inspected last year have been taken over by the armed services or have been put to some other use.

This annual inspection of the houses is mandatory upon the office of the dean of men by Regent action. The appeal of the inspectors has always been to the self-interest of the groups.

Flies 20 Plane Types

A former University of Wisconsin student, Gordon W. Fisher, who attended the University from 1938 to 1941 before enlisting in the air corps, has flown more than 20 different types of planes since his arrival in England nearly a year and a half ago. He delivers America's fighters and bombers to operational bases everywhere in the United Kingdom.

Soldiers Get Good Conduct Medals at U. W.



OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN in the Army Specialized Training Program at the University of Wisconsin receive good conduct medals for their cooperative participation in the program, which includes area and languages study, pre-professional medical work, and basic training. In the above picture, Col. Franklin W. Clarke, commandant of the Wisconsin ASTP, is shown

pinning the good conduct medal to the blouse of one of the students enrolled in the training program. More than 2,500 men have been given specialized training for their army duties under the Army Specialized Training Program at the University of Wisconsin, and close to 10,000 men and women have received training on the campus for

various branches of the armed services. More than 2,500 men and women are now receiving training continuously for the nation's armed services at the University of Wisconsin, which is doing this work in addition to its regular duties in the fields of education and professional training, science research, and public service.

Lose \$2,500? Find Lost Alumni, Losers

Has anybody lost \$2500? The Wisconsin Alumni Records Office was recently called upon to supply the current addresses of some half dozen one-time students who had moved away from Madison apparently forgetting their postal savings accounts at the University Postal Station, one amounts to \$2,500.

The Records Office receives requests for correct addresses of former students regularly and from a variety of sources. It is therefore of great importance that every alumnus keep the office informed of his new address. Yet, there are still many alumni whose addresses are marked "lost" in the office's files.

Here are fifty lost alumni. Any information leading to the whereabouts of these people will be greatly appreciated by the Wisconsin Alumni Records Office, 770 Langdon St., Madison 6, Wis.

Ansfield, Dr. Fred J., B.S.(Med) '32—2751 N. 47th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Blumkin, Rose, B.S.(PhysEd) '37—2422 14th St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Butler, Mabel J., B.S.(PhysEd) '27—Convent Garden Apts., St. Louis, Mo.

Faber, Charles A., B.A. '30—2724A N. 25th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Fagan, Harry M., M.A. '26—Monongahela City, Pa.

Failor, Clarence W., Ph.M. '32—912 S. 1st St., Maywood, Ill.

Faithorn, Edith L., B.A. '27—Bains, La.

Foss, Clifton, B.S.(EE) '29—10 Sheridan Sq., New York, N. Y.

Foss, Eunice E., B.S.(AA) '31—Sisseton, S. Dak.

Fosshage, Ernest W., Ph.B. '35—2528 N. Main St., Tulsa, Okla.

Fowle, Merrill J., B.S.(ChE) '29—258 W. Essex Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

Fowler, John F., B.A. '10—R. 7, Box 84, Winfield, Kans.

Fox, Edward Tappan, B.L. '99, LL.B. '01—207 Stark St., Portland, Ore.

Fox, Helen I., B.S.(HEC) '39—511 N. Second St., Stevens Point, Wis.

Fox, Mrs. Marion L. (Jessamine Lee, B.L. '99)—224 Court St., Vermillion, S. Dak.

Foy, Torrey B., B.A.(CJ) '24—4932 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Franz, Walter B., B.A.(CC) '23—1192 Browning Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Fredericks, Edward T., M.S. '30—409 W. Clay St., Sedalia, Mo.

Freeborn, Constance M., B.A. '24—Fergus Falls, Minn.

Freeman, Mrs. Andrew A. (Mary

A. Newton, B.A. '21)—% Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, Japan

Freeman, Charles N., LL.B. '96—38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Freiburger, Frank A., B.S.(Ph) '24—2546 N. 49th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

French, Major Ralph W., ex'16—741 S. 2nd St., San Jose, Calif.

Friar, Kimon D., B.A. '34—314 E. Ferry, Detroit, Mich.

Friedberg, Joseph, B.A.(CC) '17—2 W. 86th St., New York, N. Y.

Friedel, Charles, B.A. '82—585 Tillamook St., Portland, Ore.

Friedman, Gertrude, B.A. '41—1447 S. 75th St., West Allis, Wis.

Fritschel, Edgar G., B.A. '28—McCann-Erickson Co., Dallas, Texas

Fromm, Louise D., B.S.(Ed) '39—2325 N. 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Froshaug, Mrs. Earle (Loretta E. Moore, B.S.(Ed) '35)—4650 Port Washington Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.

Fry, Will E., LL.B. '32—Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg., Hot Springs, Ark.

Fuchs, Leo J., B.S.(ChE) '39—2608 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Fuerste, William, LL.B. '89—Milwaukee, Wis.

Fuller, Bessie B., Ph.B.(Nor) '22—Barron, Wis.

Fuller, Mrs. Harold (Bertha F. Furringer, B.A. '27)—831 Chestnut Ave., Green Bay, Wis.

Fuller, John W., B.A.(CC) '42—616 Marquette Ave., So. Milwaukee, Wis.

Fullerton, Anne M., B.A. '18—751 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Fullerton, Dorothy J., B.A. '18—580 E. Town St., Columbus, Ohio

Fulmer, Henry L., M.S. '14—Clemson Agric. College, Clemson, S. C.

Howson, Lt. Col. Arthur W., ex'17—108th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Hubbard, Lewis E., ex'35—150th F. A., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Jacobson, 2nd Lt. Alfred, ex'42—1200 Frederick, Racine, Wis.

Kronstadt, Pvt. Robert, ex'41—5th Rec. Co., Camp Upton, N. Y.

Lustbader, Lt. Philip F., B.A. '32—195 E. 9th St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

McVannell, Alexander P., M.S. '08—Picton, Ontario, Canada

Marks, Josephine M., B.S.(HEC & Ed) '36—2151 N. 52nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mortenson, Margaret L., B.S.(HEC & Ed) '35—Westfield, Wis.

Rodgers, Agnes M., M.S. '31—69 Carew Rd., Hamden, Conn.

Rogers, Eva L., B.S.(PhysEd) '37—Beich & Randall, Fontana, Calif.

Ross, M. Charles, LS Grad 34-35—Manawa, Wis.

Schafer, Elizabeth E., B.S.(PhysEd) '24—1249 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

Building Needs--

(Continued from Page 1)

at considerable length and were informally agreed that nearly all of that part of it which provided for the early future building needs of the University should be strongly recommended to the next legislature. The entire report, however, was referred to their Construction and Development committee for further study and it will come up for further discussion and study at meetings of the entire board this fall.

The early future building needs of the University contained in the Legislative Interim committee program included the fireproofing of Bascom hall, a new library building, new dairy and engineering buildings, a home economics building addition, and construction of the central portion of the chemistry building.

The report recommended these additions to the legislative committee's building program for the early future: wing to the present Biology building; enlargement of Bascom hall; bacteriology building; administration and extension building; heating, service, and revamping; physical education, radio, Milwaukee extension addition, and dormitory housing.

The later future building needs of the State University as outlined in the report included greenhouses, medical addition, high school addition, fine arts building, food service addition, and social science, service department, and women's gymnasium buildings.

In their report, the committee pointed out very clearly the great need of buildings on the campus. They declared:

"There is no single program of more importance to the future of the University than the meeting of the need for more space in which to take care of our growth in student population and the demand for research in the state service."

"It may be worthwhile to set down the figures of student population and growth in the past ten years so that we may have some idea of the demand for space. In order to have complete figures, it is necessary to use the years from 1933 to 1943 for this compilation. The figures for 1944-45 at best would be only an estimate but it is perhaps safe to say that the academic year 1944-45 will find the University with its lowest civilian population in many years. During the year 1944-45 we may expect that population to build up. These figures reflect the attendance during the regular school year and do

not include registrants in the summer session or in the Extension Division anywhere."

The figures given in the report showed that in 1933, the deepest depression year, enrollment was 7,957; in 1934 it was 8,657; 1935—9,617; 1936—10,679; 1937—11,552; 1938—12,134; 1939—11,949; 1940—12,012; 1941, selective service year, 11,133; 1942—9,466 plus 2,000 army and navy personnel; 1943—5,139 plus 3,500 army and navy personnel; and in 1945-47 the estimated enrollment is 15,000.

"The Legislature of the State has made no provision since 1929 for building a major structure on the campus," the report declared. "In these fifteen years, since 1929, buildings have become older and more obsolete, construction needs have become more and more obvious, laboratories, libraries, and classrooms have become increasingly crowded and inadequate, and the student body and the teaching staff have increased in numbers. We must face frankly the fact that our campus is, without question, one of the most crowded campuses in the nation. By the time additional facilities can be made ready, granted we make immediate financial provision for them, we shall have a student body perhaps one-third larger than it has ever been."

"It is self-evident that to make provision for the students who come and the necessary staff to teach them, there must be large additions to our present equipment. During the past fifteen years practically all of our neighbor state institutions have continued to build from time to time and particularly during the period of P.W.A. activity."

"The fact that no educational buildings were built on this campus during such a period accounts for the current inadequacy of our physical plant, as compared with other institutions. It is true that in the years 1938 and 1939 the University built several buildings with the aid of federal funds. These buildings necessarily had to be such as to provide income to retire the borrowed funds which, along with federal funds, made these buildings possible. This construction program was made up in large part of student dormitories and the Student Union which collect revenues from students. We could not build so-called academic and classroom buildings because these do not bring in revenue."

"During the current year, therefore, the University must go to the state and its legislature to ask for the appropriations necessary for what we may call the academic and research programs, as contrasted with facilities for living and recreational quarters for students. It should be pointed out at this place that the requests made of the legislature for additional buildings on the campus during the last two sessions have been scrutinized carefully by the Legislature Interim Committee and that this Committee has recommended a very considerable building program for the University at the earliest possible moment."

War Fund--

(Continued from page 1)

Octopus, Wisconsin Country Magazine, Wisconsin Engineer, and any other campus publication. Also suggested was an International House for the purpose of furthering the cooperative spirit among the many different nationalities represented on the Wisconsin campus.

However, the exact form of the memorial has not yet been decided and may not be decided until the end of the war. A War Memorial committee has been working on it and has also made plans for other War Memorial drives to be held in the near future.

The idea of the memorial was founded during the first World War and the Memorial Union is the result of the efforts made by students at that time to commemorate the work of their comrades on the battle-front.

Six of Wisconsin's 10 Greatest Were Connected with U.W.

Six of Wisconsin's "Ten Greatest Names," as chosen by Edward P. Alexander, director of the State Historical society, are connected in some way or other with the University of Wisconsin. Alexander, writing in a Magazine of History, has listed the following as the state's greatest individuals:

Stephen Moulton Babcock, scientist; Hamlin Garland, writer; Robert Marion La Follette, statesman; Alexander Mitchell, financier; William (Billy) Mitchell, soldier; Christopher Latham Sholes, inventor; Frederick Jackson Turner, scholar; Cadwallader Colden Washburn, industrialist; Charles R. Van Hise, educator; and Frank Lloyd Wright, architect.

Of these, Babcock, La Follette, Turner, Van Hise, Wright, and Washburn either were prominent figures at the State University, attended it or gave lasting donations to the campus. All ten of the men contributed largely to the progress of the state, nation, and the world in their specific fields. Only one of the persons included, Frank Lloyd Wright, is still living.

Stephen Moulton Babcock (1843-1931) invented the butter-fat tester which made possible the rise in modern dairying, and his experiments with stock feeding laid the groundwork for the vitamin research of present day scientists at the University of Wisconsin. Babcock became chief chemist of the Wisconsin experiment station in 1888, and was made emeritus professor of the University in 1913. Although he conducted research projects and made many discoveries in the field of animal and human nutrition, it is his work in devising the butter-fat test, which he did in 1890, that brought renown to him and to Wisconsin. Medals and honors came to this Wisconsin scientist from all over the world.

Robert Marion La Follette (1855-1925) more than any other man roused Wisconsin to political action in order to obtain clean state government, and he helped to raise governmental and business standards throughout the nation. La Follette, who was born in Dane county, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1897, studied law there, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Besides being Wisconsin's representative in the U. S. Congress and in the Senate, he served as governor of the state, and ran for president in 1924.

Frederick Jackson Turner (1861-1932) with his emphasis on the frontier and sectional controversy as explanations for the development of America is known to every American scholar. He received both his B. A. and M. A. degrees at the University and was professor of American history here from 1889 to 1919. Through his students, who have now become teachers, as well as through his books, Turner's ideas have become vital forces in American history.

Charles Richard Van Hise (1857-1918) has been a leading educator in the state. He served as president of the University from 1903 until his death, and did much to promote a great University of Wisconsin. He pushed the "Wisconsin Idea" of furnishing the state government with technical advice from the University, nourished research in every department, and extended the educational services of the University to the farthest corners of the state.

Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-) is most responsible for the modern style of building and his liberal ideas of architecture have spread throughout the world. His style of architecture has been described as "The New School of the Middle West." Wright studied civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin from 1884 to 1888.

The last of the six great men in Wisconsin history who was connected with the University is Cadwallader Colden Washburn (1818-1882) leading industrialist in the state. He made an enormous fortune buying and selling mineral and timber lands, served as gov-

ernor, was a major general in the Civil war, and then became a gigantic figure in the milling business of Minneapolis, although he continued to reside in Wisconsin. His contribution to the University and to the state is in the form of founding the Washburn observatory on the campus.

The remaining four of Alexander's "Great Names of Wisconsin" are Alexander Mitchell (1817-1887), pioneer banker of the state and organizer of the great transportation system known today as the Milwaukee road; William (Billy) Mitchell (1879-1936), who served with credit in the Spanish-American war and in the first World war, but whose greatest influence came with his advocacy of air power and his warnings against Japan; Christopher Latham Sholes (1819-1890), called the "Father of the Typewriter," because he was the first person to work out the invention of the instrument which had such a great influence on the modern commercial and industrial world, and which had much to do with women's participation in business; and Hamlin Garland (1860-1940), whose middle border books are extremely significant in that they puncture romantic illusions concerning life on the middle western frontier in the last half of the nineteenth century. Garland dared to say that crudities and cruelties existed and that the farmer was oppressed.

There they are, the ten great names in Wisconsin history; and more than half of these ten received their opportunities and their guidance from the State University, or else contributed to the University of Wisconsin as it is today.

In choosing these men, the director of the Wisconsin State Historical society laid down certain definitions.

"To be included," he has written, "a man or woman did not need to be born in Wisconsin, but had to be closely associated with the state and to have done some of his chief work here. . . . In addition we thought that state-wide influence was not enough; a person to be included must have had national significance. We also did not choose to consider living men or women, though when confronted with the outstanding genius and influence of Frank Lloyd Wright, we broke our rule."

Memorial--

(continued from page 1)
ductible in making income tax payments. Make checks payable to the Julius Olson Scholarship-Loan Fund.

The collection of funds will be handled by a special committee headed by Christianson of the Class of 1921, and the money will then be turned over to the State University to be managed by the Committee on Undergraduate Loans and Scholarships. The goal for the fund is \$10,000. The local group will act merely as a steering committee, and a nation-wide committee will be set up with representatives in all leading Wisconsin alumni cities in the country.

Professor Olson was among the most beloved faculty members on the campus. For many years students gathered at his home on Syttende Mai, the Norwegian national day of independence, to serenade him with Scandinavian folk songs he taught in his classroom. On his 80th birthday anniversary the University Norse club held a torchlight parade and the Grieg male chorus gave a special concert in his honor.

He organized the committee of public functions at the University, was decorated with the order of St. Olaf by King Haakon of Norway, and was a member of the State

State U. Sends Free Textbooks to Servicemen

Mails from overseas continue to bring to the University of Wisconsin new hints of the way Wisconsin looks after her own in educational services. Long in the business of supplying free courses of study to Wisconsin veterans and those in service, the State University, through its extension division, also sends text and reference books to service students wherever they are located. Under tents in tropical climes, in bunks on shipboard, in shelters in Iceland and Alaska, and at shore stations these books find their eager readers.

Appeal went out several months ago, through the University of Wisconsin Press Bulletin, for surplus textbooks in psychology. As a quick result, some of the requested copies were donated for the use of service students. The Appleton public library gave a cash contribution for the purpose, and the Victory book campaign conducted in connection with the Milwaukee public library yielded copies of service-needed books.

Writing May 31 from "somewhere in England," a Wisconsin student acknowledged receiving two of the "outside reading" texts for his correspondence course in general psychology.

"Your cooperation in sending optional reading texts overseas has my most grateful thanks," he wrote, "and I can only tell you that the labor of a correspondence study course lifts one's mind from the 'rut' it would remain in from doing routine work of military life."

From the Pacific area has come a request for James Fennimore Cooper's works as collateral reading in the course in high school English. The copies were forwarded this month by the extension department of debating and public discussion as a function of its loan service.

"Being on a ship," the student explained, "I have access only to a very small library."

The department of debating and public discussion will welcome gifts of money or books for service students through the duration.

U. W. Grad Returns After Over Year in Pacific Air Battles

Capt. Fred E. Gutt, 24, 1941 graduate of the University of Wisconsin, spent a leave at his home in Madison after more than a year in South Pacific combat, his second assignment in that theater. He enlisted for flight training with the first unit of "Flying Badgers," of which there are now seven in service.

One of the most decorated marine flyers, Captain Gutt holds the Distinguished Flying Cross with Gold Star in lieu of a second DFC; the Air medal; Purple Heart; Presidential Unit citation; and campaign ribbons with three stars. He is credited with having shot down 10 Japanese aircraft.

Captain Gutt was one of the nine pilots of the 21-man marine squadron, the famous "Fighting 223," to return from Guadalcanal after daily combat with Jap Zeros and bombers from Aug. 21 to Oct. 3, 1942. His second assignment in the Pacific theater began July 13, 1943, and he participated in the Bougainville campaign and in the air war over the Rabaul area. During this period he was granted only two leaves, both brief stops in Australia.

The Wisconsin graduate was awarded the Purple Heart for his action on Aug. 24, 1942, when he brought his Grumman-Wildcat safely back to base after being shot in the left leg and arm during a dogfight over Guadalcanal.

Historical society, the Madison Literary society, the Norwegian American Historical association, and the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies.

U. W. Trained Engineer Fights Threat of Famine in India Now

John L. Savage, a Wisconsin boy who graduated from the University of Wisconsin college of engineering in 1903, is now lending his knowledge and skill to the fight against the ever-recurring threat of famine in India.

The Wisconsin-trained engineer, who was granted the honorary degree of doctor of science by the State University in 1934 for his great accomplishments in his field, is now chief designing engineer for the bureau of reclamation of the department of interior.

In this work he has been responsible for two of the mightiest weapons contributed to victory for the United Nations, Boulder dam and Grand Coulee dam, the largest war power plants on earth.

Mr. Savage's latest assignment is in India, for which he left last December to work on final designs of a huge dam to irrigate more than 2,000,000 acres. The dam is intended to dispel the specter of famine from the lives of the millions who live in the Punjab.

The Punjab government had heard of Mr. Savage's engineering achievements. Two engineers of the irrigation branch of that government came to the United States recently with a grave problem which they unfolded on his desk in Denver, Col.

In the Punjab, 250,000 people had been suffering from famine for more than two years. To wipe out this starvation, officials planned to irrigate 2,000,000 acres. This is an area the size of Delaware and a third larger than this country's biggest irrigation project, the Columbia basin development in eastern Washington. A 200 mile long canal costing \$25,000,000 and a dam costing \$20,000,000 were required. Numerous difficult engineering problems

Souvenirs--

(Continued from page 1)
these forty volumes were part of a traveling library which circulated among German camps. What did the German soldiers read? They read plenty about and by the three top men in the Reich, such as MIT HITLER IN DIE MACHT; HERMANN GOERING, WERK UND MENSCH; and Goebbels' KAMPF UM BERLIN. There are several novels and a book of early German history. And, of course, no camp could be without its joke-book, in this case a collection of cartoons and jokes of quite ancient ancestry.

From the European Theater also is real money from Algeria, French Morocco and Russia. One bill was printed for Allied troops to use during their first few days after the Italian invasion.

From the Pacific comes a Japanese bill, an Australian bill, and several from the Dutch East Indies, one authentic and one printed up by the Japanese for the use of Jap troops upon invasion. Mr. Berge also has a bill prepared by the Japanese for use in case they were able to invade Australia successfully.

From New Guinea there is a square of fine parachute silk taken from a Jap flier who was shot down.

But perhaps the most unique and interesting of all is the assortment of propaganda put out by the Germans and Japanese. Each article is cleverly done, prepared according to psychological approaches, formulated with skill in both layout and printing. The pornographic Japanese leaflets are brilliant with color and well drawn, whereas the German pieces with a racial emphasis show no lesser propagandistic skill.

Bonds--

(Continued from page 1)
\$379.27 per week. In the weeks preceding this session, \$658.65 was the total amount, averaging \$219.55 per week.

Participating in the sales this summer were about 30 student houses, four of which were men's houses. Elizabeth Waters dormitory, on the University campus, alone sold over \$1,500 worth of stamps.

were raised. When completed along the lines Savage recommended, the project is expected to be a major factor in India's development.

Mr. Savage is literally a "billion dollar engineer." He has designed structures that have cost well into the 10 figure mark. In his 28 years on the federal pay roll he has built 60 major United States dams in addition to thousands of other structures.

Under "projects completed" in the files of the U. S. Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Savage's name can be seen as many times as there have been big power or reclamation jobs. It is signed, as designing engineer to the papers for the \$112,000,000 Shasta dam in California, the \$36,000,000 Norris dam and power plant of the Tennessee Valley authority, the \$32,000,000 Wheeler dam and power plant of the TVA, the \$15,500,000 Friant dam in California, the \$12,500,000 Madden dam and power plant which serves the Panama Canal, the \$11,000,000 Marshall Ford dam in Texas and the \$8,600,000 Imperial dam at the Arizona-California state line.

The Wisconsin graduate is internationally known as the "trouble man" in his field. From Australia across the world to England, from Panama to India, when engineering experts are stumped, they cable Mr. Savage. Invariably he comes through with the answers.

Mr. Savage, a native of Cooks-ville, went to high school in Madison before entering the university. On his present job he still manages to find a little spare time which he spends in writing, lecturing, and inventing. He holds patents on various inventions for joint grouping systems, hydraulic needle valves and other hydraulic devices. He has written widely on engineering.

Eminent Scholar of Europe Lauds State University

High praise for the University of Wisconsin and the splendid opportunities it offers its students came from a famous European educator who recently visited the State University campus.

The visitor was Dr. Paul Schrecker, whose comments about Wisconsin's educational facilities were contained in an article in Harper's magazine on American universities. Dr. Schrecker, who is ranked as one of the most eminent scholars yet rescued from Nazi Europe, made a tour of American universities and museums under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller foundation.

Of the University of Wisconsin Dr. Schrecker wrote:

"Shown through the campus and some of its institutes, I was amazed at the splendid opportunities students are given here. I almost envied them. The continental universities abroad, even the biggest ones, cannot in any respect match the facilities this university affords.

"In Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, the universities are just places where the student attends his lectures or works in laboratories. All the rest of his life is unconnected with that of the university. Nobody cares whether he studies or where he spends his leisure time. If he is poor, he may be compelled to spend all his spare time in a coffee house with the classical cafe creme, because the attic where he lives is not heated.

"Here, most students spend almost all of their time on the campus; studying is a form of life, not just an occupation which consumes so many hours a day. The students find everything for work and leisure in their Union, which provides all the attractions of a good club.

"Most continental students have never seen—let alone used—an institution offering so much comfort."