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The Keys
To Job Success



America
and
Soviet Russia



April, 1952



Haresfoot Hits the Road Again



WISCONSIN *Alumnus*

The Official Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association for April, 1952

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Religion at Wisconsin

SOME OF WISCONSIN'S most intense religious activity during Lent is on the University of Wisconsin campus.

You won't find a single religion course in the curriculum, and controversies have raged over whether this was a "godless" institution where atheism was taught to unsuspecting youngsters away from home for the first time.

Yet Lenten midweek services here are better attended than at some churches back home. Students, who are notorious gripers about 8 a.m. classes, can often be found at weekday worship services at 6:30 a. m. The pace of religious activity set by many students, and the seriousness of their religious discussions, would tax the fervor of many devout parents.

The reason for all this religious devotion at a secular state university is found in the church student centers which most of the larger denominations have established . . . Students, it has often been feared, might slip away from the church when they leave home and encounter the "scientific materialism" of a great university. Instead, thanks to these centers, many become leaders or at least regular participants in a church of their own for the first time, and make church work one of their principal extracurricular activities . . .

The centers (including Wesley Foundation, St. Francis house, St. Paul's chapel, Lutheran Student house, Calvary Lutheran, Fellowship house, Presbyterian and Baptist houses) all have similar programs of preaching, counseling, social fellowship and organized religious study.

The pastors of these institutions are either young men themselves or else thoroughly experienced in religious youth work. It is interesting to sound them out on why they think the Wisconsin campus needs student religious centers.

The veteran Father Alvin Kutchera (of St. Paul's) put it this way:

"The first great need is to interpret religion on a college level so that people get an adult view of it. They come here with a two penny knowledge of religion and run into questions raised by experts in the field of learning. They are unable to answer. The chapel's job is to enable them to find the answers.

"Second, religion can't be only an intellectual appeal. It has to be based on the needs of students. Some are lonely, some confused, some disillusioned with life. We try to spend as much time in religious and spiritual counseling as in giving instruction. If there were only more hours in the day we could serve so many more."

—The Milwaukee Journal

Help Week

. . . Fraternities and sororities that are abandoning Hell Week are giving a good demonstration that our University generation is coming of age and is reaching that stage of mental maturity expected of young men and women. . . .

—The Wisconsin State Journal



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Party for Bill

"You should have seen the size of that cake! It was *that* big and it was decorated to look like a kitchen range and it had thirty-two candles put in circles where the burners would be!

"Why thirty-two candles? Because Saturday was the thirty-second anniversary of the opening of my appliance store down on Broad Street. And what a party it turned out to be!

"Milly—that's my wife—arranged the whole thing, and was I ever surprised! Honest, I never knew I had so many good friends. Both my sons were there with their families, and my brother came all the way from Cleveland with his. A fellow never realizes how many nieces and nephews and grandchildren he has until he sees them all in one place at one time.

"What's that? Oh, no—it wasn't a family party one hundred per cent. A good many of the merchants down my way dropped into the store to shake hands. You know, people like Tom Everett, Ben Abrams and the others. And Milly saw to it especially that Joe Wilson would be there.

"Why Joe especially? Well, you see, this party was really a little more than just an anniversary celebration. Because as of this week, I'm turning the whole business over to my two boys—lock, stock and barrel—and Milly and I are heading up to the lake cottage to take life easy.

"And what does that have to do with Joe? I'll tell you. Back in the days when I first started in business, Joe Wilson was just starting in *his* business—as agent for



Naturally, names used in this story are fictitious.

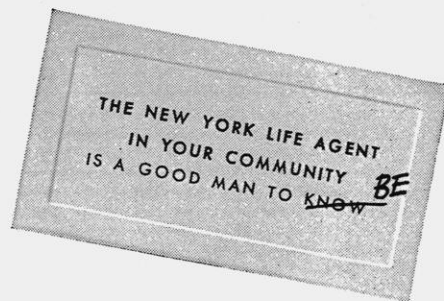
the New York Life. Well, Joe used to stop at the store every once in a while just to talk about things in general, and I'll be doggoned if he didn't convince me before long that I ought to do some serious thinking about the future. There was Milly to be considered, the two kids who were just hardly out of their cribs, and the business which wasn't on too firm a footing.

"To make a long story short, it was the life insurance Joe got me to start with then—and add to later—that helped more than anything else to make the party as happy for everyone as it turned out to be.

"Wouldn't have been complete without Joe, though. You ought to go over to his office and talk with him one of these days.

"No, come to think of it, you'd better ask for Joe Wilson, *Junior*. The one I'm talking about is getting all set to retire himself in a couple of months.

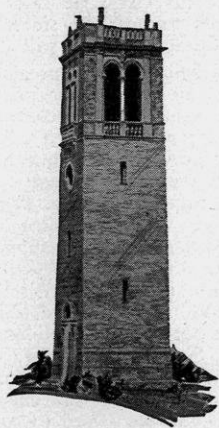
"Must believe in his own medicine!"



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WISCONSIN ALUMNUS



WISCONSIN Alumnus

Official Publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Association

★ Sidelines

HARESFOOT HITS the road again this month. The 54-year-old campus club—still sticking by its proclamation, "All Our Girls Are Men, Yet Every One's a Lady"—this year is presenting a Broadway musical hit of a few seasons ago: *Follow the Girls*, by Guy Bolton. Our rakish cover boy, E. C. Reynolds, portrays Goofy, the comedy role originally played by Jackie Gleason. The 'gal' he's holding is Tom Milneritsch. *Follow the Girls* is built on a wartime Navy theme and provides the Haresfooters with



ample opportunity for much slapstick humor, a smattering of subtle comedy, and excellent display of the charms of their graceful—and hefty—chorines. Seven Wisconsin cities, plus Madison, are included in this year's itinerary. Here's the schedule:

Beloit—April 18
 Janesville—April 19
 Eau Claire—April 21
 Sheboygan—April 23
 Appleton—April 22
 Racine—April 24
 Milwaukee—April 25–27
 Madison—April 28–May 3

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★ Dear Editor:

Straightens the Record

In the current issue of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* under the section of the classes, I read (in the 1929 notes):

HOMER KIEWEG, a graduate in civil engineering, was made manager of the control division of the production department of the Commercial Solvents Corp., Terre Haute, Ind.

I just can't let the civil engineers have such a good man as Homer Kieweg is. Homer was graduated from *chemical engineering*.

The current issue is a dandy. No alumnus can claim that you and the administration are unaware as to what makes good reading.

Prof. Otto L. Kowalke
Madison

Education on the Run?

The February issue of the *Alumnus* recalls the old Wisconsin which I knew and of which I was wont to proudly boast, until in the latter years there have emerged certain individuals about whom no one could boast, but only hang their heads in shame. . . .

To me, the most vital article in this issue is Jean Matheson's "Is American Education on the Run?" I am glad that President Fred has the courage to speak of Jean as courageous, because she is; and better, she is

apparently very much aware of this insidious and fearful gag that has been put upon free and wholesome expression.

The *Alumnus* has now struck a keynote. Let us have succeeding issues 'sound off' in fine harmony with this note and get Wisconsin back in the vanguard of the expression of progressive, stimulating ideas, unrestrained by fear.

I hope and pray that Jean Matheson will consistently refuse to be intimidated by any threats and smears that her courageous expression may bring on her.

Laura L. Blood, '12
Schenectady, N. Y.

. . . To my mind the best of these (February *Alumnus* articles) is the one by Joan Matheson, '52. She came directly to the point. . . .

Ruth Marshall, '92
Prof. Emeritus, Rockford College
Wisconsin Dells, Wis.

. . . I am sure (Miss Matheson) is very sincere in her point of view and is trying to render a real service to the University. . . I hope she will not be offended if I suggest the possibility that she has confused various issues.

When I was a student at Wisconsin, Dr. Edward A. Ross invited Emma Goldman and one of her representatives . . . to address our class. They were anarchists. . . . I profited, greatly, by learning how utterly weak and untenable their arguments were. Prof. Ross was heartily condemned by many critics for allowing such people to speak be-

fore his class. He said he wanted his students to hear all sides. I approved of his position then, and still do.

I believe that your assumption is that the present issue, as regards the Communists, is the same as that confronting Dr. Ross at that time. But, is it? Emma Goldman and her group were a bunch of crackpots without any great influence. Contrast this with the present situation. We are engaged in an active warfare against the Chinese Communists, vigorously supported by their Russian allies . . . Do you not agree that our nation must consider self-preservation? Can we afford to tolerate traitors in our midst? Are not the organizations listed as subversive by Senator McCarthy, and by the un-American Activities committee all traitorous in their designs and enemies of our Republic? Can we afford to consider them merely as misguided philosophers?

As I see it, it is both legitimate and desirable for university students to have presented to them the cases for communism, socialism and fascism as economic systems, but this is an entirely different matter from allying ourselves with the Russians. There was no intent, at the University of California, I believe, to interfere with anyone's right to discuss any economic doctrine. But the Regents did not want traitors on their faculty. Were they not right?

It was my old professor, Dr. Richard T. Ely, who insisted on the necessity . . . of the constant winnowing of new ideas, but does this mean that the winnowing is to go on indefinitely? Farmers winnowed only their new grain . . . Is it logical to retain on university faculties men who keep on win-

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nowing the old ideas indefinitely and never come to any conclusions? If the man is competent to teach in a university, ought he not to arrive at sound conclusions and proceed to teach them?

If you were to choose a professor for the Wisconsin faculty, would you give no attention to the type of ideas at which he had arrived? If you were hiring a man for the geography department would you be just as ready to take on a man who would teach that the earth is flat as to hire one who considers it round? Does not the same principle apply in the case of hiring economics teachers who ignore all evidence concerning the efficiency of various economic systems?

Willford I. King, PhD '13
 Prof. Emeritus, N. Y. U.
 Douglaston, N. Y.

Follow the Boys

. . . . Mrs. Gayton and I followed the football team last fall and saw all the games—even had tickets to the Rose Bowl game, although unfortunately the Badgers weren't there.

But best of all we had fun with a lot of fine people, particularly at Urbana, Evanston, and Minneapolis and St. Paul. We hope to be around again next fall and recommend the plan to other '09ers.

Oscar F. Gayton, '09
 Youngstown, Ohio

(Not only '09ers, but nearly every alumnus, would really go for a project like Mr. Gayton's.—Ed.)

Wants Americanism to Sell Itself

In the article "Wanted: 150,000,000 Salesmen" (February *Alumnus*) Robert R. Spitzer maintains that America has a crying need for citizens who will devote themselves to "selling" her to their countrymen. The product . . . consists of "religious freedom, freedom of education and opportunity, reward for honest effort and freedom to choose leadership."

Significantly, Mr. Spitzer does not include freedom of speech among his four freedoms. This omission does not seem to be an oversight. In fact, he warns us to be on guard against "warped thinking." Warped thinkers (to be identified presumably by Spitzer and

other straight thinkers) "should not be allowed to . . . fill influential posts in our Universities or in American society." Instead, "Our universities . . . should inform these people, reeducate them. . . ."

Is this merely a return to the "boost, don't knock" philosophy of George Babbitt or is it an attempt to emulate the triumphs of indoctrination achieved behind the Iron Curtain?

Of course, America has a quality product, albeit a complicated one which does not lend itself to description in simple and dogmatic language. If Spitzer confines his selling campaign to the United States his principle problem will consist of locating those who have not been sold already . . . valuable effort which could be exerted towards improving the product.

Unfortunately, Mr. Spitzer seems to assume that the American way has been bequeathed to us full-blown, and that we need only be concerned with spreading the good tidings by word of mouth and pen. Our forefathers did not fully develop the "product," as Mr. Spitzer implies. Rather they established a framework upon which succeeding generations could build.

In some ways we have retrogressed; witness the perennially corrupt governments of many of our states and cities and the periodic scandals in Washington, (or) the depths to which some of the more respected leaders of both parties will sink in their desire to gain votes More than salesmen of the American way, it would appear that we need men devoted to the achievement of the high-minded goals envisioned by the statesmen of the revolutionary period.

To progress we must have freedom of a broader sort than that in which Mr. Spitzer apparently believes. We must continually examine our faults and strive to correct them. To glorify too flamboyantly the American way is certain to bring disillusionment and reaction later on. For proof, we need only recall the high-flown sentiment of World War I and the dream of endless prosperity of the twenties, both of which reinforced the cynicism engendered by the depression. A victim of unemployment may be as poor a customer for the American way as for goods and services—despite the zeal of the salesman.

Mr. Spitzer would like to extend his "sales territory" to other nations. There is reason to believe his methods would not be especially convincing. First of all, he would expect to do all the talking. Unfortunately, America has never had a monopoly on ideas. . . .

Secondly, Mr. Spitzer is under the handicap of having been preceded abroad by a host of American tourists and servicemen. These travelers, all too often, have impressed "the natives" as free spending boors rather than as ambassadors of good will. . . .

Finally, Mr. Spitzer had best drop his tone of bombastic didacticism. Most of us have been irritated at one time or another by an Englishman characterizing some commendable act as "so English." How then do the English react to our tagging solid human virtues as "typically American"

In contrast to Mr. Spitzer's call for "atomic salesmanship," I suggest that we work harder at perfecting the product so that . . . it will "sell itself." If material wealth be accepted as the sole criterion of quality the job is largely accomplished—at

least in years of prosperity. Insofar as moral superiority is concerned, however, a good deal of soul searching is in order. . . .

If Mr. Spitzer should read this, I am sure he would have written me off long before as warped and in line for "reeducation." Nevertheless, I am chancing a place on the proscribed list because I fear that the 150,000,000 salesmen of Americanism can become, all too easily, so many Willie Lomans plaintively pleading for the secret of the better life which they believed was already on hand.

George W. Cloos, '47
 Chicago, Ill.

Extra Readers

I was very pleased to receive the (February) copy of the *Wisconsin Alumnus* Your editorial and the articles contributed by your alumni were so timely and interesting that I not only read them but urged Mrs. Hastings and our older boy to do likewise.

Lowell Hastings
 Chicago, Ill.

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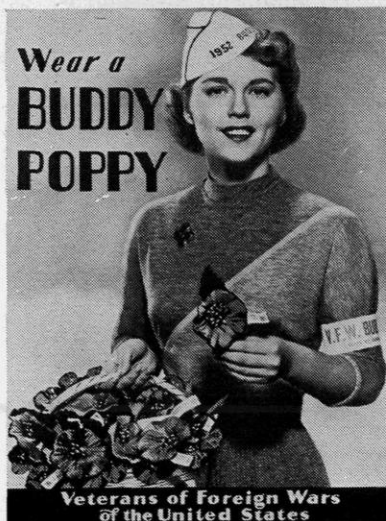
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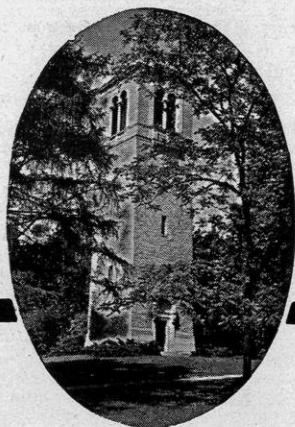
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keeping in touch with WISCONSIN

JOHN BERGE, Executive Secretary

ALUMNI CLUB presidents from far and near will meet in Madison on April 18-19 to exchange ideas and discuss plans for making alumni club activities increasingly helpful to the University of Wisconsin.

This conference will get under way on Friday afternoon, April 18, with a reception and get-acquainted hour sponsored by the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Madison. At six-thirty o'clock the group will meet for dinner with stimulating, informative talks by this quartet of speakers:

- Governor Walter J. Kohler, Jr.
- President Edwin B. Fred
- Regent Wilbur N. Renk
- Athletic Director Guy Sundt

Saturday forenoon, April 19, the club presidents will meet for round-table discussions of topics like these: planning productive alumni club programs; effective methods for promoting and publicizing alumni club meetings; club projects, such as scholarships, club directories, Founders Day dinners, orientation meetings for prospective University students; public relations activities which help to provide adequate financial support for the University.

At this Saturday session club presidents will have plenty of opportunity for questions and round-table discussions. We hope that this conference will be a productive clearing-house of useful ideas. We hope, too, that this club presidents' conference will become an annual affair because there is a growing need for alumni support.

President Morrill of the University of Minnesota has defined alumni clubs as "islands of loyalty."

This is a splendid definition because alumni clubs are very important to our University. They are equally important in the work of your Association. When the Wisconsin Alumni Association was organized ninety-one years ago, the founders expressed its primary objective in these words:

"To promote, by *organized effort*, the best interests of the University of Wisconsin."

This objective is still your Association's primary objective. Alumni

clubs are an important factor in this program because each club is a unit for "organized effort." Scattered alumni working alone can do but little. Thousands working together can do much for our Alma Mater.

Organized effort gets results. With organized effort, the influence of individual alumni is combined with the influence of thousands of fellow alumni—all interested in promoting the best interests of the University of Wisconsin.

The key-man, of course, in this program of organized effort is the club president. His fellow officers and directors are important, too, but in the final analysis the success of a club program of activities rests primarily on the president's shoulders. His leadership provides the steam that makes a club effective in getting things done for the UW.

April 18-19 are logical dates for this conference because most clubs hold their elections in February or March. Consequently, the big majority of club presidents are starting their terms of office at this time of the year. Furthermore, many clubs use the summer months to plan and develop programs for the coming year.

This conference will be helpful to club presidents in carrying on their liaison work between the University and alumni in their respective clubs. A number of faculty members will attend the conference dinner on April 18 and others will participate in the round-table discussion.

Larry Fitzpatrick, president of the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Madison, will be in charge of the get-acquainted session on Friday, April 18. President Aschenbrener will preside at the conference dinner and also at the round-table sessions on Saturday forenoon. ■ ■

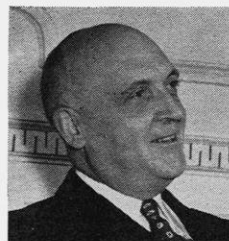
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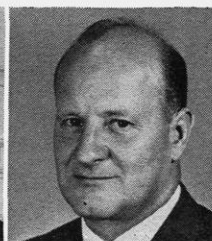
Regent Renk



Pres. Fred



Guy Sundt



They'll talk to Alumni club presidents in Madison on April 18.



James W. Kennedy and family, Detroit

I couldn't have made a better choice!

After I left Marquette University in 1941, I knew what I wanted out of a career. I wanted to be my own boss. But most of all, I wanted to feel that I was helping people—that I was performing a service that they really needed.

I finally decided that the *one* field that offered me these big objectives was life insurance. Life insurance protects businesses as well as families . . . it often means the difference between financial security, and financial tragedy.

So, after deciding on a career in life insurance, I started making a survey of the various companies. I was much impressed with the New England Mutual men I met, and with their sincere enthusiasm for their company. I learned that New England was the first *mutual* life insurance company to be chartered in America, and that it offered liberal features that made its policy contracts most attractive to the buyer. I also learned that New England Mutual was one of the fastest growing companies in its field, and that it offered new men comprehensive training in all phases of the business.

I discovered that the company's continuing training program helps me to perform a real service to my clients. At the same time I'm getting a lot of fun and satisfaction out of my work and am providing a good living for my family. In fact, I'm happy to say that I couldn't have made a better choice!

James W. Kennedy

If you would like more information about a career in which your individual ability and industry—and nothing else—determine your income, write Mr. H. C. Chaney, Director of Agencies, 501 Boylston St., Boston 17, Mass.

One reason New England Mutual agents do so well is that they have a truly fine product to sell. The New England Mutual life insurance policy is a liberal and flexible contract that can give you *just* the kind of financial help you require.

And you will be pleasantly surprised to find that the rates for many New England Mutual policies are *lower today* than they were 20 years ago!

If you are interested in having your life insurance program custom-tailored to fit your personal or business needs, get in touch with one of your own alumni listed below, or one of the other 700 college-trained men who represent New England Mutual from Maine to Hawaii.

WISCONSIN alumni now achieving successful careers as our agents:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Henry E. Shiels, '04, Chicago | Godfrey L. Morton, '29, Milwaukee |
| George E. F. Mayer, '12, Milwaukee | Thayer C. Snively, '32, Milwaukee |
| Hilding F. Nelson, '19, Chicago | Martin B. Lehman, '35, Kansas City |
| Alfred C. Goessling, '23, Milwaukee | John C. Zimdars, '39, Madison |
| Dave Noble, CLU, '24, Omaha | Edward M. LeVine, '47, Milwaukee |
| Hugo C. Bachhuber, '26, Milwaukee | |

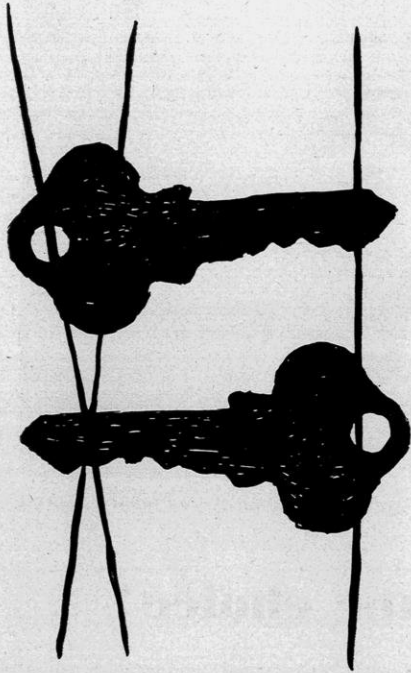
New England Mutual would like to add several qualified University of Wisconsin men to its sales organization which is located in the principal cities from coast to coast. If you are interested, send in the coupon today.

The NEW ENGLAND



MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company of Boston

THE KEYS



TO JOB SUCCESS

OUR COUNTRY is faced with a serious shortage of both trained and experienced college graduates. Rapidly mounting military and civilian defense needs are forcing government agencies and private enterprises to compete increasingly for qualified persons to fill thousands of specialized, technical, and scientific positions. In fact, more than 301,000 good jobs in 29 states are available today for young people.

Yet in these same states there exists widespread unemployment of school and college graduates.

The reason for this puzzling situation is that adequate training is the key to job getting, and not enough people have the proper combinations of qualifications needed to meet existing job specifications. Adequate training means two things—flexible technical skills, and the ability to get along with other people.

This startling trend is one of several indicated by a study started 20 years ago under the auspices of the National Society for the Study of Education. The project is now being sponsored by the National Guidance Trend and Evaluation Studies with a committee of 83 members who cover 29 states from Maine to Texas. This committee has been seek-

ing answers to questions relating to the value of high school and college education, job opportunities and requirements, and national occupational and employment trends.

To find out the facts, the requirements of 144,279 different jobs have been investigated. Representative employers, employees, high school and college personnel and professional men have been interviewed. The careers of more than 14,000 young men and women, 3,476 of whom attended college, have been followed over a twenty-year period.

As a result of these continuing studies of thousands of positions actually filled by school and college graduates, it is predicted the best jobs of tomorrow will go to well-adjusted and versatile candidates. The individuals most in demand are those who can get along successfully with other persons, control their emotions, and adjust themselves easily to various situations.

A well-rounded personality, the studies found, is much more significant to success on the job than a brilliant intellect or highly specialized training. This accounts for the fact that three-fourths of job failures are due not mainly to lack of knowledge and skill but chiefly to the inability of employees to get along with employers, fellow workers, and others.

Mere skill and knowledge no longer suffice. Employers insist that social facility is now indispensable. Such shortcomings as poor self-control, dishonesty, and lack of dependability must be conquered if one is to succeed.

Two words, "adequately trained," will spell the difference between employment and unemployment for thousands of young graduates this year. This does not mean merely that they must

be skilled in technical processes of occupational pursuits. It rather requires that they must possess pertinent knowledge and understanding of processes and that they must be able to adjust and adapt to changing conditions.

Most employers tend to scrutinize the general preparation and special fitness of the most likely applicants even before arranging employment interviews. Other things being equal, those well trained through broadly based studies and the fundamental thinking processes now have some advantage over more narrowly trained individuals whose early specialization caused some sacrifice in basic background.

In Madison, Wis., for example, seventy-five professional, business, industrial, and civic executives were interviewed. Their answers indicate that honesty and dependability are most important for success on the job. Some of the faults of today's graduates, state the bosses, are lack of a definite career plan, insufficient grounding in English and mathematics, lack of interest and initiative, and desire for a "soft" job. Sound parental assistance and advice, they believe, are also much needed.

Young college graduates, according to labor market trends, must come to appreciate that the day has passed when they can count on securing good employment opportunities through mere "pull", friendship, or accident. New employees, they will find, are being selected more and more on the basis of carefully studied qualifications rather than by hit-and-miss methods. With occasional exceptions, employers are prone to seek individuals who are capable of keeping a jump ahead of changing requirements.

Too, the future employee will be expected to prepare for, and do well,

Prospects are good for the college graduate, provided he has acquired a pleasing personality and adequate training. And today's employer has his own ideas on what constitutes that training, according to

A. H. EDGERTON

two or three different kinds of related work rather than one highly specialized task. Thus it seems that the day of the narrow specialist who knows only his highly technical duties is gradually passing in many occupational divisions.

In today's scheme of things, there is a growing demand for the lawyer who is prepared to handle economic and industrial problems; for the salesman who knows something of related science and engineering; and for the advertising man who is competent in accounting and statistics. Similarly there is an urgent demand for the agriculturist who is skilled in business and personnel methods; for the engineer who is trained in related art and business administration; and for the bank or trust company worker who is experienced in farm or industrial management.

As an indication of this trend, 72 per cent of the employers interviewed estimate that jobs available in their companies during the next three years will require ability in at least two kinds of work. Only 18 per cent saw opportunities for persons trained for just one job.

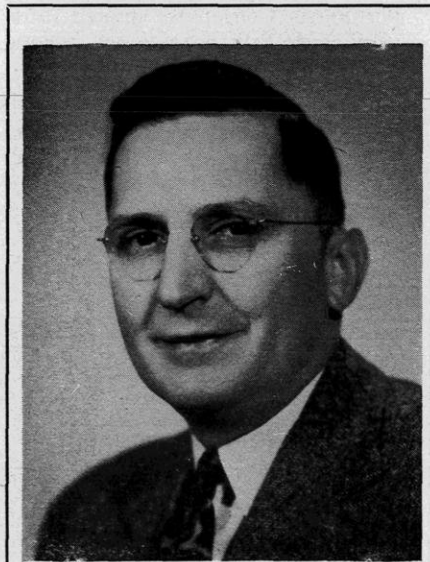
An increasing number of occupations of college grade are now composed of a variety of specialized functions. Through a natural division of labor, young persons now tend to become combination-job-specialists. Occupational life is coming to mean the securing of specialized combination positions and making progressive adjustments to changing job specifications.

Since 1890 the employment picture has changed drastically. In that year, there were approximately 500 job classifications. Today, there are more than 25,000. Some occupations have disappeared completely.

Nevertheless, too many schools still allow students to train for jobs that no longer exist, or which they will be

incapable of filling. Analysis of 2,630 occupational categories and corresponding training for these jobs shows that parts of these courses are still lagging from four to 18 years behind present day requirements.

The survey shows that neither high schools nor colleges are doing the job they might, in terms of vocational counsel and other guidance. Studies of high school courses taken by 14,544 students show that 91 per cent of these offerings had been designed as preparation for college—although less than 22 per cent of their students ever entered college. Two-fifths of vocational school offerings train students for jobs they do not



A. H. Edgerton, University professor of education and specialist in vocational guidance, has been at Wisconsin for 26 years. Born in 1888 at Elba, N. Y., he got his Ph.D. from Columbia U. Teachers college. He is chairman of the committee whose findings are reported in this article.

find, or jobs in which they cannot succeed.

Each year, until World War II, about one-third of a million students entered universities. Sixty-five per cent of them left without graduating. Of the 35 per cent who did graduate, many failed to make satisfactory achievements in later life.

Even though this situation has improved somewhat in recent years, many still leave before graduation, or are unsuccessful in careers. Because of this, increasing numbers of colleges and universities are studying effects of their present programs in an effort to serve better the present and future needs of their students. More high schools, too, are setting their sights more in terms of personal behavior and less in terms of the mere mastery of subject matter.

What lies ahead for the young person who is prepared to satisfy his employer's wants and needs?

Some of the occupations in which the most promising opportunities for employment now exist include openings in accounting, advertising, appraising, atom research, automobile and related industries, business management, chemical and biological research, counseling services, distributive industries, elementary education, and educational personnel work.

A wealth of opportunity also exists today in electronics, farm management, foods and nutrition, glass discoveries, health services, home economics, industrial design, industrial research, medicine and medical services, market research, merchandising, and production management.

Expanding possibilities are to be found in plastics, prefabricated building, radio and radar, refrigeration and air conditioning, salesmanship, scientific farming, scientific research, socialized medicine, social work, synthetic fabrics, technical engineering, television, and a host of other social, technical, and scientific developments.

Somewhat fewer openings for qualified workers are reported in adult education, architecture, banking, business research, ceramics, child welfare, city management, civil service, code management, commerce, and commercial art.

Additional positions of promise are found in patent law, publishing, rehabilitation work, rural journalism, social security, trade surveys, trial law, veterinary medicine, and visual education.

Only a representative list of the possibilities in occupational employment

has been presented here. There are scores of others which absorb more or less limited numbers of properly qualified college graduates. But only those who are thoroughly and flexibly trained as well as reasonably versatile and adaptable need trouble to apply. There will be decreasing demand for the untrained worker who is incapable of acquiring new knowledge or of learning new tricks.

Employers who were interviewed in the employment qualification section of the study, with rare exceptions, expressed a willingness to cooperate with college men and women by providing trustworthy information and on-the-job experience to aid them in making satisfactory choices, preparations, and adjustments. They observe that future employment promises to become more difficult for all, since an increasingly higher level of personal qualifications and technical preparation is being required for most positions.

Quite a few employers call attention to promising opportunities in enterprises dealing with creative ideas and work in science, art, mechanics, literature, electricity, merchandising, management, and finance which capitalize on personal growth, courage and character.

Not infrequently employers recommend growing and developmental occupations for the college trained, because they believe the impress of individual personalities can be utilized more fully in less formalized, mechanized, and institutional enterprises. Several definitely favor openings in small or medium-sized concerns rather than large companies. Others state there are greater opportunities for freedom, independence, satisfaction, and growth, for example, on a small-town weekly than on a metropolitan daily newspaper.

Many employers point to the small, growing experimental laboratories, service businesses, or manufacturing firms in preference to organizations of long standing. In these suggestions, representatives of large and small firms alike voice the belief that existing large-scale business operations often have passed beyond the pioneer-opportunity stages.

Yes, the future employment is relatively bright—for young men and women of adequate training. And the right kinds of technical training and personality growth are highly important to them in locating, landing and holding the right positions. Their chances of success and happiness are a whole lot better if they have refused to let themselves get in a rut. ■ ■

UW Students Are

Planning the Future

HOWARD BLANK, '54

relates how University men and women look for the answers to their career problems.

AMONG THE MOST practical steps made in helping the UW undergraduate in planning for his, or her, future has been the sponsoring—by student groups—of the Job Opportunities Conference for men and the Women's Careers Conference. Both of these recently ended successful programs.

Important men and women in various fields were invited from throughout the country to speak on the opportunities in their fields and what they considered helpful hints in planning for the future. The Careers Conference has approximately 60 guest speakers to discuss twenty-odd fields of interest, while the Job Opportunities Conference invited thirty speakers to talk on eighteen general topics.

Providing students with jobs is not part of the purpose of either conference. Emphasis is placed rather on informing the students as to their opportunities and encouraging them to use their own initiative in the selection and pursuit of the right

vocation. These aims may be said to help the undergraduate to:

1. Think through and understand his interest and abilities.

2. Learn about the job requirements and opportunities from prominent men and women in the various job fields.

3. Answer his job questions by informed discussions and personal interviews with the speakers.

4. Choose courses that will assist him in his future occupational endeavors.

5. Secure information on where to go for vocational aid.

6. Use the Job Placement Services offered by the various departments of the University.

7. Plan (for the undergraduate man) his vocational future with relationship to military service.

The Job Opportunities Conference and Careers Conference, although they are the biggest, are not the only conferences of this type held at the UW. Various individual departments, including the Library School, and departments of nursing and Home Economics, also hold similar meetings related to their specific fields.

In the words of Miss Emily Chervenik, assistant dean of women, the conferences make it possible for the undergraduate to "go window-shopping for a career." ■ ■

For the first time, high school girls from all over Wisconsin participated in the annual Women's Careers conference. Right standing, are Terry Pisha, Sturgeon Bay; Lois Anderson, Janesville; Cora Ann Carter, Mazomanie; and seated, Beverly Bischoff, De Forest; Mary Minton, UW senior; and Miss Emily Chervenik of the UW Dean of Women's office, which sponsors the conference.



'Time-Honored Tradition'

Regents Defend Free Idea Forum

REGENTS

"TRUE TO ITS time-honored traditions, the University of Wisconsin provides a forum for the free exchange of ideas and viewpoints upon current events and issues." This purpose and policy of the University in relation to off-campus speakers was reaffirmed in March by the Board of Regents.

The expression was contained in a statement, approved by the Regents, issued by President E. B. Fred following receipt of several objections to the scheduled March 16 appearance of Owen Lattimore. The objections were not mentioned in the statement.

The President recalled that the Regents in 1949 had affirmed their belief in the intellectual right of students and teachers to explore and study critically our way of life and systems which challenge it.

He explained that each year the Memorial Union Forum committee, a student group, arranges a series of lectures and discussions upon timely topics, and invites speakers representing different fields and viewpoints to appear in this forum.

This year, President Fred pointed out, invitations had been sent to 16 men, including Senators Paul Douglas, James Duff, Estes Kefauver and Robert A. Taft, Ambassador W. Averill Harriman, Representatives Charles Kersten and Lawrence Smith, General Douglas MacArthur, Chicago *Tribune* Editor Robert McCormick, former Senator Millard Tydings and Governor Earl Warren of California. None of these could accept the invitation. Also asked were philosopher Mortimer Adler; Prof. Lattimore, who is director of Walter Hines Page school of international relations at Johns Hopkins university; Harold Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania; UW Professor Emeritus Alexander Meiklejohn; and poet Ogden Nash. All of the latter found it possible to accept.

The President also noted that speakers brought to the campus by other student groups recently include Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Joseph E. Davies, Judge F. Ryan Duffy, Dr. Romanolar Lohia, George I. Haight and Don Anderson.



ARTHUR P. MILES was appointed the first director of the new School for Social Work created by the Regents in March. The school continues within the framework of the College of Letters and Science, where it has functioned as a department since 1946. Organized instruction in social work has been offered on the campus since 1920. Director Miles, educated at Illinois U. and Chicago, has been at Wisconsin since 1944. He is married and the father of two daughters and one son.

Step Taken to Ease Parking Problem on Campus

CAMPUS VISITORS and habitues alike can testify to the University's parking problems. Many of the former have unwittingly run afoul of the guardians of UW law and order in their attempts to work out solutions. Faculty, employees and students, more wary in their battle against the ticket-makers, nevertheless are as cognizant of the tight situation as regards parking space.

Last month, acting upon a recommendation of the steering committee of the Campus Planning commission, the Regents voted to ask the Wisconsin legislature for "up to \$500,000" for

development of new parking lots on or near the Madison campus.

The most critical need for additional parking space exists near Wisconsin General hospital and the lower campus, where Memorial Union and library are located. The committee estimated development of parking areas near those buildings would cost \$250,000 for each area. When the new library and proposed Wisconsin Center building are open, the minimum need for the east end of the campus is estimated at about 500 parking spaces.

The committee also pointed out that a few small areas to accommodate 428 cars could be developed in the near future at a cost of \$36,375. At present there are 2,028 parking spaces on and adjacent to the campus. The report suggests a minimum of 3,000 to 4,000 spaces.

Discussing the possibility of charging for parking privileges, to finance additional areas, the committee declared the method should "be considered only as a last resort . . . It would in effect constitute a tax on members of the faculty and staff on capital outlay for the University."

Press, Dairy Business Up; Baldwin Fund Started

WORKING WITH FIGURES was the order of the day at their March meeting, and the Regents also:

Approved a \$129,000 Knapp Memorial Fund budget for 1952.

Okayed government research contracts totaling \$59,102.

Increased the revolving budget for dairy and farm sales by \$153,700, because receipts—and costs—are higher than expected.

Appropriated \$2,125 to buy 1952 Badger yearbooks for high schools.

Assigned \$110,250 for equipment and instructional supplies.

Increased the Wisconsin Press revolving fund \$15,000. Reason: good business.

Accepted \$31,044.11 in gifts and \$32,125 in grants. Among the former was \$12,000 for a geophysical investigation in the Lake Superior area (not for uranium,) and \$1,002.50 for inauguration of a Mary Lesh Baldwin scholarship fund. (Contributions for the latter may be made through Mrs. Gustav Bohstedt and Mrs. R. G. Herb, at 2305 Regent St., Madison.) ■ ■

'Or None at All—'

Separate Police Force is Advised

ON CAMPUS

THERE SHOULD BE a separate University police department supervised by a full-time director responsible to the president's office. Either that, or the University should have no police force of its own. These were alternative suggestions that an eight-month old faculty-student advisory committee on UW police procedures and policies made last month.

The committee's recommendations closely followed a student-led campaign calling for a shakeup in the present plan. The students, led by Clarence Bylsma, senior class president, had been critical of present police personnel. Seven of them had testified before the committee that they had experienced insulting and humiliating treatment at the hands of the police.

In making the recommendations, however, the committee noted "the recent carrying of the case to the newspapers was the result of lack of knowledge of the actions of this committee . . . and seems unfortunate and unnecessary. The action indicates, however, the strong feelings which underlie the situation."

The committee also declared it "wishes it to be clear that this recommendation is made not in criticism of the direction which has been given the police activities under the present scheme of organization." University police now are under the department of buildings and grounds.

"Some of the criticism of University police procedures," the report said, "is of the nature which all law enforcement officers receive at the hands of guilty and angry people . . . Difficulties arise not from inefficiency in the general performance of duties, but from errors in the human relations aspects of police work, which seem to persist."

50 Million Rats Meet Demise Through Warfarin

WARFARIN, THE NEW rat poison perfected in the UW's biochemistry laboratories has saved more than one billion dollars in economic damage in less than two years.

In making this estimate at a meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical society, Dr. Karl Paul Link, inventor of the lethal agent, used figures given him by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. The Foundation administers patents on discoveries by UW scientists.

M-m-m-m-m!

RESEARCH—it's wonderful! That's the reaction of students to a research program at Babcock Hall, new dairy building.

Seems the scientists are trying out different soda fountain combinations to see what young people like in the way of ice cream specialties. The tests involve selling milk shakes and other soda counter specialties at a reduced price. Each person gets two samples of the product, then indicates his preference.

The day a notice of the project appeared in the *Daily Cardinal*, the dairy scientists served 750 milk shakes in four hours.

Synthesization of 8,500 pounds of Warfarin, Dr. Link said, provided enough to make about 1,750,000 pounds of finished bait. Assuming one third has been used, and at the conservative assumption that each pound of bait killed five rats, then 50,000,000 rats have been killed.

Oldest UW Dormitory To Come Down in Fall

IT'S NOW OFFICIAL. The closing next fall of Chadbourne hall, oldest dormitory on the University campus, was announced last month by Prof. Lee Burns, director of residence halls.

But at the same time Burns revealed plans for the building of a new and larger—and safer—Chadbourne. The old dormitory, he said, is not fireproof and is expensive to operate. The replacement has long been planned but construction was delayed by World War II and postwar problems.

While the new building is under construction, Chadbourne co-eds will be housed in Slichter, now a men's dormitory. The Men's Halls Association has already swung into action to pave the way for the women's coming, and committees are now deciding what role the co-eds will play at that end of

the campus. (The situation is not a new one—during World War II for one example, women were housed in the men's halls.)

University Teacher Union Seeks Salary Increases

THE UNIVERSITY TEACHERS union, Local 223, American Federation of Teachers (AFL) has proposed a pay plan that would include salary boosts of \$250-\$300 for 1,482 for the 1952-53 school year. The plan also called for a cost-of-living adjustment system.

The union cited price increases since pre-war days as a major reason for its proposed pay raises. The report declared the average faculty member now has 12 per cent less purchasing power than he did in 1940, while the average Wisconsin resident has more than 50 per cent more.

Chem Instructor Wounded By Fellow Grad Student

IT WAS LEAP YEAR day, Feb. 29. Leonard Stalman, 32, UW chemistry grad student and instructor, had been drinking 190 proof lab alcohol, brooding over an experiment that "wasn't turning out right" and his conviction that he was the subject of his co-workers' ridicule. He went out, bought a .22 caliber pistol, then returned to the chemistry building.

William E. Loeb, 27, another chemistry instructor, was working in a third floor lab. He turned as he heard the crack of a shot, then received two of Stalman's bullets full in the chest. Running out of the lab, Loeb was helped to the infirmary by two other



It's like this, podner. If you're aimin' to shift homesteads, or just have, how about lettin' the WAA office in the Memorial Union in Madison know about it. Saves a powerful lot of dealin' with the postman—and gets your *Alumnus* to you on time.



THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY of Sunday Music hour was celebrated March 9 in the Union Theater when pianist Soulima Stravinsky and the University Symphony presented a concert. Above, Nancy Ekholm, '54, puts up a gadget designed to publicize the event. The first concert in the Union provided the Kedroff quartet, exiled Russian singers, on Oct. 28, 1928. The Music hours were inaugurated formally in 1929. Since, concerts in Great hall, the theater, music school or gymnasium have become a music tradition on the campus.

grad students. Police officers called to the scene used tear gas to bring Stalman out of the lab.

Loeb, who entered the hospital in serious condition, soon was out of danger. Stalman, after an apparent attempt to take his own life by butting his head against the county jail steel cell wall, was committed to Mendota State hospital and later declared mentally ill. When questioned, he indicated that his intended victim had not been Loeb at all, but another student who had just received his doctor's degree.

Coeds Should Have Own Apartments, Women Argue

PRESENT UNIVERSITY regulations prohibit undergraduate women under 23 from having their own apartments. This minimum age should be reduced to 21, according to coeds who appeared at an open hearing with landlords and university personnel.

"A girl's morals are established by the time she is 21 and whether she has an apartment or not makes little difference," said Linda Wernecke of Evanston. "On campus, social life centers either at fraternities, dormitories, taverns or apartment parties, which are not approved by the University. Apartments offer the best chance to sit and talk with intimate friends."

Leona Protas, Lakewood, N.J., said living expenses would be reduced.

"Living in an apartment prepares a girl for when she graduates," she said.

Prof. Richard Hartshorne thought it would be good experience, but added: "There are some experiences which can't be undone. I'd want to know the social mores of the community before I allowed my daughter to live in an apartment."

Executive Leadership Will Be New Summer Course

A FOUR WEEK COURSE whose focus will be a thorough study of the executive, the leadership he must provide, and development of his ability to exercise sound independent judgments will be held July 7-Aug. 1 at the University.

Sponsored by the School of Commerce and the Extension Division, the program has been established to meet the demand for an intensive educational experience to supplement executive development programs now in existence in many business organizations.

It is designed to help broaden men to the responsibilities of executive positions which they now hold or to which it is expected they will soon be promoted. The director of the Industrial Management Institute is in charge of the program.

Senator Wiley Heaps Praise On Association, Magazine

THE ALUMNUS LAST month noted with some degree of satisfaction its mention in the pages of the March 4 *Congressional Record*. Saying some nice things about the Wisconsin Alumni Association in general, Senator Alexander Wiley, '07 and R-(Wis.), declared he had found particularly stimulating an article in our Feb. 1952 issue by Dr. Clarence E. Macartney.

Stating that Dr. Macartney is "in a splendid position to challenge the thinking of this fine publication on the need for understanding a new the spiritual challenge to education and to the Nation as a whole," the senator asked that the article "Wisconsin and the Spiritual Note" be printed in the *Record*.

The article accompanied the names of WAA officers, who were praised by Wiley as doing a "very fine job for the far-flung alumni of my alma mater and (serving) as an inspiration and pace setters to similar groups of loyal alumni of other institutions of higher learning throughout the Nation."

"America," he concluded, "looks to its campuses for the leadership of today and tomorrow. May the campuses be adequate to that challenge."

Briefly Noted

FOOLPROOF IDENTIFICATION cards issued by Dane county are now prerequisites to beer-drinking by students in Madison.

* * *

HOME DEBATERS tied with five other school's teams in a UW sponsored speech and debate tournament in March. Northwestern won debate honors as schools from nine states participated.

* * *

PHI DELTA THETA will receive the Walden House of 222 Langdon St. in return for its present 620 N. Lake St. site, space the Wisconsin Center building will occupy. The UW Foundation bought the Walden House for \$100,000.

* * *

VOLUNTARY BLOOD-LETTING records fell not long ago when students, faculty and staff members donated 958 pints of blood in four days to the Red Cross.

* * *

"PERSONAL STRENGTH in a World of Tension" was the theme of Religious Emphasis Week March 2-12.

* * *

A RESIDENCE HALLS honorary sorority, Eta Kappa Lambda, has been formed.

Campus Will Be Busy During Coming Summer

THERE'LL BE NO NEED to drape any of the classroom furniture in dust sheets this summer, for beginning June 9 a series of more than 40 institutes and workshops will keep University buildings buzzing with scholars.

There are old courses, and new courses, as well as experts borrowed from educational institutions and government departments to lecture to the groups. There'll also be something blue—Madison's inviting lakes. Here is the schedule:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| June 9–June 29 | Agriculture and Home Economics Extension Workers |
| 23–June 27 | Alcohol Studies Institute |
| 27–July 18 | Latin Workshop |
| 27–Aug. 22 | Writers' Institute |
| 27–Aug. 22 | Family Financial Security Education Proseminar |
| 30–July 26 | Voc. Agriculture Teachers |
| 30–Aug. 22 | School for Workers |
| 30–July 3 | Citizenship Education |
| July 1–Aug. 19 | Great Books Training |
| 7–Aug. 1 | Social Work Session |
| 7–Aug. 1 | Executive Leadership |
| 7–July 9 | Rural Education for County Superintendents |
| 7–July 9 | Motor Development, Dance and Relaxation Institute |
| 7–July 9 | Midwest Junior High Conf. |
| 7–July 26 | Music Clinic |
| 8–July 10 | Music Theory, History |
| 9–July 11 | Guidance, Personal Services and Health Education |
| July 12 | Foreign Language Conf. |
| 14–July 18 | Fred Warning Choral Workshop |
| 14–July 17 | Communication Conference |
| 15–July 16 | Role of House Parent in Children's Institutions |
| 21–Aug. 14 | School Administration Superintendents, Principals |
| 21–July 24 | Band Directors Conf. |
| 21–July 25 | Teaching Mathematics to Grades 1–12 |
| 22–July 24 | Speech Teachers, Coaches |
| 22–July 24 | Science Education Conf. |
| 28–July 29 | Business Education |
| 28–Aug. 17 | Music Clinic |
| 29–July 31 | Composing, Arranging |
| 30–Aug. 1 | School Librarians |
| Aug. 4–Aug. 8 | Audio-Visual Instruction |
| 4–Aug. 15 | Social Work Supervision |
| 4–Aug. 7 | Beginning Principals |
| 4–Aug. 6 | Reading Institute |
| 6–Aug. 8 | Art Education |
| 11–Aug. 14 | Rural Principals |
| 11–Aug. 13 | Volunteer Fire Depts. |
| 12–Aug. 14 | Elementary Music Institute |
| 25–Aug. 30 | Children's Theater Conf. |
| 25–Sept. 6 | School of Banking |

Unique Memorial Fund Is Being Set Up By 1952's Senior Class

Rotating Board to Use Income for Campus Gifts

By Helen Schubert

A MEMORIAL FUND, the interest from which will be used in purchase of a yearly class gift to the University, is the plan of the Class of 1952. With but a few weeks of college life remaining, the senior council is busy soliciting classmates in hope of achieving 100 per cent contribution to the Memorial Fund.

There is no set monetary goal for the Memorial Fund. Instead, drive co-chairmen, Jim Van de Bogart of Seymour, Wis., and Chuck Saunders, Evanston, Ill., are aiming for participation from all class members. Whatever funds are collected during the gift drive will be invested by the University Consolidated Trust Funds to draw interest. In this way, the fund shall increase in value.

During the summer of 1955 the board of directors, which governs the gift purchases, will meet for the first time to decide on the first class gift. The board of directors consists of five permanent and five alternating members to be chosen by biennial elections. Permanent directors who have been chosen by the senior council are: Patricia Floo, Milwaukee; Don Reich, Two Rivers; Tom Schmitt, Milwaukee; Helen Schubert, Cedarburg; and Jim Van de Bogart, Seymour. The five alternating members of the board will be selected from the class. In addition, Clarence Bylsma, Racine, class president will serve on the board.

There are four possible pledges for this year's seniors to make. They are pledges of twenty-five, fifty and one-hundred dollars. Each pledge is to be made with a three dollar down payment. Persons pledging one-hundred dollars will be allotted four years for payment, while the other pledges will have three years for payment.

Under the solicitation plan, each member of the senior council is responsible for contacting one-hundred of his fellow classmates. Many of the council members have thus enlisted the aid of friends in lessening the work of solicitation.

Members of the senior council include Helen Blohm, Bob Douglas, Pat Floo, Helen Goldberg, Janet Krasse and Tom Schmitt of Milwaukee; Bettye Lail, Fred Kilgust, Jennie Stumpf, and Jim Whiffen from Madison; Al Grube, Sheboygan; Ernest Briskey, Hillsboro; Dan Carter, Peshtigo; Morris Fraser, East Troy; Marianne Johnson, Sturgeon Bay; Roger Patrow, Chippewa Falls; Don Reich, Two Rivers; Carol Westerland, La Crosse; Helen Schubert, Cedarburg; and Doyle Wilke, Waterloo. Out of state council members are Rosalie Alschuler, Aurora, Ill.; Barbara Jahns, Sycamore, Ill. and Chuck Saunders, Evanston, Ill. Dave Schaaf, treasurer of the class, is from Madison, as is Jean Day, class secretary.

Suggestions for possible gifts were voiced at senior convocation held in December. These included memorial benches, a television set for the Union, bells for the carillon, and typewriters which might be rented by students from the library.

Since five of the board of directors will be elected from the class, all members of the class will likely be asked to serve on the board at some time during the next forty years. Through this method, which limits the term of alternating members of the directors to two terms, nearly all the members of the class of '52 will have a voice in the purchase of one or more of the class gifts.

Ninety Are Graduated From Farm Short Course

THE 1952 FARM Short Course on the University campus closed March 15, with graduation exercises for 90 farm youth from Wisconsin and surrounding areas.

Gus Bohstedt, head of the animal husbandry department, spoke at the ceremony. R. K. Froker, dean of the College of Agriculture, and President E. B. Fred presented the candidates and award certificates. Robert Carlson of Osceola spoke for the graduating class.

The graduation brought the total of short course alumni to 11,237. That many students have enrolled in the course's 67-year history.

'No Miracles from History'

Easum Warns Against 'Conformity'

FACULTY

"DON'T EXPECT any miracles from the new history requirement at the University," Prof. Chester V. Easum, head of the UW history department, told Green Bay Founders' Day celebrants in February. "History courses by themselves do not teach citizenship. Probably students' attitudes are mostly developed by their home environment before they come to college—and after they get back."

Prof. Easum explained his objection to any single compulsory course in history, a proposal which was turned down by the faculty last year. "The whole tradition of freedom of mind is against compulsion and indoctrination," he said. "I am very sensitive about this. I have seen indoctrination at work in totalitarian countries. You cannot put political conformity first as an essential requirement for teachers and students and get good teachers and students."

"There is no immediate danger of pressure for conformity at the University of Wisconsin, but any step in this direction is likely to look dangerous to the man with knowledge of what happens in totalitarian nations."

The history department certainly believes in its stuff, he declared, and feels that another year of history would be advantageous for every student. But, he said in regard to compulsory courses, "what we need most of all is someone who knows about the role of the United States in the world."

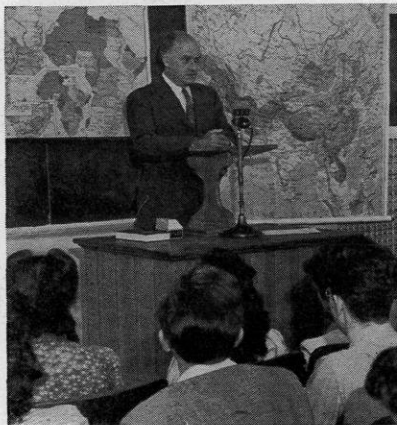
Citizenship can best be taught, Easum said, by:

- 1—The teacher being a good citizen.
- 2—Giving students an everyday demonstration of intellectual honesty, giving all the facts and leaving nothing out.
- 3—Being earnest about getting at the facts.

Other Speechmakers

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS keep piling up for German atomic scientist Prof. J. Hans D. Jensen, Carl Schurz memorial professor at the UW and director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of Heidelberg. Lectures at Yale, Michigan, Ohio State, Princeton, and M.I.T. are only a few on his itinerary.

Visiting American leaders discussing the development of the American way of life have recently included: Dr. Harvie Branscomb, Vanderbilt U. chancellor, who discussed "Spiritual and Moral Values" on March 12. Dr.



PROF. EASUM: Be earnest about getting at the facts.

Lee M. Thurston, Michigan's superintendent of public instruction, spoke on "Education" on March 19. And on April 10 Mrs. Margaret Mead, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, was scheduled to discuss "Home and Family."

Men of Letters

Dr. Harry D. Bowman of the UW Medical school is editor of a new professional publication, *American Journal of Physical Medicine*.

Sociologist Hans Gerth has translated "Ancient Judaism" by Max Weber, German pioneer in social science, in the latest of his series of translations of European sociological works.

Prof. Howard Becker, UW sociologist, has written the chapter on "German Families Today," for the volume *Germany and the Future of Europe*. Prof. Becker has also had a number of articles in recent issues of the *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*.

The World Health Organization's publication of the first volume of the *Pharmacopoeia Internationalis*—long a dream of pharmacists as a "druggist's bible"—is celebrated in a recent WHO bulletin with publication of a monograph on pharmacopoeias by UW Prof. George Urdang, who is also director of

the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy.

Professors of Education John Guy Fowlkes (dean), Clifford S. Liddle, M. H. Willing, Edward A. Krug and Russell T. Gregg have collaborated to write a textbook emphasizing the social role of the school in society. It is titled *Schools and Our Democratic Society*, and was written for a UW education course.

Honored and Appointed

Miss Rachel K. Schenk, director of the UW library school since last August, has been promoted from assistant to associate professor by the Regents

Mathematics Professor Emeritus Herman W. March will return to the campus at least until July 1 under a special service contract.

Prof. Arthur Robinson has been appointed director of the division of cartography of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping.

Prof. Leland A. Coon, Music School chairman, was elected treasurer of the Music Teachers National Association at its recent Dallas meeting.

The first permanent chairman of the Council of National Organizations of the Adult Education association of America is Dr. L. H. Adolphson, director of the Extension division.

Prof. Glen Trewartha, was recently elected president of the Association of American Geographers, the highest honor to which U. S. geographers can aspire. Hard on the heels of his election came word that his book *Japan: A Physical, Cultural and Regional Geography* had been translated into Russian and published in Moscow.

Prof. Kirk Stone, Alaskan expert in the UW geography department, has been appointed a member of the Arctic Research Laboratory advisory board. He is also advisor to the National Park service on Alaska.

An appointment as lecturer at Auckland university college in New Zealand has been accepted by William H. Wallace, graduate in geography.

Anthropology students are learning their field methods from Dr. Tom Sasaki of Cornell university, who comes directly from practicing them on the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona and New Mexico.

"Western Defense—1952," a series of six broadcasts by Prof. Graham Hovey of the school of journalism has been made available to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters' tape network. ■ ■



Lest
We
Forget

Ag Pioneers Are Commemorated in Stone

TO MOST STUDENTS on campus during the last decade, "the rock" has meant Elizabeth Waters hall, the women's dormitory which *does* look a little like Alcatraz from the lake. Not so imposing, nor as well publicized, are various other rocks that also serve the University—albeit in not quite the same manner.

These boulders are worthy of more attention than they are usually afforded—say by a strolling couple stumbling over them on a moonlight night—because they function as memorials to some of the great pioneers in Wisconsin's past. Yet with much current building and rebuilding there is a danger that some of them may be overlooked, or even forgotten.

There's no better place to start a tour of the campus in search of some of these not-to-be-forgotten memorials than at the main entrance to the agricultural campus, the Henry Quadrangle. There you will find a rugged boulder dedicated to the memory of William Arnon Henry, first dean of the College of Agriculture.

From the bronze tablet mounted on this gem of the field, you learn the memorial is in its place as recognition of one man's pioneer services to the science and practice of agriculture. The granite boulder is symbolic of the character of the man it praises, ever devoted to the pursuit of knowledge.

It was in January, 1886, with the zealous encouragement of some of the more far-seeing regents, that Dean

Henry and his associates began a revolutionary experiment in education—a short course in agriculture under University auspices. At about the same time another innovation in education was started—a winter dairy school to train men in the use of the Babcock test and in the making of butter and cheese.

As our imaginations roam back to this daring piece of pioneering, our attention is called to an upright marble panel at the upper end of the Quadrangle. There, directly before the steps of Agricultural hall, our glance comes upon a statue honoring William Dempster Hoard.

Directly in the center of the statue is a bronze bust of Hoard. Pictures of dairy cows, done in bas relief, are beautifully carved into the marble on either side of the bust. The sculpture was done by Gutzon Borglum, widely known as the sculptor who carved the faces of four presidents on Mount Rushmore.

The statue honors Hoard for the work he did in Wisconsin's dairy crusading. Born in New York, Hoard came to Wisconsin at the time our farmers were fighting a losing battle with their main crop, wheat. The fertility of the land was being exhausted, yet everyone depended on this one crop. The message of pioneer Hoard was one that is ever timely—unless you

work *with* Mother Nature she cannot continue to feed you.

Hoard began his campaign for better dairy farming in a small country newspaper. He was encouraged to find production of butter and cheese greatly stimulated by his and other vigorous appeals. Then, by persuading railroads to provide iced cars, he and his associates helped overcome the transportation problem in cheese marketing.

Outgrowing the limits of his small country paper, Hoard founded the magazine "Hoard's Dairyman" to aid his crusade. The publication promptly won a place on the reading tables in many Wisconsin farm homes and in a few years gained a wide reputation. Its editor and his successors knew well that the story of improvement—of climbing upward—ever needs retelling.

But there are other spots to visit. Our steps take us to the west end of Agriculture hall, where, nestled among the honeysuckles, we find a beautiful bird fountain and pool built by loving friends of Jennie Pitman, artist in the agricultural journalism department.

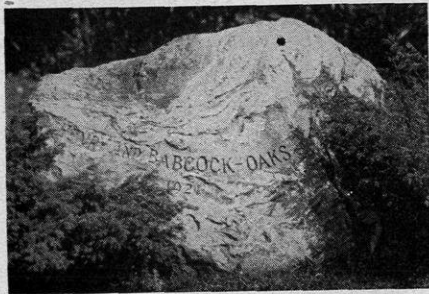
You are well repaid for your long climb up the steps. And so you are ready to go on in search of more surprises—this time to Babcock Drive. Directly behind a temporary building,

By JOAN HOLMAN, '53, and PROF. A. W. HOPKINS

at the far end of the Babcock Memorial Garden we see a stone bench. On its upper surface you decipher these words: "It is given to a few to create—to enjoy should be the inalienable birth right of all."

The garden guarded by the bench is an enchanting one beautifully planted with old-fashioned flowers, quite befitting the man they grow and bloom to honor. For Stephen Moulton Babcock was fond of simple flowers. Hollyhocks were his favorites. From the tangle of hollyhocks in the backyard of his Lake Street home, seed was sent to schools and dairy plants throughout Wisconsin, to every experiment station in the United States, and to some institutions in other lands.

Enjoying the quiet beauty of the place and allowing our imagination to wander afar, we are almost shocked to



Quiet reminder of two Wisconsin pioneers.

learn that the garden is to be uprooted to straighten out Babcock Drive. Utility wins over tradition and sentiment, we might conclude, but we solace ourselves with the hope that the garden will be transferred to another quiet and secluded spot.

Just west of the garden, there's a glacial rock inscribed with the sparse information "Henry and Babcock Oaks, 1921." The inscription refers to the two nearby trees that are growing symbols of two great Wisconsin pioneers whose ideas continue to stay alive as examples of purposeful and unselfish effort.

Crossing Babcock Drive directly in front of Hiram Smith hall, we come upon a boulder honoring Henry Krumrey. A single line on the bronze tablet, "He loved his fellow men," challenges the visitor to read on. You do, and learn the memorial to the founder of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation was placed by friends in "grateful appreciation of his services, unselfish devotion, and sacrifice in their behalf and in the cause of cooperative marketing." We reflect that cooperation still depends upon faith in others.

We walk toward the stock pavilion. There, directly across from the big arena, lies another field stone, dedicating a burr oak to Frank Kleinheinz, master sheepman. On the upturned face of the boulder you make out the outline of a sheep and the date 1930. As shepherd of the University flocks and as zealous teacher, Kleinheinz stimulated many a Wisconsin farm boy to success in sheep husbandry.

In front of the oak and closer to the roadway, we notice a neat marker setting aside a distinguished elm. It commemorates A. S. Alexander, former veterinary science professor, a poet at heart and always interested in livestock.

Continuing our tour, we choose the ridge path over Observatory Hill. On the way we note the 4-H Council Ring, done in native stone and set in among the cedars on the knoll back of King Hall—a retreat planned by Ranger Mac (Wakelin McNeil) and his band of boys and girls.

We pause to follow the outlines of several Indian mounds back of Agricultural hall, then pass on the Chamberlin Rock, the giant Canadian boulder which for thousands of years, and until a decade or more ago, had an easy resting place on the Hill. Reading the story of its glacial trip from the ice fields of Canada, you feel a sense of admiration for the scholarly work done by former president T. C. Chamberlin in uncovering this old story of glacial movement and the part it played in making the Wisconsin of today. It's difficult to repress a hope that the old rock—now set on its side—may some day be allowed to settle back to the bed in which the glacier left it.

Our path takes us up the slope past Russell Vista, which was opened by Dean H. L. Russell to provide a beautiful view of Picnic Point through the Muir Woods. A little way beyond we find an upturned red boulder marking Muir Knoll. This ridge of landscape and the adjoining woods remind us of a pioneering nature lover to whom Americans owe much for the conservation of our natural resources.

To Muir, too, we are much indebted for the national park system which so many of us enjoy.

Following the crest of the hill to Bascom hall, we gather with throngs of students at the feet of Lincoln, done in bronze and granite to keep before us the life and purpose of one whose influence for peace and understanding has been worldwide and age long. ■ ■

Past and Present

The present is always indebted to the past. For this and other reasons, it owes much to the future.

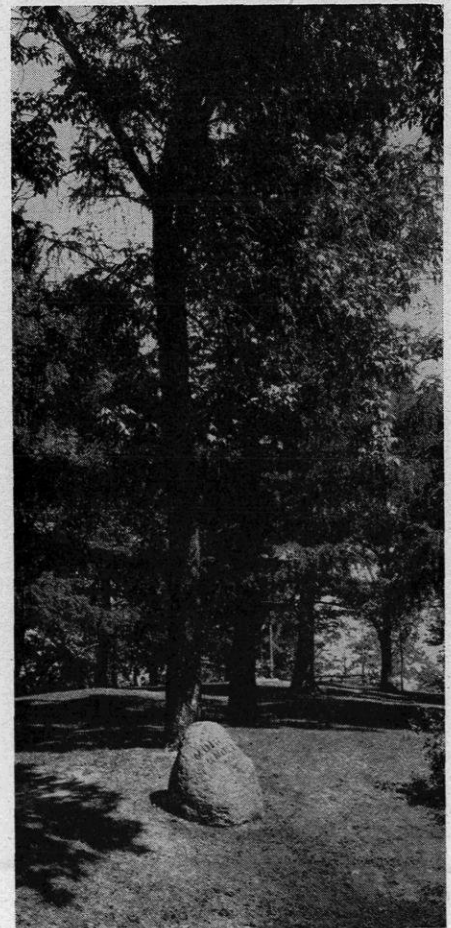
This is as true of institutions as of individuals and groups of individuals forged together into organizations, communities, states and nations.

Our own college of agriculture affords us an excellent example of the interrelationship of the past with the present, and the present with the future.

To the great pioneers of the past—W. A. Henry, S. M. Babcock, W. D. Hoard, H. L. Russell, F. H. King, George McKerrow, L. R. Jones, C. J. Galpin, R. A. Moore, George Humphrey, K. L. Hatch, E. G. Hastings, E. B. Hart, H. C. Taylor, B. H. Hibbard, Abby L. Marlatt, Chris Christensen, George Wehrwein, Hiram Smith, John Craig, W. L. Carlyle, F. W. Woll and others—we of the present are deeply indebted.

To those who will be called upon to shape the future, we, of the present, also owe much. We do well, indeed, to take a reverent glance back to the purposes and attainments of the past as we seek to serve the present and to build for the future.

—ANDREW W. HOPKINS
Professor Emeritus
Agricultural Journalism



In memory of a nature lover.

America and

Two opposite poles of the new planet now stand poised to destroy one another. What are the choices that lie before us? A UW specialist on Russia and eastern Europe offers his views.

By Michael Petrovich

IT HAS BECOME a commonplace to observe that we live in a time of crisis. Prophets of doom have cried ominous warnings foretelling the decline and fall of Western civilization. They confront us either with a deluge of "neo-barbarians" from "the East" or else the atomic obliteration of the whole human race.

It is hard, in the face of such dire prophecies, for us to remember that ours are not the only times that have tried men's souls. How often in the past have the gentlemen cried peace when there was no peace! We only know with painful certainty that we ourselves live in unsettled times, and that we understand all too imperfectly the perilous forces which prey on our security.

We are the mightiest power in the world—a nation which seemingly but yesterday emerged victorious and relatively intact from the most devastating war in history. Yet we are sinking into uneasiness, suspicion, fear, and even panic. How came this to be so?

For many the answer is an all too simple one: Russia.

Evidently our experience with Nazi Germany has failed to teach us that Hitler was not so much a cause as a symptom of evil. Had we learned that lesson, many of us would not now indulge in the primitive delusion that Russia is the root of this world's troubles.

That the present dictatorship in the Soviet Union has indeed brought not its promise of bliss but rather a grinding misery to much of the world's population is a bitter truth. Yet totalitarian ideologies such as communism do not cause so much as they feed on hunger, want, disease, social inequalities, lack of opportunity, racial and religious prejudice, economic and political servitude, and frustrated national ambitions.

All these are ills which atom bombs cannot cure. We must be careful of those among us who would train our

eyes solely on the Communist menace while the very evils which have given rise to it go unattended.

On the other hand, that the Soviet Union and the communist ideology do indeed confront the democratic world with a perilous challenge is a fact which we cannot afford to ignore. Common sense requires of us a thorough awareness and understanding of that challenge.

It is difficult to realize, until one looks back over the panorama of two centuries, that whenever these two countries took notice of one another, the dominant theme was more often one of friendship than discord.

How many Americans know that not only France but Catherine's Russia came to the aid of the Thirteen Colonies during the American Revolution? It must be admitted that neither of our allies acted so benevolently out of love for our revolution but rather out of hostility to England. But international relations are, after all, always a matter of self-interest.

A Strange Alliance

It is incredible how many Americans do not know that our country greeted the Russian Revolution of March, 1917, with enthusiasm. What could be more natural than for our own revolutionary republic to approve the downfall of an oppressive monarchy? It was the October Revolution, the Bolshevik revolt against a middle-of-the-road government, that we so strenuously opposed.

A low point in our relations with the Soviet Union was reached when Russia attacked Finland and signed a pact with Nazi Germany in 1939. Yet the fortunes of war brought the two countries together in a truly strange alliance

which gave many Americans reason to hope that we would yet be friends with the Soviet Union. It was especially during this honeymoon that we became conscious of similarities.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are huge continental powers whose influence must in the very nature of things transcend their borders. Both think in superlatives. Both talk incessantly about the biggest, the best, the fastest, the strongest, the tallest—much to the annoyance of a sophisticated Europe which regards both Russians and Americans as noisy adolescents.

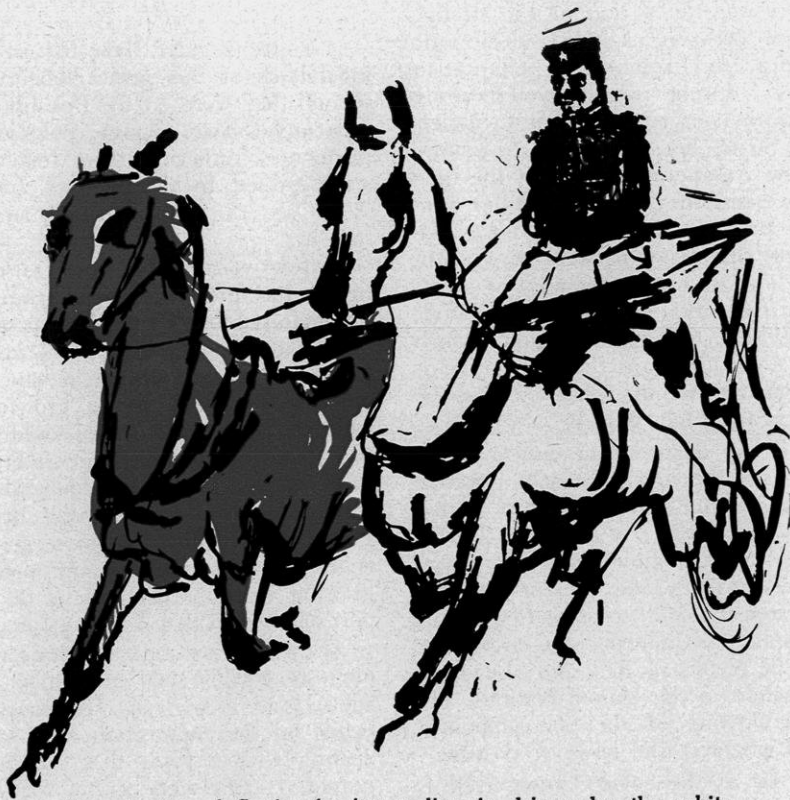
Many observers have been struck by a certain similarity between the broad Russian nature and the expansiveness of the American character. Both countries include peoples of many different races, ethnic stocks, and cultures, and both proudly offer their unions as examples to a divided planet.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are young countries, growing countries with whom progress is a sacred word. And by this word both of us more often than not think of material progress.

Despite these similarities, the differences which separate the two countries are far more basic and serious.

Our American political heritage is founded on the sacredness of the individual, the inviolable rights of minorities, the freedom to differ, to criticize, and to participate in government. Russia has long been a land in which the individual has counted for little, in which minorities have been regarded as pernicious, and in which a privileged state bureaucracy has lorded it over the population. It is difficult to see eye to eye with a country whose political concepts so conflict with our own.

Soviet Russia



The chariot of Soviet foreign policy is driven by the white horse of national ambition and the red horse of world revolution.

In economic structure, too, the Soviet Union and the United States differ markedly. The basic economy which has developed our resources, commerce, and industry has become a modified capitalism. Much of our strength and greatness rests on a numerous and inclusive middle class which emerged as the result of private enterprise.

Russia never knew a middle class like ours until late in its history, and then that class hardly had a chance to survive in the face of a traditional authoritarianism. What private enterprise there was under the tsars certainly disappeared under the commissars. It is difficult to do business with someone who does not share with us a single notion as to how business ought to be done.

We and the Russians have always been literally worlds apart in civilization. We are the beneficiaries of Western Christendom, Scholasticism, the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Counter-Reformation, Rationalism, Humanism, Free Trade, and parliamentary government. Russia is the heir of Byzantine autocracy, Greek Christianity, the Tartar invasion, a would-be-enlightened

despotism, serfdom, agrarian collectivism, and absolute state control.

The Russians have copied and continue to copy foreign techniques. They have been far less successful in adopting the Western way of life. Indeed, some of Russia's best minds have consciously rejected the West in the past. Communism is only the latest in a long line of barriers which have separated our world from theirs.

Even when the two Unions understand each other's language, they fail utterly to understand one another's meaning. There is no translator at the United Nations so skillful that he can make the word "democracy" mean the same thing for the American and the Soviet delegations. He would have to change not only thirty but a thousand years of history to do that!

II

Despite these basic differences in political, economic, and cultural heritage, our chances of living in peace with Russia would be immeasurably heightened were it not for communism.

What are the basic tenets of this ideology? Very briefly, communism sees all of man's past as the history of class struggle. Capitalism is denounced as the final stage of man's exploitation by man. The workers of the world are urged to unite against their capitalist governments, to nationalize the means of production, and to establish a state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We would think it a damaging charge indeed to accuse a country of being a dictatorship. The constitution of the USSR proudly proclaims that the Soviet state is a dictatorship!

It is, of course, no secret that Communists the world over believe in the violent overthrow of all non-Communist governments including, to be sure, our own. The Communists may work openly or subversively, they may press forward or beat temporary retreats, but they will never do anything without keeping in mind the ultimate advancement of their goal.

This circumstance makes it particularly difficult for our nation to deal with the Soviet Union. If American relations with the USSR were just a matter of adjusting international differences, our ability to arrive at some agreement with Soviet Russia might be much greater. The chariot of Soviet foreign policy is driven not only by the white horse of historic national ambitions but by the red horse of world revolution. Russia has been interested for centuries in warm-water ports, free passage through the Dardanelles, a system of buffer states on its western border, a sphere of influence in Iran, and many other such ambitions. At times the white horse pulls faster; at times the red horse is given freer rein.

In the past three and a half decades the Soviet Union has exhibited extraordinary contrasts in its foreign policy. Indeed, there have been at least seven distinct policies. From 1917 to 1921 the Russian Communists, who were waging a revolution and a civil war at home, openly called upon the whole world to revolt. The results were disap-

pointing. Russia was a war-exhausted country and needed a respite, and Lenin called a retreat both abroad and at home during the so-called New Economic Policy of 1921 to 1927. Soon after Stalin came to power in 1923 the new leader declared the doctrine of "Socialism in One Country," forced by what he termed the temporary stabilization of world capitalism.

With the inauguration of the Five-Year Plan in 1928, however, Stalin reversed himself and adopted once again a more aggressive and militant policy of fomenting world revolution. It was not long, however, before the Soviet leaders again had occasion to change their minds and for two reasons: the failure to arouse workers in other countries to destroy their own governments, and the growing threat of Fascist Italy, Germany, and Spain. So in 1935, the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, or Comintern, proclaimed the policy of the Popular Front. Communists everywhere were instructed to make friends, if they could, with the non-Communist Left and to form an anti-Fascist alliance. Fearful for her own safety, the Soviet Union joined the League of Nations in this period.

In 1939, Stalin abruptly and dramatically shifted to an agreement with Hitler. Fascist Germany and Communist Russia signed a so-called non-aggression pact which contained the secret clauses in which the two partners divided the loot of Eastern Europe.

Strong Stomachs

The world was amazed at the bizarre sight of the leader of world communism joining hands with the leader of the world's anti-Comintern forces. Also amazed were many Communists and fellow-travelers in our country who had joined the good fight against Fascism in the previous Popular Front period. Thousands of them took this opportunity to break with the Communist Party.

But the loss was not too great. The Communist Party does not count its strength in numbers and votes anyway. Most of those who stayed on in the party even after the Russ-German pact could be counted on to stomach anything, to explain away everything, and to obey orders without question.

All suddenly changed, however, when on June 21, 1941, the German Wehrmacht attacked the Soviet Union. After all, Hitler was also a disciple of the creed that the end justifies the means. Overnight the imperialist war of decadent capitalism became a war to save

democracy. To allay natural Western suspicions, the Comintern was officially abolished in May, 1943, though it became evident later that the organization had never really ceased to function.

This was the period of the strange alliance between capitalist, democratic America and communist, totalitarian Russia during which well-meaning Americans sincerely felt that to understand Soviet Russia one had to admire it. Few Americans realized at the time that we and our Communist allies were really fighting two different wars. We thought that all of us were engaged in something we called, for want of a better name, the second World War. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, which was caught up in a nationalist fervor of its own, was waging what it called the Great Fatherland War.

That the alliance had only a single real basis, the fight against a common enemy, became obvious as soon as that enemy was beaten in May, 1945. This marked the inauguration of the Soviet Union's seventh and present policy—the extension and consolidation of its own sphere of influence, the encouragement of revolts in Asia and elsewhere, obstruction in the United Nations, and the weakening of the non-communist world wherever and however possible.

As far as the Soviet Union itself is concerned, one may well characterize its present policy by a phrase out of its history in 1917—"no war, no peace."

There is a simple lesson to be learned from this review. The Soviet Union has been most aggressive when the non-communist world has been weakest, and it has been most cooperative when the non-communist world was strong and determined.

There are today many sources of friction between the communist and non-communist world. The precarious balance of power has thus far survived incident after incident. How much more strain this balance can stand, only the future will tell.

In the United Nations the Soviet Union and its satellites have created an obstructive bloc which has made use of the veto power wherever oratory has failed to persuade. This has been frequently.

A particular source of friction between America and Russia has been the question of atomic control. We have put forward the Baruch Plan, which calls for the international supervision of atomic production. Despite the fact that the Soviet leaders fear our superiority in atomic weapons, they could not af-

ford to risk international inspection behind the Iron Curtain. The result is an armaments race the like of which the world has never seen.

III

It is little wonder, then, that so many inhabitants of this great globe feel as though they were on the threshold of catastrophe. Two opposite poles of the planet are gathering their forces and stand poised to destroy one another. What are the choices that stand before us?

A few voices have been raised in favor of a "preventive" war against the Communist bloc. To these advocates an immediate showdown appears preferable to the present tension in which the other side appears to be growing in strength. Even if this school could prove that its calculations were absolutely correct, it is more than doubtful that Americans are morally capable of such a deliberate action. Even more germane is the consideration that our own aggression could hardly win us the support of a world that is crying for peace.

At the other extreme are those varied interests, equally small in number, who advise peace at any cost. This course depends on the supposition that we are dealing with a force that can be appeased. If this were just a matter of satisfying the "white horse" ambitions of a nationalist Russia, perhaps appeasement might be possible. (Although surely our experience with Hitler must have taught us the futility of so shameful a policy.) It is the appetite of the red horse that cannot be sated. World communism has but one goal—the world.

What, then, is the alternative? If we must avoid war and yet cannot expect peace with the Soviet Union, what is there left?

Precisely what we have—no war, no peace.

A Dismal Prospect

Before us lies a prospect which nervous Americans will find a dismal one, indeed—the stabilization of bad relations by parrying thrusts wherever they may appear. We must prepare for a series of Koreas in which we have little choice but to show as much strength, both material and moral, as we can muster. If war with the Soviet Union itself must come, the choice must be theirs and not ours.

Judging by past Soviet policy, if we are strong and determined enough, the Russians will not choose to fight.

Born in Cleveland in 1922, Michael Petrovich, a UW history instructor, is working toward his Ph.D. He was a research analyst for the Balkan section of the Office of Strategic Services from 1943 to 1946, and was stationed in Yugoslavia for 16 months. He was a fellow in Russian and Balkan Studies of the Rockefeller foundation in 1946-48, and was "greatly surprised" when he was permitted to study a year at Prague, behind the Iron Curtain, in 1948-49 under auspices of the Social Science Research Council. This article is a condensation of a Freshman Forum lecture.



What is it that the Soviet leaders are after in their relations with us? They wish to harass us into a position of weakness while they grow in strength. This is all the more reason why in this impasse between democracy and dictatorship we must evaluate both our weakness and strength as well as theirs.

It is disturbing that we have shown so little faith in ourselves and such unreasoning fear of our opponents. We have actually frightened ourselves into believing that the Kremlin is inhabited by an infallible master-mind whose limitless authority commands millions of obedient slaves. On the other hand, our own newspapers cry ever more loudly of our own apparent disunity, disagreement in high places and low, and errors in our policy.

One depressing result of this has been that those very Americans who have preached loudest the defense of our democracy have shown so little faith in that very democracy that they would curtail it.

The American citizen must be concerned at attempts to impose on our own people and even on our allies an orthodoxy of opinion, an official line, deviation from which is regarded as treason. We must resolutely reject the doctrine of fighting fire with fire if that means becoming more and more like the Soviet Union.

It is our democracy—our two-party system, our respect for the rights of minorities, our willingness to permit unpopular as well as popular opinions to circulate freely in the market of ideas, our belief in the sacredness of the individual—that makes us stronger than any dictatorship.

It is conceivable that Communist Russia may in some future time be as industrially productive a nation as capitalist America. It is impossible, however, for dictatorial Russia ever to know the strength that democratic America has gained through its respect for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To

relinquish this source of power in the mistaken belief that we will thereby become stronger is to contradict our whole history.

Besides, it is erroneous to credit the Kremlin with either infallibility or unlimited power. The Soviet Politburo is guilty of a most undistinguished succession of bad guesses and mistakes. Consider the Russian failure in the first Iranian crisis, the Berlin blockade, the Cominform's expulsion of Tito, our resistance in the Korean War, and a whole series of setbacks in the United Nations, of which the Japanese peace treaty is but a recent example. Each time the error consisted of underestimating the strength of their opponents.

To the outsider the Soviet Union must indeed appear like a completely unified monolithic machine capable of deadly efficiency. More astute observers see the Soviet Union as beset by serious problems which rarely find their way into our press. Washington is admittedly an easier beat to cover than Moscow!

The Soviet press itself reveals many sources of dissatisfaction inside the USSR—a low standard of living which Soviet leaders cannot much longer justify by the last war, increased pressure on the collective farms, and growing social inequalities that come with the fostering of a privileged bureaucracy. Even more obvious is the dissatisfaction which is rampant in the satellite countries.

An Ideological Change

Undoubtedly one great source of Communist strength has been the ideology of communism itself. The fanatical allegiance which Marxism-Leninism has been able to command in the past did indeed create a resolute group of revolutionaries who were capable of the highest ideals and most desperate sacrifices.

Only three and a half decades have produced a radical change. Reality has forced such tortuous reinterpretations of

Marxism that much of the theory has become a liability.

There is no more bitter opponent of Stalin today than that wide variety of Marxian Socialists who have come to feel that the present Soviet regime is but a betrayal of their faith. Tito is only the most recent Communist rebel who has accused Stalin's followers of being not "scientific" Marxists but power-hungry opportunists. The sectarian struggles which rend world communism today must be a source of grave concern to Moscow.

Even more serious is the fact that communism has turned into a rigid hierarchy which in Eastern Europe, at least, no longer attracts the idealist but the opportunist, the bureaucrat, the climber, and the yes-man. Apart from Stalin himself, the Soviet Union today is managed by a generation of Gromykos. Both their necessity to believe in what is not so and to pretend belief in what they know is not so place the Communists in a false position which can lead to defeat.

That is why the free countries of the world enjoy a distinct advantage in their freedom to discuss and to act without being bound by fear.

Two tasks stand before us: to contain the physical expansion of the communist world and to supplant communism as an ideology everywhere. The first task calls for the extension of our military preparedness. Experience shows that our strength alone can force the Soviet Union to compromise. Why any but the most innocent optimists should expect any other basis in our relations with the Soviets is inconceivable.

Yet while negative measures may stop the Soviet Union, they cannot stop communism. Only by helping the world rid itself of hunger, disease, ignorance, poverty, social inequality, racial prejudice, and political oppression can we make it impossible for communism to exert any appeal. To do this the United States must continue its economic assistance to less fortunate allies—out of our own self-interest if not humanitarianism.

Above all, we must help the free world to help itself. Far more important than our money is our positive moral leadership. The United States must not become identified solely with negative measures.

This country was born in revolution no less than the Soviet Union. The American has become known the world over as a fighter against political tyranny, as a rebel against domestic re-

(Continued on page 38)

On

Wisconsin

IN SPORTS • By Art Lentz



Cagers End Season With a Bang

SPORTS SCHEDULES at the University of Wisconsin offer little opportunity for a breathing spell, what with baseball, the vanguard of spring activity, intruding on the competitive scene hardly before the winter sports slate concludes.

Yet there's time for some pleasant thoughts about the seven sports activities just wrapped up for the season, even though the Badger baseballers will be answering the call, "Play Ball!" on April 4 against the Macomb State Teachers on the latter's diamond in Illinois.

Biggest item of satisfaction comes in the whirling finish of Coach Bud Foster's Wisconsin basketball team which whipped Iowa and Illinois within the space of six nights as the Big Ten season ended.

That pair of stunning upsets (Illinois—the champion, and Iowa—the runnerup) had Wisconsin sports fans talking as if the national championship year of 1941 had been repeated.

The double-barreled triumph erased much of the disappointment over a just-fair season record and permitted the Badgers to wind up with seventh place in the Big Ten and a 10-12 overall won-and-lost mark.

Although the victory record fell short of the .500 mark, the Wisconsin cagers did some wholesale revision of all-time records. Out of some 20 school marks broken, most important was the fact that the 1952 team was the highest scoring in history and that Ab Nicholas, twice chosen All-Conference guard, was the second highest individual point-maker in history.

Nicholas, for the second straight year, led the Badgers in scoring with 361 points, again was chosen most valuable player, and was virtually a unanimous choice for all Big-Ten guard. He was

chosen on the second All-American team picked by Look Magazine and rated the guard spot on the NCAA district No. 4 team selected by Colliers.

The junior varsity team, most composed of freshman players, won four out of six games while a freshman team proper won the University Extension tournament for the fourth straight year.

* * *

Now for a quick rundown on the other winter sports:

BOXING: At this writing, Coach Johnny Walsh's boxers were caught up with their dual match assignments and awaiting competition in the 15th Annual NCAA tournament held this year at the Wisconsin fieldhouse, April 3-4-5.

The Badger ringmen, deadlocked by Washington State and Michigan State, turned in conclusive evidence of return to former collegiate ring superiority by downing Louisiana State, Penn State, Syracuse, Minnesota, and Miami. Two 4-4 deadlocks were the only stigmas on the season record, best since the unbeaten 1948 year.

In dual matches this past season, three Badgers had unbeaten marks. They included the co-captains, Dick Murphy (156) and Bob Ranck (hwt) and Pat Sreenan (139).

Meanwhile, the junior varsity boxers defeated Superior State college in their only dual match of the season but also competed in the Northwest Intercollegiate at Superior on March 28-29, winning two titles.

* * *

FENCING: Coach Archie Simonson ended his first year as head of the Badger swordsmen with a third place in the Big Ten meet, a fine showing considering the highly competitive

field led by champion Illinois and runnerup Michigan State who also rank high nationally.

Walt Ebling was one of three Badgers to rate high in the individual standings, placing third in the foils. Harry Leipold was third in the epee and Franklyn Tyrrell, a freshman, was fourth in the sabre event.

During the season, Wisconsin won only two dual matches while losing six, but erased some of that disappointment with the fine showing in the Big Ten meet.

The three Badgers mentioned earlier represented Wisconsin in the NCAA meet held at Yale University March 28-29, placing 14th.

* * *

GYMNASTICS: Coach Dean Mory's gymnasts did themselves proud with their improved season record. The Badgers won four out of seven dual meets and placed 8th in the Big Ten meet, scoring 10½ points, first tallies since 1936.

Among the individuals, Capt. Gordie Johnson, who doubles as head cheerleader, was eight in tumbling while Gary Uhlmann tied for third in the side horse. The gymnasts did not compete in the NCAA meet.

* * *

SWIMMING: The varsity swimmers, coached by John Hickman, won only two out of six dual meets but two of the losses came about when the relay team was nosed out in the final event of each meet. Against the nation's powerhouses in swimming—Ohio State, Michigan State, Michigan, and Iowa, Wisconsin performed creditably in placing seventh in the Big Ten meet with 10 points.

Badgers to place in the Big Ten meet included Freshman Jack Hoaglund who was fourth in the 100 yard back stroke; Jim Lougee, another freshman, who was fifth in the 100

yard breast stroke. The Wisconsin 300 yard medley relay team of Bob Baker, Lougee, and Hoaglund, was fifth in its event.

Hoaglund, incidentally, set a new NCAA freshman mark of 1:00.9 in his preliminary trial of the 100 yard back stroke while Lougee first set a NCAA freshman record of 1:02.0 in his preliminaries of the 100 yard breast stroke, then lowered it to 1:01.9 in the finals.

Hoaglund, Baker, and Lougee, competing on the medley relay team, participated in the NCAA held at Princeton university, March 27-29.

* * *

WRESTLING: Coach George Martin's Badger wrestlers tied for fifth place in the Big Ten meet after winning eight out of 13 dual matches. Capt. Don Ryan became the second Badger in history to win three straight Big Ten individual crowns, repeating in the 157 pound division.

Other Badgers who ranked high were Sam Costanza, runnerup in the 137 pound division; John Falter, who won the consolation title in the 177 pound class; and Art Prchlik, who gained the semi-finals of the 191 pound division.

Ryan and Costanza competed in the NCAA meet held at Colorado A.&M. in Fort Collins. Neither won titles.

* * *

INDOOR TRACK: Coach Riley Best's indoor track team won all its dual meets in the season, downing Iowa, Northwestern, and Minnesota, besides winning sixth place in the Big Ten meet. Capt. Luke Collins was

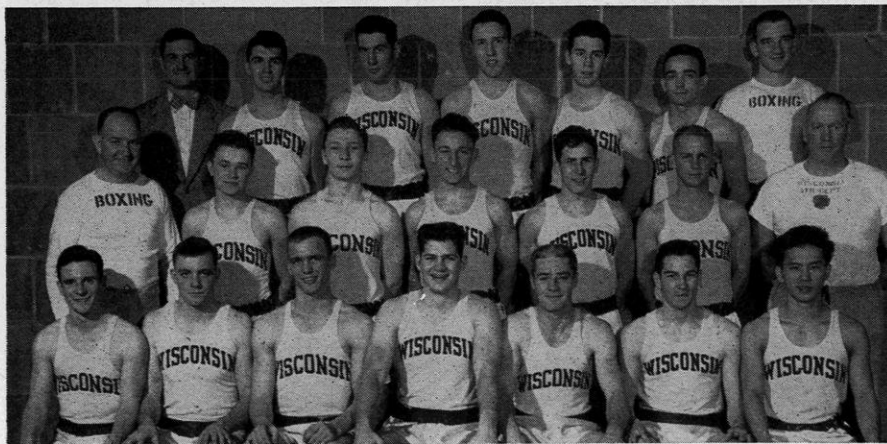
fourth in the record-breaking 440 yard run even though he turned in one of best marks. Frank Duis was third in the 880 yard run, also a record breaker and his time (1:53.2) was just one-tenth of a second short of the former record held by another Badger, Don Gehrman. Jerry Pickell tied for fourth in the pole vault at 13 feet while the mile relay team, although clocked at 3:19.6, was fourth in a record-breaking event.

—W—

STILL SWIMMING—Is Johnson Bennett, one of the few All-American swimmers in Wisconsin History. Johnny is with the Syria Petroleum Co. in Aleppo, Syria and points with pride that he still competes in amateur events. He holds the Iraqi records in the 50, 100, and 200 yard free style events which he first set in 1938. Since he left school a quarter of a century ago, he lived 4½ years in Africa, 6½ years in Venezuela, and the last 15 in the middle east. He recalls many a happy moment in a long letter to Joe Steinauer, retired swimming coach here in Madison.

—W—

SPRING FOOTBALL PRACTICE begins on April 10 and will conclude with the annual Cardinal-White game at Camp Randall Stadium May 17. Since the new Big Ten rule provides that only 20 outdoor drills and six indoor squad meetings are allowed in a school calendar period of 30 days, no drills will be held outdoors on Mondays. Wisconsin's spring school recess April 18-28 is not charged to the 30-day period.



Wisconsin's 1952 Varsity Boxing Squad—First row, left to right, Tommy Zamzow, Bob Meath, Ray Zale, Co-Capt. Bob Ranck, Co-Capt. Dick Murphy, Bob Morgan, Dave Miyagawa. Second row, Head Coach John Walsh, Mort Erickson, Terry Tynan, Mitch Mazur, Charles Magestro, Ray Hunder, Assistant Coach Vern Woodward. Top row, Dr. Thomas G. Allin, Jr., Bobby Goodsitt, Bob Hinds, Paul Emerson, John Pleck, Bob Hennessy. Student Manager Gene Lynn.

Sports Calendar

BASEBALL

- April 21—Memphis St. at Memphis
22—Memphis NAS at Memphis
23—Arkansas St. at Jonesboro
25—Purdue at Lafayette
26—Indiana at Bloomington (2)
- May 2—Northwestern at Evanston
3—Northwestern at Evanston (2)
9—Illinois at Madison
10—Ohio St. at Madison (2)
12—Notre Dame at Madison
16—Minnesota at Minneapolis
17—Iowa at Iowa City (2)
19—Bradley at Madison
23—Michigan St. at Madison
24—Michigan at Madison (2)
30—West. Mich. at Kalamazoo
31—West. Mich. at Kalamazoo

CREW

- May 3—Navy at Annapolis
10—M.I.T. at Madison
17—Regatta at Princeton
- June 21—IRA Regatta, Syracuse
- July 3-4-5—Olympic trials at Worcester, Mass.

GOLF

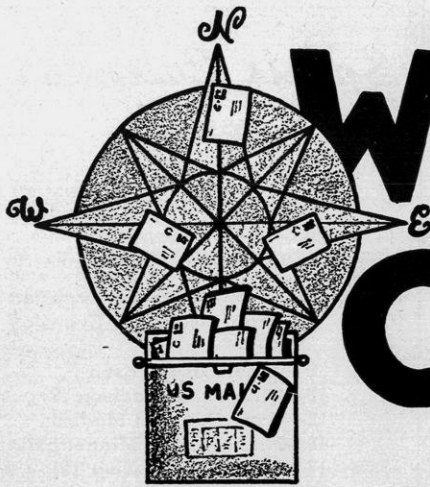
- April 21—Memphis St. at Memphis
22—Memphis NAS at Memphis
26—Triangular at Lafayette
- May 2—Marquette at Madison
5—Notre Dame at Madison
9—Minnesota at Madison
16—Michigan State at Madison
19—Iowa at Madison
24—Northwestern at Evanston
26—Marquette at Milwaukee
29—Triangular at Champaign
30-31—Big Ten Meet

TRACK

- April 25-26—Drake Relays
- May 3—Iowa at Madison
10—Michigan St. at E. Lansing
17—Illinois at Champaign
24—Minnesota at Madison
30-31—Conf. Meet, Ann Arbor
- June 7—Central Coll., Milwaukee
13-14—NCAA at Berkeley
27-28—Olympic Trials, L. A.

TENNIS

- April 25—Iowa at Iowa City
- May 3—Purdue at Madison
9—Michigan at Ann Arbor
10—Michigan St. at E. Lansing
16—Northwestern at Madison
17—Illinois at Champaign
19—Minnesota at Minneapolis
24—Indiana at Madison
29-31—Big Ten Meet



WITH the CLUBS

Conference of Alumni Clubs Set

HOW ALUMNI CLUBS can be of greatest help to the University will be the subject of the first annual WAA alumni club conference this month.

Meeting in the Memorial Union April 18-19, alumni club presidents, University officials and Association officers will discuss a variety of subjects dealing with successful club operations.

There'll be wide opportunity for exchange of ideas on club projects of every kind—from scholarship fund raising to picnics. Responsibilities of club officers, along with "tricks of the trade," will also be mentioned.

The Wisconsin Alumni Club of Madison has taken it upon itself to play host to the club officers in attendance, with the aim of providing "entertainment and good fellowship" during the two day conference. A banquet has been scheduled for Friday evening, April 18.

Alumni Club Formed On Island in Mississippi R.

WHEN THE ALUMNUS got the report of officers of the Mississippi Valley alumni club, that fledgling organization was the youngest club in the world. Approximately 40 alumni from towns in Illinois and Iowa got together Mar. 2 at Rock Island Arsenal Country club, organized, and held an election.

Then they watched with quickened interest as WAA field secretary Ed Gibson showed films of the 1951 Minnesota-Wisconsin football game and projected slides picturing new campus buildings. Also discussed were plans for a picnic next summer and a get-together

when the gridiron Badgers meet Iowa at Iowa City next fall.

First president of the club is Albert T. Sands of Rock Island. Howard P. Rogers, Moline, is vice-president, Mrs. Raymond O. Schmidt, Davenport, is secretary, and Arnold J. Boldt, Davenport, was elected treasurer.

Directors include Howard P. Buck (an all-American Badger gridder himself) and Mrs. George Trauten, both of Rock Island; Mrs. Walter S. Kautz and Dr. N. C. Barwasser, both of Moline; and Thomas E. Fieweger, Davenport.

Alumni Bridge Tournament Goes Over in Big Way

SO MUCH INTEREST has been shown in the Door County club's scholarship bridge tournament that an additional section was scheduled to be added in March.

Patterned after similarly successful affairs held in Oshkosh, the Sturgeon Bay-Door County tournament is being led by Edwin C. Stephan.

"The profits of the tournament are to go to the local scholarship fund for the University of Wisconsin," according to Stephan. The present goal is a substantial fund by the end of the school year.

"If the present tournament proves to be as successful as it appears at present, a new and larger one is planned for next fall," the chairman said.

He notes that this social venture has had two excellent effects. First, it earns money for the scholarship fund. Entry fees are fifty-cents per round, and there

will be a top prize of \$5.00 awarded in May.

And second, the tournament gets alumni club members better acquainted. Stephan cites one man who said the first couple he and his wife encountered in the tournament were almost total strangers to them. But they were all happy to make new friends and the evening was a huge success.

Chicago Alumnae Hear Music Department Chairman

AFTER A SHORT business meeting in which constitutional and nominating committees reported, the UW Alumnae Club of Chicago on March 16 heard Leland A. Coon of the University's music department.

Meeting at the home of Mrs. David Shapiro, the club welcomed prospective members as guests of the club.

Washington, D. C. Dinner Called "Whopping Success"

THE WASHINGTON, D. C., club survived a couple of last minute cancellations by University executives and Don Gehrman, who caught a virus bug, and emerged from a Feb. 29 Founders Day dinner amid declarations that it was the "best Wisconsin function here ever."

"The dinner was a whopping big success," Mrs. Hugh Jackson reported. "The Press Club chorus and panel of speakers, plus good food and a cocktail hour preceding, all contributed their share to the affair. Everyone loved and thrilled to the 45 male voices singing—as it should be done—"Lost Chord," "On, Wisconsin," and a lot of others.

"The speakers' panel covered the waterfront with comments on the theme "American Universities and the American Way of Life" that were not repetitious and wove it in together." Included on the panel were Nathan Feinsinger, Joseph Farrington, Glen Davis, Dr. John L. Parks and Esther Van Wagoner Tufty.

Detroiters Make Books For Children's Hospital

SOME SCISSORS, old Christmas cards, scrap books and a large helping of imagination on the part of the Detroit club's junior women group has resulted in some clever children's story-books for the Children's hospital.

Mrs. Robert T. Herdegen writes: "I do hope the children enjoy reading



AT THE SHEBOYGAN UW Alumni club's Founders' Day meeting Feb. 26, the *Sheboygan Press* photographer happened to run across the above trio. They include, from left to right, Jacob Spies, president of the Sheboygan club; Dr. William S. Middleton, dean of the UW Medical School, guest speaker at the banquet; and A. Matt. Werner, vice president of the University Board of Regents and editor-publisher of the *Sheboygan Press*.

them as much as we enjoyed making them!"

There were fifty alumni on hand for the club's Founders' Day dinner at the Park Sheraton hotel. Dr. Robin Buerki, '15, newly appointed director of the Ford hospital (see February *Alumnus*), spoke on "Medicine in the Modern Hospital." Mr. Herdegen was meeting chairman.

Lake County Alumni Club Elects Brown President

After hearing Prof. Elizabeth McCoy describe the many changes on the Madison campus in recent years, the Lake County, Ill. UW Alumni club Feb. 23 also made some changes in its ranks of officers—a regular Founders' Day procedure.

New officers include Dr. Charles S. Brown, '46, who succeeds Allen P. Saunders as president; Walter Rahn, '46, vice-president; Miss Anita Benedict, '25, secretary; and Mrs. Priscilla Richmond, '41, treasurer. All are of Waukegan.

Gogebic-Ironwood Elects Officers at Lumber Camp

JOSEPH TRIER of Ironwood was elected president of the Gogebic-Ironwood alumni club at its March 11 Founders' Day meeting held at the

Connor Lumber Co. camp at Thomas-ton, Mich. UW football line coach Milt Bruhn was featured speaker at the meeting. Other new officers include Peter Vea, Ironwood, vice president; George Sullivan, Montreal, secretary; and T. H. Saari, Kimball, treasurer. Armand Cirilli of Hurley was elected to the board of directors. Retiring president Dr. H. A. Pinkerton was in charge of the meeting.

Fond du Lac Club Plans Big Year of Activity

AT FOND DU LAC March 4 Dr. Norman O. Becker was installed as president of that city's alumni chapter, succeeding John H. Look. Other officers include William W. Meyst, vice-president, and Mrs. R. W. Ashton, secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Becker announced at the meeting that head coach Ivan B. Williamson would be main speaker at the club's Founders' Day banquet April 22. He also appointed committees to study proposals that will "band the 400 Wisconsin alumni in Fond du Lac county into a strong, active society during the next 12 months." Among plans under consideration is establishment of a committee to serve as a clearing house of information for college scholarships.

The new president told members that "a concrete program of action is necessary in order that Wisconsin alumni of

Fond du Lac county continue to hold a place of importance in the community." The club's directors were asked to serve as a membership committee and contact alumni in an effort to enroll them in the chapter.

Several Founders' Day Meetings Still on Tap

REPORTS CONTINUE to come in on Founders' Day activities not previously noted in these pages. Some are still in the future. Others have just happened, like those at:

Fort Atkinson, where Prof. Richard Hartshorne of the UW geography department, spoke Mar. 31 on "What the Middle East Is to Us."

Merrill, where the Lincoln County club was to hear Fayette H. Elwell, dean of the school of commerce, on March 24. Proceeds were to go to the Merrill High school "Mexican Sight-seers fund."

Marquette, which also chose March 24 to hear a new rider on the banquet circuit, Prof. Ralph O. Nafziger, head of the school of journalism.

At *Fond du Lac* on April 22, that city's club has scheduled grid coach Ivan Williamson as guest speaker, while *Tomah*, on April 15, was to hear from the superintendent of the Wisconsin crime laboratory, Charles Wilson. On the same date *Rhineland* was scheduled to hear political scientist John Thompson.

Sketchy reports from out-of-state clubs reveal some additional banquets.

At *Rochester, N. Y.*, on Feb. 26, Prof. E. A. Gaumnitz was guest speaker.

At *Joliet, Ill.*, featured guest was Prof. Ralph Huitt of the political science department.

Dean of women Louise Troxell was scheduled to speak April 3 at *Van Nuys, Calif.*

At *Kansas City*, March 29, Kenneth Little, vice president of student affairs, delivered the main address.

Next Month--

* * *

Where Does the University Go from Here?

* * *

A. Matt. Werner and Clough Gates write about campus expansion.



KATHRYN WINSLOW, '47
wrote so vivid an account, in *Big Pan Out*, of the big Yukon gold rush, that she was invited to take a look at Alaska for herself.

To Dawson

To See "The Queen"

IN 1898 DAWSON CITY was called "The Queen of the Yukon", with Klondike gold for her riches. Because of these creeks, which began in back of the city, the entire world paid her court. Today her treasure is still considerable and her dreams of "civilizing the place" have succeeded beyond anything she had in mind at the start of the century. But she has been deserted and the legend of her ghost is already prepared.

If you fly low enough over the hills, coming from the northwest toward Dawson, you can still see the prospectors' abandoned cabins. The scars of their diggings have disappeared. It is difficult to make out the gold creeks that wind in the weeds as casually as rain gullies. In the whole north I saw only one leaping gold creek splashing boulders as it fell out of the hills, and that was in Alaska on a tributary of the Kobuk River, north of the Arctic Circle.

As you near a position due west of Dawson, the new Taylor highway, a cut-off from the Alcan, shows up on the tops of the hills. It looks more like a firebreak than a road. It cuts across country in one direction, going down-dale and up as rhythmically as a roller coaster. It is unlikely that you will pass a car as you fly over. You would recognize one by a rolling puff of dust. The road is built like this to protect it from avalanches of mud in the springtime.

Approaching Dawson not from the west but from the north, flying directly over the Yukon River, you pass the fish camps of the Indians. Some have fish wheels turning in the shallow water. This device is something like a ferris wheel, depositing a few fish with each scoop that swings to the bottom. Like letting out the passengers. On the beach the salmon racks are heavily loaded with the big fish that have been split

and turned inside out and hung up to dry like long red stockings.

On the right day of the week you could fly the river south of Dawson and see a last memento of the rush—a steamboat with a bright orange stern-wheel paddling her to and from Dawson. The riverboat doesn't go beyond Dawson nowadays. If you are bound farther north for Eagle, Circle City, or Fort Yukon, you fly or catch a trader's tug.

During the Klondike rush there were dozens of regularly scheduled steamboats on the river. And nobody knows how many boats there were that belonged to the fly-by-night wildcat companies, nor how many old schooners, fishing smacks, yachts, steam launches, rowboats, canoes and homemade rafts of the prospectors. In those days the river had traffic snarls.

Shoe clerks in Boston and grocery boys in Dallas could tell you the names

of steamboats on the Yukon, with their schedules and fares. The fares were different depending upon which way you were traveling. It cost more to go upriver because operation costs were higher. It took more green logs in the boiler for the paddle to fight the current, and the trip was slow and long, with extra meals for the passengers. It still costs more to leave Dawson than it does to get there.

In the summers of 1897 and 1898 the world's daily papers kept their readers posted on Klondike news. Many of them gave away colored maps of the country with new subscriptions. Today not so many people know where the river is, or if "the Yukon" is in Alaska or Canada.

The Yukon River is officially 1,800 miles long but the steamboat logs used to record from 2,000 to 2,400 miles each way. I was three days on the river and I would say that we waltzed from one place to the next, for a distance of 434 miles, from Whitehorse to Dawson. The bends never end. Captain Campbell seemed to be heading for first one shore and then the other.

While the Yukon rises and empties in Alaska, it also flows in Canada's Yukon Territory. When almost nothing was known about the Alaska Yukon, there were many gold strikes already on its Canadian tributaries, and the miners going in and out of the country talked about "the Yukon" and meant Canada. And what they started, Robert Service completed with "The Spell of the Yukon." The subsequent knowledge that most of the river is in Alaska, and that strikes on the American side have outnumbered those on the Canadian, has not altered the emphasis.

It was the rush to the Klondike that opened the river in Alaska, when thou-

About the Author

AFTER THE publication of *BIG PAN-OUT* last spring, its author, Kathryn Winslow, was invited to visit Alaska and the Yukon Territory to see for herself the gold rush country she had written about—but had never viewed. She flew north in July on what turned out to be a 50,000-mile itinerary.

Hosts to Miss Winslow were The White Pass and Yukon Route, the twelve airlines companies which serve Alaska and the Yukon, the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, the United States Armed Forces, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Alaska Native Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, as well as a number of societies, city organizations, private clubs, and individual persons. A part of that fabulous journey is told here in "To Dawson to See the Queen," which Miss Winslow wrote especially for the *Wisconsin Alumnus*.

She is married to William J. Meham (M. A., Wisconsin, 1948). She was a graduate student in Education at Wisconsin in 1947. A large part of the research for *BIG PAN-OUT* (published by W. W. Norton) was done in the stacks of the Wisconsin State Historical Library.

sands of gold-seekers chose to take it to Dawson. The Bonanza was discovered late in August, 1896, in a moose pasture, on a trickling tributary of a small creek which the local Indians referred to as "full of salmon." The guttural Siwash syllables were too much for the miners, who twisted them into "Klondike" and called the creek a river. It had many tributaries, or "pups", and they were all exceedingly rich.

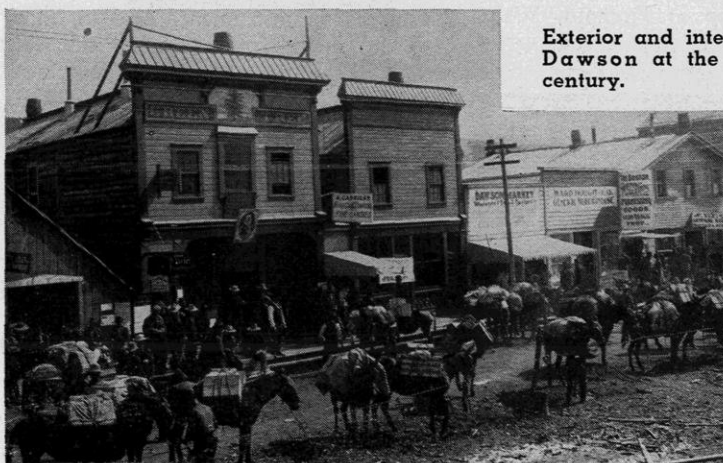
Before then the Yukon sourdoughs were not discontented with five or ten cent pans. The Klondike creeks washed \$50 pans on bedrock or the men threw down their shovels and looked for another place to dig. Pans of \$500 were common. It was the richest strike in the history of gold.

When the "millionaires" came out with their big pokes it was no wonder they startled the world, and that hordes of persons lost no time going up after

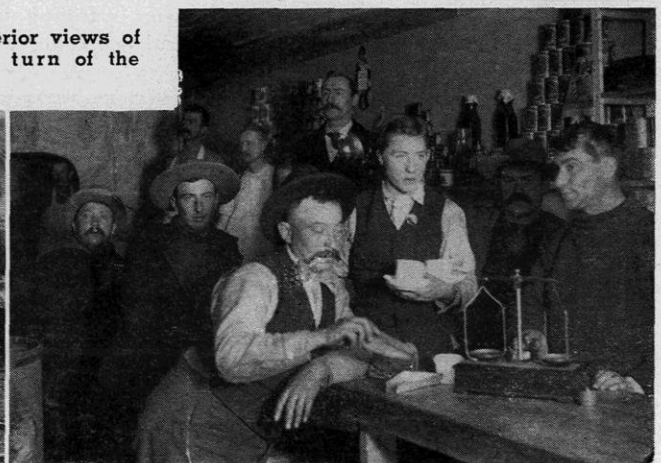
their share. The gold was reported to be in nuggets lying on top of the ground. Those who didn't buy shovels bought mining stock or invested in schemes to get rich quick while the boom was on.

In the midst of this pandemonium Dawson City appeared literally over night. One afternoon there was just a mud flat at the mouth of the creek with the Indian name, and the next day it was littered with canoes and all the provisions the men from Forty-Mile had brought with them to stake the creek which George Washington Carmack had just struck. The stampede went on for three years, over seven routes across Alaska and two more from Canada. And Dawson City was the liveliest, most expensive, most successful, and most heartbreaking place that you could name.

(Continued on next page)



Exterior and interior views of Dawson at the turn of the century.



(Continued from page 29)

When I was there I stayed in one of the hotels which is home to the prospectors who came into town from hundreds of miles away to spend the winter. It was a neat hotel, painted white on the outside and light blue inside, and like most of Dawson's buildings, made of boards that didn't look to me as if they could shut out 60-below weather. That was before I had had any experience with a Yukon stove.

The hotel's friendly cat slept by day on all the beds, in a room-to-room ritual of impartiality. It was a homey place. The dresser scarves and table doilies in the rooms were hand-embroidered and crocheted, and the quilt on my bed was a handmade one of patchwork. And, like all hotels of the north, it had a bar. It was just after clean-up on the mines, at the season's end, and the prospectors in town had weighed their gold and wanted to celebrate. For three nights the guests at our place howled themselves to sleep with lullabies sung in each man's mother tongue. I didn't hear one American.

Dawson fed me abundantly, on sour-dough pancakes which have a yeasty flavor and are very light, on raspberries as big as thumbs, on fresh cream and butter, and choice vegetables that I selected myself from the garden. I found everything growing that I could think of except egg plant and I later discovered that thriving indoors. There are no fruit trees but there are berries of all kinds, and rhubarb.

In addition to boat and airborne supplies of meat, there is salmon, wild fowl in season, and such game as mountain mutton, moose, caribou, and bear. And sometimes a hunter returns with buffalo.

Before I left Dawson I took a shovel to Bonanza and got a poke of dust for myself. When I flew north to see the rest of the river I was glad that I had seen the Queen first. I would say that she is neither lonely nor dejected. She misses the old crowd, particularly the good spenders. But then she was never very sentimental. She had many gardens to look after in the summer and she has the curling championship to think about in the winter. She's touchy about losing the capital to Whitehorse, and grateful for the planes that fly in twice a week. She flirts a little with the tourists, and curtsies respectfully to London.

And, if she has no diamonds to wear, big gold suggests still become her very well. ■ ■



In action at the Rome YMCA.

SONGOBATICS

WALLY MEYER, '35

ambassador of song, is getting ready for another lyrical trip to foreign shores.

"BECAUSE SOME of us are different than others, we do not always get along as friends and neighbors should. We need, therefore, to seek out ways of getting people to know and understand each other better than they do. I'm using singing as one of these ways."

Such is the philosophy of Walter L. (Wally) Meyer, ex-Badger and man-about-Europe, who is currently preparing for his annual, 65-day "Fun and Fellowship Tour" this summer. He and upwards of a dozen vocal ambassadors (wouldn't it be wonderful to have an all UW alumni group? he asks) will sing their way through the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Germany and Paris after warming up in England, Wales and Scotland.



Leading songs for soldiers in the King's Guard at Husebyleiren, just outside Oslo. ■ ■

His previous excursions abroad have strengthened Meyer's belief that "the magic of music is capable of creating sociability in all hearts and everywhere." Concurring, a Finnish journalist, Heikki Jokimäki, recently wrote:

"He has left behind pleasant and cherished memories of a person who could sow understanding between different people, using only his musical voice as an instrument. And in doing so, he made friends more effectively than all the peace treaties put together."

Meyer is more than just a song leader. He delights in leading his followers—whether Americans or Lapplanders—with exaggerated gestures and stunts that are guaranteed to break the thickest ice. He developed his approach to community singing while working for a Ph.D. in Education at Columbia, and teaching American folk songs to aliens seeking citizenship. Now his talents are in great demand. This month he's handling the singing for two big youth conferences in Montreal. ■ ■

The Twos and Sevens

These are the 'milestone classes' preparing to celebrate during this year's reunion weekend.

NO ONE—THAT IS, NO ONE—ever really changes, not to himself. But those other people, those friends and acquaintances from out of the past, they change.

That's the reason one of the world's great pastimes is *la gradiose comparation*, and that's the glory of a reunion.

Talk is the remainder of it. Talk about yesterday; about today; about the days that have gone between; about the youngsters; about the job, or jobs, or profession, or professions; about all of the friends and acquaintances two have in common, and sometimes even about the world.

So that is reunion. Talk, and comparison, and nostalgia and pride. And because these little things are pleasant, entertaining, and sometimes even inspirational, they are very much worthwhile!¹

JUNE IN MADISON. Another class graduated from Wisconsin, and another set of milestones reached by Badgers who look back in terms of years to their own Commencement Days.

The Big Day for 1952's seniors is June 20. That day, too, marks the beginning of organized activities for members of this year's reuning classes, and follows an honors convocation and president's reception the preceding evening in Great Hall.

Succeeding hours will unfold a series of banquets, luncheons, breakfasts, and social affairs ranging from a golf tournament to a Union Terrace party. One weekend highlight will be the annual Alumni Association meeting and election of new officers.

There'll be eight classes reuning this year, with a spotlight on the Silver and Golden Anniversary reunions. The latter celebrants will join the Half Century Club at an exclusive luncheon on June 20. Other classes laying plans for get-togethers are those of 1907, 1912, 1917, 1922, 1932 and 1947. It's probable that the latter class will reunite largely by mail.

At least two "reunions within reunions" are scheduled. The Class of '22 Engineers have blueprinted a special program that includes a couple of "all-together" meals. So have the 1917 Delta Gamma sorority sisters, who will live in the present DG house for five days as a group.

Great Hall will be the site of the annual WAA banquet on June 21. (Reservations should be made early for this one!)

For those not so fortunate as the Delta Gammas, the University dormitories will be available to accommodate alumni at reasonable charge. All alumni will receive a reservation blank letter. And, of course, the Edgewater, Loraine, Park and Belmont Hotels will be open for business.

All signs point to one of the finest reunion weekends yet celebrated at the University. What are *you* doing June 20-22? Come on to the party! ■ ■

Program

June 19

4:00 p.m. Honors Convocation
8:00 p.m. President's Reception

June 20

8:30 a.m. Commencement
12 Noon Half-Century Club
12 Noon Golf Tournament
6:30 p.m. Class Dinners
7:30 p.m. Union Terrace Party

June 21

9:30 a.m. Association Meeting
11:30 a.m. Association Directors
12:30 p.m. Class Luncheons
6:00 p.m. All-Alumni Dinner

June 22

8-10 a.m. Union Terrace Breakfast

Most of these 1917 Delta Gammas will be on hand for Commencement-Reunion weekend June 20-22, and will live in the DG house. In the photograph are included, reading from left to right, at top: Dorothy Wiehl, Grace Waring, Myra Emery, Ilsa Schrader, Mary Comstock, Helen Van Arsdale and Catherine O'Neil; middle row: Alberta Wells, Berth Bunn, Dorothy Gray, Esther Ayer and Mary Eastman; and bottom: Evelyn Dickens, Louise Dorsey, Margaret Hunt, Eleanore Ramsay and Helen Barr.



¹The Iowa Alumni Review.

Alumni Make Magazine Headlines

VARIOUS NATIONAL magazines have been particularly receptive to Badger personalities during the past few months. In some instances, our UW alumni have done the writing, in others they have been written about. Among those in the latter category, for example, are:

OTIS J. WIESE, '26, editor of *McCall's* since 1928—when he was 23, and a year and a half out of the University. As *Newsweek* declared Jan. 14, Wiese has proved himself one of the most durable "boy wonders" in publishing. "Wiese himself, now drawing \$55,000 and working energetically but amiably alongside his staffers, became publisher, besides being editor, in 1950." Under his direction, the newsmagazine said, *McCall's* has become "a good place to work."

LOUISE CHEN FOIN, '42, hailed by the *American Magazine* as the Navy's top food expert. She works out widely-used Navy menus, then tests them at the Navy's Supply Base, Bayonne, N.J., where she has her office and kitchens. At present, she's working on 600 recipes for the newest edition of the Navy's cookbook. A food nutrition major at the UW, she's an ex-Army lieutenant.

DR. C. AUDREY RICHARDS, '22, wood pathologist at the U.S. Forest Products laboratory in Madison—also one of the *American Magazine's* interesting people. The article described Dr. Richards' unusual occupation of diagnosing what ails wood products when they become "ill." Her patients have included telephone poles, outdoor theater seats and baseball bats.

DR. WILLARD CHANDLER THOMPSON, '12, head of Rutgers U. poultry department, who has won international acclaim in industry, according to *The Poultryman*. The national journal notes two outstanding achievements of Dr. Thompson's career: his successful efforts to help build and maintain U.S. supremacy in the world poultry industry, and the impact of his personality and knowledge on the poultry farmers of his adopted state of New Jersey.

PAUL CRANEFIELD, '46, about whom *Popular Science* said and *Readers Digest* repeated: "(He) is doing a quiet job at a Madison, Wisconsin, laboratory on cardiac injury and epilepsy. He has a mild form of epilepsy himself, and the chances are that if Science



DR. ROY O. GREEP since Feb. 1 has been dean of the School of Dental Medicine of Harvard University. Recipient of the Ph.D. at Wisconsin in 1934, Dr. Greep joined the staff in 1944 and has made important research contributions in biology, as well as taken a leading part in training of students in dental research. He has been especially interested in the secretions of the body's glands as they affect oral structure and function.

Talent Search hadn't found him he would never have become a scientist at all. Some day every epileptic in the world may have reason to thank the Search for Paul Cranefield, for he is on the track of a solution to their ills."



On the other end of some recent editorial efforts is a healthy sample of prolific writers from the alumni ranks. These include:

CHARLES H. BRANCH, '49, one-time editor of *Wisconsin Alumnus*, whose piece urging a "National No-More Weeks Week" appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Feb. 2

PEGGY MANN, '48, newly-wed radio and magazine free lancer, whose story in the Feb. *Woman's Home Companion* followed previous sales to the *Post* and other top-notch publications. Her radio scripts include those for the Dr. Christian, Grand Central Station and Suspense programs. A *Companion* aside describes Peggy as "twenty-six and looking as though life is, if any-

thing, better than she hoped." Her new husband, Bill Houlton, is an Englishman and the couple met on board a ship crossing to England from France.

ALEXANDER F. (CASEY) JONES, '16, executive editor of the *Syracuse Herald-Journal* and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, who authored a significant article in the January issue of *The Quill*, the journalists' journal. In it he urged the press to "Seek Access to Federal Records as a Legal Right, Not a Favor."

JEANNE LAMOREAUX, '40, woman's editor of International Harvester publications, who took a short trip from her Chicago headquarters to interview "Carl Snider, U.S. Middle Man" for the *Harvester World*. Snider lives near Dundas, Ill., and his cornfield is the center of the nation's population.

AARON J. IHDE, '31, and H. A. SCHUETTE, '10, who combined forces to write a history of "The Early Days of Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin," for the *Journal of Chemical Education*.

Last Championship Squad Plans Fall Grid Reunion

THE WISCONSIN 1912 Championship football squad is aiming at a 100 per cent turnout for their annual turnout next fall. That's why Walt Powell recently put out a letter from his Atlanta life insurance office urging every one of the 26 members of the squad living today to plan ahead to attend.

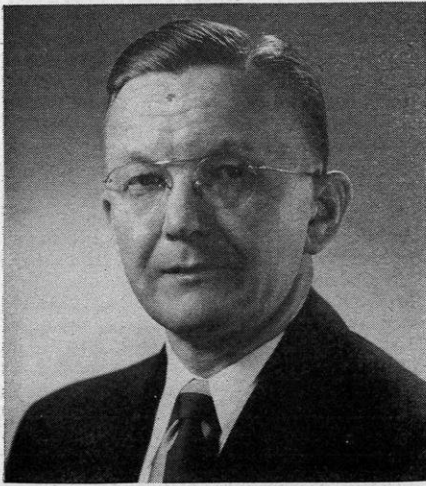
The dates will be Nov. 6 through 8, the day on which the Badgers' Homecoming game with Northwestern is scheduled.

Bud Jackson to Retire From Key Madison Post

COL. J. W. "BUD" JACKSON, '00, is retiring as executive director of the Madison and Wisconsin Foundation, he announced in late February.

Called Madison's "number one citizen of this generation," by the Wisconsin State Journal Jackson is especially recognized for his efforts in behalf of the University arboretum. He's been a guiding light in Madison civic affairs since 1937, when he became foundation director, and before that time as business manager of the Jackson clinic.

A star varsity pitcher in the late 90s, Jackson, left school to raise horses near—and become mayor of—Williston, S. Dak. He returned to Madison 20 years later to join his four brothers—all of



RALPH W. LEONARDSON, '29, joined Sears, Roebuck and Co. in Chicago after graduation. Recently, after he had completed eight years as buyer of games and educational toys in the mail order firm's headquarters, Leonardson was promoted to the position as head of the toy buying department.

them UW alumni—in the clinic. The clinic had been started two decades earlier by his father, Dr. James Albert Jackson, '59, whose UW education was interrupted by the Civil War, and his eldest brother, Reginald H. Later Drs. James, '06, Arnold, '16, and Sydney, '16, joined the organization.

Col. Jackson has been active in WAA activities and is a former Association director. He is currently serving on the UW Board of Visitors.

Names in the News

PHILIP SALISBURY, '14, editor and general manager of *Sales Management*, spoke recently at the second annual Madison Sales Clinic

SAMUEL BECKER, '22, a New York corporation lawyer, briefly landed in one of the hottest seats in Washington—chief counsel to federal cleanup man Newbold Morris **IRVING SEAMAN, '03**, retired Milwaukee industrialist and civic leader, has just become the second civilian in the Ninth Naval District to receive the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award, primarily for his efforts in building the Wisconsin Navy League.

Dean Emeritus **HARRY L. RUSSELL, '88**, one of the men who brought the UW college of agriculture to international prominence, had his 86th birthday marked last month by a radio airing of his life story . . . **W. H. BURHOP, '13**, a former WAA director, has moved up to the presidency of the Employers

Mutual Insurance companies in Wausau **PROF. KARL PAUL LINK, '22**, UW biochemist, has been awarded the Cameron prize by the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in recognition of his "highly important and valuable addition to practical therapeutics" and his research on and introduction of dicoumarol **KATHARINE LENROOT, '12**, recently appeared on the *Book of Knowledge's* list of the "world's 12 smartest women."

ARTHUR C. NIELSEN, SR., '18, has received the coveted Paul D. Converse award in recognition of outstanding contributions to the advancement of science of marketing **OTTO REINKING, '12**, was recently commended by Ambassador Myron M. Cowen for his excellent work in the control of mosaic disease of abaca in the Philippines **ROBIN E. STEUSSY, '43**, recently returned to Madison to recuperate after five years in the U. S. diplomatic service—in which he was married in Switzerland, chased out of Hungary by Communists, and stricken (last November) with polio in Iran . . . **HERBERT R. SIMONDS, '09**, a consulting engineer, has co-authored a technical book entitled *Extrusion of Plastics, Rubber and Metals* **MRS. CLARA GEBHARD SNYDER, '20**, has been appointed consumer service consultant to (of all things!) the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Alumni Included Among Honored Rural Leaders

SIX FARM LEADERS early in February were awarded the University's honorary recognition citations for their work in agriculture. They included:

Arthur J. Gafke, '10, Fort Atkinson, an outstanding farmer and rural leader, and

J. E. McGillivray, '16, Milwaukee, president of the Milwaukee Stock Yards company, honored for his service in the field of livestock marketing, education and finance.

Also presented with the Farm and Home week awards were Ezra Taft Benson, nationally recognized co-operative leader from Salt Lake City; Mrs. Emma Mathis Engel, outstanding homemaker and youth leader of Fountain City, Wis.; W. H. McNeight, Unity, Wis., farm and community leader; and Fred A. Stare, Columbus, Wis., honored for his contribution to the canning industry in the state.

Short Course Alumni Hold Early Reunion in Madison

WHEN FORMER agricultural short course students reunited in Madison on Feb. 6, in the midst of Farm and Home Week, they checked up on the total number of short course alumni and found that up to 1952, a total of 11,147 students have enrolled during the 67-year history of the course.

In addition to Wisconsin students, 270 from other states have taken the course and 48 students from other countries have enrolled.

Main item on the informal reunion program was a luncheon at the short course dining hall arranged by J. F. Wilkinson, course director.

Bowers Becomes Advisor To Nepal Agriculturists

GEORGE V. BOWERS, '32, recently reported to the United States Embassy in New Delhi, India. From there he was to continue on to his new assignment with the Food and Natural Resources department of Civil Administration in Kathmandu, capital of the Asian

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AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

kingdom of Nepal, on the southern slopes of the towering Himalayas.

The former Milwaukeean's main job will be to help in developing better methods of increasing food production on the country's 54,000 square miles—to feed the population of 7,000,000. It was only recently that the Nepalese government invited the United States to send an economic and goodwill mission to the country.

★ With the Classes

1886 W

Miss Melissa BROWN, of Madison bookstore, cafeteria and bake shop fame, and her twin sister, Valerie, celebrated their 91st birthday at Baraboo in February.

1887-1900 W

Deaths of alumni who graduated before the turn of the century include those of:

Fred MEYER, '87, who died Nov. 19 in Seattle at the age of 85.

W. W. STRICKLAND, '87, who died Sept. 20 in Superior, Wis.

Ferdinand J. COLIGNON, '88, who passed away Dec. 23 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Francis W. DOCKERY, '91, who followed his twin brother, Joseph, in death on Dec. 25.

Mrs. J. A. L. Bradfield (Mary STRAHL), '93, who died Jan. 28 at La Crosse.

Harriet SMITH, '93, who passed away Nov. 21 at Chicago.

Mrs. William James Anderson (Laura ELLSWORTH), '95, who died Jan. 20, in her 82nd year, at Vancouver, B. C.

Mrs. Archie G. Ellis (Nellie B. MACGREGOR), '95, Mazomanie, who died Jan. 26.

Frank EVERSON, '95, Lake Mills, who died Dec. 30.

Albert T. FAIRCHILD, '95, who died Nov. 6 at Marinette.

George M. SHELDON, '95, who died Dec. 27 at Tomahawk, where he had practiced law for more than half a century.

Mrs. Hobart S. Bird (Ida BRATTRUD), '97, who died in New York January 6.

Ernest S. PARK, '97, who died in Shiloh, O., Nov. 18. He had lived in Wolfesboro, N. H.

Andrew R. SEXTON, '97, who died Jan. 15 at his Farmington, Conn., home.

Ezra T. TOWNE, '97, noted economist and retired dean of the University of North Dakota school of commerce, who died Feb. 27 in Grand Forks. He was 78, and had helped found the N. Dak. U. school of commerce after coming to the University in 1917.

Mrs. William W. Bird (Eloise MACNEIL), '99, who died last year in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Edward T. "Jack" FOX, '99, who passed away Jan. 17 in San Francisco.

Dr. Harry G. OAKLAND, '00, who died Dec. 31 in Milwaukee.

1901 W

Willis C. BERGSTROM, formerly of Neenah, Wis., died Nov. 22 in Montclair, New Jersey.

1902 W

Felix BOLDENWECK passed away July 21, 1950, according to recent word from his daughter.

Mira Jean CONGDON died Oct. 25 at Milwaukee.

Dr. Roy E. KLUCK died Dec. 30 in Rockford, Ill.

1903 W

John GARVIN, attorney in Ashland, died there Jan. 23.

Mrs. R. H. Hubbell (Grace PRITCHARD), died May 14, 1951, at Lake Forest, Ill.

John Cuthbert TURNBULL, a retired farmer, died Dec. 5 at Hazel Green, Wis.

A noted geologist, Carroll H. WEGEMANN passed away Jan. 6 in Denver.

In recognition of his 25 years as a member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, a public tribute was paid in January to Voyta C. WRABETZ. Now commission chairman, he served as a Madison high school principal and practiced law after his student days—in which he played football and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

1904 W

A former Milwaukee attorney, Arthur H. BARTELT died Jan. 12 in New York City.

William D. DOUGHERTY, Magnolia, Wis., town clerk, died Feb. 10.

Lewis A. PARKS, Watertown, Wis., industrialist, died Jan. 21.

Law graduate Charles F. SMITH, president of Milwaukee's Smith Engineering Works, was called by death Dec. 10 at Pasadena, Calif.

Jesse D. SUTER died Dec. 21 in Waukesha, where he had his own surveying firm.

1905 W

Arthur BELITZ, former counsel for the Northwestern Life Insurance Co., died Jan. 25 in Cedarburg.

Mrs. O. H. Ingram (Mabel PALMER) passed away Jan. 12 in Rice Lake.

Isabella JONES died Aug. 25, 1950, in California.

1906 W

Word has recently come of the deaths of these class members:

Clarence B. LESTER—at Madison, Dec. 7.

Charles A. PARFREY—March, 1951, at Richland Center.

Edward N. STRAIT—Dec. 23 at Oak Park, Ill.

Allen E. WRIGHT—at Detroit in October.

1907 W

Florence D. CASE, former Detroit mathematics teacher, died in Milwaukee recently.

Benjamin GREENFIELD of Elizabeth, N. J., died Jan. 2.

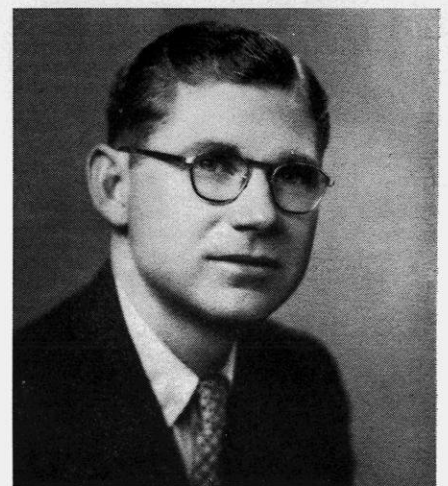
1908 W

A long-time Milwaukee accountant, George B. AVERILL died suddenly on Dec. 23.

George B. HILL, Van Nuys, Calif., recently returned from a tour of the Middle East.

After 36 years federal service, 34 in the patent office, W. Edwin WITTE has retired to Orlando, Fla.

J. F. WOLFF, SR., recently retired from the Oliver Iron Mining Co., has been appointed on an advisory council for science and engineering at Notre Dame U.



LOYDE O. AUKERMAN, '40, has been appointed vice president in charge of public relations for Wake Forest College, which is currently trying to raise \$15,500,000 for construction. Aukerman is a specialist in fund raising and has been associated with a New York City firm active in this field. He lives with his wife (Ernestine NICOLAZZO, '41) and two sons in Greenwich, Conn.

1909 W

Veteran Wisconsin state senator Gustav W. BUCHEN, Sheboygan, passed away Dec. 3 after a long illness. He received his law degree from the UW in 1912. Born in Sheboygan county of German immigrant parents who died when he was 10, he supported himself from the age of 14. In later years he was active in educational work.

Harold M. DUDLEY is now vice-president of Pullman Inc., with offices in Chicago.

Joseph KEHO, president of Dorothy Gray, Ltd., is in his second year as president of the National Toilet Goods Assn.

Back to the UW on a part-time basis is Dr. H. W. MARCH, who retired in December from his consulting mathematics position at the U. S. Forest Products laboratory in Madison.

William Nathaniel DANIELLS died Dec. 31 in Austin, Texas, where he was chief of the order department of the University of Texas library. The son of a professor who joined the UW staff in 1868, W. W. Daniells, who later became head of the chemistry department, Mr. Daniells was in charge of library acquisitions. Since 1919 he had seen the library grow from 200,000 to a million volumes.

1910 W

Leo A. FRETZ passed away in April, 1951, at Pontiac, Ill.

Death came early this year to:

Walter B. MURAT, Stevens Point attorney, who died Jan. 16;

Lawrence F. MURPHY, Fond du Lac realtor, who died Feb. 8 at Tampa, Fla.; and

Edward TOURTELLOT, state highway commission engineer, who passed away Jan. 7 in Madison.



DR. RALPH A. CONNOR, who received his PhD from Wisconsin in 1932, is chairman of a 16-member committee on manpower established by the American Chemical society to survey the nation's requirements for chemists and chemical engineers and recommend methods of assuring an adequate supply. The society feels "the nation's safety depends upon maintaining superiority in weapons and protective agents and upon keeping our economy strong enough to withstand any crisis." Dr. Connor is vice-president in charge of research of Philadelphia's Rohm & Haas Company.

1911 W

Lucy Lovisa MORGAN, Detroit public library head for 35 years, died Jan. 19.

1912 W

Henry J. LaGRANDEUR, Somerset banker, passed away Jan. 26.

George H. MUNGER died Jan. 31 in Janesville.

Funeral services for Warner HATHAWAY, Madison, retired industrial engineer, who died suddenly while vacationing in Florida were held Feb. 5 in Beaver Dam.

Joseph P. SCHWADA on Jan. 31 was honored as retiring engineer-coordinator for civil defense in Milwaukee.

Harold W. STORY, vice president of Allis-Chalmers, has been elected to the board of trustees of the National Probation and Parole Assn.

1913 W

Stanley C. ALLYN, National Cash Register Co. president and former WAA president, has been elected a director of the National City Bank in New York.

1914 W

Arthur O. SCHUBRING died in Baltimore, Md., on Feb. 11.

1915 W

Harry C. ANDERTON died Feb. 21 in Dayton, Ohio, where he was an insurance specialist. This word has been received from the sixth of his seven daughters, Ann ANDERTON, '51, who is society editor of the *Door County Advocate* at Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Henry J. RAHMLow, editor of *Wisconsin Horticulture* and secretary of the state Horticultural Society, recently participated in his 25th annual convention of the society.

Arno Paul WITTICH, swimming director in Milwaukee schools and the Red Cross, died Jan. 22 in Grafton.

Alexander G. WOODWARD died Jan. 24 in Madison.

1916 W

John M. BICKEL has been made manager of the dealer sales division of the Carrier Corporation.

John Nelson DUNCAN, former manufacturer's agent in Milwaukee, died in Seattle Jan. 24. Surviving are his wife Anne HENDERSON, '14, a son and three grandsons.

J. E. (Mike) SIMMONS, head of the bacteriology department at Oregon State college and member of the college staff for 32 years died Dec. 30 at Waldport, Ore.

1917 W

By the end of February, 77 subscriptions to the Class of 1917 Scholarship fund had upped the total to \$3,849.26, according to Jim March, 536 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee. Letters have gone out to virtually every member of the class regarding both the fund and the big class reunion scheduled for June 20-22. Additional members heard from on the scholarship fund drive include Ruth P. KENTZLER, Hawaii; Ernest H. BAILEY, S. Dak.; Mrs. Edward Adams (Sue COMSTOCK) and Mrs. John M. Bickel (Mary Du Puy), New York; Harry A. BULLIS, Minn.; Richard K. LANE, Okla.; Harlow P. ROBERTS, III.; Charles H. DAHL, Manitoba; Herbert W. MANDEL,

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Mich.; Joseph T. MENGEL, Tenn.; and Clarence W. O'CONNOR, George GARRIGAN, W. J. BLECKWENN, Emerald SCHEID, Mrs. L. E. Noland (Ruth CHASE) and Mrs. Charles H. Karch (Lilly KOEHLER), all of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Harry L. Beck (Florence KAILEN) died Jan. 16 in Chicago.

New manager of farm loans of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Milwaukee is Albert C. FIELDER.

Rolf GRIEM has replaced retiring Carl G. JENSEN, '12, as controller A. M. Byers iron and steel firm of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Archibald John HOOD, Milwaukee urologist, died Feb. 9 in Milwaukee.

1918 W

Mrs. Leslie J. O'Brien (Amanda HESSMAN), lifelong Madison resident, died Jan. 26.

1919 W

Glenn B. WARREN, general manager of the General Electric turbine division, is a recent recipient of the ASME medal for "leadership in the science and art of turbine design."

1920 W

Eunice NELSON, dean of women at Eastern Washington College of Education, died Feb. 6 at Edgerton, Wis.

Prof. Allan F. SAUNDERS, chairman of the department of government, University of Hawaii, is now on the mainland on sabbatical leave.

★ Madison Memories

... from the Alumnus files

ONE YEAR AGO, April, 1951—Regents approve UW training of elementary school teachers . . . The University has no plans to enter the television field at present, says Harold B. McCarty, WHA director . . . University defends use of animals for Med school research.

FIVE YEARS AGO, April, 1947—Military Ball returns to campus after 3-year absence . . . Hesperia literary society is revived . . . Badger boxers chalk up another perfect ring record with win over Miami.

TEN YEARS AGO, April, 1942—University declines proffered gift of \$100,000 Morningside sanatorium, near Madison . . . Opening date for the U.S. Naval Training School (Radio) at the UW is April 1 . . . Ten Badger coeds have enrolled in a tractor-driving course preparatory to relieving farm labor shortages.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, April, 1927—Coach Tom Jones' track squad wins Big Ten indoor meet . . . Intramural sports field north of Stock Pavilion are opened . . . UW has biggest 'grand-total' enrollment, including extension students, of any U.S. university . . . "The old gymnasium is inadequate to serve a student body three times in numbers . . . that of thirty-four years ago."

FIFTY YEARS AGO, April, 1902—Michael Olich is winner of the final oratorical contest . . . The Edwin Booth dramatic society has been formed . . . Prof. R. T. Ely has returned from a trip during which he studied economic resources of the country.

1921 W

Mrs. Harwood Evans (Dorothy KROFF) of Oshkosh passed away Jan. 14.

F. H. DAANE, Sheboygan building supply company head, died Feb. 1.

Hazen H. KAUL, canning company executive, died Jan. 24 in Markesan, Wis.

Joseph J. LISKOVEC is a new member of the LaCrosse Board of Education.

T. H. MCGOVAN, who is in charge of paying West Virginia's 90 million dollar veterans bonus, is director of that state's department of veterans affairs at Charleston.

Dr. W. H. PIERRE, Iowa State College agronomy head, recently attended a UN Food and Agriculture Organization conference in Rio de Janeiro.

Robert ZAUMEYER, a Kimberly-Clark Corp. official, died Oct. 18 in Neenah.

1922 W

Irving D. STEFFEN died Dec. 26 in Madison. He was a Forest Products Laboratory accountant.

Eugene S. COOPER is a design engineer for the National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Ralph Major (Dorothy AXTELL) died Jan. 14 at Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Gerald HEEBINK is secretary of the West Virginia Dairymen's Assn.

Mrs. Dorothea MAIER RIEK died Jan. 7 in Los Angeles. Among survivors are her husband Forest O., also of '21, and one son.

1923 W

Earl F. GILL has been elected chairman of the board of Chart-Park, Inc., of Stamford, Conn., manufacturers of pressure-

sensitive materials for preparation of graphic charts and office layouts. He has been on leave, serving with the state department in Washington on Point Four program administration.

Mrs. Hattie Lange Sullivan and D. Dewey DUNN were married Dec. 29 in San Francisco. They are residing in Madison where he is managing editor of the *Capital Times*.

Hans HORNE and C. J. MCALEAVY, UW agricultural extension agents, have received citations from the National Association of County Agents.

Ethel F. SCHILLING died Jan. 25 in Madison.

1924 W

Harry F. CLEMENTS is plant physiologist for the Hawaiian Sugar companies. His writings on cane cultivation guide companies which produce 80 per cent of all Hawaiian sugar.

Stanley R. BEGGS, Hudson, has been elected a director of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company.

Oscar W. TORGESON, lately with the Forest Products Laboratory, has retired after 37 years service with the government.

1925 W

Erv GERBER has resigned as basketball coach at Milwaukee West High school to enter private business.

Alice C. MORSE died in late January at Brown's Lake, Wis.

Una NEHLS and Ralph O. Compton were married Nov. 21 in Madison. They are living in Waukesha.

1926 W

Susan Burdick DAVIS, retired assistant to the UW dean of women and a former lecturer in speech died Feb. 27 in Madison. Miss Davis served as dean of freshmen women from 1927 to 1941, after a year as hostess at Barnard hall. From 1945 to 1948, when she retired, she was educational counsellor in residence halls at Truax field. She made her home for many years with the late Zoe B. Bayliss, also a former assistant to the dean of women, who died Aug. 31, 1951.

Ruth HOFFMAN, chief license clerk of the Wis. dept. of insurance, died Dec. 4 in Madison.

Charles C. JENSCH is new assistant treasurer of the Omaha railway company.

Carl B. VANWINTER, Dupont plant superintendent, died Dec. 9 in Pompton Lakes, N. J.

1927 W

Allan G. BROWN, veteran schoolteacher, died Dec. 28 in Fond du Lac.

Richard Knox BRAYTON, ceramics manufacturer, died in December in Los Angeles.

Milton H. ERICKSON, M.D. in Phoenix, has received a grant of \$1,000.00 for research in hypnotherapy.

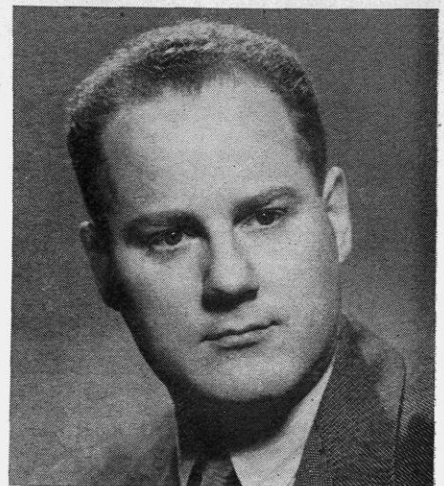
Lawrence A. GRAM was appointed mobilization course administrator for the Milwaukee and Wisconsin area by the Air Force. The Feb. 11-21 course was for state industrialists and sponsored by the Wis. Mfg. Assn.

Lt. Col. Robert T. HOMEWOOD, recalled to active duty in the air force, is stationed at Wiesbaden, Germany. Mrs. (Catherine O'MALLEY, '30) Homewood was to join him there, with their two sons.

T. M. REAY, LaSalle, Ill., newspaperman, died Feb. 6.

G. H. RIEMAN, UW horticulturist, is new president of the Potato Association of America.

Else Mathilde SALESKI, of Adrian College in Michigan, died Sept. 24.



WILLIAM F. HAFSTROM, '39, recently received the highest honor bestowed by General Electric company upon an employee, the Charles A. Coffin Award, for his "outstanding vision and persistence in establishing a program for the development and marketing of airborne radar." He has been with the company since 1941, less a year and half of military service.

WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

1928 W

Rollie BARNUM, veteran Big Ten football official, was named referee for the 1952 Rose Bowl game.

Eileen M. DUGAN, editor of the American Library association book list, and former Hull House worker, died Jan. 12 in Chicago.

Dr. Frances A. HELLEBRANDT is professor and head of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation at Illinois U.

George E. THILL and three of his four children were killed Jan. 5 when his plane crashed into Lake Michigan near the Milwaukee airport.

1929 W

Dr. Byron HUGHES, superintendent of Winnebago state hospital, died in Oshkosh Jan. 15.

Mrs. Alice Klockow (Alice PARR) died Jan. 10 in Milwaukee.

Marine Col. Carson A. ROBERTS has received the DFC in Korea.

1930 W

William G. CAMPBELL has been transferred by the Central Scientific Co. of Chicago to Santa Clara, Cal., where he will be in charge of operations at the Northern Division of the Central Scientific Co. of California.

Eldon J. CASSODAY is with the U. S. foreign service in Korea.

John E. MORAN, Madison businessman, died Jan. 26.

Carl SCHMEDEMAN, Little Rock, Ark., geologist and mining company official, died Dec. 4 in Mexico City.

Ruth YOUNG is new librarian at Edgerton, Wis.

1931 W

Robert H. RAMSEY was recently appointed editor of *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Dr. Ira W. STAM died January 17 at Havre, Mont. He had been in charge of teacher placement and guidance at Northern Montana college.

Mr. and Mrs. John WARD, La Crosse, left Chicago by plane on January 12 for a three-months trip which included stops at Honolulu, Sydney, Singapore, Calcutta, Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris and London.

1932 W

Dr. Robert E. FALLIS died at his home in Port Townsend, Wash. on December 10. He had operated a clinic with three other physicians.

Franklin T. MATTHIAS is construction supervisor for the Aluminum Co. of Canada on their large new hydro-electric project and aluminum plant about 400 miles north of Vancouver.

Virginia MANCHESTER, Madison, was married on December 22 to Waldemar Eller of Altadena, Calif., where he designs and decorates homes.

Malcolm MORROW is chief of the reports staff in the technical cooperation administration of the State Department—the Point Four program.

1933 W

Herbert THATCHER now heads the national labor division of the American Bar Assn. in Washington, D. C.

1934 W

Col. John D. McCONAHAY is stationed with the Western Air Procurement District

Serving YOU For Twenty-five Years

Yes, for 25 years your Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has been serving you, as a citizen of Wisconsin, in many ways, safeguarding the health and well-being of yourself and your family.

Many of the food and drug products which you use are tested periodically by the Foundation, assuring you that these products are equal to or superior to their stated standards.



Services Offered

- Vitamin Assays
- Mineral Analyses
- Proximate Analyses
- Bacteriological Control
- Insecticide Testing



This seal is your guarantee that you can depend upon the product which bears it. The most widely accepted tests are used, backed by 25 years' experience. When you buy, it's wise to "look for the Foundation seal."

YOUR WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION is a non-profit organization which receives and administers patentable inventions voluntarily assigned. All income from invested funds derived through licensing arrangements goes to the University of Wisconsin and is allocated to further research by the University Research Committee.



in Los Angeles as deputy comptroller. He has been on active duty with the Air Force continuously since Oct. 1941.

Robert C. PELZ died Dec. 1. He had been general manager of Victory Manufacturing Co.

Augustin PYRE flew from Copenhagen, Denmark, to spend Christmas with his mother in Madison. Gus is now chief geologist and general manager of the Danish-American Prospecting co.

1935 W

Louis E. DEQUINE, Jr. is a project engineer with Chemstrand corp. He is temporarily located in Wilmington, Del. and next year expects to go to Pensacola, Fla.

W. Llewellyn MILLAR is now personnel manager of the Penn. Railroad dining service.

Janet E. RAMAGE, Madison, married George M. NECKERMAN, '37 on Dec. 29. They are at home at 525 Hilldale ct., Madison.

1936 W

Dr. and Mrs. L. M. JOSEPHSON (Eva O'DELL, '38) are living in Transvaal, Union of So. Africa, where he is on the faculty of the College of Agriculture, Potchefstroom.

Ben L. ELBAUM is secretary-treasurer of the new firm, Chemicals, Inc., of Milwaukee. He is also owner of No-Name Products, Inc., which manufactures specialized cleaning compounds.

La Verne Kaul was married Nov. 24 to Otto J. ZIETLOW, an attorney in Hustisford.

1937 W

Mr. and Mrs. Frank OAKES are parents of Charles Edwin, born Dec. 6 at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

James Charles FEMRITE, Jr., arrived Nov. 21 to join parents J. C., '43, and Elizabeth HUNTER F.

1938 W

Vern Downing EDWARDS and Roger W. HAFNER have organized a new law firm in LaCrosse.

Harvey A. GOLLIN, M.D., Chicago, has recently been made a diplomat of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology; fellow of the International college of surgeons; fellow and founder member of the American Academy of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.



LESTER K. MOSS, '09, has retired as head of GE's Nela Press after more than 41 years continuous service with the company. He joined GE's Edison Lamp Works in 1910 and has been Nela Press manager for 19 years. Married and the father of a son. Moss resides in East Cleveland, Ohio.

1939 W

Hugh ALBERTS is 4-H club agent in Rock county.

Richard M. FENNO, '41, and Mrs. Fenno (Gratia WITTER) are living in San Antonio, Tex., where he is an assistant resident in urology at Brooke army hospital.

Edward W. RADTKE is now chief designer at Hamilton Standard Division of United Aircraft.

Arthur WICHERN is public relations director for the Wisconsin Division of the AAA.

1940 W

Dr. Myrtle BERNSTEIN of Milwaukee was married Dec. 29 to Dr. Erwin Lebow.

Frank CAMPBELL is the new county agent in Rock county.

Rev. John R. COLLINS was formally installed as minister of the University Presbyterian church in Jan.

Robert E. DAVENPORT is associate editor of Hoards Dairyman, Fort Atkinson.

1944 W

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice (Virginia BATEMAN) and their three children now live at 5219 Marlyn dr., Washington, D. C. Mr. Rice is employed by Aeronautical Radio, Inc.

Dr. and Mrs. Cecil CULLANDER (Jeanne FOX, '45) live at Wheaton, Md. Jeanne writes: "We often see George and Bonnie HANCOCK BUNN, George GOSS, Donald AVERY, Paul EHRlich and talk about Wisconsin. Dr. Cullander is a member of the staff of Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium, Rockville. Our two sons, Chris, age 3, and Eric, age 1, hear us talking about UW, so now Chris says: 'I go to the University of Fisk-consun too!'"

1948 W

Ruth SOLVESON and Hugh Kennedy were married Dec. 29 and live at Annapolis, Md.

Audrey Louise WUESTHOFF and Robert H. UBER were married Aug. 11 in Milwaukee.

Rose LITRENTA and Warren J. Whitney, of Cleveland, were married in Racine Dec. 1. They are both research scientists in aeronautics.

Jean Marie KALSCHUR, '50, and Andrew J. ZAFIS were married Nov. 10 in Richmond, Va., where he is on the legal staff of the WSB.

1949 W

Russell H. PIPKORN, development engineer at Cleaver-Brooks in Milwaukee, has been appointed editor of *Milwaukee Engineering* magazine.

Brad SHERMAN is a radio announcer in Petersburg, Va.

Barney A. Zeavin is a cost accountant for the Royal Metal Mfg. Co. of California in Los Angeles.

Phillip L. MARGLES is an associate of the public accounting firm of Lidsky, Green & Co. in Montreal, Quebec, and on the staff of McGill University.

1950 W

Involved in recent marriages were these class members:

Barbara C. BURRELL—Jack W. Mason, Dayton, Ohio.

Helen Lujean GUNDERSON, '51—Robert Gordon DOUGLAS, Merrill.

Dorothy Farmer—Jerome Russell DAVIS, USN, San Diego.

Virginia O'BREIN—John B. DOCTER, Stevens Point.

Lucille Pedersen—William ERNST, Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga.

Janice Mary GEE—Albert H. FLEINER, Austin, Minn.

Dolores Marie SILVERNESS—Robert C. YOUNG, '51, US Navy.

Virginia Mummert—Howard C. KRIEG, Milwaukee.

Aileen Fay LADISH—Lt. William Ingram BRITTAIN, Glendale, Ariz.

Nancy MARSHALL—Joseph B. McNamara, Midland, Tex.

Harriet HODGSON—Warney L. PICKERING, '51, Port Washington.

Grace Hartzell DOUMA—Joseph Lee SHAW, '49, Madison.

Irma Marie STENDER—D. Jack PATTON, Brentwood, Mo.

Selma Joy BERMAN, '51—Herschel (Jerry) SHLENSKY, Milwaukee.

Ruth NINOW, '51—William R. WOECNER, Milwaukee.

America and Russia (Continued from page 23)

strictions on his dignity and freedom of action, and as a trailblazer pushing out against both physical and intellectual frontiers. There are in the world millions of people who would throw off the same fetters that once bound us.

We are mistaken if we think that communism is the cause of unrest all over the world. Historic changes are in the air. If our democracy allows communism to pose as the defender of change while we become identified with ancient evils, then we will not only lose—we will deserve to lose.

It is our task to convince the world

by positive action that it is we that stand for political, economic, and social progress, while the Soviet Union stands for a way of life as old as the caveman—brute force.

The garbage heap of history is piled high with nations that have lost faith in their own dynamic principles. As long as we are faithful to an everliving democratic heritage, we have little to fear from communism.

It is no less true today than when spoken by Franklin D. Roosevelt that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Florence Audrey Rosenberger—Arthur A. ZIMMER, La Moille, Ill.

R. Dix GRIESEMER is staff writer on economic research opinion and findings in Germany with the North American Procurement Agency in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul HANSEN (Virginia FISCHER) announce the arrival of Timothy Paul to live with them in Janesville, where he is a General Mills salesman.

Lt. Lois E. KOSLOSKY has completed a WAC training course and recently reported to the army chemical center, Edgewood arsenal, Maryland.

Catherine Carol is a new arrival to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leu, '51 (Carol MUENSTER).

Elaine VAN STELLE has been elected secretary of the Wyoming Geological Association.

1951 W
Participants in recent nuptial ceremonies included:

Ruth Lee BILLER—Joseph BLOOM, '50, Hyattsville, Md.

Dorothy Marie BROCKMAN—Francis C. Schuler, Burlington.

Arlene PARMAN—James R. BRADLEY, '50, Madison.

Janice JACOBSON—Owen Ayres, Milwaukee.

Joan LENTIN—Gerald Stein, Milwaukee.

Barbara MEYTHALER—Douglas M. Norris, Milwaukee.

Jeanine FORSMO—Daniel MEYER, '52, Wisconsin Rapids.

Audry Ann NORVIEL—Richard SCHUBERT, Madison.

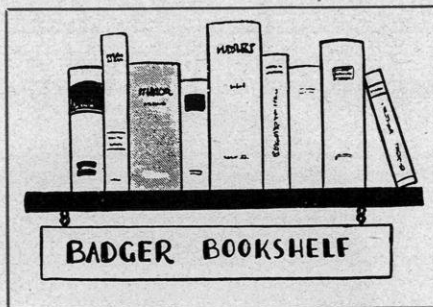
Jane Ellen NELSON, '52—Richard J. REILLY, Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Neil F. BODENSTEIN is with the Hercules Powder Co. in their Wilmington, Del., home office.

William J. GLANDER is a representative of Walston, Hoffman and Goodwin, investment securities firm, in Modesto, California.

Walter J. HANNA has been activated by the air force and is stationed in Dayton, Ohio.

Jim VAN DIEN and Bob LEU will coach basketball and football, respectively, at Marshfield.



Biography

ITURBIDE OF MEXICO. By William Spence Robertson. (Duke University Press, 314 pages. Price \$6.00)

Dr. Robertson, Illinois emeritus professor and a recipient of the B. L. and M. L. degrees from Wisconsin in 1899 and 1900, is an outstanding scholar in Latin-American history and author of a number of books on this subject. His present work on Agustin Iturbide is based on the examination of voluminous manuscript sources (the bibliography is striking) and is not only a highly authoritative biography but a vivid presentation of the social forces and human drives that shaped the future of Mexico in her first years of freedom. The work traces the life of Mexico's Liberator and first emperor from his birth in the province of Valladolid to his death before a firing squad in 1824.

MY SON'S STORY. By John P. Frank. (Alfred A. Knopf. Price \$3.00.)

"This is a book about my son, who is sick in a particularly terrible way," writes John P. Frank, '38, on the jacket of this short and moving book that tells

of little Peter, who is the victim of cortical atrophy. He wrote it, he says, for three reasons. First, so the American people could know more than they do about an almost unknown and yet common tragedy in their midst. Second, because certain people doing a magnificent if lonely job of trying to meet the situation now deserve public recognition. And finally, since the Frank's experience is so many other people's experience that perhaps "our account of groping our way through may help the next fellow along the same path."

HEARTH IN THE SNOW. By Laura Buchan and Jerry Allen. (Wilfred Funk. Price \$3.50.)

Jerry (Florence Elizabeth) Allen, '27, collaborated by mail with Mrs. Buchan in writing this running account of the Buchans' unusual adventure in living in a strange but enchanting world—the world of an Alaskan coastal town among the Eskimos and Aleuts. Mr. Buchan was postman, radioman, and schoolmaster, his wife a schoolma'am, lay 'clergywoman' and homemaker. Miss Allen is a UW journalism grad, free lance writer and, newspaperwoman who for seven years was a foreign correspondent in Europe. She's no stranger to Alaska, having once panned gold there. She now lives in New York.

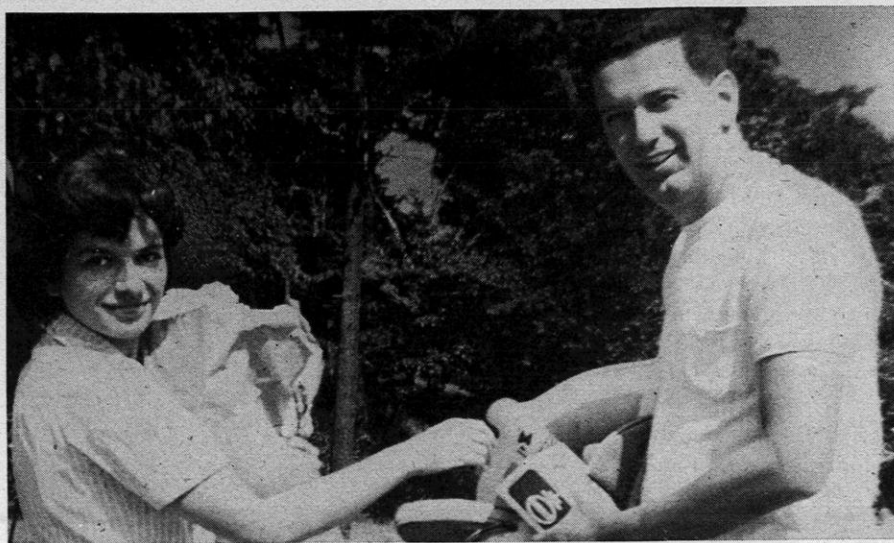
General

WATERS OVER LINN CREEK TOWN. By Ralph Alan McCause. (Bookman Associates. Price \$2.50.)

In a moving verse chronicle, Mr. McCause, associate professor of English at the University, records the destruction of a community by the manmade Lake of the Ozarks. Warmly and humanly, he notes the drowning out of the values that go with old homesteads and traditions.

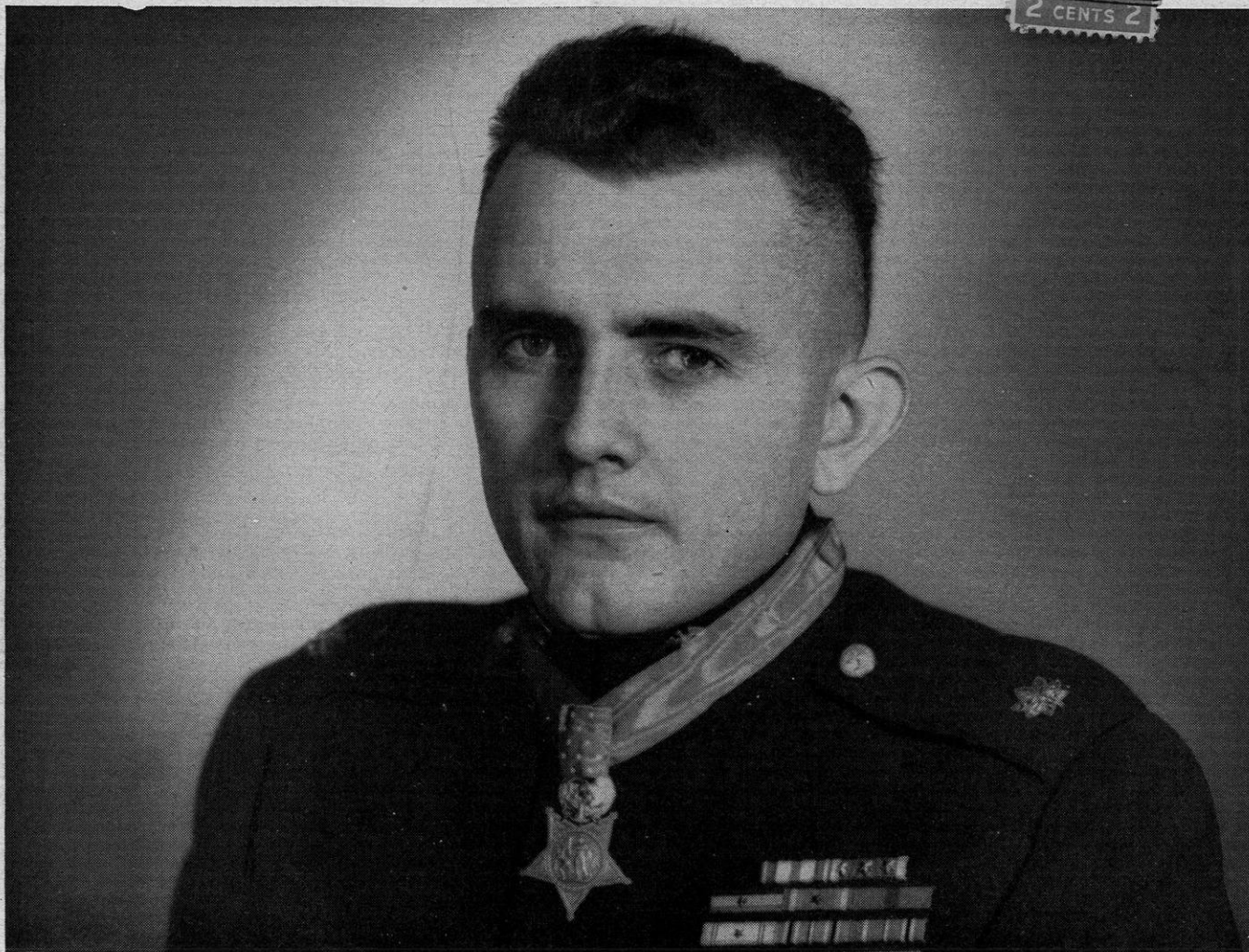
TAXATION AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY. By William H. Anderson. (Prentice-Hall, Inc.)

A reference work for taxpayers, lawyers, accountants, businessmen and tax administrators—as well as a college textbook, this book is an economic, legal and administrative analysis of all forms of taxation and their effect on the nation and the individual. Dr. Anderson, a 1928 graduate of the UW, is an associate professor of economics at the University of Southern California.



JOHN P. FRANK, '38, author of *My Son's Story*, and his wife are shown above at their home. He is now on the staff of the Yale Law school, after teaching at Indiana U. and engaging in private practice. In addition to Petey (see Bookshelf), the Franks have a daughter, Gretchen.

230 W. Gilman St.,
Madison 3, Wis.



Major Carl L. Sitter, USMC



Medal of Honor

THE HILL WAS STEEP, snow-covered, 600 feet high. Red-held, it cut our lifeline route from Hagan-ri to the sea; it had to be in our hands.



Up its 45-degree face, Major Sitter led his handful of freezing, weary men—a company against a regiment! The hill blazed with enemy fire. Grenade fragments wounded the major's face, chest,

and arms. But he continued heading the attack, exposing himself constantly to death, inspiring his men by his personal courage. After 36 furious hours the hill was won, the route to the sea secured. Major Sitter says:

“Fighting the Commies in Korea has taught me one thing—in today's world, *peace is only for the strong!* The men and women of America's armed forces are building that strength right now. But we need your help—and one of the best ways you can help us is by buying United States Defense Bonds.

“So buy Defense Bonds—and

more Defense Bonds—starting *right now.* If you at home, and we in the service, can make America stronger *together,* we'll have the peace that we're all working for!”

★ ★ ★

Remember, when you're buying bonds for national defense, you're also building a personal reserve of cash savings. Remember, too, that if you don't save *regularly,* you generally don't save at all. Money you take home usually is money spent. So sign up today in the Payroll Savings Plan where you work, or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank. For your country's security, and your own, buy Defense Bonds now!

Peace is for the strong...
Buy U. S. Defense Bonds now!

