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The Wisconsin Alumni

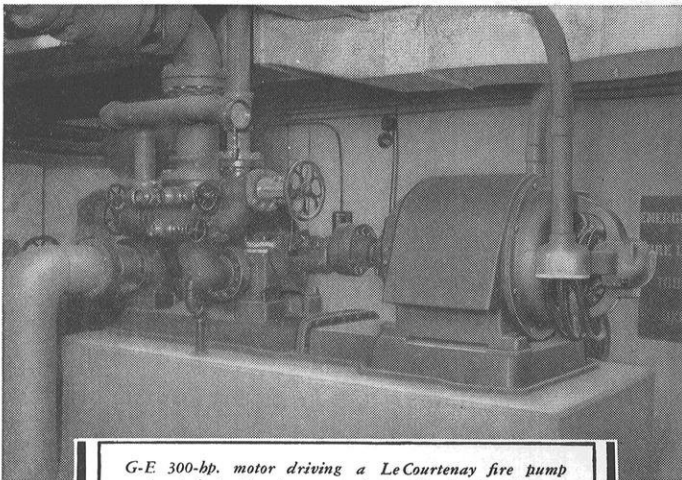
February  MAGAZINE  1931

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The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

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NUMBER V

Comments

IN this issue we are presenting excerpts from Gov. La Follette's message to the legislature regarding the University budget. In his address the Governor made several challenges to the administration of the University.

President Frank, a few days later, reappeared before the finance committee of the legislature and answered the charges made by the Governor. In order that our readers might not be misled by any of the statements in the press pertaining to the Governor's challenge, we are printing President Frank's reply.

Here is a subject on which alumni of Wisconsin should be fully informed. The budget slash is a serious thing. The charges made against the University should not go unchallenged. A careful reading of President Frank's article is an obligation which every alumnus should fulfill.



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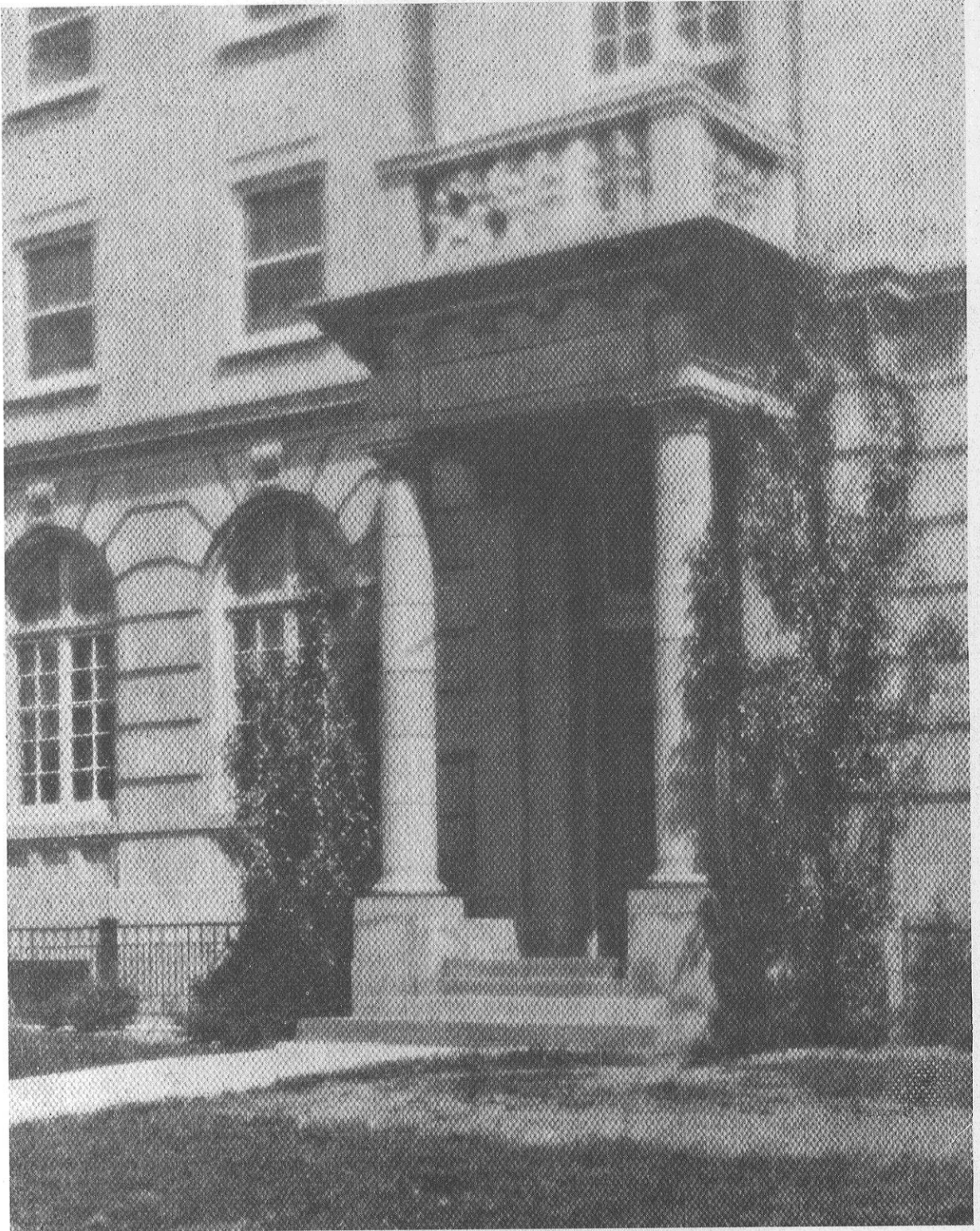
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Entrance to the Nurses' Dormitory

❖ Research in the ❖ College of Engineering



THAT the funds given over to the college of engineering for research in 1929-1930 were considerably less than those devoted to like projects in other land grant colleges and universities, was revealed by Dean Frederic E. Turneure of the college of engineering in a report made public last month.

The funds of the various institutions for engineering research are as follows:

University of Illinois.....	\$100,000
Iowa State College.....	74,500
Minnesota School of Mines.....	79,000
Ohio State University.....	77,000
Purdue University.....	28,600
University of Wisconsin.....	22,000

Due to the increasing importance of engineering research, 39 state institutions have formed research experiment stations. The interest in this work is high and keen, the dean added.

Along with the development of experimental research, bulletins and periodicals depicting the advances and results of these developments have been issued. Exactly 69 of these bulletins have appeared since 1925, when increased funds for research were made available. Eighteen reprints of papers compiled by the faculty have been printed in trade journals.

First appropriations for experimental work amounting to \$2,000 were set aside by the legislature in 1905. During the successive years this sum was gradually increased, until in 1924 it reached \$6,000. The sum appropriated in 1927 amounted to \$25,000.

Some of the interesting cooperative projects which have recently been carried out or are now under way are the following:

In the materials testing laboratory under the direction of Professors E. R. Maurer and M. O. Withey—

1. With Wisconsin Highway commission in determining merits of local sand and gravels in concrete construction. The strength and durability of concrete construction with respect to pavement.
2. With the Wisconsin Industrial commission in the testing of clay and cement blocks for building purposes.
3. With the American Society of Civil Engineers in a study of the strength of steel columns. This society

and the engineering foundation are contributing about \$3,000 per year over a period

of five or six years for a fresh study of the strength of steel columns such as used in buildings and bridges. This work is under the direction of a special committee, the dean of the college as chairman. All of the detailed work is done in these laboratories.

4. With the American Society for Testing Materials and other college laboratories in a study of the strength of structural steel. Prof. M. O. Withey is chairman of the committee in charge of this work. Testing work on this project is being done in two educational institutions and two laboratories of steel companies. This work is important, and will continue for three or four years.



R. S. McCAFFERY

In the department of metallurgical engineering, under the direction of Prof. R. S. McCaffery, very interesting work is being prosecuted on several cooperative projects:

1. With the engineering foundation on properties of blast furnace slag. This is an important fundamental piece of research, and has been supported for a period of three years largely by the Engineering Foundation, which has contributed, from its own resources and from contributions of steel companies, some \$7,000 a year.

2. With the steel foundries of Milwaukee and vicinity. Nine of these concerns here grouped themselves into a research organization, and are supporting a research program on steel foundry practice. Laboratory research is being conducted here, and monthly meetings are held in Milwaukee at which this work is discussed.

3. With a large group of grey iron foundry concerns of Milwaukee and vicinity on a study of grey iron foundry practice. Some laboratory work has been done for this project, but the principal activity consists of monthly meetings held in Milwaukee, and conducted largely by the staff of the Metallurgical Department. These meetings are for the purpose of technical discussions and are very well attended, the number present averaging about 70 from 30 different concerns.

4. With the Wisconsin clay products manufacturers. This industry is now supporting a research fellow employed to give his entire time to this work. This industry is among the smaller industries of the state, but there is no fundamental reason why it should not be very much larger, and it is expected that this cooperative effort will help materially toward this end. Three conferences have been held in Madison with this group, and interest in the proposed research is very keen.

5. With the Wisconsin lime manufacturers. This also is a relatively small industry, but should be much



DEAN TURNEAURE

(Continued on page 221)

"A Challenge to Educational Leadership"



GOV. LA FOLLETTE

(When Gov. Phillip La Follette, '19, read his message to the combined houses of the state legislature on January 29, he devoted a considerable part of his text to conditions at the University. The Board of Regents this year requested the legislature for an increase of approximately \$723,000 over the amount granted by the 1929 Legislature. Gov. La Follette in his message asked for a decrease of \$515,365 from the amount granted by the 1929 legislature. In other words, the University is to receive approximately \$1,238,000 less than they requested. The following excerpts from the Governor's message and the above facts will serve as an introduction to President Frank's article which has been prepared in answer to the Governor's charges.—*Editor's Note.*)

THERE is something basically wrong about the existing educational arrangement. Nor is there any element in the situation which promises of itself to right what is wrong. The phenomenal growth in educational machinery which has taken place in recent years has been very largely a growth by sheer accumulating momentum, unguided by any comprehensive vision or clear sense of direction. We have drifted with the tide. Unless this issue is squarely met, unless something is actually done, the interests vested in educational machinery and the force of institutional habit will drag us into a yet worse state of affairs. Confronted with this problem of the growing cost of public education and the widespread uncertainty regarding educational values, a public officer, charged with the responsibility of acting, has only one intelligent and honest course open to him. He must, if possible, call a halt in further expansion, at least until a survey of conditions has resulted in a greater unanimity of opinion as to the proper course to be followed.

"I am convinced that the budgets submitted by our educational institutions, both for the present and past bienniums, disclose a failure to assess carefully their various activities. They disclose far too much of the mechanical and automatic. And here again, the mechanical and automatic not only waste money, but destroy and undermine morale. The mechanical spirit is far too prone to recognize the loudest voice, irrespective of its contribution to the wealth and well-being of the state.

"The budget herewith submitted decreases the appropriation for the University of Wisconsin, as compared with the preceding biennium, \$513,365.21, and that for the State Teachers' colleges, \$318,090.54.

"It is clear that this budget, if adopted, will create a challenge to the educational leadership of Wisconsin. It will require a realistic appraisal of the educational program of these institutions, and the elimination of those features which cannot be justified as having a place in a sound educational policy.

"There will be temptation to dodge realities and to rest satisfied with a solution by discussion, or by an uncritical retrenchment by some crude form of long-division cutting of everybody and everything, or by attempting to pass on the decrease by increasing fees, or securing aid from other sources. Any such super-

ficial or mechanical response to the challenge would be in itself evidence of inability or unwillingness to meet the responsibility.

"If on the other hand, the challenge is accepted and acted upon with sincerity, if the ability and knowledge of teachers and administrative officers is brought to bear and a genuine effort is made to set the educational house in order, the good effect upon the schools of the state, from the lowest to the highest, will be pronounced.

"The question charged with the greatest initial interest is doubtless the bearing of the proposed decrease on salaries. Unless, however, the educational problem can be seen as a vastly deeper one, little or no progress can be made in its solution. The extent of which those concerned with education can see beyond this material aspect will be a measure of their moral qualification.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire. And no public servant is more worthy of respect and more entitled to adequate remuneration than the capable teacher of youth, the intelligent school administrator, or the scholar who in singleness of purpose follows his research. It is not in the Wisconsin tradition to show a niggardly attitude in estimating the value of such men and women.

"At the same time, the acquisitive spirit should be recognized to have no place in the field of education. Every effort should be made to keep it from getting in, and if it enters, measures should be taken to get it out. Wisconsin must therefore resist the attempt to value her scholars by the standard of the auction block.

"Any person engaged in the field of education whose primary interest is pecuniary, any person who is not willing to make a financial sacrifice if called upon, in order that he may be employed where he may be reasonably sure of doing his best work, has not caught the vision of democratic education, and should be allowed to make his contribution in some institution based on a different principle.

"The very nature and temper which is attracted to education as a life work means that often the greatest teacher or the greatest scholar remains relatively unnoticed, to the outside world.

"The very qualities of character and spirit that make a really great teacher or a really great scholar preclude in large measure either the disposition or the ability to bargain across the counter for personal financial advantage, or to engage in self-advertising so often necessary in receiving calls from other institutions. Under a system which lays too much emphasis upon competitive salaries in other institutions, the reward

(Continued on page 211)

The University Answers the State's Challenge

by
Glenn Frank

I PRESENT herewith (to the Joint Finance Committee of the 1931 Legislature) a considered response to the challenge involved in the current economic depression recommendations of the Executive respecting appropriations, and the educational implications of the Budget Message, in so far as these relate to the University of Wisconsin.

At the outset I want, personally and as the official spokesman of the Regents, the Faculties, and the Administration of the University, to express a deep regret that the Interim Committee on Education, created by the last legislature, found itself without either funds enough or time enough to make, along with its other intensive studies, a complete and detailed investigation of the program and expenditures of the University. I hope that sooner or later provision may be made for a comprehensive and searching study of the University by responsible representatives of the State. Every door will be opened, every record presented, every policy submitted, and every facility of the University placed at the disposal of any agency of the State that may be given this job of investigation, analysis, and recommendation. For, entirely aside from the constructive suggestions we should expect to result from such study, it is to the interest alike of the University and of the State it serves that discussion of the State's largest and most significant single institution should be carried on in the field of fact rather than in the field of rumor.

The Budget Message, presented by the Executive to the Legislature on January 29, in dealing with educational institutions, raises certain challenging questions in two fields: (1) the field of educational policy; (2) the field of educational costs. The questions regarding educational policy are clearly stated in the Budget Message. The questions regarding educational costs are reflected in the recommendations of the Executive Budget that accompanied the Budget Message.

Prompted by an unquestionable sincerity and determination of purpose to lift the quality of public service and to insure a right relation between its costs and its results, the Executive has stated these challenging questions clearly and unequivocally. It is the duty of the educational institutions so challenged to answer these challenges as clearly and as unequivocally as the Executive has stated them, and to answer them in terms of policies executed as well as policies stated. To do less is to dodge the discharge of a duty that the Legislature and the people of Wisconsin have the right to demand from them.

The Budget Message raises three definite issues respecting Wisconsin's educational institutions: (1) the issue

of reassessment and reform; (2) the issue of the acquisitive spirit and its relation to the determination of salaries; (3) the issue of "dead wood" which is not directly stated in the Budget Message but which has been to the fore in press discussion of the Budget Message.

I want to speak directly to these three issues, with the utmost brevity that the problem permits, for what the University has done and is doing about these three issues should have direct and decisive bearing upon the appropriations this Legislature makes for the University.

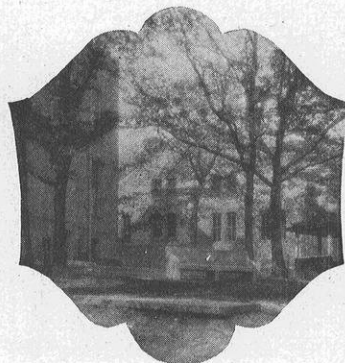
The Issues of Reassessment and Reform

The Executive emphasizes the necessity of a realistic reassessment of "the whole educational situation in Wisconsin." With this demand I am in complete and unqualified agreement. As far as the University is concerned, during the last five years, the demand for a reassessment and reconstruction of its program and its procedures has come far more from inside than from outside the University. To the Faculty of the University at its first meeting in the Fall of 1927 and to 10,000 Wisconsin teachers and administrators of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association meeting at Milwaukee on November 9, 1928, I made the following statement which I want now to read into the record:

"The older we grow as a nation the more we seek to do in matters of good roads, disease prevention, health promotion, education, and kindred social adventures. Obviously the more we do the more it costs. In such a situation, it is inevitable and right that there should be an increasing public scrutiny of public expenditures. In this increasing public scrutiny of public expenditures, education must come in for its share of investigation. And no good schoolman seeks to dodge the most rigidly realistic examination of educational expenditures.

"There are two ways that the problem of educational expenditures can be met. It can be met from the inside by educators with analysis and the consequent action dictated by analysis, or it can be met from the outside by taxpayers with an axe. The problem can be controlled internally or it can be controlled externally. And it lies with the educators to say which method of control shall prevail.

"As American life grows more technical and complicated, it becomes more and more important that the controls of education, of business, of labor, of agriculture shall be exercised by the men on the job rather than by men on the sidelines, simply because the men on the job, if they really know their business, know more about needs and methods than any outsider can possibly know. It is, I think, sound in principle to as-



sume that we should resort to external controls of public activities like education only if and when internal controls fail to function. And I think I know the legislators of Wisconsin intimately enough to say, with full confidence that I am interpreting them accurately, that . . . the educational system of Wisconsin need never fear external interference unless it brings it upon its own head by internal disregard of its responsibility for keeping Wisconsin schools abreast of Wisconsin needs and for administering Wisconsin schools ably and economically.

"I doubt that any man in Wisconsin knows how much Wisconsin should be spending for education. It may be that with greater administrative care and teaching genius we could produce the educational results we are now producing with less money than we are now spending. It may be that Wisconsin should be spending twice as much as it is now spending on education. These statements are not necessarily contradictory. They may both be true. None of us is in position to assert dogmatically that there are not duplications, inefficiencies, and obsolete processes in Wisconsin education which are absorbing funds that could either be saved or released for more productive educational activities.

"I believe that from a business point of view the schools of Wisconsin are being administered at least as soundly and as economically as any other public enterprise in the State . . . We shall never arrive at a knowledge of how much Wisconsin should spend for education by confining our investigation to the business office. We must begin our investigation in the class room. The greatest chance for greater economy and for greater service lies less in a muck-raking of our business offices than in a reform of our class rooms. And that is entirely up to us. If we do this job wisely and well, we shall find the people of the State and the Government of the State giving education in Wisconsin an ungrudging support. If we dodge our responsibility for eliminating duplication, reducing inefficiency, and eliminating obsolete processes, we shall get, and we shall deserve to get, a thorough overhauling by the people of Wisconsin and by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

"If we fail or refuse to face our problems from the inside and outside interference comes, every honest educator will have to throw in his lot with the outside interferers rather than with his professional colleagues. When 'legislative interference' is imminent, educators all-too-often spend their energies in a strategy of political opposition to this or that bill that may be up, devoting too little attention to a consideration of the conditions that, rightly or wrongly, inspired the bill. Now and then some shortsighted educators assume that legislators want to interfere with the school system just for the sake of interfering. My guess is that legislators would be delighted to be relieved of the necessity of assuming any responsibility beyond a careful consideration of appropriations. . . .

"This or that bit of educational legislation may be ill advised but in most cases it is not merely perverse

interference. It is all-too-often the result of one group of public servants trying to meet a problem that the group primarily responsible for it has not met adequately. We schoolmen must come with a clean record of a candid facing of our own problems before we have a right to say 'hands off' to legislators.

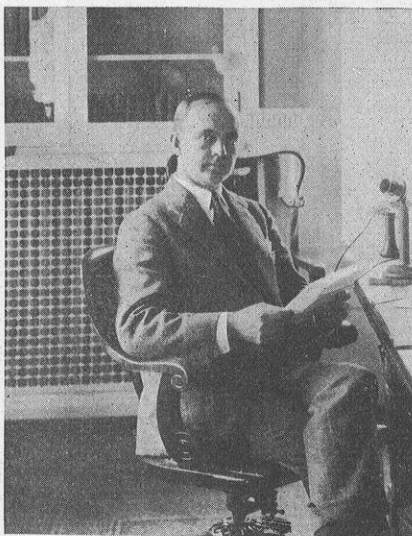
"The several parts of Wisconsin's school system must not be competitive. The directing heads of all units of this system should constitute a permanent educational cabinet, viewing the system as a whole, carefully discouraging unnecessary duplication, ruthlessly weeding out processes and projects as they become obsolete, and doing all this before such matters become public issues."

You will pardon me for emphasizing the fact that this statement was made first to the Faculty of the University in the Fall of 1927 and second to the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association in the Fall of 1928. It is, therefore, not a hastily improvised reaction to the demand for educational reassessment made in the Budget Message.

The question, of course, is whether or not the point of view expressed in this statement has been reflected in the life of the University. Has the University sought seriously to reassess itself, or has it been content with a smug complacency? I assert, without qualification, that during the last three years in particular a process of reassessment, unmatched in any other American university, has been under way in the University of Wisconsin. This process of reassessment has resulted in vivid and sometimes even bitter differences of opinion regarding the program and procedures of the University.

In the Budget Message attention is called to the widespread disagreement among educators regarding educational objectives, and it is suggested that a halt should be called in appropriations until a self-conducted reassessment results in a "greater unanimity as to the proper course to be followed." I suggest that the vigorous disagreement among members of the University staff regarding educational objectives and methods, which has been deliberately stimulated and brought into the open during the last few years, is not so much an indication that a reassessment of the University is necessary as it is clear evidence that the self-conducted reassessment urged in the Budget Message is going on at the University. And I submit that the wide and sometimes turbulent disagreement among its educators regarding the University's program and methods, which this venture in self-assessment is producing, deserves praise rather than penalty from the State.

It becomes important to ask what sort of reassessment of their educational system, in general, and of their University, in particular, the people of Wisconsin want. Do they want a quick reassessment of the obvious or do they want a reassessment that grapples with the very fundamentals of the whole educational process, a kind of reassessment that necessarily proceeds at a slower pace? It is this deeper reassessment of fundamentals that is now going on at the University of Wisconsin. This is a sort of reassessment that does not, while it is



GLENN FRANK

going on, attract public attention or lend itself to colorful ballyhoo by educators. I want, however, to give here a factual record of the reassessments and reconstructions of objectives and methods that have taken place at the University during the last five years. I read this list into the record as the University's response to the State's demand for educational reassessment, a demand that it is not only the right but the duty of the state to make.

The Bureau of Guidance and Records

This Bureau established in 1928, is engaged in encouraging good students to enter and discouraging unfit students from entering the University. This is one of the most hopeful steps forward in a decade. It is of state-wide importance, and its influence on the quality of university and college work in the State is incalculable. The work of this Bureau is beginning literally to remake the personnel of the freshman classes, markedly increasing the serious and hard working students and markedly decreasing the indifferent students. As a result of its studies and under its direction, the University is developing and carrying out the most carefully planned and most comprehensive program in any American university for discovering the special aptitudes of students and guiding them in the best possible development of these special aptitudes.

The College of Letters and Science

During the last five years the College of Letters and Science has been undergoing a process of critical self-assessment and has legislated changes in its procedure which, I submit, and more profound and far-reaching in their significance than anything that has happened in any American university in the last quarter century.

In 1927 the Experimental College was created by the faculty of the College of Letters and Science. It represented the boldest and most radical reconsideration of the curriculum and teaching methods for the freshmen and sophomore years that has ever been officially undertaken by any American university. In its four years of operation it has dramatized and driven home issues respecting the content and method of liberal education with which every American college of liberal arts must sooner or later reckon.

In 1928 a special committee of twelve members of the faculty of the College of Letters and Science was appointed to subject the curriculum and educational procedures of the College to a comprehensive reassessment. It devoted all of 1929 and the early months of 1930 to this reassessment. Its report adopted by the faculty and approved by the Regents in June, 1930, represented the careful consideration and practical application of results worked out in the Experimental College and other institutions. It is, in my judgment and in the judgment of my colleagues, the best balanced, the best integrated, and the most fundamental program of reconstruction that has been adopted in any American university during the last twenty-five years. In it, Wisconsin has blazed a trail that the rest of the educational world will, in my judgment, have to follow. I list briefly the main accomplishments of this reconstruction:

(1) It demands greater devotion to work upon the part of students by establishing higher standards of scholarship as necessary to promotion into the junior year. This "stepping up" is already bearing fruit in an added intensity of application to work upon the part of Wisconsin students, and it is bound to send a challenge of higher standards of scholarship to the student bodies of the high schools throughout the State. And, in addition, this placing of a new demand at the door of the junior year serves notice upon any loafer who chances to get into the University that he cannot stay in the University unless he plays fair with the taxpayers and makes full and honest use of the educational opportunity the State has provided.

(2) It enables the exceptionally well-prepared freshman to skip much or all required freshmen work by showing adequate knowledge and capacity at the time of their entrance into the University, thus liberating their energies for more advanced and profitable work.

(3) It establishes a requirement of ability to use a foreign language in place of simply so many credits in a foreign language.

(4) It breaks the back of a too narrow specialization by throwing the control of the student's "major" into the hands of a division—such as the division of the social sciences or of the biological sciences—instead of into the hands of a department. It permits the student to have a field of concentration but it insures the relating of that field of concentration to a broad background of related studies.

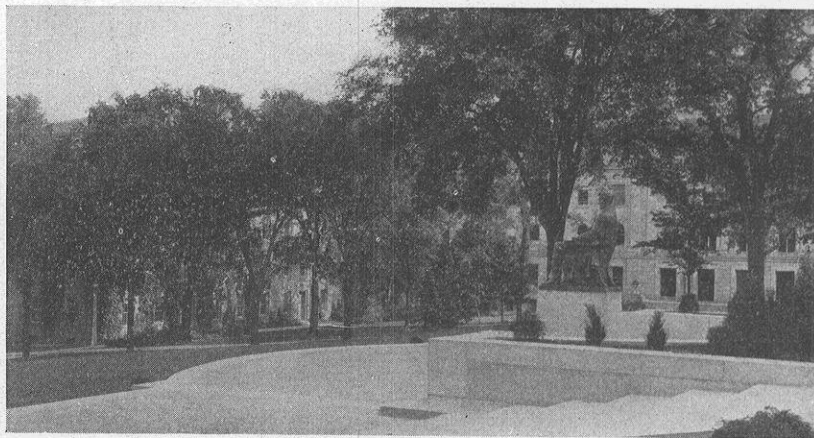
(5) It establishes the principle of comprehensive examinations in these "majors" instead of the mere accumulation of credits through a series of separate examinations. It demands broad and genuine mastery of the student's chosen field of study rather than a bookkeeper's record of grades piled up.

(6) It opens wide the door for independent study for competent juniors and seniors, freeing them from many of the routines and requirements that sometimes hinder rather than help the able student.

(7) It permits and encourages the exceptionally able seniors to get into graduate work and to secure their masters degree one year sooner than custom has heretofore required.

(8) It permits students not seeking a degree to study what they will, and for as long or as short a time as they choose, provided they can handle the work and show genuine diligence.

(Continued on page 218)



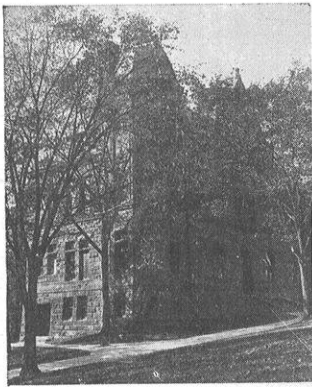
ACROSS LINCOLN TERRACE

On Wisconsin

(Continued from January issue)

IN THEIR report of 1870, the regents expressed regret at not being able to fill the president's chair, but recommended the able work of the vice-president, Prof. Sterling, who held the university together so nobly at other times of difficulty. They also reported that a new gymnasium and armory had been constructed, leaving more room in Main Hall for classroom purposes. During the year a chair of geology, mining and metallurgy was established, and Professor Roland Irving, who later brought great fame to the University, was elected to fill it.

The first campus publication appeared in 1870 under leadership of George Raymer and James W. Bashford. The first issue of this publication, *The University Press*, made its appearance in June, and was the forerunner for the long list of others.



MUSIC HALL—FORMERLY
THE LIBRARY

The Rev. John H. Twombly, superintendent of schools in Charlestown, Massachusetts, was elected president by the regents at their June meeting, and he arrived to assume his new duties and to become professor of "moral and mental philosophy" at the opening of the fall term. The annual report for 1871 shows that all the departments of the university were in good working order with the closest of harmony on the faculty and the largest enrollment in the history of the school, almost 200.

Undaunted by the previous failures, the regents again laid their case before the legislature, asking that support of the university be taken care of entirely by the state. Books, a chapel, apparatus, a library, and the like were urgently needed, and the school had no funds with which to furnish them. Although refusing to change from the old custom of holding the land grants at ridiculously low prices to attract the immigrants, the legislature did provide additional funds for the school by means of a tax levy which netted \$10,000 annually. The popularity of the university had grown, and nowhere was there to be found any newspaper comment of dissatisfaction at the new tax levy. The people of the state were at last agreed on the worth of this enterprise.

In January, 1874, the regents accepted the resignation of President Twombly, who, although a man of sterling qualities, had not quite met the needs of the school. His methods for the most part were antiquated, and he lacked the fire and vigor necessary for the head of this new university.

When John Bascom, who had been elected president to succeed John H. Twombly, arrived at the University at the beginning of the spring term, 1874, there were but 407 students in the school and the faculty consisted of nine professors and nine instructors. With him, Bascom brought a dynamic personality that was soon to win



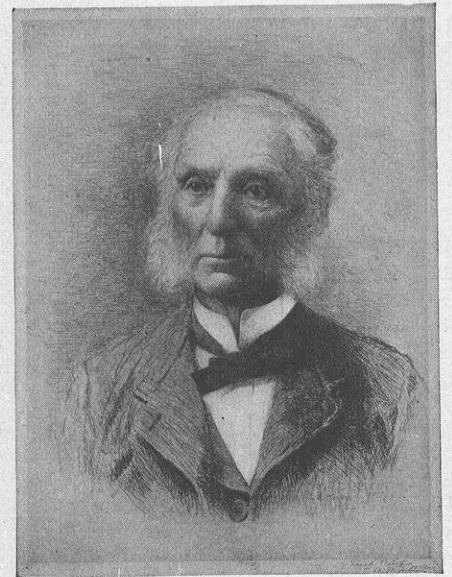
A Brief History of the University from its Inception To Its Present Greatness

by
Harry Thoma

over the critics of the university, and to place the school in a position from which it could emerge into energetic manhood, and take its place in the world of other universities.

The well known Lewis prize was instituted at the June meeting of the regents in 1874. This prize of \$20 was to be given annually to the student submitting the best essay. The sum was placed at interest until large enough for the purpose.

The appeals of the regents and the board of visitors were not without result, and in the fall of 1874 the legislature gave money for the building of old Science Hall. This building was completed in 1877, but burned down in 1884. In 1875 the legislature generously transferred the old Soldiers' Orphan home to the university with the idea of establishing a medical school. The regents, however, debated the subject for some time, and concluded the time was not ripe for the building of the new school. Permission was obtained for the sale of this property, and a Norwegian school took over the lands. It is strange that it was not until a few years ago, 1925, that the "time was ripe" for the completion of the medical school, although a pre-medical course had been established in 1888.



PRES. JOHN BASCOM

In spite of the fact that the state had been somewhat generous in its appropriations in the past, still more money was needed. Again the legislature answered the plea and granted the university the income from a one-tenth mill tax on property. This amounted to \$42,359.62 in 1877. This helped some, but still more was needed. The regents at this time were searching for some philanthropist to donate an observatory. To aid them, the state gave \$3,000 annually to be used in construction of

this building providing such observatory would be completed within three years of the passage of this act.

A great philanthropist appeared from nowhere, and in their report of 1877, the regents record with the pride the gift of ex-Governor Washburn of an observatory to be built on the hill in the rear of the president's home. The building was in later years enlarged by its founder.

In a letter to the regents, dated February 12, 1876, John A. Johnson, Madison manufacturer, donated \$5,000 to establish a perpetual fund, the income from which was to be used in the establishment of scholarships for needy students, thus founding the first scholarship in the history of the university.

In the spring of 1878, without asking the legislature for any funds, the regents let the contracts for the much needed assembly hall. The funds were obtained only through severe economies, and the building was completed and ready for occupancy in the fall of the following year. It also housed the library at that time. Later its name was changed to Music hall, and it stands almost in its original form at the bottom of the hill today.

The president in his report of 1880 noted the discontinuance of the preparatory department with the exception of the study of Greek. It will be remembered that this department had long been the brunt of the attacks by the legislature and the newspapers. The high schools in the state, however, had now reached a point where they could carry the burden of preparatory education. Greek was the only "prep" subject remaining on the curriculum.

With the start of the second half of Bascom's administration, 1881, we find the university in fair circumstances. The observatory had been completed and a smaller one, especially for student use, built by Professor Watson was under way. A recreational area, later to be known as the lower campus, had been purchased, and the enrollment had increased to 350. How-



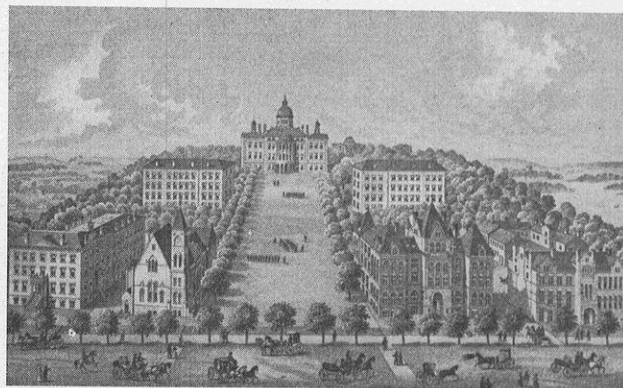
OLD SCIENCE HALL

ever, as usual, all was not as smooth as it might be. University Hall was inadequate and poorly heated and ventilated, making a very poor building for classroom purposes. The university funds which should have been drawing good interest were lying idle, and as seems to always be the case, the university needed money.

At this time, however, the agricultural school under the leadership of Professor Henry was taking definite form, Prof. Charles I. King had established a machine shop for the engineers, and Capt. Charles King, now famous for his long military service, had established a department of military science that was also "peculiarly efficient" as President Bascom termed it.

The legislature had refused to renovate University Hall in 1881, but had a turn for the better, and in 1882 appropriated \$10,000 for this purpose. President

Bascom and President Paul of the board of regents urgently requested additional funds for the instructional staff of the growing university, and were rewarded by the 1883 session of the legislature which provided that the old one-tenth mill tax should be raised to one-eighth of a mill, and that the funds should be used in establishment of a chair in pharmacy and materia medica and an agricultural experiment station, and the remainder used as the regents saw fit. This increase enabled the regents to establish both chairs as well as that of the science and art of teaching. This was filled by Prof. John W. Stearns, who later became the director of the school of education. A second valuable concession received by the regents that year was the donation



THE CAMPUS IN THE '80's FROM THE 1888 "TROCHOS"

of a \$5,000 fund by Cyrus Woodman, the income from which was to be used in establishment of the astronomical library in conjunction with Washburn Observatory.

Attempts were made in the 1884 session of the legislature to separate the agricultural department from the university proper. This would have taken away the income received from the various land grants made by the government and crippled the university to a large extent. The administration opposed such a move, and was victorious in its battle.

In December, 1884, old Science Hall, with its poorly constructed equipment and frame, burned to the ground, destroying much of the valuable material collected after many years of effort. The insurance on the building amounted to \$41,000, and with this as a base, the regents appeared before the legislature requesting more funds. As each legislature seemed to feel the importance of leaving at least one good piece of work to look back upon, this session granted the regents \$150,000 for the building of the new Science Hall, the machine and carpenter shops, and the new boiler house, \$20,000 for the chemistry department and \$20,000 more for the heating of the three new buildings. This amount was inadequate, and they were forced to appropriate an additional \$20,000 for the roofing and enclosing of Science Hall, \$125,000 for the heating and plumbing in the new building, \$10,000 to furnish and \$40,000 to purchase apparatus for the new structure.

In 1885, the funds were appropriated for establishment of the Farmer's institutes about the state, and in 1886 the first short course in agriculture was started. This popular branch of service has been maintained to the present time with its enrollment increasing steadily from year to year.

A heavy blow was struck the university in the bien-

(Continued on page 216)

+ The Father of Wisconsin Basketball

by
George Downer, '97

IN THE early part of this century, basketball as an intercollegiate sport was a toddling infant at the University of Wisconsin, and Chris Steinmetz, '05, the subject of this sketch, had more to do with its successful launching than any other one man.

Judged by his ability as a player, his loyalty to his alma mater and his long connection with basketball, Chris Steinmetz clearly rates a place in Wisconsin's athletic Hall of Fame beside the great football and baseball players, the oarsmen and track stars of that early day.

Steinmetz entered the University from South Division High School, Milwaukee, where he was prominent in both basketball and track. He participated three years in each sport, captained the South Division five which won the state high school championship in 1901-1902 and was state champion in the high jump in 1902.

His record at Wisconsin was a distinguished one in basketball and he was a member of three Badger track teams—those of 1903, 1904 and 1905. Steinmetz made the basketball team his first year—1903—and was a star from the start. As a high school forward he had been considered the best shot in the state and this scoring reputation he lived up to all through his career at Wisconsin.

Basketball was not in high favor at Wisconsin in those days, the team being jocularly referred to as the "squat tag team." That first year, 1903, it had no coach, Captain Potter acting in that capacity. The players bought their own equipment, and had no financial backing from the Athletic Association. It was due to the fine play and unselfish devotion of the men, among whom Chris Steinmetz was a leader and outstanding player, that the game was established as a recognized sport at Wisconsin.

In 1904, Emmett D. Angell joined the gymnasium staff and coached the cagers. Practice was systematized

and more games were scheduled. Little by little, the game won, first the toleration, and later, the enthusiasm of the student body. Yet even in 1903, a squad of 124 candidates turned out to try for the team.

The 1904 team played quite an extended schedule, and missed the western championship only by a 24 to 22 defeat at the hands of Nebraska, which was, to say the least, questionable, on account of interference with play by the spectators.

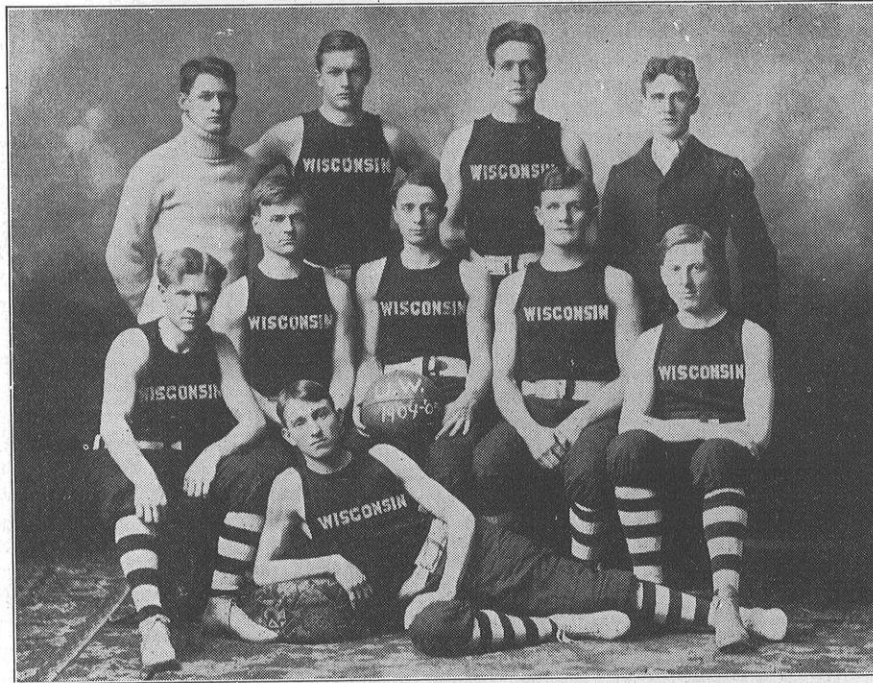
Wisconsin's team of 1905 clearly established basketball to stay at the university. The previous year's record had awakened added interest and several football players came out for the team. Among them was Jimmy Bush, later an all-conference end in football and center in basketball. That 1905 Badger five won all its college games in the west, giving it an undisputed sectional championship, and missed the national college title only through a defeat by Columbia, which then dominated the eastern college field.

This defeat was due chiefly to the fact that Wisconsin and Columbia played under different rules, there being four recognized codes in the country at the time. The game took three hours to play and was marked by constant bickering over the rules, in which Wisconsin was usually the loser. The final score was 21 to 15. Bob Zupke, now famous Illinois football coach, played on that Badger basketball team, and he and Steinmetz were the only men to play every minute of each of the nine games played on the eastern trip.

Wisconsin won the western intercollegiate championship in 1905 in a play-off with Chicago, which had eliminated Northwestern, Iowa, Purdue and Nebraska, and tied Minnesota. The Badgers mopped up the Maroons, 29 to 24.

Chris Steinmetz may almost be called the father of

(Continued on page 222)



BACK ROW—LINDEMANN, BUSH, McCONOCHIE, ANGELL (COACH)
FRONT ROW—WALVOORD, ZUPPKE, STEINMETZ (CAPTAIN), McLESS,
BREITKREUTZ
BELOW—SCRIBNER

Meet the New Dean

CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, secretary of the Federal Farm Board, has been selected to succeed Harry L. Russell as dean of the college of agriculture.

The appointment was made formally at a meeting of board of regents, Jan. 21. Mr. Christensen is expected to join the faculty as soon as he can be released from his duties in Washington. Pres. Frank believes that he will be here to assume charge in the spring.

Mr. Christensen is 36 years old. He was born on a farm near Minden, Nebr., and was actively engaged in farming before he served in the World War, and studied at the University of Nebraska, Harvard University, and the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.



DEAN-ELECT

After graduating in 1920 with the Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Nebraska, where he studied agricultural economics, he went to Denmark on an American-Scandinavian scholarship to study cooperative agriculture. He spent an entire year there in an intensive study of the unique and unprecedented successful organization of Danish agriculture.

He entered the government service on June 1, 1922, as research agent in

the department of agriculture, to study cooperative agricultural organizations throughout Europe. He was later called to organize the Division of Cooperative Marketing in the department of agriculture, and was the director of that bureau until July, 1929, when he was appointed executive secretary of the Federal Farm board.

In 1923 he attended the Harvard university graduate school of economics and business administration, and in 1924 organized the American Institute of Cooperation. The following two summers he worked in summer sessions on cooperative marketing at the universities of Pennsylvania and Minnesota, under the auspices of this institute.

Mr. Christensen tendered his resignation to Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, when Pres. Frank announced that he had been selected as dean of the agricultural school.

Pres. Frank issued the following statement at the time of his announcement of Mr. Christensen's appointment:

"Mr. Christensen, upon his last visit in Wisconsin, impressed the Regents with the balance and breadth of his conception of the role of a college of agriculture in the life of a state. The unexcelled prestige of the laboratories of the college of agriculture will be faithfully safeguarded and fruitfully developed under his administration. He can be trusted to attack crisply the problem of translating the usable results of these laboratories into practice in Wisconsin agriculture. And he brings to the difficult and urgent problems that center in the economic life of rural Wisconsin, a background, and equipment, and a personal devotion of interest that singularly fit him for this strategically important post in Wisconsin's public service."

Paul D. Kelleter, director of the conservation committee, who was a technical assistant to Mr. Christensen in the department of marketing for seven months in 1929, issued the following statement:

"His point of view and approach will be toward marketing, and if this point of view is injected to agricultural training it seems to me that it will make a better balanced course of study."



Curriculum Changes Bring Results

EARLY results of the curriculum changes approved last June have already made themselves apparent, according to Prof. Carl Russell Fish, in charge of the committee to see that the changes are carried out.

Prof. Fish described one instance in detail.

"That curriculum changes are already bearing fruit in the raising of scholarship standards is proved by the case of a fraternity which was threatened by the loss of all of its junior and senior members by the inauguration of the plan. Tutors were hired, the men began to study, and now the fraternity ranks fourth in the scholarship list."

Approximately 30 faculty members are now at work on various committees which are carrying out various phases of the proposed changes.



DEAN SELLERY

George C. Sellery, dean of the College of Letters and Science, is chairman of a committee to see that the provisions of the plan are carried into execution and to supervise and correlate the work of other committees. He is aided in the work by Prof. Fish, Edward M. Gilbert, Ricardo Quintana, and Warren Weaver.

To organize all special examinations provided for in the new plan, Dean Sellery has named Prof. George S. Bryan chairman of a

board of examiners consisting of Profs. Frank L. Clapp, Norris F. Hall, C. W. Thomas, and A. D. Winspear. Other members of the faculty will be asked to give such help as may be needed to this board.

"To avoid all possible friction, all of the curriculum changes will not go into effect until the freshmen who entered last fall have advanced far enough to take advantage of them. Many of the changes have already been made, however, and complete machinery has been established to facilitate the changes. The work is progressing much more rapidly than we expected," Prof. Fish said.

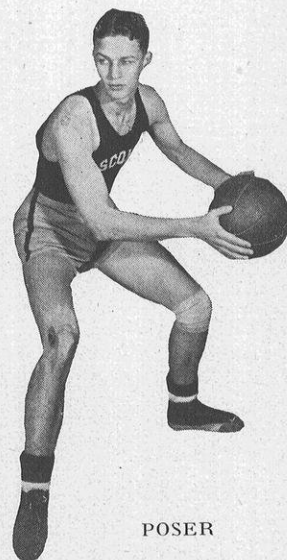
"Only two students have entered the university under the provisions which allow them to take any subjects not requiring prerequisites as long as they are non-candidates for degrees. This portion of the plan aroused the greatest comment at the time the plan was being

(Continued on page 211)

Winter Sports Close First Half of Season

Basketball Team Wins Three and Loses Three in Conference; Hockey Teams Leads League with No Losses

by
George Downer, '97



POSER

JANUARY ushered in the first Big Ten competition of the year for Wisconsin's basketball, wrestling, gymnastic and swimming teams.

Coach Meanwell's cage squad opened the conference season against Illinois, at Urbana, and registered a victory in one of the most remarkable defensive games which will be played this year, the final score being 12 to 9. Comment has already been made in the Magazine on the fact that Meanwell, this year, has a squad strikingly lacking in the height and weight—particularly height—which is now considered essential for successful Big Ten competition.

Confronted by this handicap, he has developed a remarkable team defense—a defense which, when it is functioning at its best, is technically, almost flawless. It was working when the Badgers opened with the Illini and "Doc's" midgets held Coach Ruby's men to two field goals in the entire game. The other side of the picture is that Wisconsin, with a short team, also lacks sharpshooters and has to drive through the defense for most of its points.

Against Illinois they made but three field goals, one by Doug Nelson and two by Bobby Poser, but six free throws ran their total to 12 points.

The following week they undertook the only trip of the season upon which they were called on to play two games. Ohio State presented unexpectedly strong opposition, the Badger defense cracked and Ohio ran up 29 points while the Badgers were counting 19. In this game Ohio scored the most baskets registered against the Badgers this year—13, to which they were able to add but three points on free throws. Wisconsin's defense was far below standard against the Buckeyes—and their lack of shooting ability left them nothing with which to offset Ohio's scoring spree.

Michigan, at Ann Arbor, two nights later, was clearly the better team, on the day. Wisconsin played good ball against the Wolverines who are always tough to beat on their own court. Six baskets to Michigan's ten told the story. The game was very cleanly played, but seven personal fouls being called on each team.

Iowa, coming to Madison for the Badgers' first Big Ten battle at home,

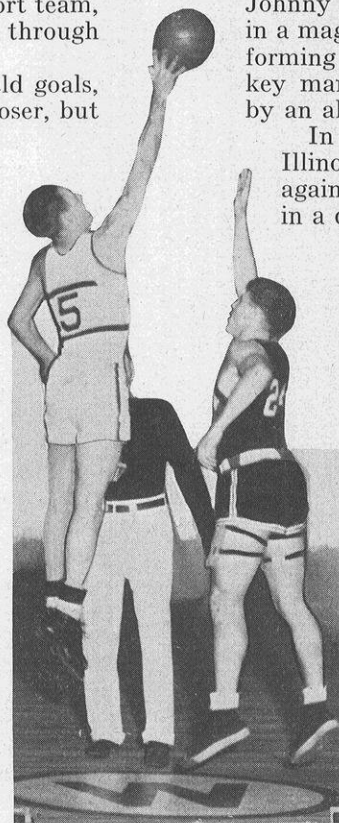
met a different Wisconsin team. The defense was up to standard and the offense, for the first time, was effective. Time and again, clever passing and ball handling on complicated plays of the most advanced Meanwell type, resulted in baskets. Tornowske got three, Poser and Paul, two each, and Steen, Nelson and Chmielewski, one each. Iowa garnered but four during the game and did not score from the field until the second half was well advanced. The final count was Wisconsin, 24, Iowa, 13.

Forty-eight hours later, the Meanwell "midgets" played what was conceded to be their greatest game of the season, only to lose to Minnesota, 28 to 26, the winning basket being scored with only seconds left to play. The lead alternated six times in the second half and the finish found both teams utterly exhausted. Johnny Paul, shifted from guard to center, turned in a magnificent game, scoring four baskets and performing wonderfully in the defense. Chmielewski, key man in the attack, also distinguished himself by an almost perfect exhibition.

In the final battle of the semester, against Illinois at the field house, the Wisconsin team again played "over its head," winning, 30 to 20, in a dazzling exhibition.

Prospects for a continued winning pace in the second semester were, however, ruined when it was learned that Johnny Paul, the only veteran left when Chmielewski was graduated at the end of the first semester, had also enough credits for graduation and would thus be lost to the team. This leaves Coach Meanwell without a single regular from last season and in addition to this, Griswold, who would have stepped into the center position, is suffering from an injured knee which makes his value to the team a mere gamble as the injured member may "go bad" at any time. Tornowske, a light, small man and a bundle of nerves, is also in poor condition and can only be used for a few minutes at a time.

Seven games remain to be played, starting with Washington University Feb. 9. All but two will be at home. Following Washington will come the return game with Minnesota, Feb. 14.



WHEN HEIGHT COUNTS

Then come tilts with Iowa, at Iowa, and Purdue, at Lafayette. The last three games will be at home, as follows: February 23, Ohio State; February 28, Michigan; March 2, Purdue. The general consensus of campus opinion is that the crippled Badgers will do well to win one of the six remaining conference games.

Following are the box scores of January games:

WISCONSIN (12)			
	FG	FT	PF
Steen, f.....	0	0	3
Nelson, f, c ..	1	3	0
Paul, c, g.....	0	0	1
Chmielewski, g	0	0	0
Poser, g.....	2	1	1
Griswold, f....	0	2	2
Totals.....	3	6	7

ILLINOIS (9)			
	FG	FT	PF
E. B. Kamp, f	0	0	0
Bennett, c.....	0	0	2
C. B. Harper, f	0	1	1
May, c.....	0	0	0
R. L. Kamp, g	0	0	1
Owen, g.....	1	0	1
Fencl, f.....	0	3	1
Bartholomew, f	1	1	1
Totals.....	2	5	7

WISCONSIN (19)			
	FG	FT	PF
Steen, f.....	0	1	1
Nelson, f.....	1	1	2
Griswold, c....	3	0	0
Paul, g, c.....	2	2	1
Chmielewski, g	1	0	3
Poser, g, f....	0	0	1
Tornowske, f	0	1	1
Totals.....	7	5	9

OHIO STATE (29)			
	FG	FT	PF
Hinchman, f....	2	0	2
Lively, f.....	3	1	2
Mattison, c....	4	0	4
Larkins, g.....	0	1	4
Fesler, g, c....	4	1	1
Hoffer, g.....	0	0	0
Ervin, f.....	0	0	0
Totals.....	13	3	13

WISCONSIN (17)			
	FG	FT	PF
Steen, f.....	1	0	1
Poser, f.....	1	0	0
Nelson, f.....	2	3	1
Griswold, c....	0	0	1
Fries, c.....	0	0	0
Chmielewski, g	2	0	2
Paul, g.....	0	2	2
Totals.....	6	5	7

MICHIGAN (23)			
	FG	FT	PF
Petrie, f.....	2	1	2
Weiss, f.....	2	0	0
Daniels, c.....	4	1	2
Altenhof, g....	2	0	0
Williamson, g..	0	1	3
Totals.....	10	3	7

WISCONSIN (24)			
	FG	FT	PF
Steen, f.....	1	0	2
Tornowske, f	3	1	2
Paul, c.....	2	2	3
Oakes, c.....	0	0	0
Poser, g.....	2	1	0
Chmielewski, g	1	0	0
Griswold, f....	0	0	0
Fries, c.....	0	0	0
Nelson, f.....	1	2	1
Steinmetz, f..	0	0	0
Ryckman, f	0	0	1
Rebholz, g....	0	0	0
Totals.....	10	6	9

IOWA (13)			
	FG	FT	PF
Williamson, f	2	2	0
Kotlow, f.....	2	1	0
Rogers, c.....	0	0	4
Brock, c.....	0	0	1
Riegert, g.....	0	2	3
Reinhardt, g...	0	0	2
Totals.....	4	5	10

WISCONSIN (26)			
	FG	FT	PF
Tornowske, f	0	2	3
Steen, f.....	1	1	1
Nelson, f.....	3	2	2
Griswold, f....	0	0	0
Paul, c.....	4	1	2
Chmielewski, g	1	1	3
Poser, g.....	0	1	3
Totals.....	9	8	14

MINNESOTA (28)			
	FG	FT	PF
Loose, f.....	1	1	0
Schoening, f....	4	3	1
Robinson, f....	2	2	2
Bondy, c.....	2	2	0
Cielusak, g....	1	0	3
Licht, g.....	0	0	3
Totals.....	10	8	9

WISCONSIN (30)			
	FG	FT	PF
Steen, f.....	3	2	2
Tornowske, f	2	1	2
Nelson, c.....	2	1	2
Poser, g.....	1	1	1
Chmielewski, g	2	2	1
Paul, g, c.....	1	1	2
Rebholz, g....	0	0	1
Totals.....	11	8	11

ILLINOIS (20)			
	FG	FT	PF
Harper, f.....	4	1	3
E. B. Kamp, f	1	1	2
Bennett, c.....	0	0	1
Owen, g.....	0	0	0
R. L. Kamp, f	0	0	4
Bartholomew, f	1	5	3
Fencl, f.....	0	1	0
Totals.....	6	8	13

Hockey

Wisconsin has this year what is probably the best hockey team that ever sported the Cardinal. This is due, primarily to the presence of a group of outstanding veteran players, plus effective coaching and better than average ice conditions up to the end of the first semester.

After a training trip during the Christmas vacation in which they met the Hibbing Hockey club in two games and the Fort Francis, Ont., Amateur Hockey club in one, they swung into conference competition against Minnesota, January 9, winning handily, 3 to 1. "Mickey" Bach, center, pushed the puck through for two goals in the first period, to which Art Thomsen added another in the third session. The game was played on soft ice and was rather ragged. A second game, scheduled for the following night, had to be postponed because of poor ice.

A week later, the Badgers staged two beautiful exhibitions in defeating Michigan, on successive days, 2 to 0, and 1 to 0. In the first game, Captain Bill Metcalfe and Gallagher were the scorers, both goals being made in the opening period. In the second, neither team was able to score during three full periods but after 5 minutes 35 seconds of play in the overtime period, Howie Siegel took a pass from Gordon Meiklejohn and slipped through for a short shot that got by Goalie Tompkins and gave Wisconsin the unaccustomed joy of a double win against the Wolverines.



ART THOMSEN

Marquette under a new coach, John Hancock, former Iowa all around athlete, and minus its stars of the past three years, Donie Mac Fadyen and "Pudge" McKenzie, came to Madison, January 20, for the final game of the first semester—and went home on the short end of a 2 to 1 score. Victory, however, did not come until the game had gone into overtime. Marquette has a team composed largely of sophomores this season. Ten of them are Canadians and they maintained Marquette's splendid hockey traditions, even in defeat. It matched the second Michigan tilt in thrilling play. Jimmy Gallagher made the Badgers' winning counter after a wild mix-up at the net. The game was played with splendid sportsmanship on the part of both teams.

The personnel of the Wisconsin team during the first semester included Art Frisch, goal; Captain Bill Metcalfe, left defense; Ed Swiderski, right defense; Art Thomsen, left wing; Mickey Bach, center; Gordon Meiklejohn, right wing; Howie Siegel, Jimmy Gallagher, Roy Kubista, Greg Kabat and Leighton Ahlberg, spares.

Wrestling

Coach George Hitchcock's Wisconsin wrestling team engaged in three meets in January, winning from Northwestern, 21 to 11; and losing to Iowa, 11 to 15 and to Illinois 3 to 25.

At the start of the season the squad appeared good

(Continued on page 222)

EDITORIALS

The Proposed Budget Cut

THE legislature of 1929 appropriated to the University for the biennium 1929-31 approximately \$520,000 more than it received for the preceding biennium. For the coming biennium the Regents have requested for operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous capital \$723,117 more than the appropriation for 1929-31, or an increase of 3.2% for each of the two years.

In his budget message to the legislature on January 29, the Governor recommended an appropriation to the University which not only eliminates the requested increase of \$723,117 but is \$513,365 less than the University is now receiving. In other words, if the Governor's recommendations are adopted, the University will be on about the same financial basis it was in 1928.

In discussing faculty salaries the Governor says, "The question charged with the greatest initial interest is doubtless the bearing of the proposed decrease on salaries." . . . "The laborer is worthy of his hire. And no public servant is more worthy of respect and more entitled to adequate remuneration than the capable teachers of youth, the intelligent school administrator, or the scholar who in singleness of purpose follows his research." . . . "At the same time, the acquisitive spirit should be recognized to have no place in the field of education." . . . "Any person engaged in the field of education whose primary interest is pecuniary, any person who is not willing to make a financial sacrifice if called upon, in order that he may be employed where he may be reasonably sure of doing his best work, has not caught the vision of democratic education, and should be allowed to make his contribution to some institution based on a different principle."

While it is true that the primary interests of professors should not be pecuniary, it is hard to agree with the view that financial sacrifice should be one condition of employment in our University. Neither is it reasonable to expect that the professor who has little hope of financial advancement while at Wisconsin can do his best work here. Opportunity for advancement is perhaps the strongest incentive to greater effort.

But it is rather idle to discuss this question. The Governor himself has hinted at the probable result. Outstanding men will leave Wisconsin for institutions "based on a different principle." Not acquisitiveness but uncertainty as to the future if they remain, will prompt them to leave when the opportunity presents itself. In presenting the budget to the legislature the regents stated, "Since the University budget was presented to the 1929 legislature, salaries have risen sharply in the large private universities from which Wisconsin finds its severest competition for able men. Wisconsin seems a favorite hunting ground for men for the large private universities." But it is not the private institution alone with which we must compete. Some of our neighboring state universities have for some time had a higher salary schedule than Wisconsin. In less than three years twelve members of our faculty of professorial rank have left the university for other universities

and colleges, and at least eight more of the same rank have gone into private industry. Of the twelve only two are connected with privately endowed institutions, the others having accepted offers from state universities and colleges. Attractive offers have come to other members of our faculty, but they have been prevailed upon to remain, at least for the present. Inability to compete successfully means, of course, loss of good men of the higher grades, inability to secure good men of the lower grades or the loss later of good men of the middle grades. Universities and colleges will probably never be able to compete with industry and it is very questionable whether state universities can continue to compete with the large privately endowed institutions, but it is unquestionably true that a state university which imposes conditions not found in other institutions, is out of the running altogether.

It may be that some retrenchment is necessary at the present time due to conditions of depression, but such temporary retrenchment should not be coupled with the adoption of any policy which will destroy the prestige of the university and impair its future usefulness to the people of the state. Furthermore the university should not be forced to carry more than its fair share of any reduction determined upon. The matter now rests with the legislature.



An Expense Which Should Be Unnecessary

THE end of the first half of the fiscal year finds quite a number of members with dues still unpaid. If you happen to be one of these tardy members, the fact that you have not received several repeat notices does not mean that your dues are not needed. It simply means that such notices are an expense which should be unnecessary and which we are trying to avoid. If you have not already done so, send your check this month, and assist us in cutting this item of overhead. The money involved can be expended to much better advantage on your magazine.



Eighty-one Years Old

ON February 5, 1850, the University of Wisconsin opened its doors to the first class. Under Professor Sterling, a group of twenty students took their preparatory work in the little red school house near the Capitol. Under the inspiring leadership of Chancellor Lathrop and the untiring devotion of Prof. Sterling the University hopefully began its struggle for existence. Beset on all sides by seemingly insurmountable obstacles—large debts, scathing criticisms, and few students—those in charge of this infant among universities, kept faith with their ideal, and by sheer determination brought Wisconsin through its hectic youth to inspiring manhood. Let every alumnus pay tribute this month to those sterling men who made Wisconsin the great university it is today.



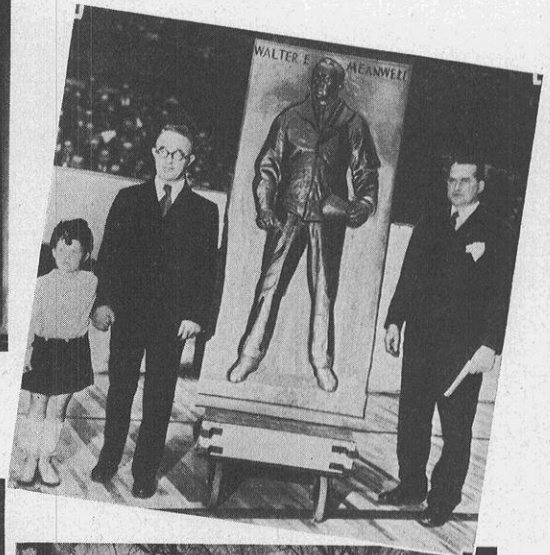
The annual football banquet.



Bruce Bascom—the most recent Phi Psi pledge.



Battle of the Ants—from the student production, "The Insect Comedy."



The Meanwell plaque for the field house.



Another scene from "The Insect Comedy."

Henry Schlusnus, concert singer, thrilled Madison audiences.

Winter's first heavy snow.



THE MONTH ON THE CAMPUS

While the strikes the hour

Recommends Abolishing Regents State wide reform including abolition of the board of regents is advocated and urged in the report of the legislative interim committee on education, of which Sen. E. G. Roethe is chairman. The committee's report urges the abolition of all statewide boards and commissions relating to education of public and quasi-public character, and recommends the establishment in its place of a single board of 15 regents having a term of six years and appointed by the governor. The recommendation will be submitted to the 1931 legislature.

This board would appoint a commissioner of education, and fix his salary. To the commissioner would be delegated all the administrative powers. The board would be granted drastic powers, with practically no check upon the action that the board sees fit to take.

This board, in the words of the interim committee, is definitely a policy setting group. It would not, however, delve into the mass of detail and routine which is naturally a part of a combined system of former separate educational units.

Under the plan of the committee, the 15 regents of the university will find themselves deprived of their positions. In their place would be this central board, with a possibility that it, at any moment, might dissolve itself into several committees each with a separate division of the school system to specialize in.

Deans Still Functioning To "correct misapprehension" which has arisen since President Glenn Frank recommended to the regents that the deans be abolished, a faculty committee issued a statement recently as follows:

"The regular faculty committee on student conduct and the deans of men and women are exercising, fully and unimpaired, their respective powers and authority, and no change has been made in their functions, duties or responsibilities."

Dr. Frank told the regents at the November meeting that the disciplinary system of the university was to be reorganized completely. He said that the deans would be abolished, and their duties taken over by new authorities. His plan was that disciplinary problems be handled by a director of student affairs and a committee on student conduct.

The faculty since has received numerous complaints from house mothers that co-eds have become unruly, under the impression that there no longer was a dean to fear. The house mothers protested abolition of the deans.

Interim Committee Reports Entrance to the University is being restricted to serious-minded students who make an honest effort to utilize their time efficiently, the legislative interim committee on education reported in another of its reports following a survey of state educational systems.

The committee reviewed the new plan of education inaugurated at the university in 1927 with the foundation of the experimental college under Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, and pointed out that the basic point of the plan is to judge a student by his actual mental attainments, in place of credits and tests.

Four steps taken so far in the culmination of the plan are reorganization of the advisory system, introduction of aptitude tests for high school seniors, large advisory reports on entering students, and a change in the university curriculum.

An educational revolution has resulted from the institution of the new plans, the committee reported.

After pointing out that the experimental college is a radical departure from orthodox methods and a challenge to the existing system of education, the committee said, "the college has been well worth the cost and effort."

The type of test under the new plan, the committee reported, will be a general examination at the end of two years of study, in which students will either earn the right to advance to a junior year, be ruled out of advancement to the junior year and given a title of "junior graduate in liberal studies," or placed on the borderline of the two classes.

Under this plan, students in the higher division will be granted greater freedom during the last two years.

"A student's major is to be broadened, and an attempt will be made to break the back of too-narrow specialization."

The granting of an independent status to the university school of education was hailed by the committee as a "change that will raise the profession of teaching to equal standing with that of medicine, law, engineering and other professions."

"Greater vision, leadership and research cannot help but come from this new school of education," the report concluded.

Plan to Investigate University A resolution is in contemplation for presentation to the legislature for a sweeping inquiry into the university and all of its activities.

The plans for the resolution are being formulated by progressives. The resolution will be presented and the inquiry held unless the proposal is absolutely contrary to the wishes of Governor La Follette.

The resolution will provide for a committee of five, two senators and three assemblymen, and while it is not likely that Senator Herman Severson will present the resolution, those now discussing the plan are desirous he be a member of the committee, and that the inquiry be largely under his direction.

Among the reasons given for the inquiry are:

1. Whether too much time is being devoted at the university at the present time to research work, and whether there is a consequent neglect of instructional work.

2. Whether there is any waste at the present time at the university, elimination of which will reduce the cost of maintenance.

3. Whether athletics are playing too prominent a part in university life.

4. Whether management of the university under the present plan is too largely under direction of the university officials and too little attention is being given to university policies and cost by the board of regents.

The plan for the university inquiry has come to a head within the last few days. Editorials in the Madison *Capital Times* have undoubtedly been in part responsible and also the suggestion in that paper that a "survey" of the university would be desirable.

Frank Denies Law Dean Report Complete denial of the report that Edmund Morris Morgan, Jr., professor in the Harvard law school, would become the new dean of the university law school was made by Pres. Glenn Frank in a statement released as a result of a report in a Madison newspaper to the effect that Morgan had been offered the deanship.

"I have not considered the name of Mr. Morgan in connection with the new dean of the law school. I have not met Mr. Morgan. I have not had any communication with him," the president emphatically affirmed.

"I never heard of him before," Harry L. Butler maintained. Regent Butler is a member of the regent committee for the selection of the law school dean.

The office of the dean of the law school has been vacant since the death of Dr. Harry S. Richards, who died in Boston in April, 1929, after having served in that office for 26 years. Prof. Oliver S. Rundell has been acting dean of the law school since that time.

Prof. Morgan, before he accepted the position of professor of procedure and common law at Harvard, was professor of law at the University of Minnesota, 1912 to 1917, and at Yale university from 1917 to 1925.

Y. W. C. A. Plans Mid-Year Orientation Mid-year orientation week for freshman girls entering the university in February, who have until this time been left practically to orientate themselves, is included in plans of the Y. W. C. A. X-Committee now under way.

The idea is entirely a new one.

Heretofore no attention has been paid to these students, who are lost in the rush of events at mid-year when the older students have already made their friends and are comfortably established. The X-committee intends to include in their program as many university organizations as are interested.

Letters will be written to all the new girls explaining to them just how to go about registering and getting started. As soon as possible they will be visited personally. Each member of the committee is to have charge of two or three of them, and will continue to assist even after the orientation period is over.

One of the important functions will be a tea Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8. This is primarily to serve as a means of getting the new girls acquainted with themselves as well as with some of the older students. The Sophomore commission also has planned to entertain.

Some of the assistance that will be rendered will be campus tours, helping with study programs, renting rooms for those that aren't already situated, and finally, acting as general counselors. Another feature of this

program will include transfers. They will be advised on the activities they may participate in and on problems of transferring.

The X-committee is a part of the regular university Y. W. C. A. and it acts in cooperation with the deans of women in such cases as are not taken care of by other campus bodies. It works only among the women. The Sophomore commission is a committee which takes care of all and any problems pertaining to sophomores and the activities of the sophomore class.

Plan Student Book Exchange A non-profit student book exchange to help students who have been hit by the industrial depression is the project of the Student Socialist Club.

Permission has been granted the Socialist club by the Union Board to use a room in the Union Annex, next to the Student Employment Bureau Office, to conduct the venture, which will last from Feb. 9 to 14.

A long period of negotiation, investigation, and planning has finally resulted in the announcement of the student book exchange, a project that has been attempted by various groups in past years, but has not been tried recently.

The plan is to receive all books possible from the students, and to sell the books for them to other students. There will be no charge, the members of the Socialist Club and others sympathetic to the idea contributing their services and energies gratis. Advertising will be paid for out of the organization treasury.

"At the University of Wisconsin we have a vast number of students who have books to sell, and a vast number of students who want those very books. With those who can afford to pay the middleman's charge on the exchange, we have no concern. It is with the students who are financially poor, and to whom even the smallest amount of money means a great deal that we wish to deal," Edelstein declared at a recent meeting urging the adoption of the project.

"It is only an experiment as to the practicability of offering the poorer student a service which it seems that he needs. As an experiment, it certainly deserves support," Nichols, the chairman of the arrangements committee, declared.

Down Through the Ages This year saw the completion of 80 and 76 years of service with Athena and Hesperia, two oldest organizations on the university campus.

Athena, the older of the two societies, was organized in 1850 by J. W. Sterling, and legally incorporated two years later. From 1850 to 1860 meetings were held in North hall which at that time housed the men students. Later the meeting place was moved over to the old University hall.

In 1867 Athena met Hesperia in debate for the first time, and the tradition has persisted up to the present. By 1900 Athena had debated Hesperia 16 times, and had come out victorious in 10 of the engagements.

The alumni list of this society contains many well known names. Among them are:

The late Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Francis E. McGovern, governor of Wisconsin from 1911-1915; S. W. Botkin, William Fallows, R. M. Bashford, and R. G. Siebecker, after whom houses of the university dormi-

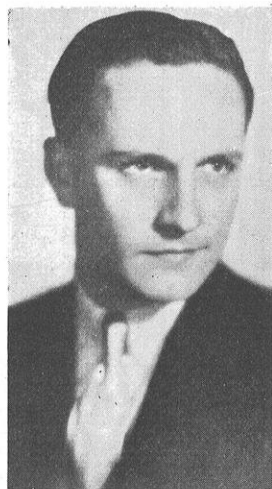
(Continued on page 220)

Badgers You should know

Gerhard Dahl and Frederic March Share Spotlight In Last Month's News

PROMINENT in news stories and magazine articles in the past month are two Wisconsin graduates, Gerhard Dahl, '96, and Frederic (Bickle) March, '20. We have written about both of these men on these pages before, but the tremendous amount of publicity that has been given them recently really deserves mention once again.

Mr. Dahl, who was recently elected to the chairmanship of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp., and the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., has been the subject of recent articles in the New York Times and the weekly magazine, Time. Needless to say, other newspapers have followed the lead of these two popular publications and have spread the story of the sensational rise to fame of Mr. Dahl.



STILL CLIMBING

At the present writing, the city of New York is contemplating the purchase of all of the transportation lines in the city, and should this occur, those in the know, point to Gerhard Dahl as the logical person to manage this huge enterprise for the city.

Frederic March's renewed publicity comes as a result of his splendid work in the recently released Paramount picture "The Royal Family of Broadway." The play as

originally written by Edna Ferber, and was called "The Royal Family," but the producers were afraid that the average person would anticipate a costume play of early European days instead of a clever satire on the much heralded Barrymore family, so the title was changed. According to those critics who have had the opportunity of witnessing this latest work of March's, "The Royal Family," is Freddie March at his best.

Incidentally, we have tried to get a story from this rising star of filmdom, but he begged off on the excuse that his English themes were always quite poor, and his writing abilities have not increased since leaving college.



Three Given Posts in Official Family

THREE university graduates were named to posts of importance in the new official family by Gov. Philip F. La Follette at the inaugural ceremonies on January 5.

They are: Jack K. Kyle, '28, Whitewater, private secretary; Edward G. Littel, '27, Madison, private secretary; Samuel G. Becker, '22, Milwaukee, executive counsel.

Mr. Kyle has long been identified with the Progressive movement in Wisconsin. He served for a time at Washington as secretary to Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr. During the campaign last summer, Mr. Kyle was the governor's campaign manager. While at the university he was a member of Athenae and Hesperia, literary societies, and Beta Phi Theta, social fraternity.

Mr. Littel was private secretary to Gov. La Follette during the past campaign, and traveled with the Progressive gubernatorial candidate throughout the state.

The new executive counsel, Mr. Becker, has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee since 1928. Graduating from Wisconsin in 1922, he entered the Harvard law school and received a degree from that institution.



For Building Better Homes

TWO Wisconsin alumni are taking active part in promoting the Ninth Annual Milwaukee Home Show which the Milwaukee Real Estate Board sponsors during the week of March 14 to 21 at the Auditorium. Harold P. Mueller of the L. J. Mueller Company, 197 Reed Street, of the class of 1918, mechanical engineering, is vice-chairman of the entire show. Mueller is a Delta Upsilon and was a member of the track team.



H. P. MUELLER



E. H. GROUTEMART

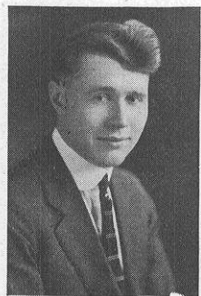
Another Wisconsin alumnus on the executive committee of the big home modernizing exposition is Elmer H. Grootemaat, Letters and Science, '17. Grootemaat is vice-president of A. L. Grootemaat & Sons, Realtors, having been in the real estate business for 15 years. Last year Grootemaat was chairman of the show.

The Home Show is held annually under the auspices of the Milwaukee Real Estate Board, and is an exposition of building material, appliances and furnishings which leading business men of Milwaukee take a part in promoting. It is a civic endeavor.

Keeping the Boilermakers In Check

IN GLANCING through the Purdue Alumni Magazine for last month we found the following article concerning R. B. Stewart, '23. It is self explanatory, so we'll pass it on to you just as we found it.

"R. B. Stewart. It is a mansized job to handle nearly five million dollars a year, expend it wisely and keep happy some fifty or sixty departments which carry on the many and varied activities with which Purdue University is concerned. But that is exactly what is being done by R. B. Stewart, controller of the University, who is the "right arm" of President Elliot in things financial.



"R. B."

"Holding both bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin, "R. B.", as he is familiarly known, spent several years as an accountant in Minneapolis and Duluth. He then became business manager of Albion College at Albion, Mich., and put the finances on such a sound footing that for the first time in its history this college "had and has money in the bank." He was chosen to fill the vacancy in the controller's office in 1925. Since coming to Purdue, he has worked out to a large extent the financial plans adopted by the Memorial Union and Men's dormitory group, and in addition to his duties, finds time to teach cost accounting three to six hours a week, and serve as associate editor of the "Educational Business Manager and Buyer" magazine.

"Under his direction are the departments of physical plant, purchasing, all accounting divisions, cashier's office, auditor of student organization accounts, and management of resident halls."



Celebrates Forty Years of Banking

MISS Eda Meinhardt, cashier for the Meinhardt bank of Burlington, Wis., last month rounded out 40 years of service in that position, and simultaneously the bank celebrated its fortieth anniversary. Miss Meinhardt was probably one of the first woman bank cashiers in the country.

Miss Meinhardt was well launched on the study of pharmacy at the University in 1886, when an old family friend, visiting at their home one evening, suddenly remarked to her father, the late Anthony Meinhardt, "Let me take that girl. I believe I can teach her something."

She spent five years under his guidance learning the fundamentals of the business that has been her life career.

Anthony Meinhardt founded the Meinhardt bank and opened it for business as sole owner in January, 1891. Eda Meinhardt was appointed cashier. A few months after opening the bank, Mr. Meinhardt's health failed and he was forced to retire. The responsibility of the new institution fell entirely on the shoulders of the young woman cashier.

Mr. Meinhardt died later that year. In June, Albert Meinhardt, graduated from Beloit College; inexperienced in the ways of business, joined his sister in the con-

duct of the bank, and since that time brother and sister have developed the business.

"We were not kept overly busy at first," Miss Meinhardt smilingly recounts. "On our second anniversary day we took in six deposits."

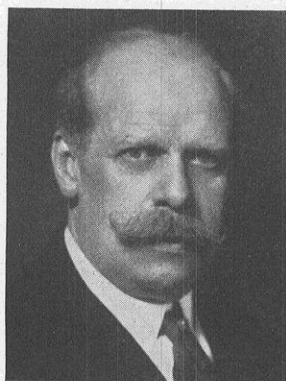
By 1901, after 10 years, deposits had grown to \$217,000. In 1911 deposits were \$535,000, in 1921 they were \$955,000 and Jan. 1, 1931, the Meinhardt bank showed deposits of more than one million.



A Study of Valid and Invalid Constitutional Amendments

EXPLANATION of the decision of the case of the Government vs. William H. Sprague and William J. Howey, charged with transporting and possessing 50 half barrels of beer by Federal Judge Clark, sitting at Newark, N. J., is offered by Seldon Bacon, '84, in a recent issue of the Yale Alumni weekly. Mr. Bacon attended Yale for several years as a member of the class of '83. Mr. Bacon was the chief counsel for the defense upon whose arguments the decision was greatly based.

The argument that caused Federal Judge Clark to declare the Eighteenth amendment unconstitutional was embodied around the general purpose and aim of a



LAWYER BACON

documentary control and limit, the meaning of any particular phrase within the preamble to the constitution—"We the people of the United States, to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,—do ordain and establish this Constitution."

This clearly sets forth the general aim and purpose as a guarantee to the people of their civil liberties and consequently controls the provision for amendment contained in

article V, so as to restrict the power of the state legislatures to such amendments as do not convey additional powers over the people to the federal government.

This contention is upheld seemingly by a series of decisions in the supreme court dating from 1792 to 1906, as well as statements by Hamilton in the Federalist.

Bacon's second argument is based upon the tenth amendment to the constitution. He shows that the one power "not delegated by the constitution to the United States" is the general power of amendment delegated to the state legislature by Article V. This amendment states that this power is reserved to the state legislature or to the people. Inasmuch as one cannot reserve to anyone what he does not already possess, it follows, he argues, that what had originally belonged to the states could not be reserved to the people, and what had originally been held by the people could not be reserved by the states.

Obviously, the power of so amending the constitution as to delegate to the federal government additional powers over the people is what was reserved to the people, especially when it is considered that the people

(Continued on page 221)

With the BADGER CLUBS



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

"Doc" Meanwell Addresses Minneapolis Alumni

"DOC" MEANWELL, the "Knut Rockne of Basketball," gave a very interesting informal talk on the Wisconsin basketball team and schedule before a luncheon meeting of the Minneapolis Alumni which was held at the Radisson Hotel on Monday, January 19, 1931. A highly interesting discussion developed concerning the athletic situation at Madison and "Doc" Meanwell's remarks were most heartily received by approximately fifty alumni who attended the luncheon meeting. In the evening, a closely contested and breathtaking basketball game was attended by many of the alumni at which the University of Minnesota team won by the narrow margin of two points over Coach Meanwell's team, namely, 28 to 26.

E. M. ZWICKEL,
Secretary.



Door County Club Plans To Admit Alumni of Other Colleges

AT THE annual holiday banquet and business meeting of the University of Wisconsin Club of Door County, held January 3, it was decided by unanimous vote to re-organize into a university club that will admit to membership Door County students and alumni of all universities and colleges. About 75 were present at the meeting.

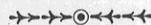
Before the action was taken, President D. W. Reynolds, who presided at the short after-dinner program, brought up the election of officers for 1931. A nominating committee consisting of Atty. W. E. Wagener, Lougee Stedman and Murray Bingham, reported the names of the following new officers, all of whom received an unanimous endorsement without opposition: Supt. J. A. Van Natta, president; Karl S. Reynolds, vice-president; Mrs. Roderick J. Gordon, secretary and treasurer; and John LaPlant, student secretary.

A discussion took place on the change to a university club, President Reynolds calling on several for an expression of opinion. The matter was introduced by Lester Gilbert. Dr. Howard H. Farrand, an Iowa University alumnus, who was present as a guest, stated that he was certain the alumni and students of other schools would be glad to participate in the club if such action were taken.

It is believed that the two events of the club each year, the annual holiday banquet and dance, and the September send-off of prospective college freshmen, could have an attendance of some 250 persons under the new organization. Particularly would a university club be beneficial for the freshmen send-off in the fall, because it would take in new Door county students going to any college or university.

Supt. Van Nata spoke before the club explaining the

local school situation. After the business meeting, dancing was enjoyed.



Gopher Alumnae Prepare Plans For Founders' Day Program

A LUNCHEON meeting of the Wisconsin Alumnae Club of Minneapolis was held Saturday, Jan. 10 at the Y. W. C. A. with nineteen members present.

After the luncheon Mr. N. T. Willson, who is a millinery designer, gave a talk about hats of the coming season, and illustrated his talk by showing new hats, with one of the club members acting as a model.

Plans were discussed for a Founders' Day party to be given in conjunction with the Wisconsin Alumni Club of Minneapolis in February.

Those present at the meeting were: Dr. Ann Arnold (Ann Whelan), Mrs. G. Ballhorn, Mrs. O. Bache-Wiig (Agnes Ravn), Mrs. A. D. Bullerjahn (Hazel Te Selle), Mrs. Harry Bullis (Irma Alexander), Mrs. H. O. Frohbach (Louise Finch), Mrs. F. E. Jacobs (Dolores Ward), Mrs. A. M. Kessenich (Henrietta Wood), Mrs. Geo. Madsen (Alice Daily), Mrs. John W. Mathys (Anne Cahoon), Mrs. C. T. Murphy (Mildred Curtis), Miss Pointdexter, Mrs. H. H. Ratcliff (Lila Ekern), Mrs. A. E. Shroeder (Edna Gapen), Mrs. F. R. Sitar (Paule Lewis), Mrs. Ralph Stilas (Ann Clifford), Mrs. H. R. Sumner (Mildred Stuart), Mrs. Garrin Williams (Rena Beck), Mrs. W. H. Williams (Bethe Grover).



St. Louis Alumni Hear Meiklejohn

MEMBERS of the St. Louis Alumni Club had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. Meikeljohn on December 14. Dr. Meiklejohn was in St. Louis at the time to give a formal address. Fifty-three members of the club attended the tea which was held at the home of the president, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Stewart. Dr. Meiklejohn told the club of the aims of the Experimental College, of which he is director, and after his short talk, discussed the various aspects of the work being done with the members of the club.

ELIZABETH GISSAL,
Secretary



Central Ohio Alumni Plan Meeting

WORD has been received from W. E. Warner, secretary of the Central Ohio alumni club, that alumni in the Buckeye state are planning to stage their second annual banquet on Saturday evening, February

(Continued on page 222)

No-Credit Courses



by

Sam Steinman, '31

NO less an orchestra than Paul Whiteman, "The King of Jazz," furnished the tunes for the 1932 Prom on Feb. 6. when Bob Bassett, redheaded D. U. king, led Jane Streich, blonde Delta Gamma queen, at the head of the grand parade. The event was the usual success despite the fact that Pres. Herbert C. Hoover again declined to use his invitation "on account of pressure of official duties in Washington."



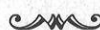
"It's A Gay Life," an intimate musical revue, will be the 33rd annual production of the Haresfoot Club when it goes on tour this spring. Oshkosh, Wausau, Menasha, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Chicago, Janesville, Peoria, Rockford, and Madison are the cities on this year's itinerary. Bob DeHaven, South Bend boy of Theta Chi, and author of the last two shows, collaborated with Holley J. Smith, Cleveland Sigma Chi, S. Yewell Tompkins, Owensboro, Kentucky's contribution to Sigma Phi Epsilon, Gordon Swarthout, perennial SAE from Kenosha, Bill Purnell, '22, director and the writer of this department, who hails from Somerville, N. J.



The boys and girls of the campus have been going in for art exhibits in a big way for the last month. The Memorial Union presented a collection of Peter Arno's recent originals for their inspection the first part of the month and it certainly proved to be a drawing card. It was followed by a number of famous originals by Jo Davidson, noted Parisian sculptor, whose son is enrolled in the university. "Old Bob" La Follette, Anatole France, Marshal Foch, Gen. Pershing, Herbert Hoover, Woodrow Wilson, and Ignace Jan Paderewski were among those whose busts were on view.



Some of the big news about the Greeks . . . Alpha Epsilon Phi sorority is to have a new home on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Gilman Street. It will be ready next fall with accommodations for 32 women . . . Theta Kappa Nu is the latest national fraternity to come to the campus. It absorbed the local, Delta Pi Epsilon . . . A ruling of the Pan-Hellenic Council has done away with the use of orchestras at second semester rushing parties. The boys don't like that one.



Octopus completed its annual reorganization with the announcement that Holley J. Smith will attempt to stir up laughter amongst the readers for the next 12-month period. Joe (not Joseph) G. Sowerwine, Sigma Nu, will hold the key to the coffers. Incidentally, Dean Goodnight stepped in this year and slapped a board of control on Octy . . . and the board has three faculty members and only two student members. Tsk! Tsk!

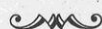


John E. Conway, who came from Watertown to join Phi Kappa, will hold another important office during the second semester. King of the Military Ball is his latest honor. He has been almost everything else, including cadet colonel of the R. O. T. C., chairman of the

elections committee, chairman of the 1931 Pre-Prom dance, captain of Scabbard and Blade, and a flock of minor jobs.



There are 47 new Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary fraternity, keys on the campus. Four faculty members and 43 students were voted into membership during January.



What is this campus coming to? The students will have a say in what kind of disciplinary jurisdiction the faculty will have over them, according to the latest news. Honest, it's so. A student committee has been appointed to aid and abet the faculty committee in working out a method by which the duties of the offices of deans of men and women will be carried when these go into discard so far as discipline is concerned. Lorrie Nelson Douglas, Phi Delt, whose home is Chicago, is chairman.



Second only to Prom in size are the Memorial Union house committees. Pres. John Dern, resident of Wausau and brother in Chi Phi, named some 87 men, women, and children to some 12 committees, whose powers are arbitrary.



Norman Thomas, socialist standard-bearer for president in 1928, will speak on "Unemployment Relief" at Music hall Feb. 26, under the auspices of the Student Socialist Club. His speech should be interesting for the added reason that he has been barred from speaking on the Oberlin college campus on Washington's Birthday.



One of the sensations of the winter occurred immediately after the heaviest snow storms of the winter. David Willock, Chicagoan, led his brother Phi Psi's out upon the snow covered lawn and they constructed a snow man. He was colored and dressed in the best of style. As a background the inscription, "There Will Be No Drinking At Prom," appeared. He was named Bruce Bascom. In his hand was the conventional beer stein with the snow representing the foam on top of the glass.



"Pygmalion," George Bernard Shaw's satire, with Donald Varian, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and Kathleen Fitz, of the speech department, in the leading roles is the latest dramatic dish to be uncovered by the University Theater and Wisconsin Players.



The Class of 1931 joined the Alumni Association, reduced its dues from \$5 to \$4, and thus ended the first and only class meeting which has been held on the campus this year.

Alumni BRIEFS

Engagements

- 1921 Josephine Hodges, Pasadena, Calif., to Horace CARVER, Chicago.
- 1922 Catherine WHEELER, Wauwatosa, to E. Donald RALPH, Hartland.
- 1922 Ruth A. Grebler, Madison, to Isaac SINAIKO.
- 1923 Louise H. Metzker, New York City, to Earle F. GILL. At present Mr. Gill is engaged in municipal consulting work in New York.
- 1925 Eunice Merriman, Madison, to Stanley R. CALDWELL. Mr. Caldwell is an examiner with the State Banking department.
- ex '26 Jean Erminger, Green Bay, to Edward KOHL, Sheboygan.
- ex '26 Adeline Beaver, Milwaukee, to G. W. WEBSTER, Milwaukee.
- 1926 Marguerite C. WIDMANN, Madison, to Ralph E. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1926 Marguerite Husting, Milwaukee, to Arthur A. WETZEL, Chicago.
- 1926 Margaret L. THUERER, Baraboo, to George J. Maye, Appleton.
- 1927 Lisette HAASE, to Ferdinand J. Brimeyer. Mr. Brimeyer is a graduate of the University of Minnesota.
- 1927 Charlotte E. BAYNE, Scarsdale, N. Y., to Verne I. Montgomery.
- 1927 Margaret HOWARD, Winona, to Harold W. MEAD, Madison. Mr. Mead is an engineer with the Mead and Seastone company.
- 1927 Lila HICKS, Madison, to Richard D. Furber, Minneapolis. Mr. Furber is a graduate of the University of Minnesota.
- 1928 Katherine B. Lang, Belfast, Maine, to Walter H. WILKE, New York City. Mr. Wilke is a member of the faculty at New York University.
- ex '28 Jane E. PAGE, Scarsdale, N. Y., to James P. Wines, Chicago. Mr. Wines was graduated from the University of Chicago.
- 1928 Genevieve HUGHES, Janesville, to Ivan J. Stehman, Lancaster, Pa. The wedding will take place in the spring.
- 1929 Monona NICKLES, Madison, to Dr. Alphons E. BACHHUBER, Jr., Mayville. The wedding is planned for the early summer months.
- 1929 Helen McCool, to Henry SCHNEIDER, Beloit. The wedding will take place in the spring.
- ex '29 Ruth E. McCOMBS, Lake Bluff, Ill., to Charles E. Clifton, Jr., Evanston, Ill.
- ex '29 Leah A. Judin, to John H. TRADEWELL. The wedding will take place during the coming summer.
- 1930 Dorothy M. Verrier, Appleton, to William P. WHITNEY, Springfield, Ill.
- 1930 Mary M. HARRIS, Madison, to John F. MURPHY, Madison.
- 1930 Edna LUNTZ, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Alan POLACHECK, Milwaukee.
- ex '30 Ruth E. CONRAD, Milwaukee, to Robert A. Schneiberg, Beloit.
- ex '30 Winifred O'BRIEN, Milwaukee, to William R. Webster, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1930 Jean WILKINSON, Milwaukee, to 1928 Kneeland A. GODFREY, Wauwatosa.
- ex '30 Helen Voight, Kenosha, to Albert V. CHASE, Milwaukee.
- 1931 Jane C. RADLEY, Milwaukee, to 1931 Clayton HASWELL, Madison.
- ex '31 Minette WILLIS, Wausau, to ex '29 Haskell M. WOLDENBURG, Madison.
- 1931 Mary LINDSAY, Kiel, to Paul F. Koehn, Sheboygan.
- 1932 Kathryn BRECKHEIMER, Menominee, Mich., to Charles F. KELLOGG, Wisconsin Rapids.
- ex '32 Celia SHERRILL, Evanston, Ill., 1930 to John R. ROBERTS, Chicago.
- 1931 Harriet HOBBS, Oak Park, to Carl W. Grimm, Oak Park. The wedding is planned for next June.

Marriages

- 1923 Helen Bawley, Chicago, to William A. OAKEY, Madison, on December 6, at Austin, Ill. Mr. Oakey is purchasing agent for the U. S. Gypsum Co. He and Mrs. Oakey are making their home at 105 S. Harvey St., Chicago.
- 1923 Helen ROTHSCHILD, Madison, S. D., to James A. Bartlett, Rockford, on December 22, at Madison. At home in Rockford.
- 1924 Lucille COFFEY, Sycamore, Ill., to Emmett R. Murphy, Buell, Minn., on November 29, at Sycamore. At home in Iron Mountain, Mich.
- 1924 Gertrude E. STEVENS to the Rev. Hugh Morton, Boston, Mass., on October 14, at Burlington, Vt. At home at the Rectory, Swanton, Vt.
- 1924 Barbara HASTINGS to Edwin D. McKee, of Grand Canyon, Ariz. At home in that city.
- 1924 Clarice G. Bowers, Hartford, Conn., to Clyde G. STRACHAN, Tomah, on December 9, at Pittsburgh, Pa. At home for the present at Hotel Webster Hall, Pittsburgh. Mr. Strachan is on the research staff of the Gulf Oil Co.
- 1925 Ruth MCINTOSH, Janesville, to Daniel S. Berry, Cambridge, N. Y., on December 28, at Janesville. At home in Cambridge.
- 1925 Genevieve JOHNSON to Charles La Rue, at South Wayne, Wis., on December 31. At home in Troy, Missouri.
- ex '26 Melva L. Levenick, Madison, to John H. ONCKEN, Westport, on December 4. At home near Westport.
- 1926 Genevieve McCarthy, Cleveland, to Waldemar NAUJOKS, on December 31, at Cleveland. At home at 12607 Barrington Ave., N. E., Cleveland.
- 1926 Florence ROOT, Milwaukee, to Frank L. Kloeb, on September 2, at Milwaukee. At home at 528 N. Main St., Celina, Ohio. Mr. Kloeb, an alumnus of Ohio State, is an attorney in Celina.
- 1927 Harriet F. SMITH to Joseph B. MASON, on November 18, at Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are spending the winter in California and southern Arizona and will return to Evanston next June. Mr. Mason is managing editor of the American Builder & Building Age, Chicago.
- 1927 Gretchen Sensenbrenner, Neenah, to Robert F. CARNEY, Milwaukee, on December 29, at Neenah. Mr. Carney is associated with the law firm of Lines, Spooner & Quarles, Milwaukee.

- ex '25 Olivia B. VAN EDIG, Middleton, 1925 to Roy L. ANDREWS, Madison, on November 28. At home in Madison.
- ex '27 Sydney M. COOKE, East Orange, N. J., to Osborn S. Watson, on October 6, in New York City. At home in Helsingfors, Finland. Mr Watson is in government service there.
- 1927 Lila Embretson, Stanley, Wis., to Dr. Otto A. MORTENSEN, on January 1, at Stanley. Dr. Mortensen is an instructor in the University Medical school. He and Mrs. Mortensen are residing at 610 University Ave., Madison.
- ex '27 Clara A. Bergmann, Chicago, to Roger K. TENNEY, Chicago, on December 31, at Chicago. Mr. Tenney is connected with the William A. Baehr Utilities organization, in Chicago.
- ex '27 Anne N. Feggestad, Madison, to William A. MATHEWS, Elgin, Ill., on December 27, at Madison. At home at Yeoman City, Elgin.
- ex '28 Glenore A. KOPS, Madison, to Oscar M. Berman, on December 27, at Milwaukee. At home at 651 University Ave., Madison.
- 1928 Marjorie MACLELLAN, Chicago, 1930 to Gordon E. DAWSON, on December 27, at Chicago. At home at 1320 Spring St., Madison.
- 1928 Dorothea Richtmeyer, Madison, to Clyde H. BLOEDORN, Chicago, on November 28, in Chicago. At home in Chicago, where Mr. Bloedorn is a research chemist with the Continental Can Co.
- 1929 Maxine SCHUSTER, Milwaukee, 1928 to Rex RADSCH, New York, on December 21, at Milwaukee.
- 1929 Fidelia Saler, Niagara, Wis., to Erwin J. WINTER, on May 3, at Marinette, Wis.
- 1929 Myrtle Stenz, Madison, to John L. LONG, Grafton, on January 9, at Madison. Mr. Long is associated with the law firm of Brenan, Lucas and McDonough, Milwaukee. He is a member of the Wisconsin assembly.
- 1929 Alice R. FOX, Chicago, to Harold M. WILLIAMS, on January 20, at Chicago.
- 1929 Aileen E. DICK, Alton, Ill., to 1929 William E. CLARK. At home at 2 Sutherland Road, Brighton, Mass.
- 1929 Hester R. SMITH, Manhattan, 1930 Kans., to William N. SMITH, Jr., on September 2. At home at 469 Harvard Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. Mr. Smith is taking graduate work in the School of Business of Stanford University.
- ex '29 Gwendolyn FIGOR, Madison, to Kenneth Thompson, Madison, on December 6, at Freeport, Ill. At home at 1527 Jefferson St., Madison.
- 1929 Ellen R. CHASE to Darwin L. Virchow. At home at 2404 E. Mifflin St., Madison.
- 1930 Jean McMahan, Madison, to Arthur R. PETRIE, Chicago, on January 1, at Chicago.
- 1930 Elizabeth SERWE, Sheboygan, to David C. Sargeant, Jr., on December 18, at Sheboygan. At home in that city.
- ex '31 Edna RUBENSTEIN, Gilbert, Minn., 1930 to Bernard B. HEILPRIN, Madison, on December 21, at Chicago.
- ex '31 Nano K. Hoeneck, Fort Wayne, Ind., to Gerald D. COFFMAN, Madison, on November 29, at Fort Wayne. At home at 613 Second St., Fort Wayne.
- ex '31 Lavona Millard, East Peoria, Ill., to Harold E. GLAVE, Chicago. Mr. Glave is district manager of the Wurlitzer Music House, Chicago. He and Mrs. Glave are residing at 5726 Winthrop St., Chicago.
- M. A. '31 Harriet S. Grabandt, Verona, to H. Kenneth CARMICHEAL, on December 26, at Chicago. Mr. Carmicheal will receive his master's degree in February, after which he will be connected with the speech department of Purdue University.
- 1929 Dorothy A. DUNEGAN, Stevens 1931 Point, to George H. WILBUR, Waukesha, on August 30, at Chicago. At home in Waukesha.
- 1932 June P. WITMER, Chicago, to 1931 Herman E. MCKASKLE, on January 1, at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. McKaskle are living at 202 North Orchard St., Madison, and both are continuing their studies at the University
- ex '32 Anne F. BLANKENHEIM, Madison, 1933 to Vincent G. SPRINGER, Wausau, on December 22, at Madison. Mr. Springer is a medical student at the University and the couple will make their home in Madison.
- ex '33 Ruth M. ANDERSEN, Neenah, to Norman Mills, Appleton, on December 25, at Neenah. At home on a farm on Route 2, Appleton.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Harris D. M.A. '14 HINELINE (Gertrude WHITE), a daughter, Patricia Frances.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis D. MacDougall (Elizabeth PIER), a son, Gordon Pier, on May 31, 1930, at Bethlehem, Pa.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy (Kathleen KONOP), a son, Charles, Jr., on November 9, at North Easton, Mass.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Leslie A. Drew (Coleen BODINSON), a son, Robert Earl, on November 22, at Chicago.
- 1927 To Mr. and Mrs. Roy F. KORHAGE (Loretta KROHN), a son, Robert Roy, on November 2, at Syracuse, N. Y.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. Earl G. CARRIER, a son, Willis Haviland II, on July 13.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley D. ex '29 GRACE (Ethel L. WRAY), a son, Stanley, Jr., on July 7.
- ex '29 To Mr. and Mrs. Douglas E. Brown (Louise M. EISELE), a son, Dudley Eugene, on November 4, at Hinsdale, Ill.
- ex '30 To Mr. and Mrs. George LA 1928 BORDE (Alice NICHOLSON), a daughter, Carol Alice, on June 6, at Appleton.
- ex '31 To Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. SADLER, a son, on December 3, at Madison.

Deaths

MRS. JANE LIVINGSTON BULLOCK, a member of the Normal department from 1862 to 1865, and a pioneer in southern Wisconsin, died at her home in Lake Geneva, Wis., after an illness over a period of six years. Mrs. Bullock was born in New York in 1844 and moved to Rock County, Wis., with her parents when she was four years old. Following her graduation from the university she taught school for several years. She was 86 years old when she died.

DR. WILLIAM EDWARDS HUNTINGTON, '70, recently died as the result of a serious attack of pneumonia at Newton, Mass. Dr. Huntington entered the Methodist ministry at Madison in 1867. He remained at the University for several years after he received his A. B. degree in 1870 and received his master's degree. Dr. Huntington served in the 40th and 49th Wisconsin regiments during the Civil war.

In 1882 he began his long service with Boston College as dean of the college of liberal arts, a position which he held for 22 years. He was elected president of the college in 1904, but resigned in 1911, continuing for six years more as dean of the graduate school. At the time of his death he was second vice-president of Boston University.

E. H. SPRAGUE, '78, one of the oldest practicing attorneys in the state of Wisconsin, and a graduate of the first class at Platteville Normal School, died at his home in Elkhorn on December 23. Heart disease caused death.

After graduating from Platteville Normal in the class of 1860, he taught

(Continued on page 215)

Births

- D. P. H. '15 To Dr. and Mrs. Walter 1917 E. MEANWELL (Helen GATH), a son, Walter E. MEANWELL II, on January 10, at Madison.
- 1915 To Mr. and Mrs. John M. TREMBLY, a daughter, Sarah Ann, on February 6, 1930, at Kansas City, Mo.
- 1915 To Mr. and Mrs. John E. Burke (Mary Easton KLOES), a son, Robert Easton, on November 23, at Milwaukee.
- 1917 To Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell A. SMITH, a daughter, Sylvia Farrior, on October 13.
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. E. H. HINKLEY, a daughter, Margaret Ann, on September 24.
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. John W. KOCH, a son, John James, on October 22, at Milwaukee.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. 1926 THIEL (Selina MARTY), a daughter, Marlys Marie, on November 23, at Los Angeles.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. 1924 MELHAM (Lucile LARSON), a daughter, on December 8.

In the ALUMNI World

'78 Orson W. RAY is spending the winter in Florida. His address is P. O. Box 744, Winter Park, Fla.

'80 S. G. GILMAN is mayor of Mondovi, Wis., and president of the First National Bank there. He has been very successful in his law practice.

'85 C. W. GILMAN is practicing law in Seattle, Wash., and living at 4738—16th St., N. E. He served one term in the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature, representing Buffalo and Pepin counties.—Rose SCHUSTER Taylor of Berkeley, Calif., was in Madison just before Christmas visiting her son, Dr. Arthur Taylor. She was en route to Cleveland to read a paper before the Wilson Ornithological Club.—Elizabeth WATERS continues as regent of the University. After a short leave of absence because of a major operation, she has resumed teaching.—Corydon T. PURDY was in Cuba recently on a short visit.—Word from Theodore SCHROEDER and Nancy E. Sankey-Jones reports a perfect climate in the Virgin Islands where they are spending the winter. They are working on a new book.—Bertha PITMAN Sharp and Mr. F. C. Sharp sailed on February 10 for Alexandria. They expect to be in Europe seven months on leave.

'89 Jessie E. HUTCHISON retired from government service on November 26, on the optional clause of the Retirement Bill and will spend the winter in Florida and Nassau, Bahamas. She selected Stuart, having been there on three tours and she considers it one of the loveliest spots on earth.—Judge Chester A. FOWLER, of the state supreme court of Wisconsin, has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election at the April election.

'90 Judge Andrew A. BRUCE, president of the American Institute of Criminal law and Crim-

inology and a member of the Northwestern university Law school faculty, gave the principal address at the regional crime conference held at Indiana university in December.

'91 R. S. MACPHERRAN, chief chemist of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., will be awarded the J. H. Whiting gold medal of the American Foundrymen's association for outstanding metallurgical work in the field of gray iron. The medal will be formally presented to Mr. MacPherran at the Chicago convention of the association in May.

'95 The annual meeting of the Minnesota State Historical Society on January 19, was presided over by Guy Stanton FORD, president of the Association. The annual address was delivered by Dean John D. HICKS, Ph.D. '16, of the University of Nebraska. The annual report of the society's activities was presented by the superintendent, Solon J. BUCK, '04.—Gilbert T. HODGES represented the University at the inauguration of the Rev. Aloysius J. Hogan as president of Fordham University, New York.

'97 The following is quoted from The Official Record of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, dated December 25: "The soil fertility work of Dr. Oswald SCHREINER and his associates in the division of soil fertility of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils recently received high praise from Dr. H. J. Page, noted English chemist, who has conducted soil-fertility experiments for a number of years at the internationally famous Rothamsted Experiment Station of England. 'Special mention,' says Dr. Page, 'must be made of the well-known work of Schreiner and his associates. This brilliant series of investigations was concerned with the nonhumic matter of the soil. So comprehensive was this work that little has been added to it subsequently.'"—Professor W.

A. Scott and Nellie NASH Scott left on January 24, to spend two months in Bermuda. Professor Stuart Nash Scott of the Harvard Law school will meet them in New York for a day's visit.

'99 Albert R. DENU is a member of the law firm of Buell, Denu & Philip, of Rapid City, S. Dak.

'00 Judge August C. BACKUS and Walter D. Corrigan, Milwaukee, have announced formation of the law firm of Corrigan and Backus with offices in the Plankinton Bldg. Judge Backus is a regent of the University and chairman of the advisory committee of Marquette university. He has served as a professor for several years in the law department of Marquette.

'01 As retiring president of the society of Economic Geologists, Sydney H. BALL gave a presidential address entitled "Some Notes on the History of Gem Mining" at the geological meeting in Toronto, Canada, in December.—Clarence Edward MACARTNEY is the author of two new books, "Things Most Surely Believed," published by the Cokesbury Press, a series of sermons on the Apostles' Creed; and "Lincoln and his Cabinet," just published by Charles Scribners Sons.—Winifred SALISBURY is the executive secretary of the newly organized Bureau of Occupations in Montclair, N. J. She continues to live at 35 Perry St., New York City.

'02 Harold G. FERRIS is president of the Hofins Ferris Equipment Co., 728 Mallon Ave., Spokane. He attended the American Road Builders Convention in St. Louis in January.

'03 August STANGE is a lumberman in La Grande, Ore. In addition to his lumber business, he

is president of the United States National Bank of La Grande. He has two daughters.

'04 J. F. DERGE is now with the Electric Bond & Share Co., 2 Rector St., New York City.—Nettie M. COOK, instructor in botany in the Lewis and Clark High school, Spokane, Wash., spent last summer motoring through the Grand Canyon region, to Denver and east to Chicago. She was met in Chicago by her sister, Eudora Cook Westergaard, of Helena, Mont., and the two motored back through Wisconsin and the northern states.—George A. WORKS has been appointed dean of students and university examiner of the University of Chicago as one of the first steps toward adoption of the new educational methods of the university. Mr. Works' position will be a combination of educator and personnel director with the task of correlating all the university's relations with students.

'05 William N. JONES has been in charge of the construction of a large plant at Alcoa, Tenn., for the Aluminum Co. of America.—R. C. MUIR has been made assistant to the vice-president in charge of engineering of the General Electric Co., Schenectady.

'06 Harold S. FALK was recently appointed a member of the state board of vocational education. Mr. Falk is vice-president of the Falk Corp. of Milwaukee and a member of the Milwaukee board of vocational education.

'07 Thomas J. LUCAS has announced his safe arrival in Moscow, Russia. Mr. Lucas is a consulting engineer with Adolph Linde, Chicago, and in Russia will do work for the Russian government. Howard ESTBERG accompanied Mr. Lucas to Russia.—Park WRAY is in the manufacturing business with the Hoover Laboratories, Inc., Chicago. His home address is 7229 Pingree St., Chicago.

'08 Horace W. WRIGHT is professor of Latin at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., and recorder of the Archeological Insti-

tute of America. Mr. Wright attended the national convention of the Institute held in Iowa City in December. On his return he lectured in Chicago, Madison, Detroit, and several cities in Ohio for the institute.—Ethel H. GAUVRAN Smith and her husband sailed on February 4, on the Roma for a sabbatical leave to be spent in Italy, France, and Switzerland.—Major Edward J. OLIVER is in command of the R. O. T. C. at the University of Maine.—Major Frank M. KENNEDY is in the office of the air service, Washington, D. C.—Major Oscar O. KUENTZ is in the district engineer's office, Custom House, Portland, Ore.—Capt. Theodore A. BAUMEISTER is with the R. O. T. C. unit of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

'09 J. D. WRIGHT has been appointed assistant engineer of the industrial engineering department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady. He has taken the position formerly occupied by R. C. MUIR, '05.—Philip H. JOHNSON is with the F. S. Payne Co. of Cambridge, Mass. He is living at 30 Calumet Road, Winchester, Mass.

'10 Hugh HARPER, star basketball player in 1907 and 1908, is a member of the Wisconsin assembly. Mr. Harper is the owner of the Cornerstone Farm, near Lancaster. He is especially interested in problems involving highway development, education, taxation, and similar subjects.—O. W. MELIN and Florence ROACH Melin are at present living at 2059 Lambert Drive, Pasadena, Calif. Mr. Melin is at the Pottenger Sanatorium, Monrovia, where he is hoping to recover his health after an illness of two years spent at Saranac Lake, New York.—George E. WORTHINGTON was appointed a City Magistrate in New York City in July of last year. Mr. Worthington is known as an expert on the subject of municipal courts, and for a number of years has been prominent in various reform organizations. Since 1926 he has been general secretary and counsel of the Committee of Fourteen, anti-vice society in New York. Mr. Worthington has offices at 105 West 40th St., and lives at 314 West 97th St.

'11 Lucy A. CASE is an assistant professor in the Extension

Service of Oregon State College, Corvallis.—Gilbert L. BROWN is head of the department of psychology and education at the Northern State Teachers college, Marquette, Mich. He has been connected with the institution since his graduation from the University and head of the department during the last seventeen years.—Louis E. DEQUINE is living at 631 Irving Place, Long Branch, N. J. His son, Louis E. Jr., is a freshman at the University this year.—Albert WHITE manages the Tacoma Electrochemical company in Tacoma, Wash. His home is at 3010 North Puget Sound Ave.

'12 Will D. MOYER writes from Portland, Maine: "A Wisconsin alumnus is a very scarce article in the State of Maine, and so I am sorry to have no news items."—E. H. HORSTKOTTE has been placed in charge of the general engineering laboratory at the Erie works of the General Electric company.—C. B. BRADISH has been appointed engineer in charge of the industrial control engineering department of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady. He replaces J. E. BROBST, '03, who became manager of the Bloomfield works.—George LAKE is a lumber dealer in Harvard, Ill. He is living at 700 North Hart St.

'13 Frank H. MADISON writes from Washington, D. C.: "I have just returned from Los Angeles on some train, the Los Angeles Limited. While out there, I saw "Doc" F. L. FOSTER, '12, and had dinner with the "old chap." He certainly looks good. The big event in my life occurred several months ago, September 21, to be exact, when my daughter, Dolores Jean (U. W. 1950) came smiling into the world."—Sam PARKER is a tobacco broker in Paris, Ky. He is living at 267 S. Hanover St., Lexington.

'14 W. A. KNOLL has been appointed general superintendent of the Gogebic & Marquette iron ranges in Michigan for the Pickards, Mather & Co., with headquarters at Ironwood, Mich. He was formerly superintendent of the Palm-Anvil Mine at Plymouth, Mich.—Maynard A. Cook is a

(Continued on page 212)

W I T H THE Badger Sports

Chimmy and Paul Lost to Basketball Squad Thru Graduation

TWO of the best guards to ever play on a Meanwell coached team sang their swan song in the Illinois contest on January 17. Edmund Chmielewski and John Paul, co-captains of this year's team joined the ranks of the alumni when they completed their final examinations in February.

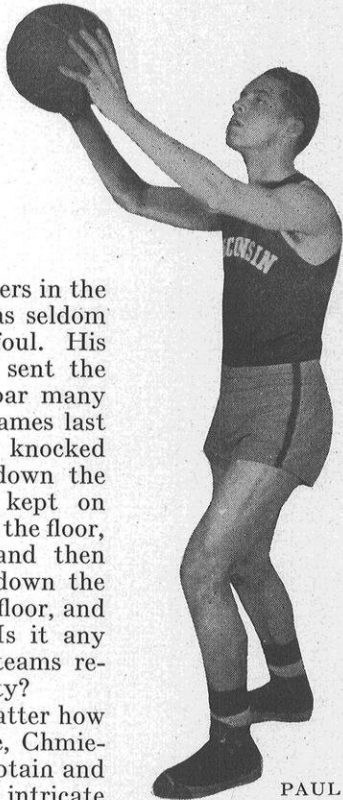
Chmielewski, who is known to all fans as "Chimmy", rated all-western honors for two years and would have easily made the grade this year had he played for the full season.

One of the closest guarders in the conference, Chimmy was seldom guilty of committing a foul. His uncanny dribbling has sent the spectators into an uproar many times. In one of the games last season, Chimmy was knocked down while dribbling down the court; undaunted he kept on dribbling while prone on the floor, arose, still dribbling, and then continued his way down the rest of the length of the floor, and sank a neat basket. Is it any wonder that opposing teams respected this man's ability?

Seldom excited, no matter how close the score might be, Chmielewski made an ideal captain and generally started the intricate short pass plays.

Johnny Paul, although playing for only two seasons, won the hearts of all of the fans by his steady play and fine competitive spirit. Last year Paul ably filled the shoes of his predecessors, and alumni saw in him another Williams, Tebell or Hotchkiss. This year Paul played at his regular guard post until injuries wrecked the only possible center "Doc" had. Paul was transferred to the pivot position and although only 5' 11" tall, he got his share of the tip-offs in all games he played. His loss was not anticipated, but a recheck of his records, showed that he had accumulated enough credits to graduate in February. And so in one stroke Meanwell has lost two of his best players, and Wisconsin's hopes for a fairly high ranking have been knocked to pieces.

However, the "Little Doctor" can be counted on to deve'op something that will keep the Badgers in the running.



PAUL

Wisconsin Crew Invited to Compete at Poughkeepsie

THE Intercollegiate Rowing Association, sponsor of the annual Poughkeepsie crew regatta, has issued Wisconsin an invitation to engage in the year's rowing classic to be held on the Hudson river June 17.

The unusually early date for the highlight of collegiate rowing season is necessitated by tide conditions which would not permit rowing again until sometime in July. Not since 1924 has the classic been scheduled at such an early date.

The decision concerning the participation of the Badgers rests with the Athletic Council according to statements made by Coach George "Mike" Murphy and Athletic Director George Little. The coach of the Cardinal crew was delighted at the invitation, but was unable to make any announcement until the council had considered the matter.

Officials expect nine crews to face the starter's gun if Wisconsin is able to make the trip. Schools who are counted on to fight it out for college rowing supremacy are: Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Navy, Washington, California, and M. I. T. Princeton and Stanford were asked to row, but probably will not enter the race.



Mid-West Cue Meet in Union

FOREMOST balkline billiard players of the middle west will meet in the annual tournament of the National American Billiard Association, western district to be held in the Memorial Union, Feb. 16 to 21.

Prominent among the players will be Ray V. Fessenden, Madison, who won the western in 1921. He is well known to Madison billiard fans through his recent match here with Edgar T. Appleby of New York. He holds the all time national amateur record for the high average in tournament playing, averaging 14.29 points for 900 points in 1929.

The tournament, formerly held in larger cities in the middle west, such as Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis, is being brought to Madison by the Union Rathskeller committee.

The interest in the Fessenden-Appleby match last December, and the facilities which the Union can offer for handling such a match were responsible for its being brought to Madison. There will be eight entries, and the tournament will be played on a round robin basis with matches every afternoon and evening during the week, in Tripp commons.



Fraternities on the campus are entering the final rounds in their bowling and basketball races. Next on the program will be the spring sports—baseball, track, and tennis.

Profitable Advertising

DOES it pay to advertise? If you ask Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, coach of the University of Wisconsin basketball team this question, you will get a loud and enthusiastic "Yes."

A few weeks ago, the little doctor, who has tutored Wisconsin's cagers for 16 years, was desperate because of the lack of big men in his squad. He had not a player over 5 feet 11 inches in height and only one with that altitude. Every team his midgets played got the tip-off and was able to control the ball most of the time.



"DOC"

In his extremity, "Doc" told his trouble to a newspaper sport writer and asked him to advertise that he—Meanwell—would give any man six feet in height who would come out a thorough trial, and if he showed any promise, would keep him on the squad.

Meanwell had little hope that his plea would bring results. It ran but once, in one paper—but

it brought an answer to the doctor's prayer. One candidate appeared—and thereby hangs this tale.

The new man, Stanley Holmquist, of Marinette, a sophomore, big, well built, 6 feet 2 inches in height, appeared after some urging by a student manager who knew Coach Meanwell's need of tall men, and he made an instant hit with the Little Napoleon of Badger basketball.

"This proves to me that we have many students in the university who are potential varsity athletes, but who never become candidates," Meanwell said. "Holmquist is not, you understand, yet ready for Big Ten competition, but he is clearly varsity timber. I do not hesitate to say that if he had started with the rest of my team, October 1, he would now be playing regularly. As it is, he will surely earn a letter—probably this year."



Badgers Host at Indoor Meet

FOR the first time in the history of the school, Wisconsin will be host to the horde of conference track men competing in the annual Western conference indoor track meet. Conference athletic directors and coaches designated March 6 and 7 for the meet.

The outdoor track meet will again be held at Dyche stadium. The dates are May 22 and 23. Two weeks later the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet will be held at Stag field.

Purdue, which recently decided to abolish all sports except football and basketball, rescinded its decision to the extent that the Boilermakers will take part in two triangular indoor track meets and one outdoor meet in addition to the Big Ten meets.

The University of Illinois indoor relay carnival will be held March 13. Other conference championship meets were announced as follows:

- Swimming—Michigan, March 13 and 14.
- Gymnastics and fencing—Illinois, March 13.
- Wrestling—Chicago, March 14.
- Tennis—Ohio State, May 28 and 29.
- Cross-country—Iowa, Nov. 23.

Hockey Players Show Real Spirit

MEMBERS of the Wisconsin hockey team are one group of Badgers who play the game for the love of the sport and who make sacrifices to do so.

Typical of the spirit of the Wisconsin hockey squad is the work they have been doing in keeping the rink in condition. During all of the recent protracted warm spell it was only possible to make ice on the rink at night. The regular caretakers work only during the daytime.

Finances are low and the hockey budget would not stand the heavy cost of workmen's over-time so the members of the varsity team took turns in handling the hose and spraying their rink at night. They started sometime after midnight and worked several hours in these flooding operations.

As a further index of their keenness, it may be noted that this year, as in past seasons, the varsity squad has practiced as early as seven o'clock in the morning, whenever the weather was such that midday thaws would ruin the ice.

The loss of Swiderski leaves Coach Carlson with only one experienced forward spare and one for defense. Jimmy Gallagher can step into the front line and set as fast a pace as the regulars while Greg Kabat, though lacking experience, is a sturdy defense man.



Abandon National Academy Meet

OWING to the impossibility of getting immediately a definite ruling from the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges as to the effect of recent action by that body forbidding invitation meets given by member universities, the athletic council has voted to abandon for this year, all plans for holding its national academy championship basketball, track and swimming tournament, which has been a leading feature of the University's athletic program each year in March.

The national academy tournament was first sponsored by the University of Wisconsin in 1926. It has been well supported by private schools in all parts of the country and some splendid athletes have competed in previous meets. Last year Terrill academy of Dallas, Texas, won the basketball championship; Culver Military academy of Culver, Ind., the track and field honors, while Shattuck Military academy of Faribault, Minn., won the swimming title.

Wisconsin is not definitely abandoning the meet, having asked that the North Central association protect its interests by granting no sanction to any other university to enter this field in which the Badgers were pioneers. If it should be found that Wisconsin can run its tournament without conflict with the North Central body or with the policies of the western conference, it is probable that the tournament will be resumed in 1932.



Speaking of the small salaries paid to college professors, we note in an article that "The (academic) hood had its origin in the tippet or shoulder covering worn by begging friars in the middle ages, and was so constructed as to form, in addition to the tippet, a short of bag or pocket in which alms or goods might be placed."

This and That ABOUT THE FACULTY

PROF. WILLIAM H. KIEKHOFER has resigned as head of the department of economics. He will, however, resume his teaching at the University next fall after he returns from a semester's leave of absence.



RESIGNS

15 years of service as administrative head of the department.

"I want to give more of my time to the students," Prof. Kiekhofer said in explaining his resignation. "I want to devote more of my energies to teaching, writing, and research in economic theory and finance, and have decided, therefore, to relinquish my duties to another man who will be appointed soon."

By his resignation, which has been handed in to the dean of the college of letters and science, Prof. Kiekhofer brings to a close



PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS, nationally noted Wisconsin economist, who was one of the closest advisers of the late Sen. Robert M. La Follette on legislation when he was governor, will play a leading role in the administration of Gov. Phil La Follette apparently.



AIDS GOVERNOR

and he is also advising those engaged in drafting the administration tax bill.



DR. ALFRED SENN, former lecturer in the field of Germanic and comparative philology in the Lithuanian university at Kaunas, has been appointed professor of Germanic and Indo-European philology at the University of Wisconsin, succeeding Professor Ernest Voss, who has reached the age of retirement. He will assume his duties July 1.

Receiving his doctor's degree with highest honors at the Swiss university at Freiburg as a mere youth, Doctor Senn immediately rose to a place of prominence in the field of Germanic and Slavic philology. He is author of a generally recognized grammar of the Lithuanian language, and is at present working jointly with two other authors in the publication of a Lithuanian-German dictionary.

Doctor Senn came to the United States a year ago to become the beneficiary of a Sterling Fellowship in doing

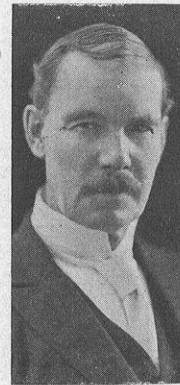
research work at Yale University. He will continue his research until July.



COLLEGE professors should be encouraged to have large families by salary adjustments designed to lessen the economic burden of large families, Prof. Edward A. Ross, director of the sociology department, maintains.

Mr. Ross, author of the book on population, "Standing Room Only," is one of a group of leaders of American education taking part in a symposium of the current issue of Eugenics.

Subject of the symposium is the question of whether the hereditary qualities of college professors are so valuable to the race that they ought to be encouraged



HIGHER SALARIES

Most of the contributors affirmed the point. Prof. Ross says:

"Since society will not consent to sit with folded hands while its more energetic and gifted breeds die out, we may be sure that the system of family allowances which already applies to at least 10,000,000 families in the old world and Australia, will soon make its appearance in this country.

"In no place could the first step toward this mode of compensation be taken with better grounds than in our universities. At first such allowances will cover but a fraction of the actual keep of the child; but eventually

they will have to cover most of the economic burden the child represents if a fair number of offspring are to be tempted into being."

Prof. Ross has just completed a quarter of a century as a member of the university faculty. Exactly 25 years ago the university regents appointed Mr. Ross to a professorship in the sociology department.



DR. W. G. BLEYER, director of the school of journalism, has been appointed one of the three representatives of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism on a committee of newspaper editors and teachers to consider aims and methods of journalistic education, and to bring about closer cooperation between schools and the publishers.



PROF. F. A. OGG of the political science department was re-elected editor of the American Political Science Review at the meeting of American Political Science Association held from Dec. 29-31 in Cleveland, O.

Prof. Ogg was also appointed a member of the committee on the policy of that association.

Prof. John M. Gaus of the same department was appointed chairman of the program committee for the coming year.

"A Challenge to Educational Leadership"

(Continued from page 186)

that should go to the most productive is likely to go to the best advertiser or the keenest bargainer. One of the tests of the educational administrator is to search out and recognize these teachers, irrespective of the potential pressure of a call from other institutions.

"If we expect our children to be encouraged and guided in school and university to develop a sense of social responsibility, we must demand a possession of this quality in those who teach them.

"What has been said here and what is recommended in this budget is not directed primarily at the financial savings which can be made in our educational system. Wisconsin can afford an investment in education which brings commensurate returns in the present and future life of the state. But we cannot afford increasingly large expenditures with increasingly diminishing returns.

"In our educational system, more than in any other agency, the mechanical and automatic destroy the essential spirit. The spirit of our educational system—the spirit that makes inspired leadership for our youth, that hunts down the diseases of our race, that, in brief, is found in the everlasting pursuit of illusive truth—that spirit is always smothered by mechanical and automatic valuations.

"Such mechanism wastes money. But far more important, it undermines and will eventually destroy real public education. It not only fails to recognize the great scholar or great teacher; both would eventually find no place at all in our educational system.

"Our educational institutions are given a great responsibility and a great opportunity. I am confident they will be more than equal to the traditions of Bascom and Van Hise.

* * * *

"There is thus an obvious need for a comprehensive survey or cost accounting of the agencies covered by this budget. Those best qualified to undertake this task are in the first instance the responsible officers of the agencies concerned. Failure on their part to undertake this task does not, however, absolve the administrative and legislative arm of the state. A six weeks' examination of conditions, which has just been conducted, is reflected in the present estimates. This is recognized to be incomplete and imperfect, in spite of the care with which it was done. It did, however, proceed far enough to lay bare the fact that in many instances the suspected lack of correlation between cost and value is a fact. The power to continue this examination is in the hands of the officers of the departments; they moreover have the best opportunity to appraise what is being accomplished and to decide where expenditures are excessive and where inadequate. Only an appraisal of this fundamental kind, made with intelligence and in a spirit of sincerity, can put our expenditures on a sound basis.

"The executive through the power of appointment and removal, is given and must carry a heavy responsibility. It is destructive for one in such a position to intrude himself into the purely internal policies of public institutions. But, if he measures up to his responsibility he must see that those directly charged with the duty of making these fundamental appraisals meet and discharge their obligations."

Curriculum Changes Bring Results

(Continued from page 193)

discussed, but has not proved as popular as was expected."

Freshmen who entered the university in the fall of 1930 were given placement examinations in English, foreign languages, and mathematics, and attainment examinations in English, foreign languages, history, mathematics, and the sciences. If the students passed these examinations, they were given credit toward subject requirements, but not credit toward graduation. In this way greater freedom of election of courses is allowed. Three new courses are now being planned and will be offered for the first time next fall.

The first is a year course in English history and English literature open to freshmen who pass the attainment test in English and to sophomores.

The second is a course in history to afford an extensive survey of the development of western civilization, designed especially for freshmen.

The third is a course to be administered by the departments of economics, philosophy, and political science, and will be open to sophomores only.

To carry out the plan to raise the standards of academic work and to exclude students unqualified to maintain those standards from the last two years, sophomores are to be classified into three groups according to their university records.

Those with the highest grade point average are to be admitted to the junior year without question. Those in the second group are to be admitted if their applications for admission are acted upon favorably; and the students in the third group are to be barred from the junior year as a general rule.

After the lapse of a year, students who have been refused admission to the junior year at Wisconsin, but have done successful work in other institutions may be readmitted.

"Ultimately this plan will eliminate the weeding out of unqualified students during their first two years as is done at the present time. This will all be cared for at the end of the second year," explained Prof. Fish.

Certificates are to be given those who complete the work of the first two years satisfactorily entitling them to the rank of "junior graduate in liberal studies."

Under the supervision of special advisers, a small percentage of the junior class next fall and of all succeeding junior classes are to be allowed to do work in their major studies independent of class work. At the end of two years of such independent work the students will take special examinations on the work done, and will be given the Master's degree providing all other requirements are fulfilled.

It is believed that by the time the freshmen who have entered the university last fall are ready for graduation all phases of the plan adopted last June will be in operation, Prof. Fish said.

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Should the University accept gifts from corporate foundations? What do you think? In the March issue of this magazine will be found the report of the Alumni Association investigating committee. Plan to read it.

In the Alumni World

(Continued from page 207)

member of the firm of Sloan & Cook, consulting engineers at 120 S. La Salle St., Chicago.—Dorothy LENROOT Bromberg has been appointed assistant federal district attorney for southern California. She is living in Los Angeles.



'15 Asher HOBSON will be one of the main speakers of the Farm Home week to be held at the College of Agriculture in February. Mr. Hobson is now the American member of the International Institute of Agriculture, with headquarters at Rome, Italy.—Victor C. JACOBSEN, professor of pathology at Union University, Albany, N. Y., has been appointed a member of the National Research Council, Division of Medical Sciences, for the term of 1930-33. He will be on sabbatical leave of absence this spring and will spend the time in research at Pasteur Institute, Paris.—P. H. MARTIN, a member of the law firm of Martin and Kelley, Fond du Lac, has announced his candidacy for the office of county judge of Fond du Lac county.—Helen ULRICH, formerly of Minneapolis, is serving as hospital secretary in the Mission Hospital, at Fenchow, Shansi Province. She plans to remain in China for the next two years.—Capt. Joseph W. BOLLENBECK is with the Second Infantry at Fort Wayne, Mich.



'16 Carol HILL Fawcett and her husband moved to Madison this fall and are living at 1020 Clymer Place. Mr. Fawcett is attending the University.—Mary L. ALEXANDER is associated with the advertising agency of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, 383 Madison Ave., New York.—Dr. George J. RITTER addressed the newly formed northeastern Wisconsin section of the American Chemical society at Appleton on December 16. Since finishing his graduate work at the University, Dr. Ritter has been engaged in scientific research in the Forest Products laboratory at Madison.—W. A. RECH is personnel director of the General Motors Truck Corp., at Pontiac, Mich.—Francis PETERSON has served as director of all extension work in education in the Hawaiian islands for a number of

years. For the past two years he has been on leave of absence and has been taking work toward a doctor's degree in education at Columbia. He expects to receive his degree in June and will return to the islands some time during the summer.—Ralph M. BECKWITH, vice-president of the Minneapolis Paper company, was recently elected chairman of the wholesalers section of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce association and first vice-president of the Minneapolis Kiwanis club.—Lyle C. CLARKE of La Crosse is at home again and able to be about, after seventeen weeks confinement in the Grandview Hospital.—Charles A. JACKSON is in charge of appraisals and organization with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank whose territory includes Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. At present he is living at 1114 Lincoln Way, West, South Bend, Ind. He plans to move to Louisville, Ky., about June 1.



'17 Stephen G. GOULD is a junior executive with Ash, Hervard, Taunnen & Needles, Power Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. He is living at 5416 Paseo St.—Prof. Thurlow C. NELSON, Dorothy LEWIS Nelson, '16, and their four children sailed in January for an eight months' trip abroad. They will spend most of their time in England. Professor Nelson has been given this sabbatical leave from Rutgers University where he is head of the zoology department.—J. C. MARQUARDT, an assistant in research at the New York State Experiment station, upheld the utility of the agricultural college in an article in the Wisconsin Country Magazine recently. He pointed out that it offered a fine opportunity for gaining either an educational background or specialized training not only to the country boy but also to students from the city.—William L. SMITH is a manager of mechanical goods development at the B. F. Goodrich Co. in Akron Ohio.—Ruth E. SWANZEY is general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Green Bay, Wis.—Victor JONES is district manager for the Smith Engineering Works of Chicago. He is living at 6748 Meadow Lane, Chicago.



'18 Elsie HOWELL Walker is in residence at the University of Toronto and is registered with the

School of Social Science from which she expects to be graduated in 1932. She is living at 22 Walmer Road, Toronto.—Grover BROADFOOT is a lawyer in Mondovi, Wis. He is a director of the Mondovi State Bank, and for eight years was district attorney of Buffalo county.



'19 Gertrude JACOBS is teaching in the high school at Wakefield, Mich.



'20 S. L. WILLIAMS is with Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, an advertising agency located at 383 Madison Ave., New York.



'21 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. BRITTINGHAM were guests at a formal dinner at the Chi Psi lodge in December. The dinner was given in appreciation of the assistance given by them in the redecoration of the lodge during the past summer.—Robert H. HARDELL is on the staff of the bureau of dairying of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. At the present time he is working among the Swiss cheese factories of Green county, Wisconsin, working upon a program of quality cheese production which will win and hold American markets for Swiss cheese.—Morris D. JACKSON and Lillian HANAN Jackson are living at 25 Fifth Ave., New York City.—R. J. ZAUMEYER writes: "We have just moved into our new New England colonial home at 321 11th St., Neenah. I am now employed as mill manager of the Lakeview mill of the Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah."—V. A. TIEDJENS has left the Mass. Agricultural college and has taken a position as nitrogen research specialist in the Dept. of Horticulture at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station, New Brunswick.—Dr. H. E. WINNER is principal of the South Hills High school, Pittsburgh, Pa. He has the distinction of directing the largest high school of that city. The enrollment is 2,600 and the teaching force 99.—Lawrence W. MURPHY was elected president of the American Association of Journalism Teachers at the annual convention of that organization in Boston. Mr. Murphy is director of the journalism department at the University of Illinois.—Hamilton D. TAYLOR has

been made head of the department of turbine engineering at the River works of the General Electric Co., at Lynn, Mass.—Charles RUSSELL is with the Travelers Insurance company in Milwaukee.—James Mc-MANUS is proprietor of the Mc-Manus Motor Sales Co., in Chicago. He is living at 1723 W. 107th St., Chicago.



'22 Mr. and Mrs. W. W. GREILING (Agnes O'HORA), are residing in Lakewood, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland. Mr. Greiling is employed as a sales engineer for the American Blower corporation of Cleveland.—Mildred E. RYAN is a bookkeeper for Johnson & Harwood, 37 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago. She is living at Canterbury Court, 1220 N. State St.—Samuel BECKER, Milwaukee, has been appointed executive counsel by Governor Philip LA FOLLETTE. Since 1928, Mr. Becker has been engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee.—William MERCER is still in the drug business in Maywood, Ill. He spent two months in the hospital recently where he underwent a major operation.—Leon E. CHASE is a plant engineer with the Wilson Western Sporting Goods Co., Chicago.—Manley H. CLARK is now western sales manager for the Le Roi company of Milwaukee. His office is located in the Subway Terminal Bldg., Los Angeles.



'23 Harold A. FREY says: "I have accepted a new job as head of the marketing department at the University of Toledo. We move into our new \$3,000,000 building in February."—Dr. Cecil F. DULL, Richland Center, spent some time in November doing post graduate surgery at Harvard Medical School, Boston. He also spent two weeks in December in special surgery at the Post Graduate School of Surgical Technique in Chicago.—Oscar KIESSLING has recently been appointed chief economist of the Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C.—Robert C. THOMAS writes: "I have been making milk sanitation surveys in Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma the past year. While here in Oklahoma, I have had the pleasure of working with a Wisconsin grad, Dr. Harry J. McGUIRE, who is now health officer of Tulsa, Okla. I have also met Don THOMAS and Ed KOEPKE

down here and we had a real Christmas reunion at the hotel in Oklahoma City."—Myron STEVENS, member of the law firm of Bagley, Spohn, Ross and Stevens, Madison, has been appointed U. S. commissioner for the Madison district.—Everett JONES is general superintendent of the paper mill of the John A. Manning Paper Co., Troy, N. Y. He was president of the Troy industrial club in 1929.



'24 Katherine KLUETER Wood is spending a year in Paris. Her address is 22 Place Vendome, in care of Central Hanover.—Grace SHUGART is still teaching in Detroit.—Jack CORNELIUS and Edward BREEN, Jr., '22, are with the Winter Advertising agency in Des Moines, Iowa.



'25 George E. HELZ is a chemist with the Franklin laboratories at Columbus, Ohio.—Mary C. RIDINGS has left Berkeley, Calif., and is living at 401 West 34th St., Wilmington, Del.—Dr. Ben W. ROWLAND has been appointed research associate and associate professor of colloidal chemistry at the Institute of Paper chemistry.—Hubert G. JACKSON is still engineering with the Consumers Power Co. at Jackson, Mich.—Robert D. CASTERLINE is a member of the firm of Casterline Brothers at 233 East Oregon St., Milwaukee. The company handles paints, varnishes, etc.—Eliot Hall SHARP is with the Founders General corporation, 50 Pine St., New York City. He and Dorothy JOHN Sharp are living at 35 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.—Lester L. KISSELL is a senior law student at Harvard University.—Douglas ALLARD is a salesman for Swift and company. He is married and has one daughter, age six. He is living at 812 Fortieth St., Milwaukee.—Anthony FLAMER is the home office representative for the Aetna Life Insurance company in San Francisco, Calif. His home address is 1353 Filbert St.—Elizabeth KEMPTON is a kindergarten teacher at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. She is living at 55 West 11th St., New York City.



'26 Dr. David Atwood has begun his interne term at the Wisconsin General Hospital, Madi-

son.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. BANK (Arleigh KENT, '28), have moved to 618 2nd Ave. N., Grand Forks, N. Dak. Mr. Bank is now manager of the bond department of the First National Bank of Grand Forks. He was formerly with the Minneapolis branch of the Chase Securities Corp., of New York.—Alberta JOHNSON is teaching history and stagecraft at the Wauwatosa High school. She has been studying the inside workings of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, and she has written an account of the amateur and professional production difficulties which she knows from both observation and experience. The article appeared in the December issue of the Wisconsin Journal of Education.—Jerome C. ZUFELT has been appointed engineer in charge of the pumping plant and the filtration plant at Sheboygan. During the past year, Zufelt represented the Donohue Engineering company as resident engineer in charge of the filter plant.—Orin S. WERNECKE has been made director of the industrial division of Addison Vars, Inc., an advertising agency in Buffalo, N. Y. He was formerly eastern district marketing counsellor for the McGraw-Hill Publishing company in Philadelphia.—Frances PARKHILL is working in the statistical department of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn.—Dr. Ralph GARRENS is practicing medicine at 5918 North Ave., Milwaukee.—Gladys A. DOLLOFF toured Europe and attended the "Passion Play" during the past summer. During the coming summer she will study at Oxford University and visit in England and Scotland.—Marion E. BIGELOW is doing graduate work at the University this year. She is living at 1713 Summit Ave., Madison.—Kenneth KEHL and Frank AUBIN are continuing their study of medicine at Washington University Medical school, St. Louis.—Dr. William P. REED is an interne at the Boston City Hospital and is living at 183 Kent St., Brookline, Mass.—Margaret E. LEHMAN is living at 21 Lake Shore Drive, St. Joseph, Mich.—Helen LANGFORD is teaching English in the Central High school at Superior, Wis.



'27 Carol de la HUNT is a radio actress in Chicago and writes the "Elsie and Louise" sketches which are presented every Monday afternoon over WGN. Since leaving

school Miss Hunt has played in stock companies in Milwaukee and Spokane. She has also taught dramatics at Cheney, Wash., and Greeley, Colo.—Eleanor GNATT is still teaching at the Girls' Technical high school in Milwaukee and enjoying it more and more each day.—Harold F. HORSTMAYER has been located in Chicago for the past year and a half as assistant credit manager of the Burgess Battery Co.—Lawrence JASEPH is living at 312 North Central Ave., Chicago.—Vernon CARRIER writes: "After more than a year in the N. J. refineries of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey as editor of the "Standard" Refiner, I was transferred last June to New York as an assistant to the advertising manager. John C. LEGLER, ex'26, holds a like position. James NELSON and I are keeping a bachelor's apartment at 55 W. 11th St., New York City. He is a rising ad man with Young & Rubicam, Inc.—K. E. COOK, '26, is editor of The "Standard" Dealer and of Salesmotor, a monthly newspaper and magazine of the Standard Oil Company, N. J.—Esther HAWLEY is advertising manager for a Washington, D. C. store and is living at 1801 16th St. N. W."—Dr. Grant CURLESS has completed his work as interne at Harper Hospital, Detroit, and is now practicing in Beloit, Wis. He and Mrs. Curless (Rachel KYLE, '30), are living at 1144 La Salle St.—Mary G. MILLER is assistant secretary to the Harrisburg School District, Harrisburg, Pa.—Helen HUGHES Buell has won the praise of dramatic critics through her impersonation of Virginia in "The Prodigals," now playing at the Guild theater in San Francisco. Upon her graduation from the University she went to New York where she obtained the role of Madeline in the New York Theater Guild production of "Strange Interlude." Prior to her present role, she enacted the one woman character in "Children of Darkness." She has also studied in Paris.—Robert HOMEWOOD was a visitor in Madison in December. He is a sanitary engineer with the state of Virginia with headquarters at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The work at present is chiefly a survey of the condition of streams which are subject to pollution from paper mills and coal mines. Home-wood spends a good deal of time visiting all parts of the state and reports that Virginian hospitality is all that it has been represented to be.—

Edward G. LITTEL has been appointed executive secretary on the staff of Governor Phil La Follette. He traveled with Mr. La Follette during the campaign tour and since the election has been a member of his office staff.



'28 Marshall Rust BEARD is an instructor in government at the Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.—Jack E. ROE was admitted to the bar in December and will join the law firm of La Follette, Rogers & Roberts, Madison.—William N. ROGERS writes: "At present I am trying to get into the sheep and cattle business after a try at the manufacturing business with the Aridor company in Chicago last year." Mr. Rogers is the owner of the Clo Chin Toh Ranch at Ramah, New Mexico.—C. Walter LOEBER is a member of the federal radio inspection bureau. He was in Milwaukee in December to inspect the police broadcasting station which has been installed in that city.—Lee H. KOEHLER is spending his third year at the Harvard Medical School. He writes: "At the 25th biennial convention of Nu Sigma Nu in Iowa City, held over the Thanksgiving week-end, McCarter, '30, was the delegate from the Wisconsin chapter, John PEARSON, '28, from the Penn chapter, and I represented the Harvard chapter."—Charlotte HUSSA is teaching home economics in the high school at Marshfield, Wis. Elizabeth CURRY has the library work, and Helen Ann KOPPLIN is teaching history in the same city.—Lloyd KAISER is continuing his study of medicine at Washington University Medical school, St. Louis.—Jack KYLE has been appointed executive secretary on the staff of Governor La Follette. Kyle served as one of the secretaries to Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., at Washington for a time and was campaign manager for Phil La Follette last year.—Homer DAYWITT is with the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., in Madison.



'29 Since November 1, Leo KLINGER has been managing the Clinton, Iowa, branch of the Klinger Paint Company.—Russell BOOKHOUT writes: "Both inland cities and ports still interest me chiefly as points to depart from. I move often, stop when interested,

see much, write a little, and have less published than I write. I obtain more enjoyment from living life than writing about it, but as might be expected, also get less money. Since graduation, I have circled the four corners of the United States, criss-crossed it several times, paid my respects to Cuba, Panama, and the Canadian Yukon while up to Alaska, and last fall walked across Yellowstone Park from West to East,—NOT hitchhiking. I spent a month in all on the northern continental divide in Idaho and Montana. This spring I took a short cut to New York via Galveston, Texas, on an oil tanker that rolled all through the voyage. At present I am home in Madison, having this time returned from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where I attended the Field Artillery School for Reserve officers."—Margaret A. FOSSE is teaching physical education in Superior.—Julia KOHL is in charge of the library at Harris Teachers college, St. Louis. Her address is 5238 Murdock Ave.—Phyllis M. NELSON is assistant in bacteriology and immunology at Washington University Medical School, St. Louis. Her address is 4429 West Pine St.,—William D. ROPER is with Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. He is living at 1220 Leland Ave.—Thad T. RICK is a physical chemist in the research department of the A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee. He is living at 2364 S. 13th St., Milwaukee.—Thomas D. PEPPARD is employed by the United States Bureau of Public Roads in the district office located in the South Chicago Post Office building, Chicago.—Clarence NAPPER is working with his father in their grocery store at 2127 Kendall Ave., Madison.—Cora MEYER has left Rochester, Minn., and is now at Grafton, Wis.—Phillip LARSON writes: "In case any of the alums decide to hit for the southland, I want to let them know where I can be found. Just now I'm a geologist with the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co., one of Henry L. Doherty's pets; and even though there is a lot of talk about adding a few more to the unemployed army, I'm still holding down a soft chair in front of one of the microscopes. I am staying at the Y. M. C. A., at Oklahoma City, Okla."—Ruth LUHMAN is teaching in Los Angeles, Calif.—Emma BRUNNER is teaching history in the Minneapolis public schools.—Margaret HESSERT is in charge of the library work in the

high school at Ladysmith, Wis.—Mary B. SAYLOR is living in Porto Rico.—Esther WEBER has been appointed supervising teacher of Forest County, Wis. Her headquarters are at Crandon.—Edgar A. THRONSON is living at 1023 Ferry Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Allan TURPIN is still in the engineering department of the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois at Waukegan. He is living at 1516 Catalpa Ave.—Isabel SEVERSON is children's librarian in the public library at Oshkosh, Wis.—Naomi NORTZ writes: "I am at the North Carolina School for the Deaf, taking training to teach. It is very fascinating work, but I get rather homesick for the 'North' at times."—Georgia CRANE is a dietitian at the Latter Day Saints Hospital at Salt Lake City, Utah.—Jean GRIFFITH and Ruth DAVIES are doing physiotherapy work in the University of Michigan Hospital at Ann Arbor, Mich.—Dorothy DRAPER is teaching in the history department of the high school at Chisholm, Minn.—Burel BUTMAN is a junior soil chemist with the Cortes Development Co. at La Lima, Honduras, C. A.—John SCHINDLER is continuing his study of medicine at Washington University Medical school, St. Louis.—Lauriston SHARP is enrolled in the University of Vienna and is taking work in anthropology.—Annabelle GATES is teaching in a rural school near Bagley, Wisconsin.—Lowell BUSHNELL is a second year student at the Harvard Medical School.



'30 Marjorie DRAPER is director of the nutrition center of the Lowell school in Madison.—Lucile DRAPER is an assistant instructor of Spanish at the University.—Elizabeth KIRKPATRICK of Sheridan, Wyo., has been appointed city chemist of Fond du Lac. She succeeds Elizabeth SERWE who was married recently.—Maxine STILES is tri-county editor of the Sturgis (Mich.) *Journal*. She does work with the society and special feature departments and is also news correspondent for Detroit.—Kirk BATES is city editor of the Bay City (Mich.) *Daily Times*. Helen MARTIN, '27, and Katherine MITCHELL are on the staff of the same paper.—George W. SMITH writes: "Since last June I have been renting a dairy farm here at Burnett, Wis. I am particularly interested in the breeding of high producing milking Shorthorn cattle,

Poland China swine, and white Collie dogs."—Irv TRESSLER is on the staff of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison. He is theater editor and also has charge of the financial page. Roy THIEL was admitted to the bar in January and has been sworn in as assistant district attorney of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.—Donald H. KAUMP, Robert SYKES, Samuel HILLER, and Gordon STAUFFACHER are continuing their study of medicine at Washington University Medical school, St. Louis.—"Bud" FOSTER, all-conference Badger basketball center last year, is playing with the Duffy Florals, a Chicago professional team. Since he has signed with them, Foster has played against his former teammate, Maury FARBER, who is playing with the Chicago Majestics.—Roderick MACGREGOR has been employed by the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co. since September and at present is enrolled in the training course which requires about a year to complete. It is designed to fit college graduates for future positions in the company's sales department. MacGregor is living at 427 South Ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.—Herbert G. HARLAN is a reporter with the Chicago bureau of International News service.—Erwin C. FORD has a position with the Marshall & Illsley bank in Milwaukee. He is living at 547-34th St.—Verna M. MILLER is director of physical education for girls in the high school at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—Leo LIFSCHUTZ is living at 1642 West Erie Ave., Philadelphia.—Edna SCHATZ Lee is living in Yuma, Ariz. She is on the staff of the *Arizona Sentinel*.—Ada COOPER has moved from Claremont, Calif., to 127 S. 4th St., Long Beach, Calif.—Daniel BRILL is teaching in the high school at Albert Lea, Minn.—Armin W. HELZ is a fellowship student at the Michigan School of Mines, Houghton.



Alumni Briefs

(Continued from page 205)

school in southern Wisconsin for several years. Later he entered the University. During his life in Elkhorn, Mr. Sprague was very active in civic affairs, and had several projects named in his honor.

BEN WAITE, '82, for forty years a practicing attorney at Stoughton, Wis., and former president of the First National Bank of that city, died at a Madison hospital on December 12. Mr. Waite was a former law partner of the father of Judge C. Z. Luce of the Madison federal court.

JOHN F. RIORDAN, '88, for 27 years municipal judge at Hayward, Wis., died of pneumonia at an Ashland hospital on December 26. Judge Riordan moved to Hayward shortly after graduating from the university and within a few months was elected district attorney of Sawyer County, an office which he held for fourteen years.

WILLIAM LUEHR, '89, former principal of South Side High School, Manitowoc, Wis., and former income tax assessor for Manitowoc, Calumet, Kewaunee, and Door counties, died at the home of his daughter in Wauwatosa, Wis., on December 20. Mr. Luehr had been a resident of Manitowoc for about 35 years, but moved to Milwaukee about a year ago. Besides serving as income tax assessor in recent years, Mr. Luehr was for a time a member of the Wisconsin Civil Service Commission.

JOHN E. DALY, 'ex '90, a prominent merchant in Wisconsin Rapids, passed away at his home on December 18 from the result of a severe paralytic stroke suffered several days before. Following his graduation from Wisconsin Mr. Daly worked in several drug stores throughout the state, and in 1889 returned to Wisconsin Rapids where he opened a store. Since then he has maintained his drug work enlarging the business as the need grew.

HOWARD J. O'NEIL, ex '17, a co-partner in the Brookneil Coal Company of Chicago, died at his home in Green Bay on December 18. He was born in Wausaukee, Wis.

NEIL W. BROWN, '18, assistant editor of Executive's Magazine, died of carcinoma at his home in Kirkwood, Mo., on December 4. Mr. Brown interrupted his studies in 1918 to enlist in the regular army, and served as regimental instructor in French at Camp Custer, Mich., where he received a first lieutenant's commission.

Over seas he was town major at Cosne, France, for a time, and was later transferred to the Second Army at Toul, where he helped to settle the French claims against the A. E. F. His degree was granted while he was in the service. He entered the employ of the Executive's Magazine immediately after he returned to this country.

RONALD E. ALLEN, ex '19, died at his home in New York City on November 26. During his student days here, Mr. Allen was organist at the First Methodist church for two years. His university career was interrupted when he entered the World War service. Since the war he has resided in New York studying and teaching. He was organist at St. Luke's Church for seven years, and recently had been organist at the Second Christ Science church.

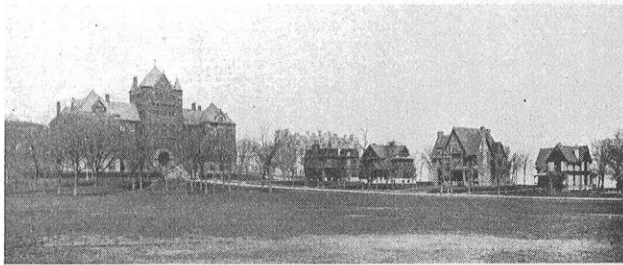


Approximately 200 persons recently attended a plant clinic held on the campus of the College of Agriculture under the direction of Wisconsin plant experts.

On Wisconsin

(Continued from page 191)

nial report of the regents for 1886 when the resignation of Dr. Bascom was unexpectedly tendered. Although there had been some discord through inability to get the things he wanted, there is no question that Bascom had led the university out of the childhood period and placed in it a growing manhood. Professor Thomas C. Chamberlain was elected to succeed Bascom. In his farewell reports President Bascom comments on the raising of the standards of admission of the school, the increase in the number of students, 500 now being registered,



THE LOWER CAMPUS IN THE '90's

the need for larger salaries for faculty members, and the need for an adequate library and a hygienic course.

Professor Chamberlain entered office in the fall of 1887. There were then 37 students, 25 professors, 11 instructors and assistants and a law faculty of 7 men. Shortly after Chamberlain's inauguration, the legislature designated the Regents as the receivers of the funds to be received by the agricultural experiment station under the Hatch act passed by congress. This added \$15,000 annually to the income of this station, one-fifth to be used for buildings and the remainder in publishing a bulletin. South Hall was overhauled and space provided for this new department. The legislature for this year also provided \$3,000 for employment and maintenance of a director for the conservatory.

In 1887 there was provided \$1,000 for the teachers' lecture service and Professor Stearns that year made 42 speeches in as many localities throughout the state. This same year saw the opening of the first summer school. There were about 40 teachers at the first session. The second year the number was trebled; while at the 1930 session more than 5,000 students were enrolled in the graduate and regular courses.

Several important acts took place in 1889. The legislature provided that funds derived from the license tax on transportation, telephone and electrical companies should be used by the mechanical arts department. The first year this amounted to \$14,957. By another act \$5,000 was appropriated for the steam heating of Ladies' Hall and \$1,500 for employing a competent preceptress for the same. The President of the university was made ex-officio member of the board of regents and was allowed to meet with all standing committees, although he could not vote except in case of a tie. A revision of the departments also was made, and the list read more or less as it does today. The university consisted of (1) the college of letters and science; (2) the college of mechanics and engineering; (3) the college of agriculture; (4) the college of law; (5) and such other schools or colleges as from time to time might be deemed necessary.

We find the regents' and president's reports for 1890 rather encouraging, both stating that the condition of the university was good, additional funds had been received from the supplementary Morrill act, the graduate courses had increased to 21 students, and the agricultural studies were among the leaders of the country. One thing was especially lacking—sufficient funds for the adequate engineering facilities. Machines were becoming more and more important every day and yet in this field the university was especially backward.

The building program at the university was now going along nicely. Hiram Smith hall for the dairy school was completed in 1892 with 100 students registered in the new course, the law building was completed in 1893, the Armory and gym finished in 1894, and the boat house in the rear of the Gym built in 1892 with the indoor rowing tank, later covered over, completed in 1897.

In the fall of 1891 the university inaugurated a system of extension patterned after the English type. In the first year, ten courses of six lectures each were offered and 50 such courses given. This department was later made an adjunct to the department of education, only to be later made a separate unit. Another important addition to the curriculum was the opening of the department of economics, political science, and his-



THE OLD LIBRARY—NOW MUSIC HALL

tory under direction of Richard T. Ely, on September 12, 1892. It has since then developed into one of the leaders in the country.

At the close of the academic year, 1892, President Chamberlain tendered his resignation after having received a call to assume the dean's chair in the department of geology at the University of Chicago. In his closing report he called attention to the growth of the university during his term of office. The students now numbered 1,032 as compared with 637 but a few years before; the faculty included 77 members, and the university offered "251 subordinate courses of study, designated subcourses." Admission requirements had shown a steady growth, and every college department had shown notable advance.

Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, elected to succeed President Chamberlain, took office at the opening of the academic year, 1892-93. Again the University showed a substantial growth over the previous session, there now being some 1,287 students registered in all courses.

The legislature of 1893 maintained the precedent established by being liberal, but not liberal enough, for as usual the appropriations fell short of the actual need

of the University. It was this session that appropriated \$500 for the purchase of Camp Randall to be used as a memorial to the soldier dead, as well as a recreation field. The University made this property a splendid athletic field, erecting what was then a commodious grandstand. Money was granted for the building of the horticulture building and the enlargement of the machine shops and the chemical engineering building.

President Adams in his annual report in 1893 again calls attention to the great need for additional funds if the University is to operate as it should. Ladies' Hall was antiquated, University Hall was dangerous, the heating facilities were poor, and more money was needed for the faculty. The legislature in 1895 granted the University sufficient funds, or almost sufficient funds, to carry on the work that seemed necessary. It was this legislature that appropriated the funds with which the historical library was started, although the building was not completed until 1900.

The years from 1895 to 1898 were three of the most prosperous and most encouraging in the history of the school. The Department of Agriculture was making rapid strides. Professors Babcock and Russell had done outstanding work in cream separation, Babcock's famous invention of 1890 being still in use. Lands below the lake level had been reclaimed and were put to good use in experimenting with crops. The department of economics was making rapid strides with funds received in scholarships and donations. The School of Music had been established at the opening of the 1894-95 session and was showing great promise. The summer session had been increased to six weeks, and the enrollment and the number of courses had increased. The extension division discovered more and more need for its work throughout the state and found that a distinct need was awaiting it. The buildings on the campus were at last in fair shape, with an addition being made to Ladies' Hall.

The legislature of 1897 increased the mill tax to one-fifth and provided that of the receipts, one-fourth were to be devoted to the college of agriculture, one-eighth to the college of engineering, \$2,000 for Summer School, \$1,000 for purchase of books for the law library, and the remainder to be used as the regents saw fit.

The outbreak of the Spanish-American War in April 1898, again brought a great manifestation of student patriotism. Some of the students enlisted in regular army companies while the majority met in the gymnasium where a university regiment was formed. Opinions were divided as to the policy of the federal government, but for the most part the male students were loyal to the call to colors. Only two of the students were lost during hostilities, both of them dying from disease in camp.

On the seventh, eighth, and ninth of June following, the semi-centennial celebration of the state took place at Madison, combining with a reunion of the men who had fought in the Civil War. This was the occasion for much celebrating such as Madison had never before witnessed. The new gymnasium was taxed to capacity

by the throngs of students and townspeople who came for the ceremonies. Here the University took part as a whole, and made an impressive showing.

We find at this time the beginning of the department of the dean of women. Miss Anne Emery was elected to fill the position, and a self-governing association had been formed for control of the life of the female students. This association has remained with some ramifications of course, an important part of the university ever since.

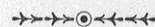
The legislature of 1899, like its predecessors, responded rather liberally to the requests of the university and appropriated \$151,000, in addition to the \$200,000 for the historical library, for new buildings.

This session also abolished the percentage tax as a means of furnishing the university with funds. In its place they arranged that each year there should be appropriated for the university \$268,000 to be used by the regents as they saw fit. A question of constitutionality of the power to tax without the specific vote of the legislature led the biennial appropriations to slip by without being granted and the University was informed that for 1899 and 1900 there were no funds available for them by state appropriation. As a result all building in progress had to be kept at a standstill until the following session of the legislature.

In 1899, the first general session of the summer school was held. Heretofore, the session has been solely for teachers. This year practically all courses of the university were opened to any students who desired to attend this six weeks' session, and 349 availed themselves of this opportunity the first year.

In the fall of 1899, the University found itself with an unprecedented increase in enrollment, the number of students increasing from 1,707 to 2,313. This increase was probably due in some measure to the increased prosperity of the country after a rather serious depression. The widespread recognition of the University as a seat of learning no doubt had some effect, as its popularity was growing from year to year. In 1899, we find the first Wisconsin crew rowing on the Hudson River in the four-cornered race with Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia. This was the famous "Berrycrater" race, which cheated the Badger crew out of first place. Yale was met this year on the gridiron and the Wisconsin team held the powerful eastern aggregation to a 6-0 score.

(To Be Continued)



It is the business of the head of a university:

To see that the faculty are well fed.

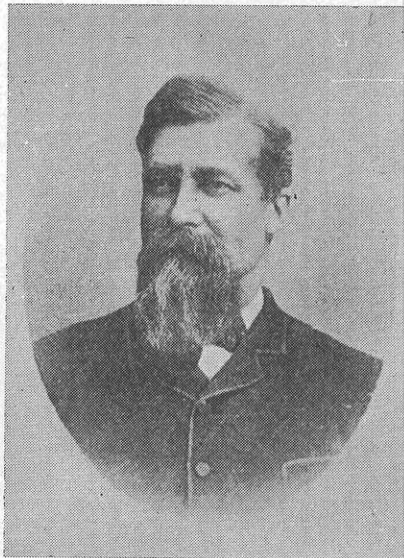
To see that the professors earn their salaries.

To see that the practical courses are really practical and that the cultural courses are cultural.

To see that able and ambitious students are not hindered from advancement by lazy and incompetent students—or instructors.

To see that the professor whose talent is teaching and the professor whose talent is research have equal honor and opportunity.

E. E. SLOSSON.



PRES. T. C. CHAMBERLAIN

The University Answers the State's Challenge

(Continued from page 189)

It will be seen that this program of reconstruction unlike most curriculum reports, is not a mere shuffling of the cards of curricular requirements, but is a thorough going revolution that deals with the basic procedures of the College. The process of reassessment in the College of Letters and Science is by no means completed by this reconstruction program I have described. Further committees are now at work upon basic problems that have to do with the teaching of science, the reconsideration of foreign language requirements, and the creation of courses that may cut across existing departmental lines.

The Medical School

Medical education in this country has been revolutionized in the last thirty years. Commercial medical schools have been replaced by university medical schools of high standard. In this move for higher medical standards Wisconsin has taken a leading part. But as so often happens, the pendulum swung too far. Undue emphasis began to be placed upon medicine as a science in contrast to medicine as an art. Educational requirements in medical schools tended to become unduly costly in time and money both to universities and to students, and this undue cost of medical education began to be reflected in higher costs of medical care. In the counter move for greater simplicity in academic standards, and greater economy in time and financial expense, Wisconsin during the last few years has taken a leading part. To-day the cost per student is less here than in most medical schools of equal standard. Both the medical student and the University are being saved from one to two years' time as compared with other schools. During the last five years we have developed the clinical part of the medical course. The chief points in this development of the clinical part of the medical course have been:

(1) The perfection of a process of selecting and limiting the number of students admitted for clinical work in order to insure an annual supply of graduate physicians adequate in number and adequate in quality.

(2) The establishment of the preceptor system of advanced clinical instruction. This preceptor system is an original product of Wisconsin's inventive genius in medical education. Here, again, Wisconsin is blazing a trail which the medical schools of the nation are likely to follow. This system sends the fourth year students of the Medical School for a part of the year into Milwaukee, into Chicago, and into smaller cities of Wisconsin, where, under the supervision of experienced clinicians and the State's leading practicing physicians, the student comes into contact with the problems of medicine in the field. The preceptors give a large amount of personal attention to the students and receive no financial remuneration whatever either from University or State. Our students are receiving, in the judgment of many competent observers, more careful personal instruction in

clinical medicine than is provided in any other medical school. As a result our students are nearly as well trained at the end of their fourth year in the Medical school as the students of many medical schools are at the end of their interne year which follows the fourth year in school. The generous cooperation of the preceptors throughout the State enables us to provide this highly individualized teaching at a relatively small cost, although well paid teachers are essential for the third year if the students are to be trained to profit from the preceptor work of the fourth year. And best of all the preceptor system is training men specifically to meet Wisconsin conditions of medical practice.

(3) The work of medical extension has been reorganized during the last few years. In this medical extension, the Medical School, the Extension Division of the University and the State Medical Society cooperate. There is a big job still ahead in the development of a medical extension that shall keep the medical profession of the State in constant touch with the latest results of medical progress. But the trail has been blazed and the methods for carrying on the work carefully developed. Here is a venture in which the welfare of the people is intimately involved.

(4) During the last five years the Wisconsin General Hospital has been developed for the dual purpose of meeting the need of human welfare and of providing facilities for clinical teaching in the Medical School.

Many vital improvements have been made in the pre-clinical work of the Medical School during the last five years. The number of courses offered by the various departments has been cut down and the quality of the courses offered improved.

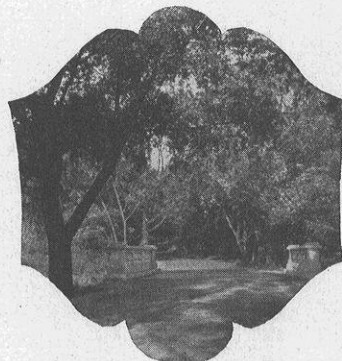
One of the most interesting innovations in the Medical School has at once made for greater educational efficiency and reduced costs. By skillful organization the Medical School accomplishes through one laboratory, open from seven in the morning until ten at night, what in most medical schools requires four laboratories. The cost of constructing, equipping, and maintaining three laboratories has been, in large part, saved.

During the last five years the gain in class enrollment in the Medical School has been more than twice as great as the gain in the Medical School budget, the gain in clinical responsibilities has been four times as great as the increase in the budget, and the gain in teaching load in the School of Nursing has been twice as great as the increase in the budget.

Nowhere in the University are the processes of continuous reassessment in the interest of educational efficiency and financial economy more vitally in operation.

(Following these summaries of reassessments and readjustments in the College of Letters and Science and in the Medical School, President Frank, in like manner, presented an impressive list of reassessments and readjustments in the Law School, the College of Agriculture, the Engineering School, and the University Extension. The record of readjustments in these divisions of the University will appear in a later issue of the Alumni Magazine, but the part of the record here presented gives the tone and character of the President's report.)

These processes of revaluation at work in the University, it will be readily seen,



are rooted in technical educational issues and methods that do not lend themselves to headlines in the daily press as do the dramatic dismissal of individuals and the staging of personal conflicts between prominent members of the staff. But these basic revaluations and reconstructions of educational processes are moves that will tell in the lives of your children and your children's children and in the social and economic future of this commonwealth, even if they are, at the moment, lacking in dramatic headline quality. These processes of revaluation are more concerned with making headway than in making headlines.

These processes of revaluation are, in no sense, complete. There are still deeper issues that must be met. And this factual record of issues that have been met and are being met is the best indication of whether or not these further issues will be met.

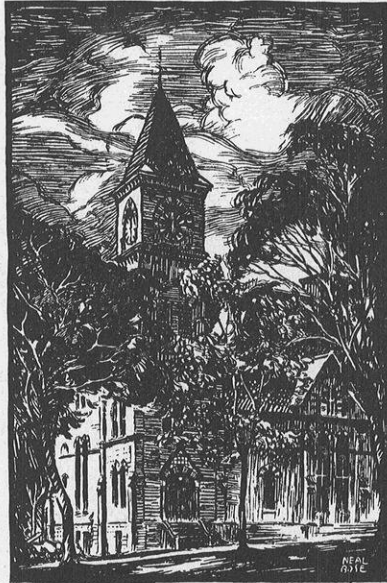
Genuine educational reconstruction cannot be a quick process. The history of universities is strewn with quick reforms that promised much and delivered little, simply because they were effected by astute academic log-rolling and represented the achievement of strong-arm administrative methods rather than a creative change in the point of view of the educators who had to run them. Many of the most significant changes which, in the judgment of many of us, must come in American universities involve a re-education of the educators if they are to be more than paper records of faculty and regent actions left to lie as dead letters in the files.

To say, in the face of this record, that, as far as the University of Wisconsin is concerned, there are no internal forces that can be depended upon to clarify educational objectives and to bring educational costs into a proper relation to educational results clearly bears no accurate relation to the facts.

The Issue of the Acquisitive Spirit and Salaries

With the assertion that the acquisitive spirit has no place in education and that scholars should not be judged by auction block standards and methods, I am in complete and unqualified agreement. And I invite the most detailed examination of the methods by which the salaries of men and women are determined at the University and the manner in which during the last five years the University has dealt with the cases in which its scholars have received calls to other institutions. The record in this matter shows that we have time and again let men go to other institutions when a fraction of the increase offered by competing institutions would have held them here, and there is an interesting list of outstanding men young and old who have remained at Wisconsin at far less in salary than they were offered elsewhere. If there is a single instance in the record of the last five years in which auction block standards or methods have been permitted to determine a salary at the University, I should be interested to have the instance indicated.

It is suggested that twenty-five years ago the thing that held scholars at Wisconsin was not salary but opportunity for creative work and a dynamic group spirit.



MUSIC HALL

If I did not think this were true to-day I should not be interested in the University of Wisconsin. There is in some minds a persistent belief that there has been a radical change in the part that salary plays in the University. John R. Commons, certainly one of the least acquisitive spirits in public service, has made a study of the relation of the average faculty salary at the University to the living costs in the City of Madison, and the net result of his study shows that in relation to necessary costs the average member of the staff of the University is to-day in almost exactly the same economic position he was in thirty years ago, and that during most of this thirty year period the average member of the University has been in a poorer economic position than he was in 1900. In other words the average salary at the University of Wisconsin to-day means to the man who receives it almost exactly the same as the salary of thirty

years ago meant to the man who received it. And it is interesting to note that twenty-five years ago and in the years immediately following, a period in which the spirit of public service in Wisconsin was on an unprecedentedly high level, scholars were taken from the University faculty, where they were receiving salaries of \$2,850, \$3,000, and \$3,500, and drafted into service on Commission at the Capitol at salaries of \$5,000.

The Issue of Dead Wood

Much discussion in press and public has interpreted the challenge of reassessment which the Executive has rightly thrown to the educational institutions of the State as an order from the State that the University must cut the "dead wood" from its staff. I am speaking now not of any statement in the Budget Message, but of certain discussions in press and public.

A clear word needs to be said regarding this "dead wood" issue. There is some "dead wood" in every human institution, whether it is the University of Wisconsin, the government of Wisconsin, or the United Steel Corporation. No two men, however, would agree on exactly the same list. Some men in the University of Wisconsin whom I thought "dead wood" in the light of first impression I have since found to be among the most valuable men in the institution, and vice versa. In judging "dead wood" from the outside, there may be quite as much danger of counting livest the loudest and the flashiest as there may be in judging it from the inside.

But the whole problem of "cleaning out dead wood" from the faculty of a university is vitally related to the problem of security of tenure as this security of tenure effects academic freedom. Unless the scholars of a university are free—and are made to feel free—to prosecute their investigations without fear of interference and to publish their findings without fear of consequence, the University would as well close its doors, for without this guaranty and feeling of guaranty a university dies as a seat of unfettered learning and lingers on only as an agency of the propaganda and partisanship.

There are three—and only three—safeguards of academic freedom, viz.:

(1) The unbreakable courage of the individual scholar who is willing to lose his position at any moment and see his family turned into the street rather than trim his convictions to fit the views either of the administration of a university or the administration of a state.

(2) University administrators who will surrender everything else before they will permit the freedom of the university's scholars to be infringed.

(3) Security of tenure. If the scholars of a university —when they have proved themselves the point of being admitted to the two upper ranks of associate professor and full professor are ever put in the position where their security of tenure is likely to be denied with every change in the presidency of the university on the ground of the president's personal judgment of their work, the priceless bulwark of academic freedom is gone.

Security of tenure cannot be maintained as a safeguard to academic freedom without its safeguarding some less competent men along with the abler and more valuable men. I want now to go on record as believing that a full and candid examination of this problem will compel us to conclude that, in the long run, one of the most profitable investments and enlightened commonwealth can make is the money it spends on the relatively few less competent men that security of tenure safeguards along with its safeguarding of the abler and the more valuable.



While the Clock Strikes the Hour

(Continued from page 199)

tories are named; C. R. Van Hise, former president of the university; Profs. Julius Olson, and O. E. Haugen.

Hesperia was founded in 1854. A joint debate league was formed with Athena and the now extinct Philomathia in 1890. Every year since then, two of the three societies contested for the debating championship of the university.

Hesperia's alumni list also reveals many well known people. Among these are:

William T. Evjue, editor of The Capital Times; W. F. Vilas, whose name is perpetuated in Vilas Park; J. M. Bascom, who gave his name to the main hall of the university; Profs. J. F. A. Pyre, Louis Kahlenberg, Chester Lloyd Jones, and J. Howard Mathews.



"Sore-Eye Special" Is Myth "Murders, bank robberies, highway holdups, and other crimes are the only reasons for which the university may require students to withdraw before the end of their first semester here," said Registrar F. O. Holt in a recent interview.

The famous "sore-eye special," Mr. Holt rather laughingly averred, is nothing but another of those ancient myths which are used to frighten innocent freshman. No one is required to withdraw for scholastic reasons until the semester's final grades have been compiled and released.

"Never as many as five per cent of the students withdraw during the whole semester," said Mr. Holt as he went on to debunk campus legends and greatly exaggerated reports.

As for "flunking" grades, each college has its own rule about them, and these are really very lenient, in Mr. Holt's opinion. No all-university rule prevails.

Actual figures on withdrawals are not obtainable after the first eight weeks; and even these are based

only upon the number of students who ask for refunds on their fees. The number was between 50 and 75 this year. No report of the girl who suddenly becomes homesick or the boy in financial difficulty ever reaches the registrar's office. Statistics can be compiled only from the second semester enrollment.

In spite of the economic depression, this semester has apparently had no more withdrawals than preceding years. Students who do not have funds to support them a whole semester do not usually come to college. Others, believed Mr. Holt, have enrolled in college as the best thing to do while they are unable to get jobs.



Study Crime Costs To determine the cost of administration of criminal justice in Wisconsin cities having a population over 25,000, some 25 political science seniors have been at work since Nov. 1 gathering data under the direction of Prof. John T. Salter and Howard L. Hall.

When completed, their findings will be incorporated in the report of President Hoover's committee on law enforcement of which George W. Wickersham of New York is chairman. The sub commission named to investigate the cost of crime has Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, head of the University of Wisconsin department of political science, as a member of the advisory body.

Professor Salter reports that from statistics already obtained from local law enforcement agencies, tabulations have been compiled showing the cost of police, cost of prosecution, cost of criminal courts, and cost of penal and corrective treatment in Madison, Racine, Kenosha, and West Allis.

This data will not be available for publication until it is released from Washington. Statistics covering Milwaukee are being gathered by its bureau of municipal records.



Students' Morals Are Healthy Morals and ethics of Wisconsin students were upheld in statistics compiled in a survey for 1928 of all land grant colleges and universities in the United States which were released last month in Washington, D. C.

Only 25 girls were placed on probation, suspended or expelled for offenses other than poor scholarship which placed 288 on the probation role and forced 100 to withdraw from the university. Eleven girls were found guilty of drinking, three guilty of immorality, four guilty of cheating, and seven others were disciplined for offenses not listed. The credited enrolment was 2,646 women students.

The statistics showed the men were greater sinners and worse scholars, 733 being placed on probation for poor scholarship, and 328 suspended, while offenses listed against the men were: cheating, 12; gambling, 1; drinking, 9; immorality, 3; non-payment of debts, 4, and offenses not listed, 11. The report credited an enrolment of 6,026 male students.



Can Students Govern Themselves? Students at Wisconsin believe that they are intelligent and capable enough to govern themselves, but feel that they do not wish to accept such responsibility, according to a concensus of opinion expressed in a recent all-university discussion contest.

The question of "Can Students Govern Themselves?" has been discussed by 80 student teams since the be-

ginning of the contest, and nearly 95 per cent of the students feel that they do not wish the responsibility of self-government. Few of the debaters say that the students are not capable of self-government.

Those who argue that the students are irresponsible point out that there is a lack of interest in student affairs, and that without such interest no successful scheme of government by the students could be evolved. They point out that only about nine per cent of the eligible voters ever go to the polls at a student election. The great amount of time spent on scholastic work and outside activities precludes the possibility of a student's devoting himself to problems of student government is another argument used by the debaters.

The minority group which held that students can be entrusted with the responsibility of governing themselves cited examples of successful government in small colleges.

Discover Source of Vitamin A The source of Vitamin A is carotin, a yellow coloring matter present in many vegetables, and especially carrots and tomatoes, it was revealed here by Dr. Harry Steenbock and C. A. Baumann of the University experimental station.

Pure carotin was prepared from dried carrots by 20 precipitations with methyl alcohol from a chloroform solution by the experimenters. It has a melting point of 281 degrees Fahrenheit, and is many times richer in Vitamin A than a crude solution of carrot.

Exposure of the pure carotin to ultra-violet radiations from a quartz mercury vapor lamp for a half hour destroys the carotin and removes all Vitamin A present, but the crude product obtained from dried carrots, when so exposed for a period of five hours, remains entirely stable as to both color and vitamin content, it was revealed.

In the extensive studies made last year, the station discovered that lycopin, a substance having the same chemical formula as carotin but a different arrangement in the molecule, is not a source of Vitamin A.

Badger Teachers In Demand Who wants teachers from the University of Wisconsin school of education?

This question was answered recently by a survey made by Thomas Lloyd Jones, associate professor of education, who has had charge of placement of teachers.

The survey shows that 505 institutions made requests of the university to furnish teachers for 1244 reported vacancies. Of this number nearly half of the requests and vacancies were in Wisconsin.

Research In the College of Engineering

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more prosperous. A testing program is now being projected to determine the relative value of the Wisconsin magnesian limes as compared to the more highly calcareous product from outside the state.

In the mechanical engineering department, under the direction of G. L. Larson, an important cooperative project is being conducted with the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers on the infiltration of air into buildings.

This society is paying one-half the salary of a research fellow for this experimental work. The purpose is to

determine the infiltration of cold air into rooms under various conditions of building construction, wind velocity, and temperature.

The completion of the new laboratory for this department will furnish facilities for research work in certain lines that have been very inadequate in the past. Many Wisconsin manufacturers are showing a great interest in this laboratory, and upon its completion we expect to be able to render much greater assistance to the manufacturing industries of the state in certain directions than has heretofore been possible.

Some of the interesting projects in other laboratories that may be mentioned are the studies on sewage disposal in the department of hydraulic and sanitary engineering, in cooperation with the state board of health, and the study of the safety of plumbing devices with especial reference to hospital service; in the chemical engineering department, important studies on problems of gas manufacture and electroplating; and in the department of electrical engineering, studies of phenomena of high frequency currents, some of this work being highly theoretical. A most interesting and remarkable piece of apparatus used here is a cathode ray oscillograph for producing photographic records of electrical impulses oscillating at a rate of 100,000,000 times per second.

In conclusion Dean Turneaure stated: "In emphasizing the research work of the college, it may be mentioned that, measured by expenditure of funds and time, this activity constitutes only about one-tenth of the work of the faculty,—the chief job being the teaching of students. I believe, however, that the importance and value of research work to the faculty, and, indirectly, to the students, fully justifies the expenditure of these funds, regardless of the direct value of the results to engineers and to industry."

A Study of Valid and Invalid Constitutional Amendments

(Continued from page 201)

of each state, in adopting a state constitution, put in provisions depriving their own state legislatures of any power to trench upon the rights of freemen. Such a power, then, can be delegated to the federal government only by the people in a constitutional convention as prescribed by Article V.

The case will now be carried to the supreme court, where Bacon will be opposed by Thomas D. Thacher, U. S. solicitor-general. Mr. Bacon declares that those who assert the sufficiency of an adoption by state legislatures to give the eighteenth amendment validity as a part of the constitution, perforce place themselves on two main propositions, namely:

That the fifth article of the constitution as originally adopted contains these provisions: "The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress." Or they may say, "the amendment by lawful proposal and ratification had become a part of the constitution, and must be respected and given effect as such; and they shout that this forever disposes of the question beyond the possibility of change."

Winter Sports Close First Half of Season

(Continued from page 195)

enough to earn a higher ranking than any Badger mat team of recent years but injuries to several of the best men, including Captain Walter Karsten, and the failure of others to live up to their early season promise, resulted in the decisive defeats by Iowa and Illinois.

Boelk, 145 pounds, Heywood, 175 pounds, and Captain Swenson, heavyweight, have made the best showing. Swenson has yet to meet defeat, pinning big Riley of Northwestern and Weigle of Iowa, and earning the decision against Illinois' heavyweight entry.

Many of the other Badgers have made creditable showings in losing bouts, notably Hales, Callahan and Stenbach.

Coach Hitchcock's men have three more engagements. They meet Chicago, at Chicago, February 21; Minnesota at Minneapolis, February 28; and finish the season in the conference championship meet at Chicago, March 14 and 15.

Gymnastics

After several years of sub-standard teams in gymnastics, Coach Arthur F. Masley has, this season a promising squad, which opened its 1931 campaign by defeating the strong team of the West Side Turnverein of Milwaukee, by a point score of 1361.5 to 1308.5, January 24.

Coach Masley's leading performers are Probasco, who won the rings and parallel bars in the first meet, and Laska, who took firsts in three events—the horse, club swinging and tumbling.

Other meets scheduled for the gymnasts are February 21, against Minnesota and Iowa at Madison; February 28, Chicago and Michigan, at Chicago; and March 13 and 14, conference championships, at Illinois.

Coach Masley's fencers will open their season against Northwestern at Evanston, February 14; meet Michigan and Chicago at Chicago, February 27, and participate in the Big Ten championships at Illinois, March 13 and 14.



The Father of Wisconsin Basketball

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basketball at Wisconsin. He was its outstanding player in the pioneering period, captain in 1905, an authority on the rules, and ever a most devoted Badger. In 1904 he set a record of 23 field baskets in one game, Beloit college being the victim. He was named forward and captain of the 1905 All-Western first team.

Following his graduation from the law school, Steinmetz coached and officiated for many years. For nineteen years he had the honor of selecting the All-Western five for the Official Basketball guide, and he has been for many years the basketball examiner for the Wisconsin Federation of Athletic Officials. He is also now serving his second term as president of the Milwaukee "W" club.

Steinmetz is married and has four children, his oldest son, Christian, Jr., being a Junior in the university, and a member of the basketball squad. He is a member of the law firm of Roehr and Steinmetz, and last year was appointed court commissioner for Milwaukee county.

With the Badger Clubs

(Continued from page 202)

21. The dinner will be held at the Ohio State University Faculty club in Columbus.

Present plans promise a very enjoyable evening for all those who attend. Mr. Arthur Butterworth, '12, broker and advisor on public utility problems, will give the principal address of the evening. Mr. Butterworth is an outstanding man in his field and is well known as a forceful speaker.



Syracuse, N. Y., Club Has Merry Time

FRIDAY evening, January 23, a group of Wisconsin alumni, husbands and wives included, gathered at the North Side Library for an informal dinner and good time. The social rooms of the new library were adequate for our purposes, and food and entertainment were generously provided by Mrs. Cabeen, chairman of the arrangements committee, and Miss Agnes Martin, our local secretary. Miss Grace Rockwood, of the physical education department of Syracuse University, superintended a confession sheet about individual activities while in college, and a unique relay race which gave us a merry mood. Dr. Ira Thompson, of the Syracuse Health department, gave interesting incidents of a recent trip to Mexico, illustrating with lantern slides.

The following officers were elected: Mr. A. W. Bechlem, '07, president; Mrs. H. S. Steensland (Florence E. Vernon, '95), corresponding secretary; Miss Agnes Martin, local secretary.

In June, 1930, our club enjoyed a picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Folsom (Clara Abbott, '89) at Fayetteville, N. Y., which is a neighbor of Syracuse. A crowd of about forty, including the children of some of the alumni, was present.

FLORENCE E. V. STEENSLAND,
Corresponding Secretary

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- TROY
 - ATHENS
 - CRETE
 - DELPHI
 - ISTANBUL

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