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The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE



CHARLES R.
SVEINSEN

Homecoming Number
November

1932

They're Clicking—



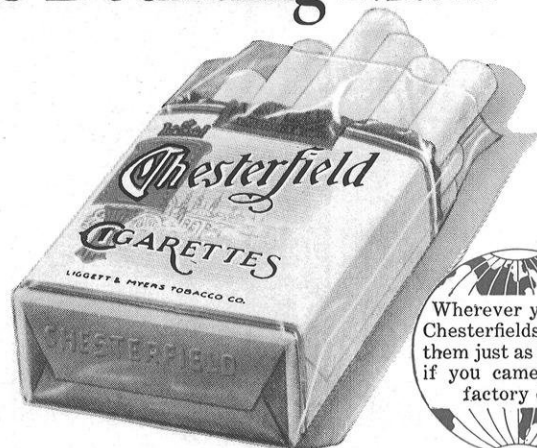
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“Sailing, Sailing, over the Bounding Main”

IN OVER eighty countries . . . no matter where you may go, by land or by sea or by air . . . you can always buy Chesterfields.

Their reputation for Mildness and Better Taste is international. Just ask for the cigarette that *satisfies*.

The cigarette that's MILDER
The cigarette that TASTES BETTER





The Badger Calendar



1932

November

30 Days

NOVEMBER, with its cool, crisp days, brings forth many of the campus activities which have been inert since last spring. Football, too, reaches its greatest heights this month with Homecoming, bringing Illinois as the opponent on the gridiron, as the main attraction. The historic Minnesota game, the oldest rivalry in the Western Conference, and the Chicago game at Chicago complete the football program for Wisconsin fans. Two Union Board concerts, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Paul Kochanski, open the campus concert season in a most auspicious manner. Three departmental plays will also go on the boards during the month. To people interested in foreign productions, these student plays offer a most enjoyable evening. Lectures and recitals and dances too numerous to mention will also crowd November, making this month one of the most active of the year.



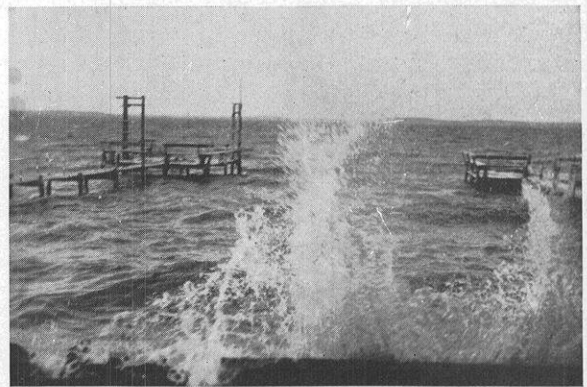
1932		NOVEMBER							1932	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT				
		1	2	3	4	5				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
27	28	29	30							



13. Alumni Research Foundation Incorporated, 1925.
15. German club play at Bascom Theater.
17. Spanish Club play at Bascom Theater.
18. First Homecoming held in conjunction with a football game, 1911.
19. Football—Chicago vs. Wisconsin at Stag Field, Chicago.
Cross Country—Conference Meet at Purdue.
20. All-student Religious Convocation.
22. Faculty Recital in Music Hall.
23. Football Team played its first out of town game, 1889.
- Haresfoot Follies in the Great Hall.
24. Thanksgiving Day.
27. All-student Religious Convocation.
29. French Play—Bascom Theater.



We have recently received several inquiries about the length of time permitted in paying up life memberships. By action of the Board of Directors at their meeting last year, any person desiring to take out a life membership on the instalment plan may do so by paying ten dollars a year for five years. Two years ago the price of a life membership was reduced to



The lake is cold and rough these days

Important dates of the month include:

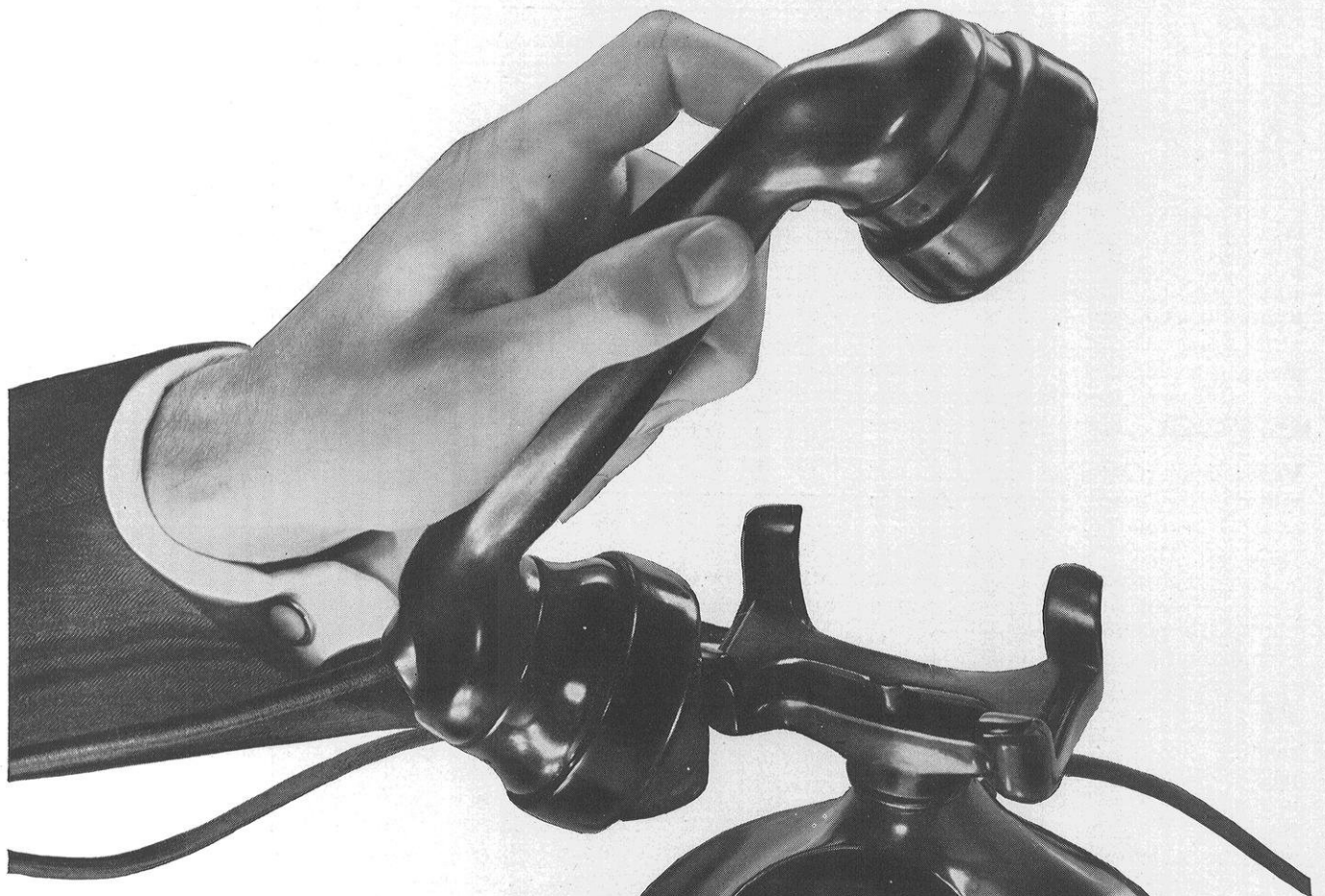
1. Union Board Concert—Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist. 8:15 in the University Pavilion.
4. Homecoming Massmeeting and judging of house decorations.
“W” Alumni smoker in the Rathskeller of the Union.
Homecoming Dateless Dance in the Union.
5. Homecoming.
Football — Illinois vs. Wisconsin at Camp Randall.
Cross Country — Marquette vs. Wisconsin at Madison.
Homecoming Dance in the Memorial Union.
6. All - student Religious Convocation.
Open House at the Memorial Union.
7. Union Board Concert—
Paul Kochanski, violinist. 8:15 in the Great Hall.
8. Election day.
11. Armistice Day—no classes.
Annual Gridiron Ball in the Great Hall.
12. Football—Minnesota vs. Wisconsin at Camp Randall.
Cross Country—Minnesota vs. Wisconsin at Madison.



PAUL KOCHANSKI
At the Union—Nov. 7

fifty dollars from the former price of seventy-five dollars. A life membership, when purchased on the instalment plan, costs you little more than your annual dues, but insures you continual membership in the Association as long as you live and eliminates the bother of annual bills. It also aids the Association in its plan of building up a large fund from which annual gifts to the University can be made. If you wish further information about this form of membership, write Herman Egstad, general sec’y of the Association.

He is calling You !



You are likely to think of the telephone from your individual point of view, as a convenience, as a necessity, as a means of transmitting to others your own thoughts and desires.

But your telephone is of equal importance to those who wish to get in touch with you. Right now as you are reading, someone, somewhere, may be calling you. It may be merely a friendly greeting . . . or news of importance to change the course of your life.

"Have dinner with us tomorrow." . . . The greater part of social goings and comings are maintained by telephone. "Come quickly! You are needed." . . . In crises and emergencies the telephone is indispensable. "That contract is entirely satisfactory." . . . Wheels of industry move in direct response to messages received by telephone.

In a moment your telephone may ring. It may be a call from across the street, across the continent, across the sea. As you receive this message, of vital importance or mere daily detail, you share in the benefits of the great chain of communication which links up the activities of the world.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND
TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The Wisconsin Alumni MAGAZINE

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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION,
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VOLUME XXXIV

NOVEMBER 1932

NUMBER II

Comments

HERE is a little suggestion for our readers. When you have finished reading this copy of the Magazine, pass it on to some other alumnus who is not a member of the Association. He or she will be glad to find out what is going on at the University and what the students who used to travel the walks on the Hill are doing. With many people constantly criticising the University, we have tried to faithfully record some of the constructive things being done. Help us build up the support of Wisconsin by informing your friends of the good things being done at the University or by giving them this magazine so they can find out for themselves.

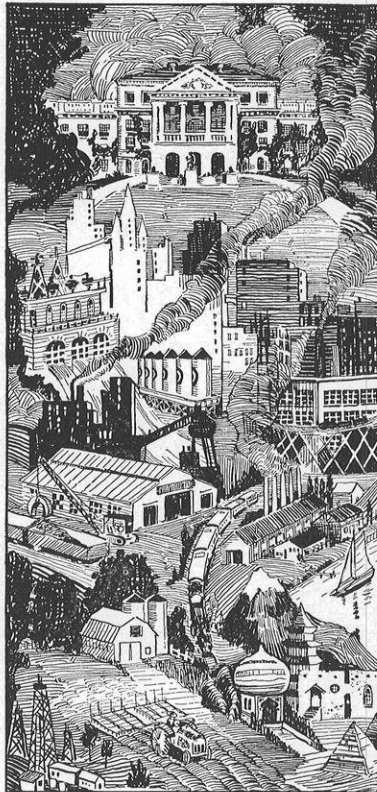


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(Cover cuts courtesy of the 1932 Badger)

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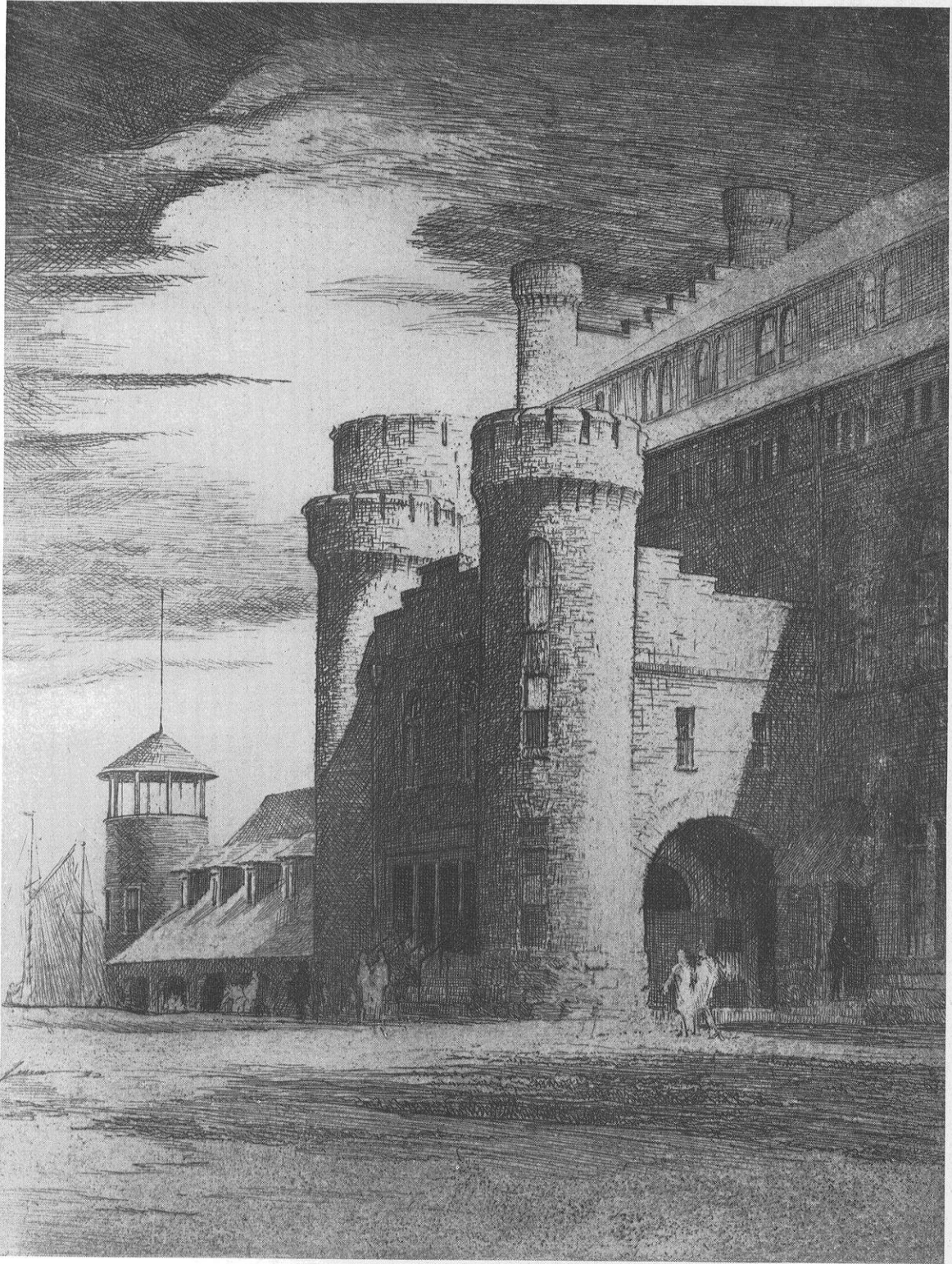
Change of Address must be reported ten days before date of issue. Otherwise the Association will not be responsible for delivery.

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W



This unusual treatment of the old red Gymnasium is one of the series of twelve campus etchings which Harold C. Jensen, Chicago artist, recently completed for the Alumni Association. Copies of this etching may be obtained for ten dollars each by writing to the Alumni Association office.

Shall He Be Forgotten?

SONS AND DAUGHTERS of Wisconsin will gather for the annual homecoming; they will visit the old halls; they will exchange memories; they will rally at the pep meeting; but one beloved and familiar figure is not here to greet, to cheer, to inspire them — Carl Russell Fish is gone. For thirty-two years he gave service without stint to the students, to the University, to the graduates, to the state, to the nation. Successive student generations were guided and inspired by him. To thousands he unfolded the great and noble theme, the rise and progress of the American nation. None could, as well as he, make the past a living reality when he depicted Representative Americans. With deep understanding he sketched the "Rise of the Common Man". With the realistic grasp based on thorough knowledge and appreciation, he unraveled the tangled skein of America's fratricidal war. His learning, his skill in presenting and interpreting the past, his knack for establishing contacts with his listeners were not reserved for the cloistered denizens of the University. Far and wide both in Wisconsin and outside, Carl Russell Fish's voice was heard in gatherings of Wisconsin alumni, in meetings of cultural and patriotic organizations, in convocations of the learned. With a mind open to new ideas and fresh impulses, he was ready to aid students, colleagues, and fellow citizens in finding new paths that might lead to a fuller and richer life in schools and universities, in state and in nation. He taught, guided, inspired and shed lustre over the University and the state of Wisconsin. Shall not something be done by his students and friends to preserve the memory of Carl Russell Fish for the coming generations?



Paul Knaplund



FRED I. KENT

"Gold"

A Few Facts About This Very Much Desired Yet Troublesome Commodity

By Fred I. Kent

(International Authority on Banking and Economics)

THE UNIVERSAL desire of Mankind to provide alibis for their every mistake at times develops complicated but more or less futile discussions upon serious subjects. The depression has brought forward one phase of such a situation in the discussions which have developed about gold.

One would almost conceive the idea that a bar of gold contained a motor, a self-starter, and a mechanical brain, and that it had galloped around at will at the expense of poor human beings until its actions had forced a depression upon the world, developed mental unrest and created many unfortunate psychological reactions.

The same thought is carried into what is possibly a more unfortunate development in every man blaming the depression upon some other person or group of persons because now that hindsight can be actively employed in weighing certain conditions that existed in recent years up to the time of the depression he thinks that he can see where other individuals used impossible judgment, even though he cannot mentally restore all of the elements which were in existence at the time such judgments were rendered. However, we are not concerned at the moment with this phase of the situation, important though it may be, but must confine our attention to the gold alibi.

Gold is a substance that has always been attractive to mankind. It is something that he has always been willing to accept in exchange for almost anything he might possess. Because of this attitude of man toward gold it was quite natural that it should be selected as the promise to pay in currency tokens. It is the only substance that has continued to be effective for this purpose and that has never failed mankind. Currencies backed by gold while such backing continued have stood up when currencies backed by other commodities, by government bonds, by legislative acts declaring them legal tender or by promises of groups of individuals from corporations to governments have been inadequate except now and again temporarily.

We are hearing today about how gold can be effectively supplanted by managed currencies, the thought

back of the idea being that the currencies will carry into them the integrity of governments as their backing and that currency issues will be increased and decreased by men in such manner as to force other men to do things against their will, and taking it for granted that those who may do the forcing will be more intelligent and more alive to developing conditions than those who are to be forced.

How are men going to be any more successful in managing a currency that would have governments back of it which fluctuate from election to election in power, intelligence, and degree of good intent, than they are in the case of currencies backed by gold which is always itself regardless of the acts of men, even though its value as measured in the things which men produce may fluctuate because of the acts of men in connection with such production?

When men have the intelligence to successfully manage a currency that can be backed by government fiat they will have the intelligence to manage currencies backed by gold. Again the opportunities of men to carry on unwisely, under so-called managed currencies, is almost unlimited, whereas with currencies backed by gold unwise acts are brought up with an effective check much quicker even though they may go far in the creation of difficulties before this happens when men are diverted too far away from sound methods in some principal proportion as to numbers and relative opportunity to exercise their wills.

Gold in connection with currencies has two important uses; one, as a measure of the relative value of commodities between each other, and the other as a means to settle balances, especially in the latter case as between the nationals of different countries.

The reason why gold takes such an important part in the settlement of balances between nations is due to the fact that national laws build walls around a people that are high or low, depending upon taxation, and its methods, financial systems, and tariffs, embargoes, and customs practices over frontiers. Walls so created to the extent of their existence curtail the ability of an individual or corporation in any country in operating with those in other countries. The result is that national groups become involved in the total activities of the individuals within the groups as against national groups in other countries in connection with their individual operations. It therefore becomes necessary for balances as between nations that develop because of uneven trade, services and financial operations to be met by gold shipments that represent balances, or such parts of balances as are desired by creditors.

If a national group, meaning the people of any one country, buys more than it sells continually over a

[EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Kent is widely known in the banking field. He was vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York, 1909-28, was one of the founders of the American Institute of Banking, and has always been keenly interested in its progress. During the war he was director of the division of foreign exchange of the Federal Reserve Board. In 1930 he became president of the Council of New York University.]

period of years, figuring services as sales, because together with the settlement of such balances as can be met in gold it is able to borrow to meet deficits, it must reach a point when its gold holdings are dissipated and its power to borrow is destroyed.

The political acts of peoples also have their influence in measuring the ability of national groups to carry on trade where credits are involved. When a people are overtaxed, other things being equal, it lowers their equality with other peoples as to ability to trade and overtaxation is the universal method of peoples through their governments to get into financial trouble followed by more taxation to try and lift themselves by their bootstraps out of the sloughs of despond into which they have brought themselves.

When a country weakens its financial position in relation to other countries through constant over use of foreign facilities to import goods and receive credit and creates unwise internal taxation it will lose its gold unless government prevents its shipment in which case it will simply reach the limit of its unfortunate operations a little quicker than might otherwise occur.

When the acts of men in many countries move along lines that create such developments and gold moves out to other countries is gold at fault? Is not the so-called maldistribution of gold that follows merely the result of the unwise acts of men instead of having anything whatsoever to do with gold as a backing to currency?

Again if gold were abandoned as a measure of commodity prices and as a means to settle balances that were temporary in their nature as between countries that might be due to seasonal excesses in trade one way or another how would it increase the ability of the people of any nation to trade with those of other nations, and if they persisted in exercising uneconomic forces to the end of their ability how could it save them from the hardship certain to follow such acts?

Further, if gold as a standard of measure were abandoned how would commodities be measured against each other in values except on the basis of barter unless some other standard were found, and is there any way that chaotic conditions could be prevented after the abandonment of gold and before something at least as satisfactory has been found to take its place? Is it conceivable that with the present density of populations in the world upon all of the continents that the exchange of goods on any basis of barter could be carried on with sufficient speed to prevent great hardship and even starvation?

The movement of commodity prices as expressed in gold is also being attributed to that metal rather than to the acts of men which cause them.

It is entirely conceivable that a time might come when the amount of gold in the world was not sufficient to support the credit trade base needed to enable the trade of the world to be carried on, although in view of present gold holdings and known gold reserves in the mines of the world and growing efficiency in the use of gold for credit purposes, such a time cannot be expected to arise during this generation on a basis of sound business operation. It is also conceivable, although it seems improbable for a long time to come, that some better means of carrying on trade may be developed. After admitting these two possibilities we must acknowledge that their consummation is too far in the future to have anything to do with the

present depression and that is what concerns us at the moment.

Just how the weight of gold can be bearing down upon the trade of the world so as to cause the deflation that exists today when only a few years ago it supported a credit structure immensely greater than that which now exists is incomprehensible.

It would seem important that we get away from trying to contemplate equations as moving forces, even though they might carry a true statement of conditions, provided all of the elements were known quantities. Until we do this and analyze effectively the causes for changes in commodity prices from the standpoint of the human being rather than of inanimate objects we cannot make much progress in the prevention of the recurrence of times of depression.

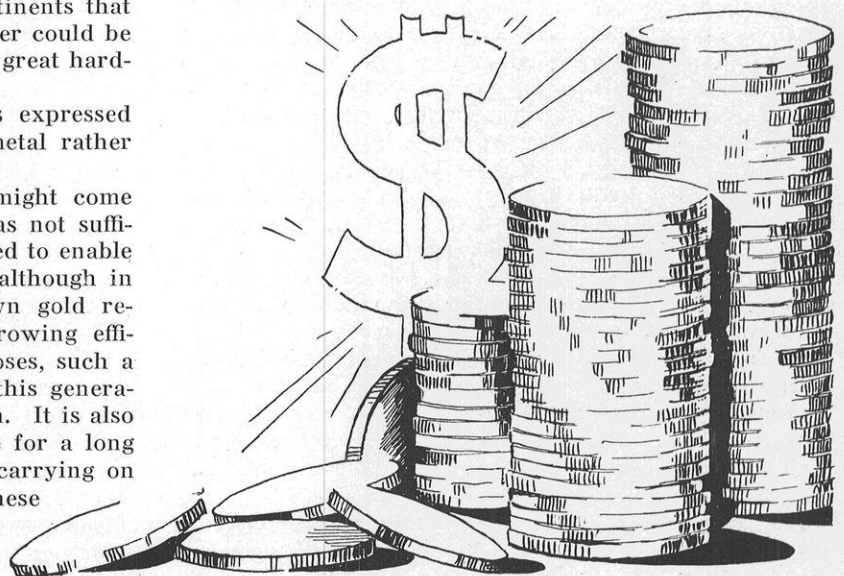
Every commodity has its own price curve. This curve is based upon supply and demand and it moves sometimes over and sometimes under the price curve of other commodities. Supply is primarily based upon quantity, accessibility, and durability of raw materials, together with the changing ability of man in relation to the recovery, preparation and processing of raw materials further measured by the means of transportation and distribution. Demand arises from man's necessities and desires, together with his ability and willingness to exercise such desires.

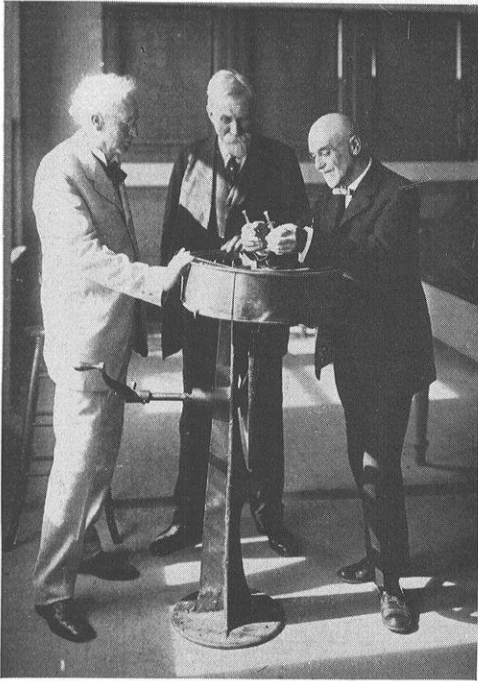
A natural demand can be utterly destroyed by a changed public psychology. Again an under supply may become an over supply almost over night if the habits and customs of the people change or new inventions or discoveries arise to interfere with demand or the relationships between supply and demand.

The urge to buy arises in the case of the ultimate consumer from need or desire for the thing itself. The urge to buy on the part of the entrepreneur is based upon his opinion as to the demand from the ultimate consumer and of supply as he conceives it to exist. A constant dispersion in the prices of commodities of all kinds is going on that is the result of the acts of men as applied to supply and demand.

In addition to this dispersion there are general movements up and down that represent an average of all commodity prices. Such movements, while they

(Continued on page 64)





DEAN HENRY, PRES. CHAMBERLAIN, DR. BABCOCK

Research—Agriculture's Greatest Benefactor

*The Agricultural Experiment Station
Daily Benefits Wisconsin Farmers.
What It Is and How It Came to Be.*

By Noble Clark

Assistant Director, Experiment Station

THE PRIME purpose of the Experiment Station is to carry on research that will throw new light on the host of factors that are associated with the production of farm crops and livestock, the marketing of these products, and, of even greater importance,—the human side of agriculture, the business and social aspects of life on Wisconsin farms.

Sometimes the question is asked, is the Agricultural Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture one and the same thing? And, if not, how do they differ?

A little historical background will be helpful in answering this query. Agricultural Colleges in the United States owe their origin to congressional legislation signed by President Lincoln in 1862. This legislation, known as the Morrill Act, provided a grant from the public domain to each state that established an institution of higher learning "where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." The land grant to Wisconsin aggregated 240,000 acres, and as this land was sold the funds were invested, and the income has been annually available to help pay the operating expense of the College of Agriculture and of the College of Engineering.

The first University farm was purchased in 1866, and a professor of agriculture appointed in 1868. But there were few students who came to the University to study agriculture. Farmers felt they knew more about the farming business than did the professors, and to speak frankly, at that time they probably did. The experience in other states was similar to that in Wisconsin. As long as agricultural college professors were dependent for their information on what they could pick up from observing successful farmers, and from studying the abstract phases of botany, chemistry and physics, there was little that the agricultural college could contribute in the way of definite new information to meet the very definite new problems that farmers throughout America were facing in every aspect of their business,—in fighting crop diseases and insect pests, in developing better suited plant varieties, in improving the efficiency of the livestock rations, in combatting animal diseases, and a

host of other difficulties which could not be solved by the use of information then available.

The land grant college movement which started out with high hopes to furnish a new kind of education that would serve the common people was proving nearly a complete flop so far as agriculture was concerned. The agricultural colleges were unable to attract students, the agricultural professors did not win the confidence of farmers, and the colleges as a result were having virtually no influence whatever on the character or progress of the farming industry of the nation.

It became obvious that if agriculture were to be taught it was first necessary to find the scientific facts which underlie the myriad of farming operations. Specific knowledge must replace guesswork as well as the traditions and superstitions which had ruled the farming industry since the beginning of civilization. If the college men were to break down the age-old belief that potatoes simply had to be planted in the dark of the moon if a good harvest were to be secured, they had to bring forward more convincing evidence than ridicule.

Clearly the need was for proof that came from the experimental method, and in 1887 Congress passed the Hatch Act providing a small appropriation for an agricultural experiment station in each of the states. The effects of this act were almost immediate, and it is doubtful if any similar appropriation by Congress has ever so greatly changed an industry or the millions of people concerned with an industry.

Our Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station has been established four years earlier, but the state funds available were so meager that little work could be undertaken. With the \$15,000 annually available to the state under the Hatch Act it was immediately possible to attack aggressively some of the difficulties farmers were meeting. Dr. S. M. Babcock was brought to Wisconsin nine months after the passage of the Hatch Act. Dean Henry, who was also director of the Experiment Station, put Babcock to work to develop a means of determining accurately the amount of butterfat in milk, so that cheese factories and creameries could pay fairly for the milk and cream delivered. Henry knew that there was no hope for the successful development of the factory system for manufacturing butter and cheese unless and until each farmer could be absolutely confident he was being paid equitably for the product he delivered. And there was little hope for the dairy industry as long

as the butter and cheese had to be made on each separate farm. A stable business could not be developed when thousands of different kinds of butter and cheese were being made and sent to the eastern markets.

A year and a half later Babcock had the answer. Painstaking effort had developed the Babcock tester which is now serving the dairy industry throughout the world. The acceptance of the new test by farmers and by the dairy industry was almost instantaneous. Babcock in one stroke made it impossible for farmers to continue their age old habit of insisting that only "practical" farmers could solve farm problems, that college professors and "book farmers" could make no worth while contribution to the farming industry. He convinced the most skeptical man of the soil that experiment stations could be exceedingly practical, and that the glass tubes in the chemist's laboratory had the power to change radically the methods used in an important branch of the nation's agriculture. He taught the farmer the need, the opportunity, and the profit of mixing science with his brawn.

The next year the agricultural college sent out an announcement that a special winter short course would be held to teach the methods of operating the Babcock tester, also certain aspects of dairy cattle farming and the manufacture of dairy products. There was such an enthusiastic response that some students had to be turned away,—there were not teaching facilities to accommodate all who desired to attend. The Experiment Station had furnished the means of winning for the agricultural college the confidence and support of the farm people.

If I had the space I could tell you how the Experiment Station made other contributions to the solution of practical farm problems.

It was at our Wisconsin Station that the cold curing of cheese was developed, the methods of pasteurizing milk made practical, the round silo developed, the King system of barn ventilation worked out, improved strains of corn, oats, barley and other crops developed. The Experiment Station has changed the practices on every farm in the state and has left its indelible mark on all of rural Wisconsin.

The agricultural colleges of the nation have taken on new life with the information developed in the Experiment Stations. They have had subject matter to teach that has been brand new, that has been practical, and that the agricultural industry has badly needed. Not only has the College served thousands of regular college students and short course students, but it also has found it desirable to carry the new information out over the state so that the last farm on the last road might benefit from what science has discovered. In 1914 Congress passed the Smith-Lever

bill which appropriated money for our cooperative agricultural extension work, which in turn has made possible our county agricultural agent system and our agricultural extension specialists.

The Agricultural Experiment Station thus *searches* and *finds* the new information. The Agricultural College *teaches* this information to resident students, and through its extension department carries the information to the people of the state.

In some states the Experiment Station is not located at the Agricultural College, but in another part of the state. This is true in New York and Ohio. Here in Wisconsin we feel there is much to be gained by having close working cooperation between the College and Station. Many of our workers are employed jointly by the Station and the College, they putting in part time at experimental work and part time in teaching.

But it should be remembered that the Experiment Station is a legal entity apart from the Agricultural College, and was so created by act of the Wisconsin legislature and is thus likewise recognized by the federal government.

State Refuses to Refund Money to Regents

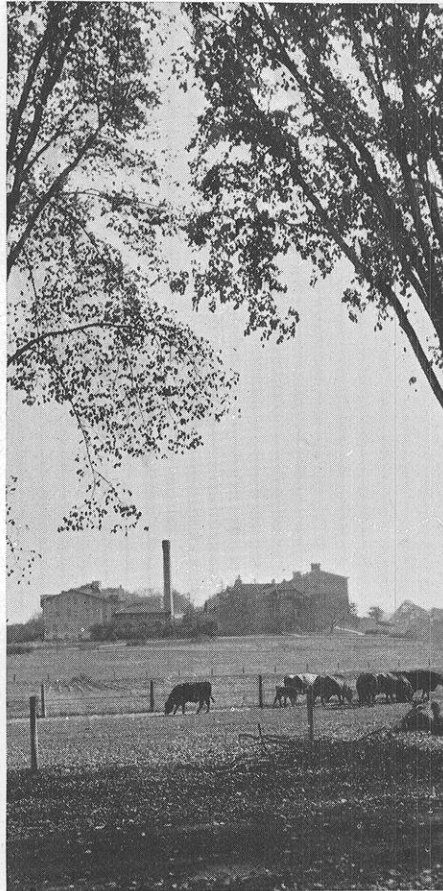
THE state emergency board has refused to permit the full amount of any unexpended balances in University funds to revert back to the regents' unassigned fund to aid the University in making up any budget deficits it incurred through enrollment decreases this year, the executive committee of the board of regents was informed at its October meeting.

A request that these unexpended balances in University funds, which usually revert to the state general fund at the end of each fiscal year, be returned to the University to aid in making up fund deficits due to

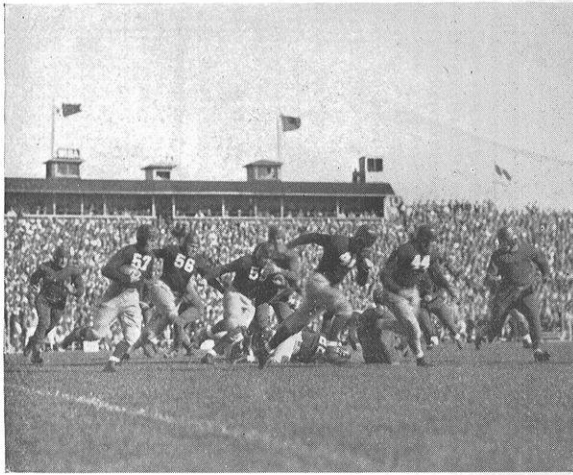
enrollment fee decreases was made in a resolution adopted by the executive committee at its July meeting. At that time, the committee voted to make up the Wisconsin summer school deficit, amounting to approximately \$19,000, by taking this sum from the regents' unassigned fund.

At the same time, on recommendation of Regent Harold M. Wilkie, Madison, the committee voted to ask the emergency board to return the University's unexpended balances, in order to replenish the regents' fund. It was estimated at the time by J. D. Phillips, business manager, that these unexpended balances in the principal operating fund would amount to a figure of not more than \$10,000.

The Wisconsin Crew Corporation, organized last year to aid Wisconsin crews, recently loaned \$225 which it had received from the profits of last year's Junior Prom to the student loan funds.



PART OF THE FARMS
Constantly seeking to aid the farmer



Fontaine goes around Marquette's end

The Badgers Win

Win Games from Marquette, Iowa and Coe; Drop Purdue Game by One Point. Spears Works for Winning Combination

by George Downer

WISCONSIN has now played four of its 1932 football games, has won three of them and lost one. Opening the season against Marquette, October 1, the Badgers were compelled to face a strong opponent, whose veteran material had been specifically pointed for the game with Wisconsin, and the outcome—a 7 to 2 Badger victory—was all that could have been asked. A week later, the team looked much more impressive in defeating Iowa by a score of 34 to 0.

It was hard to tell whether this topheavy score was due to Wisconsin's improvement or to Iowa's weakness, though it was obvious that the Badgers were playing much better football that day than they had a week earlier.

The Iowa game raised hopes of a possible victory over Purdue, though by any normal method of figuring the Boilermakers merited the universal forecast of football writers and coaches—that they ought to defeat Wisconsin by a margin of two touchdowns. The final score—Purdue 7, Wisconsin 6—was a pleasant surprise to most Wisconsin supporters. Purdue's victory just about represented the difference in personnel between the two teams, for with lines about equal—except at center and one end, where the Boilermakers held the edge—Purdue's backfield outclassed Wisconsin's in potential ability.

Coach Spears' chief difficulty thus far this season has been that he knew so little about the real ability of the individual Wisconsin players. It is true that he had had them during an abbreviated spring practice session but that, after all, is no true test. The final assaying of material can only be made from seeing it under fire in conference competition. Because of this, Coach Spears, with a limited number of plausible looking line candidates, has had to experiment and shift men often, in an effort to develop a line.

Further to complicate his problem, several of the veteran linemen—players generally regarded as among the best on the squad—have failed to live up to their reputations. Their records entitled them to a thorough trial and Coach Spears lost considerable time waiting for them to “come through.” When they failed to do so in the first three games, he did what all who know him expected him to do—replaced them with earnest, hard working youngsters, amenable to coaching and willing to “put out” with everything they have.

The men demoted include Captain Greg Kabat, guard; Charles (Buckets) Goldenberg, tackle; Harvey Kranhold, center; and Nello Pacetti, quarterback. Their cases are not exactly similar. Captain Kabat has failed to measure up to his coach's idea of guard play and has made matters worse by his frequent failures to follow instructions, particularly in defense play.

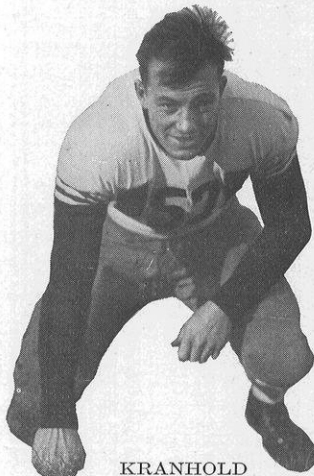
For two years, Kabat has roved about where he wished on defense. In the Spears system, defensive responsibility and positions are rigidly enforced. It may fairly be said that failure to follow instructions and a general attitude of indifference to coaching, rather than lack of ability, are the chief reasons for

Badger Football Schedule

Oct. 1.	Marquette at Madison.....	7-2
Oct. 8.	Iowa at Madison.....	34-0
Oct. 15.	Purdue at Lafayette.....	6-7
Oct. 22.	Coe at Madison.....	39-0
Oct. 29.	Ohio State at Ohio State.	
Nov. 5.	Illinois at Madison (Homecoming).	
Nov. 12.	Minnesota at Madison.	
Nov. 19.	Chicago at Chicago.	

the Badger captain being off the first team—probably permanently. Goldenberg had everything in his favor at the start of the season. Coach Spears probably believed him his most valuable player in either the line or the backfield. But Buckets has failed to get in condition and was anything but effective against Purdue, after about 15 minutes play. He was disciplined the following week, then returned to the first team. With the natural endowment of a great player, it seems to be entirely up to Goldenberg whether he closes his final season rated as a star or as a more or less discredited “sub.”

All that Kranhold needs is to put some fire in his play. To date, he has been just a good natured plodder, big, fast and powerful, but apparently satisfied just to be in the ball game. Nello Pacetti's comparative defensive failure against Purdue appeared to be due mainly to lack of aggressiveness and confidence. Until this fall, he always played halfback defense. Moved up to the first line of support, his hesitating play and failure to drive instantly to the point of attack cost Wisconsin many yards at Purdue. The fact that Coach Spears returned him to the first team after a brief sojourn on the second, seems to suggest that the coach



KRANHOLD

Three of First Four Games

believes his errors against Purdue can be corrected.

In the Marquette game, although the teamwork was ragged, Wisconsin showed flashes of power and during the second half had all the better of the argument. The first half was all Marquette, due chiefly to their incomparably superior punting game—and one bad break. After Wisconsin's opening kick-off, against a stiff wind, two punting exchanges put the Badgers back to their 30 yard line, where Rozmarynoski blocked McGuire's punt, which Mickey recovered in the end zone, giving Marquette a safety and 2 points. Thereafter, Plewe's great punting kept the Badgers constantly on the defensive, deep in their own territory. Wisconsin never got position during the first half, their farthest advance being to Marquette's 40 yard line.

The second half was a complete reversal, with Wisconsin the aggressor and Marquette unable to make any headway. Wisconsin's big break came right at the start, when Elliott fumbled the Badger kick-off and Davis of Wisconsin recovered on the 13 yard line. Two smashes by Smith gained 5 yards then Haworth, on a double pass, dashed over for a touchdown, untouched by a Marquette player. Linfor kicked the goal, making it 7-2, which was the final score. Play was in Marquette territory throughout the half but with time about over, Marquette pulled a sensational play which almost won the ball game. Captain Ronzani faded back to his 30 yard line and heaved a long pass to Quirk, who eluded several Wisconsin tacklers and seemed headed to a certain touchdown when McGuire pulled him down from behind on the 5 yard line. The final gun, ending the game, was fired while Quirk was sprinting down the sideline.

Following this game, Coach Spears made several changes, shifting Nello Pacetti to quarterback, Kabat back to guard, and placing Linfor at left halfback. Against Iowa, Wisconsin looked like a different team and romped through the Hawkeyes almost at will,

running up a 34-0 score. There was precision and drive in the offense, the kicking—miserable against Marquette—was first class and the defense airtight. Iowa never advanced the

ball beyond the Badgers' 30 yard line and that was late in the game, against a team of Wisconsin third and fourth stringers. At all other times, midfield was about their limit.

Wisconsin's first score was on a 35 yard forward pass and run, Linfor to McGuire. Peterson made the second touchdown on a 9 yard dash outside tackle. The third was on a beautiful 60 yard run by Linfor, aided by some great blocking, espe-

cially by Goldenberg.

The fourth was by a pass, Linfor to Carl Sanger, good for 27 yards. Shortly after, Schiller received a punt and returned the ball 52 yards and a few drives by Fontaine took it over. This 34-0 equalled the largest score Wisconsin

had made in a conference game since 1930, Chicago having gone down by the same count two years ago.

Picked to lose rather decisively, Wisconsin gave Purdue a terrific battle, losing by the margin of a goal kick—7 to 6. Purdue scored early in the second period, which opened with the Boilermakers in possession of the ball on Wisconsin's 14 yard line. Wisconsin held for downs on the 24 yard line, Purdue having been penalized 15 for holding. Schneller punted to Purdue's 30 yard line and from that point the Boilermakers started a march which ended when Horstman drove over the goal line on second down, from the 2 yard line. They were greatly aided by a penalty when given the ball on Wisconsin's 32 yard line for alleged interference with a forward pass. On the next play, Carter broke through Wisconsin's left side for a beautiful twisting, whirling dash to the 2 yard



MOLINARO

Big Ten Standings

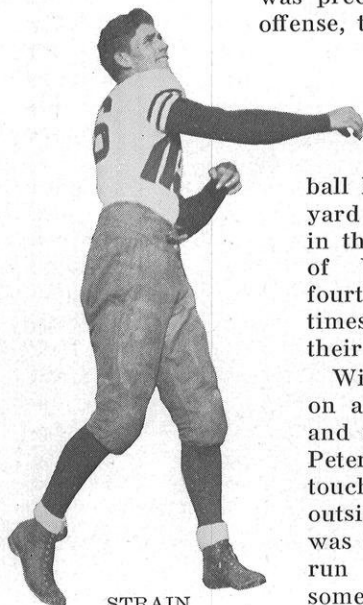
Including Games Played Oct. 22

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
MICHIGAN	3	0	0	1.000
PURDUE	2	0	1	1.000
CHICAGO	1	0	0	1.000
WISCONSIN	1	1	0	.500
INDIANA	1	1	1	.500
MINNESOTA	1	1	0	.500
NORTHWESTERN	1	1	1	.500
OHIO STATE	0	1	1	.000
ILLINOIS	0	2	0	.000
IOWA	0	3	0	.000

line, the touchdown coming a few seconds later. Pardonner's goal kicked, partially blocked, wobbled crazily over the cross bar for the deciding point.

Wisconsin's touchdown was made just before the first half ended, on a forward pass from Smith to Thurner, who in turn flipped a lateral to Kummer, trailing the play, and the stubby little Badger guard ran the remaining 30 yards across the goal line. Lovshin took out Pardonner, Purdue safety, on the 10 yard line. Linfor's goal kick looked good when it started but swerved just outside the upright.

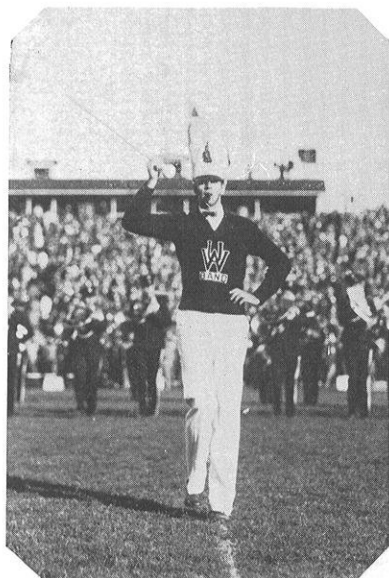
Although Wisconsin braced powerfully in the second half and had the better of the play, the closest either team advanced to a score in this half was when Mario Pacetti, Wisconsin guard, attempted a place kick when Wisconsin reached Purdue's 30 yard line on fourth down, late in the game. The kick was short.



STRAIN

Alumni Invited Back for Homecoming, November 5

Illinois to Furnish Opposition in Game; Student Committee Plans Big Welcome for Returning Graduates



APPROXIMATELY 30,000 people are expected to be on hand for the twenty-second annual Homecoming of Wisconsin alumni. A program second to none is being planned by the student committee in charge of the celebration, headed by Ray Wichman, '33, basketball and baseball star. There is little need to urge graduates to return for these happy occasions, but this year above all others seems to be an especially appropriate year to return.

Wisconsin has truly entered a new regime in football. Sports-writers, alumni, students and friends of the University will join in that acclamation. A new spirit has come to the campus which will unquestionably make this Homecoming one of the most interesting and most enjoyable of all.

While no new features have been added this year, the old ones will undoubtedly take on a more brilliant hue. Every fraternity and sorority on Langdon street has agreed to put forth special efforts to make this famous campus thoroughfare a blaze of color and intriguing decorations on the night before the game. Traffic along the entire length of the street will be blocked until students and alumni have had an opportunity to view this spectacle. Judges will view the variety of decorations during the supper hour and be prepared to make the awards to the lucky houses at the massmeeting which will take place at 7:15 on the lower campus.

The massmeeting on the lower campus! Doesn't that bring back fond memories of the "good old days"? "Varsity out." The University band will sound this cry at the head of Langdon street and lead the cheering throng of students and alumni to the lower campus where a huge bonfire—the biggest in history, so the chairman says—will roar its welcome to the sky. The team and Doc Spears will be given appropriate send-offs and Harold Wilkie, '13, chairman of the regent committee on physical education, will exhort the crowd to get out and push the team to another splendid victory. Bill Juneau, '03, captain of 1902 football squad and a member of 1901 championship team, who returned to his Alma Mater to produce Wisconsin's last championship team in 1912, will speak for alumni and former players. Larry Hall, '20, and some of the other famous cheerleaders, will help send the echoes of Varsity skyrockets and

locomotives far over the campus. Following the massmeeting, all former "W" men will be guests of the student "W" club and the Alumni Association at a smoker in the Rathskeller of the Union. A so-called "Dateless Dance" will be held in the Great Hall of the Union starting at nine o'clock.

Saturday morning has been set aside for alumni registration and the general meeting of the Alumni Association in the Union building and a cross-country meet with Marquette University at 11 o'clock. There is no need to tell you that the Union is the place to meet your former pals and classmates. It's the one place where everyone gathers, especially at Homecoming time.

Illinois versus Wisconsin is the order of the day for the afternoon. What memories that brings forth. Hard fought games year in and year out. Nobody will want to miss this game. "Zup" has a better team this year and will put forth every effort to beat the 1932 edition of the Badgers. Be there!

The regular Homecoming dance will be held in the Union on Saturday night. Besides this, many fraternities and sororities are planning parties for the reuniting brothers and sisters. Sunday's open house at the Union completes the regular program.

Alumni who have had the good judgment to return for other homecomings know, however, that the most fun of homecoming is not in the prepared program alone. There is the thrill of meeting people you haven't seen for years. The re-enactment of the happy days that you lived on the campus "back when." The color and pageantry of the week-end will live with you for many days to follow. The victory battlecry will make the thrills run down your spine whenever you recall the splendid game that is sure to take place.

Don't miss this opportunity—be sure to be on hand on November 5 for the 1932 Homecoming.



This and That ABOUT THE FACULTY

PROF. H. A. SCHUETTE, '10, was re-elected chairman of the division of agricultural and food chemistry of the American Chemical society at its recent meeting in Denver.

Other members of the faculty who attended the convention are Profs. Schuette, Homer Adkins, V. W. Meloche, and H. F. Wilson.



DR. WATER J. MEEK, assistant dean of the medical school, has been appointed a member of the National Research council for the division of medical science. The appointment was made upon recommendation of the American Physiological society of which Dr. Meek has been president for the past three years.



PROF. AND MRS. WILLARD G. BLEYER, '96, sailed on August 5 from San Francisco for a trip around the world. A list of some of their stops indicates the fascinating character of their trip. They will go first to Japan, then to China, the Philippines, down to Bali, Java, Sumatra, Siam, Indo-China, Ceylon, southern India, and then over to Egypt, Italy and France. They will land in New York on New Year's Day.



PROF. STEENBOCK
Fills out the corners

ADDITIONAL PATENTS on his anti-rachitic product and process were granted recently to Harry Steenbock, who discovered the method of irradiating foods and medicines with vitamin D, preventative for rickets. The additional patents "fill out the corners" of previous ones, he explained, and will be assigned to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation as were the others.



TWO MEMBERS of the faculty were recently elected to offices in the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work at its biennial meeting. Prof. John L. Gillin, sociologist, was elected president of the organization, while Prof. E. B. Gordon of the school of music was named treasurer.



DEAN SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT became president of Phi Eta Sigma, honorary freshman fraternity recently with the death of Thomas A. Clark, first dean of men at the University of Illinois and president of Phi Eta Sigma until his death. Dean Goodnight was vice-president of the organization and was instrumental in establishing the Wisconsin chapter.

THREE MEMBERS of the faculty received important positions in the recent election of officers of the American Chemical society.

C. E. Curran, director of pulp and paper research at the Forest Products Laboratory, was elected secretary of the division of cellulose chemistry. Prof. Homer Adkins of the chemistry department is on the executive committee of the organic chemistry division, and Prof. Farrington Daniels, also of the chemistry department, is an associate editor of the Journal of the American Chemical society.



PROF. W. G. BLEYER
Around the World

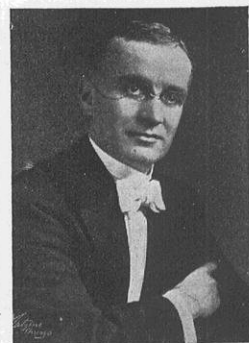
"ONE CORDIALLY dislikes to see 45 come."

This short commentary was the only comment made by Pres. Glenn Frank on the celebration of his 45th birthday on October 1. When Pres. Frank came to the University seven years ago, he was the youngest university head in the United States, but he has since been succeeded by Robert Maynard Hutchins, of the University of Chicago.



DR. ARNOLD BENNETT HALL, resigned president of the University of Oregon and former member of the University faculty, has been appointed director of the institute for government research of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. He taught political science here.

The critical condition of the Oregon educational program was responsible for Prof. Hall's decision to resign. The two state schools of Oregon are combining and Prof. Hall felt that his future would be more secure elsewhere.



A. B. HALL
To government research

The Board of Regents have granted John R. Commons permission to continue his teaching, although he reached the age limit of 70 years this last month. He was honored at a party by fellow faculty members recently.



RALPH ALAN MCCANSE, a member of the English department for the past five years, has recently had his latest book, *The Road to Hollister*, published by a Boston publishing house. The story deals with the Ozark hills and critics hail it as a masterpiece of pastoral description presenting the happier side of the Ozark region instead of the conventional hill-billies.

Research Foundation Gets Patent for Hart's Copper Treatment of Anemia

WITH THE issuance of U. S. Patent 1,877,237 to Prof. E. B. Hart and its subsequent assignment to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, the Foundation is now in a position to control the manufacture and sale of the important compounds used in the treatment of nutritional anemia. Although Prof. Hart's discovery has been perfected for some time, it was just last month that the patent, which is quite broad in its scope, was issued, thereby assuring the Foundation of the desired control over any companies which might attempt to "bootleg" the manufacture.

The medicinal preparation sold under the name of "Coprom," is being manufactured by a large and reliable pharmaceutical house. And this product has already met with pronounced public acceptance.

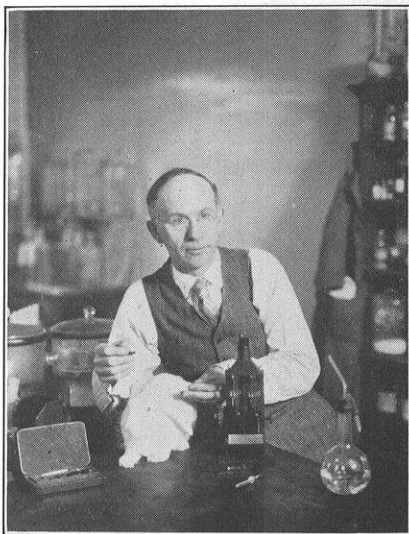
Prof. Hart and his colleagues were largely responsible for the discovery that copper, when added to iron, aided in curbing or preventing some types of anemia. The

medical world has long known that a lowering of the hemoglobin level of the blood brought about this condition. Prof. Hart's experiments showed that the application of copper and iron raised the hemoglobin level. Prof. Hart and his associates found that milk, practically indispensable in the diet of children, was deficient in iron and copper, although containing most of the minerals needed by the body. The experiments revealed that the introduction of iron and copper salts into milk resulted in the control of the hemoglobin content.

Use of the Hart discovery has been made in hospitals in Montreal, London, Baltimore and elsewhere. Research workers in Queen's Hospital for Children, in Mother's hospital, and at certain Homes for mothers and their babies, all in London, found that the use of iron alone did not increase the hemoglobin level, but that the addition of copper in milk diminished the morbidity rate and increased the infants' weight.

Earlier investigations at Queen's hospital and at a clinic in Bethnal Green established the widespread existence of anemia in artificially fed children. They indicated that anemia was probably as widespread in breast-fed babies as in bottle-fed, and that infants suffering from this anemia probably suffered from a lowered resistance to bacterial infection.

Prof. Hart's experiments were made on rats, rabbits, pigs and other animals. The large number of deaths which often occur during the early growing



PROF. E. B. HART
Discovery aids anemic children

period in pigs was attributed to a lack of iron and copper in their diet. The experimenters found that by painting an iron sulphate and copper sulphate solution upon the teats of the sow once a day, the young pigs were able to get a sufficient amount of iron and copper to ward off anemia.

Room and Board to be Given Needy Students in Lieu of Money Loans

THE Board of Regents are considering a plan to aid needy students and at the same time fill some of the vacant rooms in the University dormitories. J. D. Phillips, business manager, sketched the plan at a meeting of the executive committee of the regents on October 10. There are about 100 rooms vacant in the dormitories, Phillips said, and every effort to fill them has failed. The same situation prevails in other universities and is merely a result of the depression. On the other hand, there is an unusually large number of students this year who are without funds.

The plan as outlined by Phillips proposes to take approximately \$10,000 from the depreciation fund of the dormitories and set it up as a scholarship loan fund. Students who qualify for loans from the fund would be allowed to live at the dormitories and get their board there. This would help fill the dormitories and at the same time help many students. There was some objection to including board in the loans, but the question will be considered more fully at a

later meeting of the regents. Rates at the dormitories now are, for men, \$120 a year single room, \$90 each double, \$220 for board; for women, \$150 a year single, \$120 each double and \$220 for board.

Phillips told the executive committee that students are flocking to loan offices to get financial assistance. Every sort of collateral is offered for loans, including a refrigerator in one case recently.

The loan fund was bolstered considerably when the University obtained the use of a \$10,-



J. D. PHILLIPS
Help students and fill the dormitories

000 sum from its own William F. Vilas fund and borrowed \$2,000 from a Madison bank. The Vilas money was taken for three years with an interest rate of three per cent. Besides these additions the University has been given a loan fund amounting to \$500 by the university chapter of Phi Beta Kappa to be used for graduate students, and an annual scholarship of \$50 from the Madison section of National Council of Jewish women. This scholarship is to go to a Jewish girl student, preferably studying economics. Elsie V. West, Summitt, N. J., received the award this year.

In spite of all the efforts being made to aid the needy students, there will probably be some who will be forced to discontinue their work before the end of the current semester.

Alumni Association Meeting to be Held Homecoming Morning, Nov. 5

THE annual fall meeting of members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association will be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, November 5, in conjunction with the regular Homecoming activities. The meeting will take place in the Memorial Union building. All members of the Association are urged to be present.

The following directors whose terms will expire are: E. H. Comstock, '97, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. H. Elwell, '08, Madison, Wis.; J. B. Cardiff, '25, Racine, Wis.; Basil I. Peterson, '12, Madison, Wis.; Marjorie A. Mueller, '26, Milwaukee, Wis.

President Earl Vits, '14, will be in charge of the meeting at which several important subjects will be brought up for discussion. The regular meeting of the Board of Directors will follow the general meeting.

\$1000 a Year Too Costly, Regents Return Insect Collection to Donors

FOR MANY years the late Prof. Edward T. "Buck" Owen made a hobby of entomology and at his death he had an unusually fine collection of insects. In his will Professor Owen gave the collection to the University of Wisconsin—if the institution wanted it. It has been kept in one of the biology laboratories.

President Glenn Frank told the executive committee of the regents that there is no adequate place to keep the collection, which costs about \$1,000 a year to maintain. Studies in entomology have changed in the past few years and the collection is of little value except as a museum piece, but the University has no museum in which to keep it.

Frank recommended that the executive committee approve return of the collection to the heirs of the Owen estate. Offers have been received for it from the Smithsonian institute, Field museum and Yale university. The committee approved the president's recommendation.

As a result of routine changes in the University staff approved by the executive committee of the regents, approximately \$5,800 has been saved, President Glenn Frank announced. Of this amount, \$2,000 came from the school of medicine and \$3,800 from the other colleges.

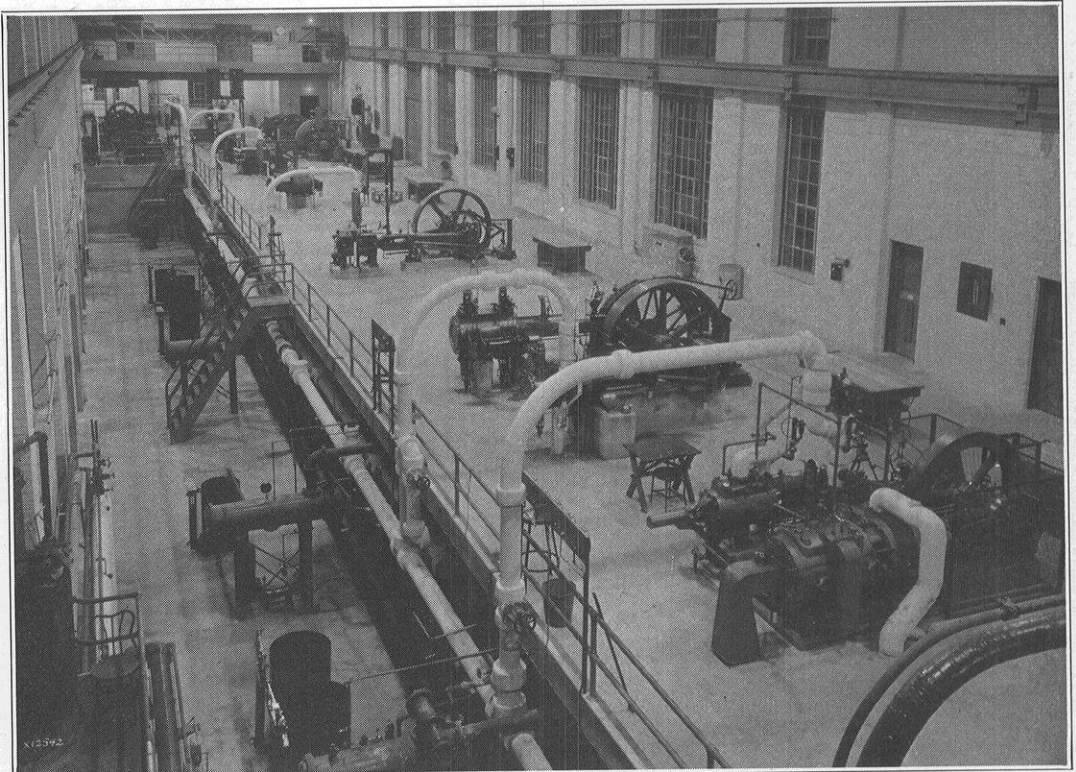
Regents Accept \$10,000 for Research

TRUST FUNDS of the University bearing income to be used only for research in the field of medicine were increased by \$10,000 when the executive committee of the board of regents voted to accept a bequest from the will of the late Mrs. Mary C. Brittingham, '89.

To be known as the Mary C. Brittingham trust fund, this amount is the second \$10,000 sum to be bequeathed to the University during the last few years the income from which is to be used only for medical research. The first such trust fund was willed to the University by the late Torger S. Thompson several years ago. The income from this fund of \$10,000, known as the Torger S. Thompson fund, is used for research work in the department of clinical medicine.

Under terms of the will of Mrs. Mary C. Brittingham, the \$10,000 fund accepted by the regents has been held in trust since Mrs. Brittingham's death and its income was granted to Beverly M. Brittingham during life. Beverly Brittingham died in September of this year, and under the terms of the will, the income of the fund was then to go to the University provided the regents accepted the bequest.

Under the title, "Managing our Personal Investments," a popular course of six weekly lectures will be offered in the state this year by the University Extension division to present sound investment principles as a basis for insuring an adequate estate. The course is especially planned, it was announced, for the "average" busy man or woman of modest means. As an adult education service the lectures will be made available to individuals generally in 25 or more cities, in groups to be organized in five circuits of five cities.



The Steam and Gas laboratory in the new Mechanical Engineering Building. Engineers are proud of these new quarters which are a marked improvement over those on the Hill.

While the CLOCK strikes the hour

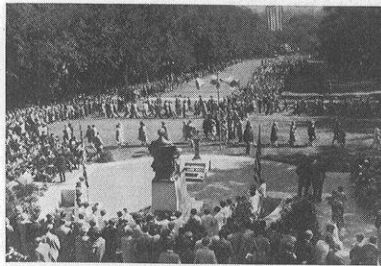


Carl Russell Missed at Varsity Welcome President Glenn Frank of the University indicated rather strongly in his first speech to students that he hoped politicians would forget the University as an issue and turn their minds to other things. The speech came at the official "varsity welcome" that marked the opening of the University on September 23.

In closing his address President Frank said: "And may I express the hope that, as the smoke of battle recedes into the distance, politicians and press alike may settle down to the realization that the University of Wisconsin is an educational institution, and not a training station or tool for partisans of any limited breed."

True to the old tradition, it did not rain on Olson. Prof. Julius Olson surely must have some mystic power over the gods because it is seldom that any of his outdoor ceremonies are drenched by inopportune rainfall. This year's Varsity Welcome did not seem quite complete to oldtimers as there was a certain wit and charm missing from the event—Carl Russell Fish was not there. No longer will incoming freshmen be privileged to see Carl Russell in his famous green or red vests as he gives one of his delightful speeches, replete with "ah's"—the most beloved professor is gone.

Alvin Reis spoke for the State in the absence of Gov. Phillip La Follette. Prof. Matthew Willing of the School of Education spoke for the faculty. About four thousand students and guests crowded the crest of the Hill to witness the ceremonies.



Varsity Welcome

Delay Action on Compulsory Gym No action was taken by the faculty at their October meeting with regard to abolishing compulsory physical education training for men and establishment of a plan of minimum requirements for women. Slated for the first meeting of the group, the matter was postponed until Nov. 1 on the advice of Prof. N. P. Feinsinger of the law school.

An attempt to unify the requirements for men and women has been the consideration of the faculty committee headed by Prof. V. A. C. Henmon, chairman of the psychology department, since regents suggested last spring that the University adopt similar requirements for men and women. At that time the faculty recommended abolition of compulsory gymnasium for men and a plan of minimum requirements for co-eds.

University men are now required, unless released by the student health office, to participate either in gymnasium classes, join the Reserve Officers' Training corps, or ally themselves with the University band. Abolition of compulsory physical education has been considered dangerous by certain officials, who fear that membership in the band would be decreased. It has been proposed that credit be given for band work.

Resolutions of regret at the passing of two outstanding faculty members, Prof. William C. Cairns, Eng-

lish department, and Dr. R. C. Blankenship, associate professor of medicine, were read.

An analysis of registration figures of the University of Wisconsin, prepared by Frank O. Holt, registrar, revealed that the enrollment for Oct. 1, 1931, totaled 8,816, and for Oct. 1, 1932, 7,868, a decrease of 10.7 per cent.

"In comparison with other universities comparable with Wisconsin," Holt said, "the figures stand: Michigan, 12 per cent decrease; Nebraska, 10; Purdue, 12; Illinois, 11; Kentucky, 15."

Fewer Non-resident Scholarships Nonresident University students will receive about 50 less legislative scholarships for the coming school year than they received in the past, according to Prof. Julius Olson, chairman of the loans and scholarship committee.

The decrease in out-of-state students during the past year accounts for this decrease in the legislative scholarships. The number to receive such scholarships is determined on the basis of eight per cent of the enrollment during the previous fall. The drop in enrollment will reduce the number of such scholarships from 240 during 1931-32 to 190 during 1932-33.

A total of 712 loans amounting to \$35,245 was made from Sept. 1, 1930, to September 1, 1931, whereas about

1,000 loans amounting to approximately \$39,000 have been made from July 1, 1931, to June 17, 1932, Prof. Olson said, in describing the extent to which the committee and the trust and loan funds have been called on during the past year in giving aid to students.

Regents Declare Moratorium on Grade Point Rule Because of the present economic situation and the hardship it would create for students not permitted to continue their higher education, the Board of Regents recently suspended for one year faculty legislation adopted two years ago under which sophomore students must earn at least 1.1 grade points per credit before they would be eligible for promotion to the junior year.

Provided for in the Fish report of 1929, which brought about a number of changes in the curriculum, the legislation was to have applied to last year's sophomore class.

By their action, the regents extended the time for putting the legislation into effect until next June. The plan in full provides that sophomores must earn 1.3 grade points per credit for unquestioned promotion to the junior year, and between 1.1 and 1.3 grade points per credit for promotion upon application to a committee of five faculty members who would pass upon the individual merits of their cases. All sophomores who failed to make a 1.1 grade point average would be automatically excluded from entrance into the junior year.

The plan provides, however, that students in this last class may apply after a lapse of one year for admission, and if a student who is refused admission to the junior year subsequently carries work successfully in another college or university, he may also apply for readmission to the University of Wisconsin.

Pharmacy School Professor Edward Kremers, dean of the Fifty Years Old pharmacy school says, "This is our 3rd Jubilee year," for this academic year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the school of pharmacy at the University.

The State Association of Pharmacy was formed in 1880, perceiving the abuses arising from an incomplete knowledge of the profession. The next step was to secure the passage of the state pharmacy law which was enacted by the legislature in 1881. In 1882 the committee on resolutions, on suggestion of President Robertson made preparations to establish a chair of pharmacy and materia medica at the University of Wisconsin, in order that druggists of the state might be supplied with educational advantages. The department of pharmacy opened in 1883, with general interest displayed by important men of the time, and the legislature providing the necessary funds. Fred B. Power Ph. G., Ph. D., professor of analytical chemistry in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy was selected to fill the chair mentioned. He was later elected honorary member of the Association of Pharmacy.

The first years of the pharmacy school were carried on at South hall. High school education was not required. Later, at the close of the quarter-century of Association activities, the state adopted higher educational standards. The value of chemistry in the pharmacy course increased. Today a complete four year pharmaceutical course is offered.

The "Pharmaceutische Rundschau," a journal representing the highest ideals of pharmacy, has, since 1896, been conducted by Professor Kremers, present dean of the pharmacy school, under the name of the "Pharmaceutical Review."

When the school opened in 1883 at South hall there were 27 students enrolled. In April, 1933, the pharmacy school will be 50 years old.

Should you happen on the third floor of the Chemistry building, where the pharmacy department is now located, you may see the original letters and the pen the governor used to sign the bill making the pharmacy school possible. The department has grown in equipment and fame since its founding, and, Doctor Kremers says, "this is our Jubilee year."

Largest Moving Job Completed The largest moving job ever attempted in Madison was completed last month and the forest products laboratory is now installed in its new building overlooking University bay. Staff members handled 250 truckloads of equipment. The

job require a month as the four buildings and several minor structures which formerly housed the laboratory were gradually emptied. At present the staff of 180 is busy installing and adjusting old machinery and equipment. The laboratory, an essential unit of the forest service, United States department of agriculture, has been maintained since 1910 in co-operation with the University.

U. S. Navy Aids Physics Department The United States Navy has come to the aid of the physics department and Prof. J. R. Roebuck in particular by sending 18 steel cylinders of 2,700 cubic feet capacity each of helium and nitrogen. The contents of the cylinders will be used in further experiments on the properties of gases. Air and helium have already been used, with a mixture of helium and nitrogen and nitrogen alone scheduled to be experimented on in the future. After the experiments on nitrogen, Prof. Roebuck and his assistants will work on the most dangerous and hardest to work with of all gases, hydrogen. The gases have been worked with in the order named because of the necessity of having perfected apparatus by the time nitrogen and hydrogen will be reached.

Prof. Roebuck began his work on air in 1912, and was working on this for 11 years, during which time equipment was constructed, false moves made and equipment found worthless. Finally, in 1923, after looking over the elaborate notes and tables that had been made during the 11 years Prof. Roebuck decided he had done enough with air, and he then took up helium. Work on helium was easier and faster because the equipment was set, and at the present time, Prof. Roebuck is writing for ultimate publication the results of his latest experiment.

Student Grades Best In Six Years A survey of scholastic averages for the past six years reveals that the 1.511 average for the second semester of last year has been the highest in six years, according to Dean Scott H. Goodnight. Because of a change in computing the scholastic average, inaugurated in 1931-32, the fact that 1.511 has been the highest average in 10 consecutive semesters does not mean that the grade of work has been better. However, the average does show a steady increase during that time.

Heretofore, 1 grade point has been subtracted for each hour on condition, and 2 for each hour of failure. According to the new basis one half grade point is subtracted for each condition, and 1 grade point for each failure. The new basis began in the year 1931-32. The individual average is obtained by dividing the total number of grade points by the whole number of credit hours. Statistics show that the grade point averages run higher during the second semester, probably due to the fact that the poorer students have been eliminated.



THE CHEMISTRY BUILDING
Home of the Pharmacy School

R. O. T. C. Shows Slight Decrease Despite a wide-spread campaign by campus pacifist organizations, enrollment in the University R. O. T. C. has dropped only eight per cent, as compared with a drop of ten per cent for the University, according to figures obtained from headquarters of the unit. Because of the fall in University enrollment, a drop was expected. It was also predicted that the activity of the Green International and the Social Problems club, two campus pacifist groups, would contribute to a decrease. However, it was shown that a relative gain had been made.

The total University enrollment now stands at 7,868, a decrease of approximately ten per cent from last year's total of 8,682. Instead of dropping in proportion to the University figures, the number registered for military science has fallen only eight and eight-tenths per cent. The total for the unit is now 461, as contrasted with last year's figure of 542. The possibility of pacifist propaganda contributing to this drop was scouted by commanding officers of the unit.

Approve New Ski Slide Construction Erection of a new steel ski slide to replace the battered and historic wooden structure which adorned the north end of the upper campus was assured at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the regents. J. D. Phillips, business manager, told the committee that the Wisconsin Hoofers association, an organization of students and faculty members devoted to outdoor sports, has agreed to build the new slide. The committee approved the proposal.

The old wooden slide was built years ago by students as a temporary structure, but it has lasted during the years and has come to be one of the historic landmarks at the University. It is rickety and unsafe and hasn't been used in the last two or three years. The Hoofers, who are interested chiefly in winter sports, decided that the slide should be perpetuated. They set about to raise money and by various means gathered \$500. Last year's graduating class voted \$700 to the project, making enough to build the new slide.

Work will be started immediately as a result of the committee's action. The plans have been drawn and approved by the state engineer.

The Hoofers are composed of faculty and students, but it is hoped that the organization may become statewide. Charles Bradley, Madison, is president of the organization, or head hooper. Miss Marillyn Egler, Dundee, Ill., is secretary.

Tobacco Co-op Leases Old Lab Building In an attempt to aid the Northern Wisconsin Tobacco Cooperative association in its program of finding new market outlets for Wisconsin tobacco, the executive committee of the Board of Regents adopted a recommendation that the old Forest Products service building, one of the smaller buildings in the group, and attached barn, be leased to the association for a period of five years, and that in its experimental work the association will have the advice and counsel of certain members of the University staff.

The recommendation was made to the regents by Dean C. L. Christenson of the college of agriculture. The old building was recently vacated by the Forest Products laboratory staff when it moved into its new

building west of the campus. For the use of the building the association will pay to the University rent at the rate of \$30 per month and \$20 per month for heating and high pressure steam.

In the execution of this cooperative program with the Tobacco association, the University is not committing itself to any budgetary expense under the terms. The association itself will buy the machinery and equipment necessary for the experimental work, will assume entire responsibility for the work carried on in the building and will pay all costs involved.

A Cuckoo Clock At Last After a two years' search, officers of the Memorial Union have found a cuckoo clock to grace the Rathskeller, a clock that melodiously plays the "Wisconsin Marching Song" every hour. Porter Butts, director of the Union, brought the unusual clock procured from an old German clock maker in Nuremberg, Germany.

The clock is hand carved from wood of the Black Forest and has the ornaments characteristic of the true German cuckoo clock. Union board members sought in vain for two years for a typical clock to place in the German rathskeller. The cuckoo sounds every half hour and each hour the chimes perform.

The chimes are followed by a short concert of three tunes. Two of the tunes are easily recognized, being the "Merry Widow" waltz and the air from the Wisconsin marching tune was taken. The third tune remains unidentified.

The Red Cross — Join

TO THE colleges of the country the Red Cross looks for its trained leadership. The real importance of enrolling college students as members is not merely to obtain memberships from among a particular group but to spread a knowledge of the aims and objects of the Red Cross and to arouse the lasting interest of the young men and women who are soon to become actors in the public life of their communities.

The Red Cross now plays a prominent part in the activities of pupils of the high schools. Without intruding upon the regular curricula, it encourages a sense of citizenship and, through an exchange of correspondence with schools of the insular possessions and foreign nations, a broader interest in knowledge. The introduction to Red Cross work thus received in the secondary schools is carried into the colleges, where the annual Roll Call offers an opportunity for becoming acquainted with the program of the society.

As readers of news events, college students know that the Red Cross has been active everywhere in the past year in promoting its general peace-time activities and especially in relief work. It now may be worth while to speak of the part taken by Red Cross in alleviating misery due to disasters and to economic causes. In those communities which face unemployment problems, the local Red Cross Chapter is either the center relief or is a leading agency in the relief organization.

By act of Congress, the Red Cross has charge of the distribution of a total of eighty-five million bushels of government wheat to the needy, handling its conversion into flour and its shipping and distribution.

Again by federal law, it has added cotton to the milling business to satisfy clothing needs of the people in want. During the year the Red Cross responded to the call of 62 disasters. Chief among these was the \$2,266,000 relief program in six of the Northwestern States, giving aid to 266,000 sufferers. The Red Cross also handled the relief and rehabilitation of 2,906 families suffering from the March tornadoes in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Altogether, the Red Cross expended \$3,597,000 in administering to the needs of 77,500 families who suffered from natural calamities.

In the relief of the unemployed, particularly in the mining areas and industrial communities, the Red Cross gave free seed for vegetable gardens to 300,000 families. In considering this relief work, one should not lose sight of the steady service given by the Red Cross in other lines. Among these services is the teaching of first aid and life-saving, which has been given at many colleges over the country as supplemental to athletic work.

Let it be remembered that the Red Cross annual Roll Call opens on Armistic Day, November 11, and ends on Thanksgiving Day, November 24.

Players Enlarge Scope of Activity as Plans for Season Are Announced

LAST YEAR, the sixth since Prof. William C. Troutman began voluntarily to devote strenuous hours away from his teaching duties to build, without subsidy, a University theater which has now grown to one of great cultural significance, 15,666 persons, students and townspeople of Madison, attended the year's series of six major plays. Scarcely more than three thousand saw a similar program in 1926.

This year, intrenched by a national reputation, in amateur little theater terms, for excellence, financially self-sustaining, the Wisconsin Players have been able to contemplate and put into actual work a wide extension of its services, in Bascom theater, to the University. Three new divisions of Wisconsin Players have already begun their programs, programs aimed directly at giving every creative dramatic talent on the campus a full opportunity to realize itself. The Wisconsin Players Studio group has a large membership dedicated to ambitious purposes: it is staging the works of student playwrights, cast, and directed in unhampered initiative by volunteer workers in its ranks. The Scribblers Club is an organization of student writers cooperatively preparing their scripts for Bascom presentation. The Radio Players, forming a third unit, broadcasts weekly dramas over WHA.

The free scope given to this new life in the University of Wisconsin theater is indicated by the fact that two play-dates on the major series of dramas are being given over the original student plays. The first of these comes November 10-12; the second March 9-13. Cora Anna Mowatt's "Fashion," a comedy of the early nineteenth century, brilliantly opened the season during the week of October 23. The famous Straus operetta, "The Chocolate Soldier," employing a gigantic cast of singing principals, choruses, and dancers, follows on December 8, 9, 10. The operetta is a joint enterprise of Wisconsin Players, the Wisconsin school of music, and Orchesis. The remaining

major productions on the 1932-33 playbill are: "The Beggar on Horseback" (Connelly and Kaufman), February 21-25; "Caesar and Cleopatra" (Shaw), March 28-April 1; "A Kiss for Cinderella" (Barrie), May 9-13.

Gopher Alumnae Plan Year's Program

THE Wisconsin Alumnae Association of Minneapolis held its first meeting for the year 1932-33 at the home of the president, Mrs. Richard F. Sitar, 5018 Woodlawn Blvd. A short business meeting was held in which the president explained briefly the program for the year, which is to be as follows:

Nov. 5—A bridge luncheon at the home of Mrs. Harry Bullis, 2116 W. Lake of the Isles Blvd., at 12:30 p. m.

Dec. 14—Christmas party at the College club, 310 Groveland ave., at 8 p. m.

Jan. 14—Parisian luncheon at the Curtis hotel at 12:30 p. m.

Feb. —Founders' day banquet and joint party with the Alumni club, the date to be decided upon later.

Mar. 8—Benefit bridge at Rafert's bakery, 324 University ave. S. E. at 2 p. m.

April 8—Guest day. Cafeteria luncheon at the Art Institute at 12:30 p. m., followed by a lecture.

May 13—Bridge luncheon at a downtown tea room at 12:30 p. m. followed by election of officers.

Several members of the group contributed some interesting bits of news about Wisconsin and the University, and it was suggested that at each meeting a short time be given over to an exchange of Wisconsin news. The following members plan to motor to Madison to attend the Wisconsin-Minnesota football game on Nov. 12: Messrs. and Meses. Harry A. Bullis, Harry O. Frohbach, F. E. Jacobs, A. D. Bullerjahn, A. M. Kessenick, and Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Sitar.

Tea was served at the close of the meeting. The following members were present: Meses. Olai Bache-Wiig, A. D. Bullerjahn, Walter Craig, Ralph Stiles, Gerald Koepke, Harry A. Bullis, Lincoln Holmes, R. F. Sitar, H. R. Sumner, W. H. Williams, H. O. Frohbach, C. K. Michener, R. W. Bentzen, K. E. Olson, A. E. Schroeder, Miss O'Malley, Miss Maxine Sperry, and Mrs. Sewell.

de Reszke Data Wanted

To Wisconsin Alumni:

I am collecting material for a biography of Jean and Edouard de Reszke, and should appreciate any information which any of you could give me.

I am particularly anxious to see letters and to have first-hand accounts of incidents and anecdotes that would enhance the interest and the value of this biography. Let me stress the point that no reference or bit of information, no recollection of impressions, no matter how slight it may seem to the holder, will be without its importance to me.

All material sent me will be most respectfully treated and will be returned promptly.

CLARA M. LEISER.

26 Grove Street, New York City.

Badgers You should know

Vivian Closes 30 Years of "Chores"

AFTER completing 30 years in the cause of scientific agriculture in Ohio, Alfred Vivian, '94, resigned as dean of the college of agriculture of Ohio State university at the close of last semester. Dispatches from Ohio reported that when the dean was asked what he was going to do when he retired, he replied: "My principal occupation will be to sell the country people the beauty of country life."

Dean Vivian first became known in his local community as a builder and user of one of the first silos ever erected in Wisconsin. He became one of the youngest "Farmers' Institute" speakers in the state, in attempting to interest other farmers in the use of silos. Ill health forced him to remain out of school after his graduation from high school, which would have discouraged many another boy, but undaunted, Vivian went on and graduated from the University. Personally discounting his physical handicap,



ALFRED VIVIAN

"... to sell the beauty of country life."

he found time to earn money to pay most of his way through school, where his record as a student was high. He excelled in research work and dairying. The dean worked his way through the University by impersonating different characters, acting out numerous sketches. Actor Vivian was always in demand, was offered a position with a theatrical company at a salary so high that it took him many years of hard work in his chosen field to reach an equal one.

After his graduation he continued at the University, teaching and working in the experiment station until 1902, when he came to Ohio State as an associate professor, later becoming dean of the college.

C. A. Harper is Dean of Health Officers

MAINTAINING the distinction of senior public health official in the United States in point of unbroken full-time service, Dr. Cornelius A. Harper, '89, entered his 29th year as state health officer.

After two years of membership on the state board of health, Dr. Harper was elected secretary by that body, taking the post April 1, 1904. The secretaryship includes administration of the state health department.

His first appointment to the board had been made by Gov. R. M. La Follette, Sr., and he was successively reappointed for the seven-year term by Governors Davidson, Philipp, Blaine and Kohler.

From an administrative personnel consisting of himself and a clerk, Dr. Harper has guided the state health department into its present organization of 15 bureaus. During his service Dr. Harper has seen Wisconsin's infant death rate decrease 54 per cent, the typhoid fever death rate decrease 93 per cent, the diphtheria death rate decrease 83 per cent, and the tuberculosis death rate decrease 53 per cent, along with substantial savings in life among many other less menacing death causes.

In 1911 Dr. Harper found his duties doubled by his election to the legislature. In 1930 he was presented with a gold seal by the Wisconsin State Medical society for outstanding service in the fields of medicine and public health. He became president of that organization at the same meeting. Dr. Harper was a "W" man in baseball, and retains an intense interest in University athletics.

Gruhl Heads North American Company

EDWIN GRUHL, '08, a former Milwaukeean, was recently elected president of the North American Co. at a meeting of directors of that company in New York. Mr. Gruhl has been vice president and general manager since 1921.

"As vice president and general manager," Mr. Dame, chairman of the board, said, "Mr. Gruhl has been a joint executive head of the company throughout my term as president and he now receives the title of the position which in practical service he has shared with me. The changed titles, which were suggested on my own initiative, more correctly represent the relationship we have developed together in carrying out the company's policies. In assuming the chairmanship of the board I am not curtailing my active service with the North American Co. and shall continue to serve in a full time capacity in the same cooperation with Mr. Gruhl as in the past."

Mr. Gruhl was born in Milwaukee in 1886, attended the Fifth ward grade school and South Division High school and graduated from the University in 1908. His early public utility experience was gained in Milwaukee as assistant to J. D. Mortimer, then president of the Electric Co. When Mr. Mortimer went to New York as vice president of North American in 1912, Mr. Gruhl was transferred to New York as his assistant. In 1914 he became assistant to the president and in 1920 was elected vice president. A year later he was made general manager in addition.

The Library school of the University begins its second quarter century of life this year. The school was founded by the Wisconsin Free Library commission in 1906, and 1909, it became a part of the college of letters and science of the University.

Harry Bullis, '17, Heads N. A. C. A.

HARRY A. BULLIS, '17, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was elected National President of the National Association of Cost Accountants at the annual convention of that organization held in Detroit during June. The N. A. C. A. has approximately 6,500 members in 43 chapters throughout the United States and has a recognized standing as an active, progressive, technical and business association.

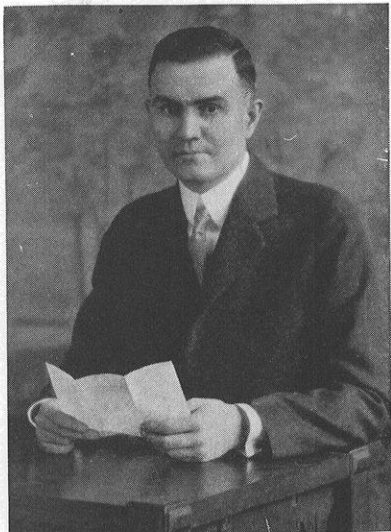
This is the first time in the 14 years' history of the Association that a man from the West or Middle West has been elected President. Mr. Bullis has been a national director or officer of the National Association of Cost Accountants for the past seven years and was vice-president last year.

Harry A. Bullis is vice-president and secretary of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is also comptroller, a member of the Board of Directors, and a member of the Executive Committee of that corporation.

General Mills, Inc., is a merger of many large flour, cereal, and feed companies, and is the largest flour milling company in the world with a daily flour production capacity of 85,000 barrels with mills located in 21 cities throughout the country.

After graduation, Mr. Bullis entered the service of the Chase National Bank of New York City, then enlisted as a private in the World War, and was discharged as a captain, after serving 18 months overseas, A. E. F. After the war, he attended the University of London, London, England, for four months.

He has served as a member of the Alumni Association Board of Directors, as President of the Minneapolis Alumni of Wisconsin, and is a member of several important industrial committees. While at Wisconsin, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Artus.



HARRY A. BULLIS
First President from the West

The Dean of the Nether Regions

FOR the last 20 years the University has had a "dean" known relatively to few students and graduates. Yet he remains a "dean" to his own loyal and compact college. Between the death of Harry S. Richards, dean of the law school two years ago, and the recent appointment of his successor, Lloyd K. Garrison, Prof. Oliver S. Rundell has been acting dean. Prof. Rundell likes to open his own mail and frequently he chuckles as he sorts the letters. For, whereas most of the letters have been addressed to "Dean Rundell," some are addressed to "W. A. Harris, dean." To every Wisconsin law school student in the last decades Wesley An-

drew Harris is dean—as some smart alecks put it, dean of the nether regions, for Harris is the negro janitor of the law building.

Harris was born a slave. Let him explain as he did in the *Milwaukee Journal* a short time ago:

"My parents had come from Virginia with the family of George Bass, their master—and later mine—to the master's plantation in Montgomery county, Missouri. My father, a full blooded negro, was a cabinet maker. You know, each plantation of any size—and ours was large enough to have 600 slaves—needed artisans of every type, so my father had been trained in his craft.

"The Missouri plantation produced tobacco, wheat, mules—and negroes. Sixty-eight years ago I arrived, part of that last named crop. You see, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued Sept. 22, 1862, effective Jan. 1, 1863. That was before my birth. But the proclamation affected only the states in rebellion. Missouri was a border state and did not secede. So I was born in bondage, not to be free until May 10, 1865, when I was 15 months old."

After nearly 30 years of farming, Harris came to Madison and became acquainted with many families.

T. Parry Jones Wins Day Award

T. PARRY JONES, '32, was chosen winner of the Kenneth Sterling Day Award at the close of last semester as the outstanding member of his class and the graduating student having a high scholastic average, an interest in athletics and who also possesses a high moral Christian character. The selection of Jones as the winner of the Day award followed close on the presentation of the Frankenburger and Lowden prizes to him at the annual forensic banquet. As winner of the Frankenburger Oratorical contest, Jones represented the University at the annual Northern Oratorical contest held in Cleveland, O. He placed second in this competition.

The young Methodist minister recently gained high praise for his defense of the University against the attacks of a Wisconsin politician and represented the Student League at several gatherings here and in the state. The Student League has for its chief purpose the defense of the University against political slanderers.

Jones was a member of the varsity debate team and represented the University in defending the negative side of the Big Ten debate question. He was also a member of the University team in the Delta Sigma Rho debate contest.



T. PARRY JONES
Scholar, Orator, Minister

Alumni BRIEFS

Engagements

- 1924 Ruth A. Norris, Milwaukee, to Elmer A. KLETZIEN, New Holstein.
- 1927 Abby D. KENDALL, Glenn Ely, Ill., to Dean W. Richardson.
- 1927 Harriet Wilber, Vernon Center, Minn., to Arthur L. MORSELL, Jr., Milwaukee.
- ex '27 Louise Cabel Dennis, Berneval-le-Grande, France, to Dr. Paul A. YOUNGE.
- 1928 Ruth Pearson, Newton, Mass., to Henry A. DELICKER, Boston. The wedding will take place on November 11, at Newton.
- 1929 Frances HOLMAN to Thomas C. HARKER, Peoria, Ill. The wedding is planned for November 12.
- 1929 Myrtle J. Aaberg, Chicago, to Dr. Arthur A. FUHLBRIGGE, Marengo, Ill.
- 1929 Amelia SOLDAN, Santa Monica, Calif., to Charles A. Brown, Harrisburg, Pa. The wedding will be on November 12.
- 1930 Elizabeth BALDWIN, Chicago, ex '26 to Harold G. WIELAND, Wilmette, Ill.
- 1930 Marjorie A. ROBERTS, Maywood, Ill., to John B. MILLER, Madison. The wedding will take place on November 26.
- 1932 Harriet PRAY, Ashland, to 1929 Robert DE HAVEN, Milwaukee.
- ex '32 Marjorie J. SMALE, Racine, to 1931 Warren M. JONES, Racine.
- 1932 Elinor C. MARTINEAU, Marinette, to Charles S. COYLE, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1931 Jane STRATTON, Milwaukee, ex '32 to Hugh J. HELMER, Jr., Pontiac, Mich.
- ex '33 Irene MUHS, Sheboygan, to Carleton Thiel.
- 1932 Ruth WAGENER, Sturgeon Bay, to Dr. Alfred W. Downes, Cleveland.
- 1896 Mrs. Edna M. Lawrence, Chicago, to Frederick W. ARTHUR, Madison, on August 31, at Rockford. At home in Madison.
- 1912 Clara H. PERRY to Ralph Marcy in August, 1931, at Arlington, Vt. At home at 208 Brunswick st., Roxbury, Mass.
- ex '20 Elsie Wall, Verona, to William BLANEY, Madison, on August 24, at Verona.
- 1920 Belle Quin, Wisconsin Rapids, to Fred M. WOLVERTON, Oshkosh, on August 20, at Wisconsin Rapids.
- 1922 Marjorie DAVIS, Rockford, to Honore C. HUBBARD, on August 27. At home at 2126 Douglas st., Rockford.
- 1922 Dorothy E. Bernet to Lester J. CAPPON, on June 25. At home at the Watson Terrace apartments, Charlottesville, Va.
- 1923 Blanche M. Avera, Green Bay, to Lloyd M. JOHNSON, on September 10, at Green Bay. At home at 344 Maple ave., Oak Park.
- 1924 Margaret J. Beech, Dixon, Ill., to Hendrick J. GREGG, Madison, on September 17, at Evanston. At home in Chicago.
- 1924 Margaret Davenport, Aberdeen, to William E. BREITENBACH, on September 17, at Aberdeen, Wash. At home on Vancouver island. Mr. Breitenbach is a chemical engineer for the paper mills in Aberdeen.
- 1925 Irene OLSEN, Madison, to Edward THOMAS, on August 26, 1931.
- 1925 Louise A. Forst, Chicago, to Cecil A. MORROW, Kenosha, on August 24, at Chicago. At home in Viola, Wis.
- 1925 Esther A. FRIDAY, Oshkosh, to Ansel C. Hook, Brooklyn, Wis., on August 18. At home in West Allis.
- 1925 Jean WILMARTH to Paul F. Stricker, on September 16, at Nashville. Mr. Stricker is a graduate of Cornell university.
- ex '25 Stella M. CRAMER, Madison, to Anthony Volk, Milwaukee, on July 14. At home in Milwaukee.
- 1925 Ann Rosenau, Beaver Dam, to Henry SHERBURNE, on September 22, at Beaver Dam. At home in Madison, where Mr. Sherburne is with the Wisconsin Highway commission.
- ex '25 Sallie MAXWELL, Milwaukee, to Joseph B. Roberts, East Orange, N. J., on September 24, at Milwaukee. At home in East Orange.
- 1925 Katharine L. Floto, Oak Park, to Dr. Harold I. L. LOVERUP, Manchester, N. H., on September 17, at Oak Park. At home at 1046 Union st., Manchester.
- ex '25 Marion L. RAMSDELL, Madison, to Glen C. Simpson, Chicago, on May 28, at Milwaukee. At home in Chicago.
- 1926 Bernice KLUG, Milwaukee, to Hackett Emory, Buffalo, on September 3. At home in Buffalo.
- 1926 Marye Elizabeth Priest, Oklahoma City, Okla., to Kenneth H. READ, Milwaukee, on October 1, at Petersburg, Ill. At home at 3222 N. Summit ave., Milwaukee.
- 1927 Edna I. Rosenthal, Janesville, to William B. ANTES, on September 2. At home at 251 West Church st., Evansville, Wis.
- 1927 Bernice MEISELWITZ, Janesville, to Henry Schwegler, on August 27, at Janesville.
- 1927 Mary G. MILLER to James Q. Handshaw, Jr., Harrisburg, Pa., on April 23, in New York City. At home at 2038 Market st., Harrisburg.
- 1927 Helen Walter, Menasha, to John O'LEARY, Neenah, on September 24. At home in Neenah.
- 1928 Nancy Roberts to James DE HAVEN, on August 27. At home in South Bend, Ind.
- 1928 Rachel Langham Cushing, Elmhurst, Ill., to Melvin SEMB, on August 27, at Rockford.
- 1928 Vera A. Jahn, Milwaukee, to Arno T. LENZ, Madison, on September 3, at Milwaukee. At home at 124 Breese Terrace, Madison.
- ex '28 Maryan W. Dittrich, Oconomowoc, to Dr. Raymond C. HOWE, Columbus, on August 20, at Oconomowoc. At home in Columbus.
- 1928 Miss H. Olson, Hartland, Wis., to Walter HAHN, Terrell, Texas, on August 20, in Hartland. At home in Terrell, where Mr. Hahn is commandant at the Texas Military college.
- 1929 Marion WILMARTH to Lt. George Conner, U. S. A., on March 28. At home at 4724 Chester ave., Philadelphia.
- 1929 Ruth HANFORD, Madison, to James B. Munn, Cambridge, Mass., on August 31, at Cambridge.
- ex '29 Venice PIERSTORFF, Madison, to Eugene D. Sammon, on September 3, at Peoria. At home at 528 W. Johnson st., Madison.
- ex '29 Kathryn E. Schuette, Manitowoc, to James E. GODFREY, Wauwatosa, on August 27, at Manitowoc. At home in Shorewood Manor, Manitowoc.
- 1929 Alice L. Drake to George F. DRAKE, on May 10, at New Albany, Ind. At home at

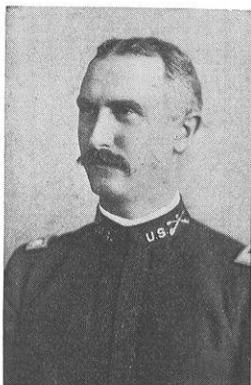
- Clarendon Hills, Ill. Mr. Drake is with Child & Drake, Inc., Chicago.
- 1929 Ruth CRITCHELL to Neil B. HAYES, on August 15, at Chicago. At home in that city at 1454 W. 94th St.
- ex '30 Helen M. VOIGHT to Albert V. Chase, Jr., on June 25 at Kenosha. At home at 6207 7th Ave., Kenosha.
- 1930 Elizabeth BARTLETT, Drummond, to Marquis V. NEWELL, Evanston, on September 1, at Moorhead, Minn. At home in Chicago.
- 1930 Agnes E. GATES, Rio, to Earl C. HANSON, on August 22, at Rio. At home in Fergus Falls, Minn.
- 1930 Martha Boesler, Caloma, Wis., to Floyd W. McBURNEY, on December 24, 1931. At home at 11 S. Second st., Madison.
- 1930 Mary A. Hill, Sparta, to Frederic W. CROSBY, La Crosse, on September 24, at Sparta. At home at 317 S. 7th st., La Crosse.
- 1930 Elizabeth M. DURAND, Milwaukee, to William H. CRUTCHER, Jr., Louisville, Ky., on September 10. At home in Louisville.
- 1928 Roberta N. Muther, Evanston, to Harold E. PRIDMORE, La Grange, on August 27, at Evanston. At home in La Grange.
- 1930 Marie STEPHENS, Deerfield, to Earl C. Knutson, on June 15, at Belvidere, Ill. At home in Westby.
- 1930 Helen V. ZABEL, Milwaukee, to Herbert C. A. LENICHEK, on September 14, at Milwaukee.
- 1931 Marion BRIGGS, Milwaukee, to Edward J. Brumber, on August 25, at Milwaukee.
- 1931 Irene KERR, Madison, to Robert M. RUDDICK, Milwaukee, on September 27, at Madison. At home in Milwaukee.
- ex '30 Julia E. Bentzen, Stevens Point, to George A. WHITING, Neenah, on September 24. At home in Stevens Point.
- 1930 Angeline Valentine, Madison, to Henry J. O'LEARY, on September 30, 1931, at Freeport. At home at 425 Hawthorne court, Madison.
- 1928 Gertrude WALZ, La Crosse, to Kenneth M. RUSSELL, Madison, on August 22, at La Crosse. At home at 809 West Dayton st., Madison.
- 1931 Vada Morris, Kansas City, Mo., to George L. LEFFLER, Milwaukee, on September 8.
- 1931 Elizabeth HENRY, Augusta, Georgia, to R. G. SHANDS, on September 1, at Augusta. At home in the Ambassador apartments, Madison.
- 1926 Lucille NEWMAN, Oshkosh, to William Freiburger, New London, on September 19, at Oshkosh. At home in New London.
- 1931 Mary E. HENRICI, Pittsburgh, to Harrison A. RODDICK, on September 14, at Pittsburgh. At home at 1699 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Mr. Roddick is a second year student at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.
- 1932 Elizabeth EASTERLY, Madison, to Kenneth N. WALTERS, on October 15, at Madison.
- 1931 Beatrice ISENSTEIN, Chicago, to Samuel L. NASHBAN, Milwaukee, on September 14, at Chicago. At home at 6822 N. Ashland blvd., Chicago.
- 1932 Helen KASDIN, Madison, to Grad '32 Sol. D. OZER, Youngstown, Ohio, on March 25, at Chicago.
- ex '32 Alice E. MEALEY, Cleveland, to Richard F. Thrall, Columbus, on August 27, at Cleveland. At home at 1275 Virginia ave., Columbus.
- 1932 Mary E. SAGER, Chicago, to the Rev. Alexander E. Sharp, on August 6, at Chicago. At home in Columbus, Ind., where the Rev. Sharp is pastor of the First Presbyterian church.
- 1932 Helen Baird, Evansville, to Jerrold ANDERSON, on October 1, at Evansville.
- 1931 Anne E. Sainer, Madison, to John H. LILLY, on September 7, at Madison. At home in Madison.
- 1932 Grace E. McMANAMY, Madison, to James B. Conklin, on August 30, at Madison. At home at 2206 Kendall ave., Madison.
- ex '32 Katherine EHRLER, Milwaukee, to Herbert KURTH, on September 24, at Milwaukee.
- ex '31 Betty FANTON, Chicago, to Roby R. LAMPHERE, Madison, on September 24.
- ex '32 Lois Cobleigh, Bozeman, Mont., to William H. McCALL, Jr., Madison, on September 7, at Bozeman. At home in Madison.
- ex '32 Violet Wyman, Menomonie, to Ried B. WILKINS, Darien, on September 24, at Marengo, Ill.
- ex '32 Grace G. WISKIRCHEN, West Bend, to Lincoln F. RACE, on August 1, at West Bend. At home at 248 South Park ave., Fond du Lac.
- 1932 Eleanor McCULLOUGH, Wauwatosa, to Fred C. MILLARD, on September 7, at Rockford. At home in Wauwatosa.
- 1934 Florence M. BEHLING, Milwaukee, to Frederick P. METT, on September 7, at Milwaukee.
- 1933 Ethel O'Connor, Verona, to Andrew H. ESSER, on September 7, at Madison.
- 1933 Gertrude M. Reiner, Madison, to Albert H. MASON, on August 29, at Madison.
- 1933 Evelyn OWENS, Madison, to Robert BUEHLER, on August 1, 1931, at Rockford.
- 1932 Margaret E. HART, Racine, to the Rev. George F. Schiffmayer, on September 8, at Racine. At home at 1202 Main st., Racine.
- 1934 Marion J. HOPE, Milwaukee, to Neal J. Farmer, Fond du Lac, August 20, at Waukesha.
- 1934 Marion MATHEWS, Madison, to Norman WITHEY, on September 19.
- 1932 Erna MEHRSTEDT, Milwaukee, to Louis Kreuser, at Thiensville.

Births

- 1915 To Mr. and Mrs. James H. DANCE a son, James Harold, Jr., on August 30, at Wau-paca, Wis.
- 1916 To Mr. and Mrs. Freeman D. LOHR (Mary Isabelle UTMAN) a son, Stuart Allan, September 4, at East Orange, N. J.
- 1917 To Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. LANGER (Mary Katherine HICKEY) a son, John Martin, on December 2, 1931, at Baraboo.
- 1917 To Mr. and Mrs. Albert FIEDLER (Blanche TOLMAN) a daughter, Blanche Stevens, on June 28.
- 1918 To Mr. and Mrs. Irving PUCHNER of Milwaukee a son, Alfred, August 13, at Wausau.
- 1919 To Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. SMITH (Mae E. HART) a daughter, on October 1, at De Pere.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. George Otto Toepfer (Viola MAAG) a second son, George Otto, Jr., on August 12, at Milwaukee.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. G. O. OLSON a daughter, Edith Ann, August 31, at Amherst, Mass.
- 1924 To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. ROHRBECK (Ruth HYNDMAN) a second son, Charles Wesley, July 11, at Belvidere, Ill.
- 1924 To Dr. and Mrs. Louis Porter Good (Dorothy DEAN) a son, Louis Dean, on March 30, at New Orleans, La.
- 1926 To Dr. and Mrs. J. E. HAWLEY a son, on July 30, at Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Llyal M. HANSON (Mildred EATON) a son, Llyal Merton, Jr., August 18, at Fergus Falls, Minn.
- ex '27 To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. FADNESS (Elva SANDEN) a son, Peter Andrew, on July 30, 1931, at Portage.
- 1927 To Mr. and Mrs. E. F. VILTER (Florence ROSENHEIMER) a son, Peter Frederick, on June 15.
- 1927 To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Bryan (Mildred BEMIS) a son, on July 29, at Antigo.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer HUBER a son, Mortimer George, Jr., on August 22, at Madison.
- ex '29 To Mr. and Mrs. Rex K. SCHULER (Irene F. HOFFMAN) a daughter, Jean Phyllis, on September 21.
- 1929 To Mr. and Mrs. Harland REX a daughter, on September 8, at Elizabeth, N. J.
- 1931 To Mr. and Mrs. George S. Love (Dorothy LOVELL) a son, John David, on August 28, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Deaths

JAMES ALFRED COLE, '90, Colonel United States Army, retired, died at his home in Charlottesville, Va., on March 18, 1932, after an illness of only a few days. Col. Cole entered the University with the class of 1882, but was persuaded to accept an appointment to West Point



Military Academy in 1880. He completed his work there in 1884. While a student at the academy, Cole became friends with Gen. Pershing and the warm friendship lasted through the many years until Col. Cole's death. A year after graduating from West Point, Col. Cole was detailed to the University of Wisconsin to take charge of the work in military science and tactics. It was while he was P. M. S. and T. that he entered the law school and completed his work there in 1890.

Col. Cole was active in the many skirmishes which occurred with the Indians between 1890 and 1898. During the Spanish-American war he saw a great deal of active service in Cuba, having taken part in the historic battle of San Juan hill, as well as many other engagements. After the war, Col. Cole spent several years in the Philippines and until 1914 was detailed at various army posts about the country, and in 1912 took part in the expedition into Mexico.

Col. Cole had from the beginning so planned his life he could retire at the end of thirty years of service to his country, with a view of devoting his remaining years to art, music, and literature, together with flowers and the amenities of home life. The world war interrupted, however, and profoundly changed his life for the four years after 1914. When the United States issued the call for 60,000 second lieutenants in 1917, Col. Cole was assigned the herculean task of turning the University of Virginia into an army training camp almost overnight. This he did with consummate ability so that his University distinguished itself by the number of officers it turned out and by the soundness of the training they received.

After the Armistice was signed, Col. Cole was able to resume the life which he had so long anticipated, and continued to live in

Charlottesville as one of its leading citizens. He was a member of Phi-Kappa Psi fraternity and took a great interest in matters pertaining to the Virginia chapter. He was laid to rest among the other illustrious men of the service, in Arlington.

DR. FREDERIC J. TURNER, '84, noted American scholar for the past forty years, died at his home in Pasadena, Calif., in March, 1932. Dr. Turner was chairman of the history department at Wisconsin for twenty years, leaving for more fertile fields in 1910. It was while



this department was under his guidance that Carl Russell Fish, Munro, Paxson and others were brought here and one of the most noted history departments in American universities built up.

Dr. Turner first attracted attention when, soon after completing his graduate work at Johns Hopkins university, he read before the American Historical Association a paper called, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," which was published in 1893. It is said by his contemporaries that the ideas presented in that one article had more influence upon the interpretation of American history than any other single piece of historical writing. After leaving Wisconsin, Dr. Turner taught at Harvard for about fifteen years, continuing his splendid research work and where he continued to be an inspiration to the thousands who listened to his lectures and to the hundreds who came into closer contact with him through graduate courses.

Soon after his retirement from Harvard, Dr. Turner moved to Pasadena where he became the first of the research associates at the Henry E. Huntington Library. For the past two years he had been in indifferent health, devoting his last energies to the completion of his important works. Dr. Turner was recognized as a master in the art of writing. Those who knew him were struck by the breadth of his scholarship. Dr. A. A. Craven, himself a scholar of distinction, professor of American history at the University of Chicago and a re-

search associate at the Huntington Library said of him:

"He was a student of the whole field of the social sciences and more than any other man I have ever come in touch with, saw the field as one and was able to integrate it. His understanding of the frontier as a factor in American history lifted local history to the level of universal history and gave a new approach to the whole story. His work on sectionalism was even more significant and the whole trend of writing in the American field for the past forty years pays tribute to his work.

"In almost every university in the land are those who first found their love of scholarship under his guidance and took their approaches to their widely differing fields from him. From intellectual to agricultural studies his students have roamed, each insisting that Dr. Turner gave them their start and opened to them a new world of thinking. No other man has had such a following from such a varied group of scholars."

GEORGE H. PHELPS, ex-'65, died in Fond du Lac, Wis., on August 21, following an operation some weeks before. Mr. Phelps received his law degree from Columbia University. He practiced law in New York for a number of years, but later moved to a farm near Markesan, Wis. He was a director in the Markesan state bank. He was a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity.

GEORGE BROWN, '74, former commissioner of the Door Creek drainage district, died in Madison on August 22 after a long illness. He graduated from the course in civil engineering and with the exception of the past few years when he was unable to work has practiced engineering all of his life.

EDWIN CHARLES PAPE, ex-'91, died at Alhambra, California, on September 17 after a month's illness. Mr. Pape was cashier of the Bank of New London, Wis., for many years but left that city about twelve years ago and moved to California.

DR. G. C. BUCK, '97, prominent surgeon of Platteville, Wis., died at his home in Platteville on June 20.

MRS. MARY BUMP SCHMIDTMANN, '98, wife of John C. Schmidtman, vice-chairman of the Wisconsin highway commission and former member of the Board of Regents, died at a Madison hospital as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident a few days before. After graduating from the University, Mrs. Schmidtman taught school for several years until her marriage to Mr. Schmidtman, a former classmate. Mrs. Schmidtman was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority and was active in women's clubs in the state.

JOHN A. KITTEL, ex-'99, prominent Green Bay, Wis., attorney, died at his home on September 23. Death

was caused by embolism. Mr. Kittel taught school before entering the University law school, and for a time was superintendent of the Brown county schools. After his graduation, Mr. Kittel began the practice of law at Green Bay and continued this work until the time of his death. He was also active in banking circles in that city and served as president of the Brown county state bank from the time it was organized in 1918 until its recent closing. He was also very active in regular Republic circles in the state and was one of the original backers for ex-governor Kohler. He was also active in civic affairs as well as those of the Knights of Columbus.

PAUL WINTER, '01, died at Chicago on September 28 after an illness of several months. He was 54 years old. After graduation, Mr. Winter accepted a position with the Illinois Central railroad in Chicago. He held responsible positions with several other roads in Chicago and a number of years ago became secretary of the Railways association with headquarters in Chicago. He retained this position until his death.

THOMAS O. FARNESS, ex-'01, died at Fond du Lac, Wis., on August 22. He had resided in Milwaukee for about thirty years but moved to Fond du Lac three years ago. He was 52 years old.

S. MILES THOMAS, '03, state inspector of high schools and president of the state Gladiolus society, died at his home in Lodi, Wis., after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Thomas had been with the state department of public instruction for the past 16 years, the first 10 of which he lived in Madison. After graduating from Platteville normal school, he became principal at the Linden, Wis., school. He left there to complete his Ph. B. degree at Wisconsin. He became superintendent of schools at Lodi after graduating and later was principal of Columbia county normal school for eight years.

LAWRENCE W. LEDVINA, '06, Manitowoc, Wis., attorney and former state assemblyman, died in a Manitowoc hospital on September 25. Mr. Ledvina was first elected to the assembly in 1904 while attending the University Law school. He was re-elected to two successive terms and served as chairman of the judiciary committee in the 1909 session. Later he practiced law in Two Rivers and Manitowoc where he was a partner of Edward L. Kelley, now executive director of the Wisconsin Taxpayers' Alliance.

THE REV. HOPE HENRY LUMPKIN, M. A. '22, Ph. D. '27, rector of the Grace Episcopal church in Madison since 1920, died on October 11 at Columbia, S. C., his boyhood home. He had been ill for about a year and was ill when he and Mrs. Lumpkin went to Columbia in the

latter part of September. Dr. Lumpkin came to the Madison pastorate after serving for five years as a missionary at Fairbanks, Alaska, and for two years in similar work at Charleston, S. C.

Associates and leaders in his parish continually urged him for the past two years to shift part of his burdens to others, but he declined to do so and carried the heavy burden to the detriment of his health. He was extremely interested in athletic affairs and for several years he aided in coaching the line for Wisconsin varsity teams. As a student at two southern universities he was an expert player. He received his B. A. degree at the University of South Carolina in 1907 and his degree in theology at Sewanee Theological college in 1909.

Dr. Lumpkin had a national reputation in the Episcopal church and was constantly in demand at churches all over the country because of his reputation as a preacher.

He is survived by his wife and four sons, William, '31, a student at Sewanee Theological seminary, Henry, '36, John and Robert.

CHARLES JUNKERMAN, '29, was drowned in the Fox river, just south of De Pere, Wis., on September 19. Junkerman was a member of a group of engineers who were making soundings of the river for the U. S. engineers office in Milwaukee. A sudden gale swept the river and the launch in which the party was riding was capsized. He was the son of Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Junkerman of Milwaukee, and a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity.

CLAUDE GUENTHER, '29, died at a Madison hospital on August 23 after infection set in following an operation for appendicitis on August 15. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Guenther, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

HILBERT BECKER, '29, was killed in an automobile accident on August 28 near Milwaukee.

JOHN L. BOWLUS, JR., ex-'31, died in Milwaukee on September 24 after being ill for nine weeks with a rare blood disease. He had been recently employed in the offices of Dr. J. W. Wilson, consulting chemist. His father, John Bowlus, Sr., was manager of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock exchange and a member of the harbor commission.

ALFRED B. CHRISTIANSON, '34, died at his home in Madison on August 21 after a short illness.

ANN C. EMERY ALLINSON, the University's first dean of women, was killed in an automobile accident on August 16 near her summer home at Hancock Point, Ellsworth, Maine. Mrs. Allinson was a graduate of Bryn Mawr college and taught Greek and Latin while she was here as dean of women. She moved to the east in 1900 where

she became dean of women at Brown university. The newest women's dormitory on the campus, Ann Emery Hall, was named in her honor.

DR. RAY C. BLANKINSHIP, associate professor of clinical medicine at the University and associate physician at the Wisconsin General hospital, died suddenly at Huntington, W. Va., on August 23. Dr. Blankinship, a recognized authority on stomach and intestinal disorders, was graduated from the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, in 1914. He came to Madison in 1919 and was appointed instructor in clinical medicine in the Medical school. In 1922 he was awarded an assistant professorship and became association professor in 1925. His death is a great loss to the medical school.

WALTER B. KOEHLER, '21, was fatally injured in a fall from a tree while pruning on his farm near Palmyra, Missouri. Spinal injuries caused his death April 21 at the U. S. Veterans hospital at St. Louis. At the time of his death he was instructor in vocational agriculture at the Palmyra high school. He received an M. S. degree from the University of Wyoming in 1924. He is survived by his wife and two small children.

MISS GENEVIEVE ROSS JONES, '23, M. A. '25, died at her home in Ft. Collins, Colorado, on February 29. She had been a Spanish teacher in the Ft. Collins high school for the past four years.

MRS. VIRGINIA MIZNER BOAZMAN, ex-'29, was killed in an automobile accident at Tampa, Fla., on December 27. Mrs. Boazman was the daughter of Mrs. Nat Gennet of Oak Park, Ill. Mr. Boazman is the manager of Bradstreet's in Tampa.

DR. EDWARD EVANS, a member of the Board of Regents from 1902 to 1913, died at La Crosse, Wis., on June 1, after an illness of more than three years. Dr. Evans was one of the foremost doctors in the northwest. He received his undergraduate work at Toronto University and took his medical work at McGill where he received a gold medal for maintaining the highest record made by any medical student, which record he held for fifteen years. He did postgraduate work in New York Polyclinic and later studied abroad. He then returned to America and located in La Crosse where he became active in hospital work. He was instrumental in establishing the board of health in La Crosse and served as a member on the first board. He was also active in school work and other civic affairs. He served six months overseas during the World War.

KENNETH P. CHUMASERO, Ll. B. '88 died on March 13 at Chicago. He was 65 years of age.

In the ALUMNI World

Class of 1880

Dr. and Mrs. John M. DODSON of Chicago have changed their residence to the Hyde Park Hotel.

Class of 1881

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. MORONEY of Dallas, Texas, spent the summer with their daughter in Chicago and were week-end visitors in Madison in August.

Class of 1882

John J. ESCH spent the month of August at his former home in La Crosse, Wis. While there he addressed the Rotary club on the subject of "Railroad Consolidations."

Class of 1885

Mina STONE Gabriel writes that Edith UPDEGRAFF Simmons is sick in Denver, where she is with her sister, Cassie. She has arthritis and a troublesome heart, but she is better now and able to be up every day. Another classmate, dear Sallie Waters, spends part of each month in the Memorial Hospital in Madison. She is as full of good spirits as always. ROSE TAYLOR and Mina STONE, as well as the local '85ers have had the privilege of calling on her here the past year. The alumni remembered her in June with a huge bunch of flowers.—Asa G. BRIGGS was president of the Alumni Association during the past two years.—In the fund from which needy and deserving students may be granted cash loans there are four trust funds and thirty-four revolving loan funds. Of these the Class of '85 has given \$74.00, the smallest amount. Even in these times I believe we can make our class fund go into three figures. One dollar from each of us would do that. Some of us hoped optimistically that we might give \$50.00 a year for ten years and so have a perpetually revolving fund from the Class of '85. Never before have needy and worthy students been so numerous as this fall.

BERTHA PITMAN SHARP,
Secretary.

Class of 1890

EDWARD E. BROWNE, after a continuous service of eighteen years in the House of Representatives, has

resumed the practice of law at Waupaca, Wis., under the firm name of Browne and Browne.—Dr. E. J. ANGLE is practicing medicine with his son, Dr. E. E. Angle, at 903 Sharp bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

Class of 1895

Rose SWART writes from Washington, D. C.: "Nothing new to tell. Enjoying life in this interesting, beautiful city, which also has an element of magnificence."—Dr. R. H. JACKSON was elected president of the Wisconsin Medical society at its meeting in Milwaukee in September.—Gilbert T. HODGES, who retired recently as president of the Advertising Federation of America, has been made chairman of the board of directors of the federation. Resolutions honoring him were adopted by the board and he was presented with a life membership.

Class of 1896

Erick J. ONSTAD has returned to Madison and resumed the practice of law as an associate of William R. SEEMAN, ex '27, who is an auditor and public accountant. Before coming to Madison, Mr. Onstad had served as business manager of Bethany college.—Charles I. BURKHOLDER is vice president and general manager of the Duke Power co. and trustee of the Duke Endowment, Charlotte, N. Car.—Henry A. HUBER, who was defeated in the primary election in the race for lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, has served in that position for eight years, longer than any other man since Wisconsin was incorporated as a state in 1848.—Emma WEHMHOF, with her sister, Frieda, spent the summer in England.

Class of 1897

Professor and Mrs. John D. Hicks, who came to Wisconsin from the University of Nebraska, were entertained at a tea given by Miss Louise P. Kellogg on October 2.

Class of 1899

M. C. OLSON, who had been with the General Electric company at Schenectady since his graduation from the University, retired on June 1. During his long period of service with the company he assisted in developing, designing and

estimating costs of hydraulic generators.—Lulu B. FISKE attended summer school at Boulder, Colorado. She spent August in Burlington, Wis., and returned in September to teach in Beaumont, Calif.

Class of 1900

Edson R. WOLCOTT, physicist and research engineer of Los Angeles for nearly twenty years, was recently elected an honorary member of Sigma Xi.—William Carl RUEDIGER, professor of education and dean of the School of Education at George Washington university, is the author of "Teaching Procedures," which was published recently by Houghton Mifflin company. He was on sabbatical leave during the year 1931-32, and he and Mrs. Ruediger spent five months in Europe. He spent considerable time visiting schools in England.—Earl E. HUNNER, general manager of the M. A. Hanna company, is the author of an article which appeared in the September issue of *The Explosives Engineer*.

Class of 1902

L. A. BRUNCKHORST of Platteville returned recently from a two months' trip around the world. He sailed from San Francisco on July 26, stopped at Honolulu and landed at Yokohama. His journey continued on to Tokio and Vladivostok from where he boarded the Trans Siberian railway for Moscow. He flew to Berlin and spent considerable time in Germany. Later he visited France and sailed on September 10. Mr. Brunckhort spent most of his time in Russia and found it very interesting.—Ida ELLIOTT Allen is the author of "The Beret from Paris" which has been running in Hearst's American Weekly. Mrs. Allen writes under the name of Sally Elliott.—Warren D. SMITH conducted the University of Oregon summer tour on the Yukon River in Alaska during the past summer. He also gave the course in the geology and geography of Alaska en route.—A. B. SAUNDERS has closed his summer home at Lake Geneva and is now living at 1208 Grace court, Janesville, Wis. His daughter, Elizabeth, is enrolled in the art school at the University.—Honore Willsie Morrow and her two daughters are spending the year in England at

Brixton, near Torquay. Her new novel, "Beyond the Blue Sierra," is to be published soon.

Class of 1903

Homer C. HOCKETT, professor of history at Ohio State university, taught in the University of Southern California during the past summer.

Class of 1904

Clara M. LAUDERDALE has been made head of the Department of Social Sciences in the Herbert Hoover Senior High school at Glendale, Calif.—Ray S., Theo. PICKFORD, '03, Sally, '30, Merle, '32, and Betsy OWEN, '32, are living in their new all-year addition to Bungalowen, Frost Woods, Madison. Mr. Owen recently received a purple heart decoration from the War Department for distinguished service during the World War.

Class of 1905

John A. CLIFFORD is with the Bond Electric corporation in Chicago.

Class of 1906

Harry DAHL of La Crosse was nominated by Wisconsin Republicans as their choice for lieutenant-governor to be voted upon at the November elections. — Arthur S. STRONG of Dodgeville was bereaved by the death of his son, Orvil, fourteen, who was struck by an automobile while on his way to high school football practice. With his parents the young man was present at the 25th anniversary reunion of his father's class in 1931.—F. W. LAWRENCE is associated with the firm of Hood, Truettner & Thisted, investment securities, Detroit. — Walter DISTELHORST is a lecturer in advertising at the University of Louisville. He is advertising manager for the First National Bank group of financial institutions in Louisville.—Ben H. RODERICK has been elected president of the school board at Brodhead, Wis.

Class of 1907

Dr. Frank Laird WALLER has been engaged as chief conductor for the Opera in English League which will begin a season at the Majestic theater in Chicago on October 31.

Class of 1908

Helen STEENBOCK Brinsmade has returned to her home at San Louis Potosi, Mexico, after spending the summer in Madison where her son

and daughter attended the University summer school. Her daughter, Virginia, remained in Wisconsin to enter Milwaukee Downer college.

Class of 1912

Margaret M. SKINNER is teaching psychology and English in Montana State College at Havre, Mont.—George F. MAYER is associated with the New England Mutual Life Insurance co. as a special representative in the Milwaukee office.—Joseph B. HUBBARD has recently been appointed editor of the Review of Economic Statistics published by the Harvard Economic Society, Cambridge, Mass. He was formerly editor of the *Weekly Letter*, published by the Society.—The name of Raymond J. HELLMAN appears in the new 1931-32 Who's Who in America which has just been published. Articles by him on jurisprudence have appeared in several of the leading legal periodicals during the last three years.—Professor Willard C. THOMPSON of Rutgers university, New Brunswick, was recently notified of his appointment as honorary life member of the British Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators. He served as first director of the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry in England in 1924 to 1926.

Class of 1913

R. D. COOKE is living in Wauwatosa and is chief chemist of the Rundle Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee.—Major Charles P. STIVERS, having completed a four-year assignment as instructor at the Infantry School, is now at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, where he has been assigned to the Ninth Infantry.

Class of 1914

Benjamin R. BRINDLEY is in charge of the Pacific Coast offices of The Continental Illinois company, investment affiliate of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust company, Chicago. His offices are in the Russ building, San Francisco.—Edwin T. HEISTER has been made manager of the Chicago American local advertising department. He has been with the Chicago American since 1923.—Carolyn E. ALLEN is back in Wisconsin after ten years spent in Japan. She is serving as Y. W. C. A. secretary in Milwaukee.

Class of 1915

Marjorie A. CRONANDER Llewellyn is living at 1350 Raymond ave., Long Beach, Calif.—Joe MACHOTKA resigned on May 15 as assistant of

the Y. M. C. A. hotel of Chicago and has accepted a relationship with the Joint Emergency Relief Fund of Cook county as superintendent of vegetable gardens for the unemployed. He writes: "We have 1,121 gardeners, each of whom work individual plots of 150x50 feet in two fields just west of the city limits of Chicago, covering 300 acres of land. It has been a most interesting experience. The unemployed have responded wonderfully to this opportunity to do something for themselves, getting all the vegetables that they worked for on their own individual garden plots."—Elmer L. GOLDSMITH will teach a class in Business Law at Butler University, Indianapolis, during the coming year. He writes: "Started out to be an engineer but ended up a patent lawyer. 'Tough' on the Law School."—Nick GRINDE was a visitor in Madison during the first week in October. He is at present connected with the Columbia studios in Hollywood and directed Barbara Stanwyck in her most recent picture.

Class of 1916

Harry S. RIEGER has been elected secretary of the State Street Council of Chicago. He says: "The Wisconsin men in Chicago have it that Wisconsin will come through under Spears' direction. Let's talk more Wisconsin." Mrs. Rieger was Beatrice M. HOWARD. The Riegers have three children, two boys and one girl, all future Wisconsin students.—Dorothea POPPE Bingham has moved to 3276 N. Shepard ave., Milwaukee.—RALPH BOHN is now technical director for the Independent Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association at their Chicago laboratory.—Dr. and Mrs. Frank B. BOGART (Rose HARLOFF, '17) have returned to their home in Chattanooga, Tenn., after a four months' European trip. Scotland, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and France were included on the itinerary. During the trip Dr. Bogart visited the radiological departments of the leading hospitals and clinics.—Alice KEITH who has been director of the American School of the Air since its inception has severed her connections with the Columbia Broadcasting system.—Fred T. GORS has been appointed works manager of the Vilter Manufacturing co. of Milwaukee, manufacturers of ice and refrigerating machinery.—Dr. Arnold JACKSON spoke on "Gall Bladder Disease" at the Wisconsin State Medical meeting in Milwaukee in September.—Edward N. MORRIS is office manager of the Western States Grocery co. at El Paso, Texas.

Class of 1917

Louis SLICHTER returned this fall to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge as professor of geology.—Wilbur G. DICKSON is secretary-comptroller of Hamilton Manufacturing co. at Two Rivers.—Jack CAMPBELL is the New England manager of the Seiberling Rubber co. of Akron. His headquarters are at Allston, Mass.—Mr. and Mrs. Warren WEAVER spent the past summer in Paris. After a visit of several weeks in Madison during September they have returned to their home in Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Weaver is with the Rockefeller foundation.—Julius C. MARQUARDT, who is with the N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment station at Geneva, has been carrying on tests for three years to determine the efficiency of dry heat in sterilizing dairy utensils.—Flora ORR and Edith PORTER Lapish are the joint authors of "Be Beautiful," a valuable little book full of helpful hints for men, women and children. Miss Orr, who is the Washington correspondent for the *St. Paul Daily News*, has conducted a beauty column in a national magazine. Mrs. Lapish has written many articles on the subject of beauty, lectured on the subject, and is devoting all of her time to feature writing and special assignments. She assisted the George Washington Bicentennial commission by writing a history of colonial fashions and cosmetics.

Class of 1918

On their recent vacation in the United States, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. BISHOP had the pleasure of calling on 1917 and 1918 graduates in and about Milwaukee and Chicago. They visited Frank BIRCH, '18, Lawrence E. MEYER, '20, Cecil HOLMAN, '18, "Casey" JONES, Al FIEDLER, '17, Dr. Ralph SPROULE, '16, and Louise BARBER Morgan, '18.—Sergeant and Elizabeth KENDALL WILD write: "Trying, after lo! these many years, to put into practice some of the theories we learned in the Ag. course. We have moved to a farm in Londonderry, Vt. At least it was once a good farm, and we hope will soon be again. We haven't—yet—a "tourist home" sign out in front, but *Wisconsin* will always be welcome."

Class of 1919

Eugene E. BROSSARD is manager of the Gulf Oil Company of Pennsylvania in Eastern Venezuela, S. A. His address is Apartado 35, Ciudad Bolivar. He plans to visit Wisconsin next spring.—Dr. Ann WHELAN Arnold and her husband, Dr.

Duma C. Arnold, are practicing physicians and surgeons at 1218 Medical Arts building, Minneapolis. Dr. Ann was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical College in 1921 and her husband in 1920. Dr. D. C. Arnold is a native of North Carolina and a graduate of the U. of N. C. They have two children.—G. B. WARREN was recently appointed designing engineer of the steam turbine section of the General Electric co., Schenectady, N. Y. He was the author of a paper on "Commercial A-C Time Service and Synchronous Clocks" which was presented at the International Electrical Congress in Paris in July.—Marjorie BLACK is with the Home Economics department of the *Sunset Magazine* with offices at 1045 Sansome st., San Francisco.

Class of 1920

R. D. BOHNSON is with the General Motors Acceptance corporation at Flint, Mich.—Margaret LEE has been awarded one of the Carnegie fellowships for advanced study in library science, and she is working for her M. S. degree at Columbia University this year.

Class of 1921

Warren WRIGHT is the author of an article entitled "An Experiment in Teaching Economics" which appeared in the October 1 issue of the *Junior College Journal*. Wright, who is head of the Central Y. M. C. A. college, Chicago, is studying at the University of Chicago and is preparing a thesis for the degree of doctor of philosophy.—D. W. MCLENEGAN has been appointed assistant engineer of the commercial engineering division of the General Electric air conditioning department.

Class of 1922

W. J. Paul DYE, M. D., Harvard Medical School 1925, is practicing surgery at Wolfeboro, N. H. This year he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Surgical Club and a member of the House of Delegates of the New Hampshire State Medical Society. He writes: "Wolfeboro, the so-called 'First Summer Resort in America' is a beautiful and charming New England community located on the shores of Lake Winnepesaukee in the midst of the scenically picturesque White Mountains."—Lester J. CAPPON and wife spent the summer traveling in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. They are now living in the Watson Turner apartments, University, Va.—George F. BARNWELL has been with a subsidiary of Standard Oil

co. of N. J. at Welteueden, Java, for a number of years. He, his wife, and their two sons landed in New York on October 2 and will spend several months in this country.—Dr. Sterling TRACY, formerly assistant professor of Greek History at Columbia University, has joined the staff of the *Memphis* (Tenn.) *Commercial Appeal*.—Mabel WINTER writes: "Still teaching at San Jose High school. Camp Chonokis (summer and winter vacation hobby) had the best season in its six years of existence. Much snow made pack-trips into the High Sierras doubly interesting. Wisconsin additions to our staff include Gladys G. GORMAN, M. A., '27, associate director, and Josephine WINTER, '28."—James HARGAN is a psychologist with Sing Sing Psychiatric Clinic, Ossining, N. Y.—Ralph W. CLARK acted as toastmaster at a dinner held in Madison on April 20 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first meeting of the Board of Pharmacy, Wisconsin Alumni who were present included G. KRADWELL, '91, H. G. RUENZEL, '85, Edwin BOBERG, '12, Oscar RENNBOHM, '11, Dr. Henry PETERS, '92, A. F. MENGES, '86, Dr. Edward KREMER, '86, Dr. W. O. RICHTMANN, '94, and Hermann EMMERICH, '94.

Class of 1923

C. H. CHU is head of the English department at the University of Shansi, China.—Samuel F. SCHMIDT is special agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance co. His address is Room 1616, 1 N. La Salle st., Chicago.—Jim BRADER plays the role of the referee in "70,000 Witnesses," the most recent football movie thriller. Brader played a similar role in "Huddle."—The Rev. Henry S. RUBEL has taken a year's leave of absence from his pastorate at Berwyn, Illinois, and is spending the time in New York attempting to finish a novel which he is rewriting for the sixth time.—Troy M. ANDREWS is a chemist and industrial fellow with the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research, Pittsburgh.—Martin F. HENNESSEY is a special agent with the Fidelity & Casualty co., Eau Claire. Clarence RASMUSSEN is a consulting engineer with Rasmussen & co., Chicago.—G. O. OLESON writes: "Still on the job after six years as extension editor and doing news service work at Massachusetts State college, Amherst.

Class of 1924

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. ROHRBECK (Ruth HYNDMAN) write: "We have moved from 118 W. Prospect ave. to 120 W. Prospect ave., State College, Pa. We chose the after-

noon of August 31 for this stunt, and while the sun was eclipsed it was the hottest temperature of the year here, 95° in the shade."—J. Paul PEDIGO is city editor of the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*. — Grace M. SHUGART is living at the Parkstone, 1415 Parker ave., Detroit.—For the past year, Walter A. KUENZLI has been head of the experimental department of Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind.—George M. O'BRIEN has been made principal of the South Milwaukee Junior-Senior High school.—Ezra CRANE, sports writer on the *Honolulu Advertiser*, and Mrs. Crane escorted the Hawaiian Junior Pentathlon team to the Olympic games in Los Angeles.—Earl E. YAHN is a sales engineer with the Aluminum co. of America in Detroit. He is living at the University Club.

Class of 1925

Basil W. BERG is the representative of the Oliver Farm Equipment co. at Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Austin COOPER, owner and manager of the Hotel Indiana at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Bobye NICHOLS Cooper spent a month on their ranch in northwestern Wyoming, south of Grand Teton National park.—Esther HIBBARD, who has been teaching in Doshisha university, Japan, for the past three years, is spending her nine months' leave in Madison. Among other interesting facts she revealed that her students had nicknamed her "steam pump" because she always reached the classroom on time and her students declared that she arrived as the whistle blew.—Dr. M. H. WIRIG, who has been associated with the Dean Clinic, Madison, for the past three years, has opened his own offices in the Wisconsin Power and Light building.—Lenore LUENZMAN Linderman is living in Phillips, Wis. She plans to conduct dancing classes for children this fall.—Grace A. GOLDSMITH received an M. D. at Tulane University last June. She was graduated with honors and had the highest grades ever earned at Tulane Medical school.

Class of 1926

J. Chrystal GORDON sailed on June 11 on a trip to Scotland, England, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and France. She returned to New York on August 30 and spent several weeks with a sister in Waterbury, Conn.—William E. HOFFMAN has begun his seventh term as superintendent of the schools at Mahanomen, Minn. He spent the summer traveling in eastern Canada and the New England states.—Ruth B. MOYER writes: "Just returned from two months' Mediterranean

cruise. High light: Meeting Marjorie MUELLER in the Vatican Museum in Rome."—Dr. David C. ATWOOD has opened an office in Madison for the general practice of medicine and surgery.—Jane CARLING is an instructor in horseback riding at Ward-Belmont college, Nashville, Tenn. Prior to her return to Ward-Belmont she was the physical education director in the Betsy Mills club at Marietta, Ohio. Adolph J. ACKERMAN and his family are residing in the Panama Canal Zone, where he is employed as chief engineer for the constructing firm which is building the Madden Dam, a \$15,000,000 project to provide more water and hydroelectric power for the increased traffic through the canal.—C. F. WU is a professor of biology in the University of Honan, China.—Harriet WIRICK is assistant librarian at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

Class of 1927

Linda BARRY, who is teaching in the high school at Shorewood, Wis., is secretary of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Teachers' dinner which is held during the teachers' convention in Milwaukee in November.—L. C. SEEFELDT is teaching science in the high school at Markesan. He was married on March 27.—Josephine MORRISON is a member of the faculty of the Physical Education department at Florida State Women's College, Tallahassee.

Class of 1928

Robert B. SCHWENGER is a fellow in International Relations at the University of Chicago.—R. Worth VAUGHAN writes: "I am still with the law firm of Root, Clark & Buckner, 31 Nassau st., New York, and we still live at 80 Winthrop st., Brooklyn." Mrs. Vaughan was Sylvia FERNHOLZ, '27.—Among officers of the 371st Field Artillery (Reserve) at Fort Hoyle, Md., in August were 1st Lieut. Irving J. NEWMAN of Pittsburgh and 1st Lieut. Roland F. WHITE, '27, of Wilkesburg, Pa. Both men acted as pistol instructors and recalled the time when both were on the pistol team at the University.—Irving S. TARRANT, who has been spending most of his time during the past four years in the east and south, is now attached to the Chicago office of The American Appraisal company. Recently he was busy making an appraisal of the William Wrigley, Jr., estate, and at present he is engaged on an appraisal of the art treasures of the Rockefeller McCormick estate. He has many interesting stories to tell regarding

people here in America and in Europe. In 1930 his travels took him through Soviet Russia. — Rachel FRAZER is in charge of the physiotherapy department at Hazelton Orthopedic school, Flint, Mich. — After living for nearly three years on a mountain in the Hottentot reservation in Africa, Louis O. SORDAHL returned to Madison in August. He was selected by the Smithsonian Institute to carry on investigations in the field of solar radiation, and Mount Brukkaros was the site chosen. In 1929 Mr. and Mrs. Sordahl left for the desert country in the heart of what was formerly German Southwest Africa. Their camp site was located about sixty miles from the nearest settlement, and here, at an elevation of 5,200 feet, they lived with only blacks as neighbors. A third white man, who acted as assistant, and two native servants comprised the party. The temperature in this region ranged from 116° in the summer to freezing in the winter. Mr. Sordahl's studies centered around the measurement of the heat of the sun. Daily fluctuations were recorded and a correlation between these and weather conditions with the view of forecasting. Mr. Sordahl has given a series of lectures on his experiences over WHA, the University radio station.—Grace WAGNER is librarian at Connecticut College for Women at New London, Conn.—Elizabeth GILMORE is studying in Germany under a student exchange fellowship.—Dr. O. Robert HAND has announced the opening of his office at 738 E. 27th st., Minneapolis for the practice of medicine and surgery.—Audrey E. PHILLIPS is a kindergarten instructor in Claremont, Calif. She is living at 1250 Harvard st.—Nathan SPECTOR writes: "Portage, Wis., boasts of a bachelors' club which includes among its members four Wisconsin alumni: Phillip OWENS, '29, of the law firm of Rogers and Owens; Nathan SPECTOR, representative of the Metropolitan Life Insurance co., Milton MEISTER, '31, with the law firm of Bogue and Sanderson, and Walter WITTICH, '32, who is with the Carroll and Klug department store."

Class of 1929

S. Duncan BAILLIES is with the U. S. Lighthouse Service at Milwaukee. At present he is making surveys for the location of the new light house to be built on North Manitou Shoal in northern Lake Michigan.—Sigurd TRANMAL is doing field auditing for General Mills, Inc., with headquarters in Minneapolis. He writes: "My work, which is very pleasant, takes me from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico. At present I am

spending a few weeks in New York City."—Roland C. HARTMAN has been appointed editor of *Everybody's Poultry Journal* published in Pennsylvania.—Guy LOWMAN, Jr., is a Sterling fellow at Yale and is doing research work on the staff of the linguistic atlas concerning local New England speech.—Dr. Arthur C. STEHR has opened an office in Madison for the general practice of medicine and surgery.—Katherine M. HART was granted a M. S. degree from the University of Chicago at the Autumn Convocation on August 26. The subject of her thesis was "A Study of Citrus Fruits on the Chicago Auction." At present she holds a position in the Michigan State College.—Dr. Owen C. CLARK is assistant physician and surgeon in partnership with Dr. William Housley of Neillsville, Wis.—Dr. R. C. MORRISON has opened an office for general practice at 1253 Williamson st., Madison.—Gertrude E. GREYER is on the faculty of the classics department at Wells college.

Class of 1930

Stanley M. HEIN is conducting a travel bureau at 210 Washington st., Waukegan, Ill.—Catherine BLACKMAN has been at home in Tullahoma, Tenn., since her graduation from the University. She returned recently from a trip through Iowa, during which she stopped in Chicago to see some Badger friends, Katherine HOWARD, '29, Anastasia JOHNSON, '29, and Cornelia JOHNSON, '32.—Robert POSS is a junior engineer with the U. S. Engineers' Office in Milwaukee. He is on the construction project of the north breakwater at Frankfort, Mich.—Robert HUTTON, assistant superintendent for the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock company, has been transferred from the job at Frankfort, Mich. to the office at the Soo.—Newell C. MUNSON is a senior in the Harvard Law school.—Eleanor KILBOURN has begun her third year of teaching at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Ellen L. JACOBSON has been at the University of Chicago since the summer quarter of 1932. She is doing graduate work in physiological chemistry.—Esther HAIGHT has returned to her home in Cambridge, Wis., after a year of study and travel abroad. She completed her musical studies at the Royal College of Music, in London, took a Mediterranean cruise, and traveled extensively on the continent.—Kathleen FITZ, former member of the University Players, is playing in "Reunion in Vienna" on the West Coast.—Carlton C. RODEE has been awarded the Cowles fellowship in government at Yale for the year 1932-33.—August W. DERLETH is the author of "Five Alone," a

novelette which was published in the summer edition of *Pagany*, a literary quarterly.—Dr. E. L. ERICKSON, Ph. D., and Ruth WILCOX Erickson, '25, spent a month's vacation in Wisconsin, visiting Tomahawk Lake, Durand, and Madison. They have returned to Urbana, where Dr. Erickson is an instructor in the history department of the University of Illinois.—Charles H. WALTERS, M. A., is an instructor in speech at Butler university, Indianapolis.—Louis LEWON is a chemist with the Western Sugar Refining co. at San Francisco.

Class of 1931

Victor WOLFSON, former Wisconsin player, is assistant stage manager in New York for Elmer Rice's "Counsellor at Law."—August G. HUNDT is now head ranchman of the Twin Pine Fur farm at Haden, Wis. He would like to hear from former classmates.—Attorney H. J. BEARDSLEY has been practicing law in Shullsburg, Wis., since February. He was the democratic candidate for district attorney in Lafayette county.—Adrian E. SCHUTE has been in the employ of the Wisconsin Tax commission for the past year. Until recently he was located in Wausau, but he is now living in Fond du Lac.—Kenneth MAGEE writes: "At present I am unemployed, but am doing correspondence work with the Bridge department of the International Steel co., Evansville, Ind. I would like to hear from my friends to learn their present location." His address is Scales Mound, Ill.—Irene L. RACE is enrolled in both the medical and graduate schools of the University of Colorado. She is working on an M. S. in biochemistry and completing the freshman year in the medical school.—Clarice A. ABRAMS is conducting a professional pharmacy in Calumet, Mich. The pharmacy deals in prescriptions only and is the only one of its kind in the upper peninsula.—James D. COBINS received an M. S. degree in electrical engineering at California Institute of Technology in June and is continuing graduate study and research at the Institute. He is living at 1637 Oakdale st., Pasadena, Calif.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred JOCHEM (Harriette BEACH, '30) have returned from a year of graduate study in Germany. Fred is now an instructor in the department of the History of Art at the University.—Elizabeth A. LAMOREAUX was awarded a teaching fellowship at the University of Ohio. Her address is 36 E. State st., Athens, Ohio.—Kenneth E. HOPKINS is assistant superintendent at the Freeman Manufacturing co., Racine. He is living at the Y. M. C. A.—

Norma MARTIN writes: "I am working in the National Bank of Huron here at home, and I'm enjoying it more every day. See Margaret BLYSTONE, society editor for the *Evening Huronite*, and Blanche BATTIN, now head librarian at the Carnegie library here, quite frequently. Would like to hear what some of the Commerce grads are doing."—Lyman MOORE has returned to Chicago after touring nine continental countries with the adult educational group of the American Peoples' college in Europe. While abroad he studied at the American Peoples' college center at Getz in Tyrol, Austria, where more than 200 American students this summer attended lectures and discussions led by European and American teachers—Charles S. VOIGT, Jr., is a member of the law firm of Voigt and Voigt, Sheboygan.—Margaret MODIE has been appointed hostess of the Memorial Union to succeed Lee BACON, '20.—Katherine RHODES is back at the University studying for a master's degree in dancing.—Helen O. BRIGGS is teaching home economics in the Lincoln Junior High school at Beloit.

Class of 1932

Eleanor MARLING is teaching music in Mrs. Roy Deakman's nursery school in Madison.—William HOVEY has been appointed to the army flying service and was ordered to report at Randolph field, San Antonio, Texas, October 10 for training.—Margaret E. WILLIAMS is teaching English and geometry in the high school at Glidden, Wis.—Francis J. WILCOX has been admitted to the bar and will practice law in Eau Claire with his father.—Ralph M. LINDGREN has been awarded a fellowship in forestry for 1933-34 by the Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education board, Washington. The fellowship provides for study at a school of forestry, an institute of research, on a forest under management, in association with forest industries, or in travel.—Audrey MEYER is the advertising manager at Wagner's College shop, Madison.—Maud E. GUEST is an instructor of nurses at The Moline Public Hospital, Moline, Ill.—Katharine TRUMBULL is a substitute director of physical therapy at the Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill.

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sing together, eat together,
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Marshfield Alumni Get Off to Auspicious Start at Picnic

ACTIVITIES of the Marshfield, Wisconsin, Alumni club for the 1932-33 season received an auspicious start when 55 members met at the Marshfield Country club for the opening event, an indoor picnic, on the night of September 20. Plans for the year were outlined by the president, Bernard Lutz, who announced the following committees: Program—Mrs. George Lester, chairman, Miss Marjorie Hugunin, Mrs. Karl H. Doege, and R. F. Lewis, with the secretary, Miss Mary Proell, and the president as members *ex officio*. House committee—Mrs. Hamilton Roddis. Publicity—J. Parr Godfrey.

After welcoming the new members—about a dozen—and urging the old members to show increased interest, President Lutz briefly reviewed the history of the club, and stressed the need of an objective. That objective, in his estimation, should be service: service to one another, service to the community, and service to the University. Under the last head he called attention to the need of combating unpleasant and harmful impressions created by speakers during the past few months, and urged the club members to do all in their power to show the public in general what a really fine institution the University of Wisconsin is today.

He also expressed his gratification at the large attendance—the largest in the history of the local club—and asked for the early payment of club dues. The next meeting was announced for Oct. 18 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Paul Doege, West Fifth street. Attorney Edwin P. Kohl of New York city, who has been spending the summer here, was called on for remarks, and entertained his audience with a number of anecdotes. Bridge followed the business session, and favors for high scores were won by Mrs. L. H. Dressendorfer and Clark Abbott.

The supper committee consisted of Mrs. C. B. Edwards, chairman, Mrs. O. W. Rewey, and Mrs. Wayne E. Deming.

Milwaukee "W" Club Going Strong

JUST in case some of the alumni might have the impression that the depression has taken the toll of the very active Milwaukee "W" Club, that organization's genial secretary wrote us a letter reminding us of the activities of this club during the past few months.

The club royally entertained "Doc" Spears shortly after his arrival in these parts at a smoker in Milwau-

kee at which some seventy-five club members and distinguished alumni were present. Then upon the occasion of the spring football game about two dozen of the boys chartered a bus to attend the festivities and lend distinction to the affair.

On July 18 the annual picnic was held. The faculty was ably represented by Dean Goodnight, Prof. Weaver, chairman of the newly created athletic board, "Doc" Spears, "Windy" Levis, and "Tuffy" Sundt. The morning was spent playing golf at the Oconomowoc Country Club. A great dinner was served at Steve

Pulaski's place, the Red Circle Inn at Nashota, and the group finally wound up at Chris Steinmetz' cottage on Okauchee Lake where the usually hotly contested ball game and other events were run off. Everyone had a great time and everyone reached home safely.

The next event on the club's program will be the annual meeting at the Milwaukee Athletic club on November 3, just preceding the Homecoming game. Any visiting "W" men are cordially invited to participate in this event. Weekly luncheons

are held every Monday at the City Club where visitors are cordially welcome.

The Milwaukee "W" Club is a great outfit. There is seldom a dull moment in their programs and they are constantly doing constructive work.

Reunion at 7200 Feet

ON THE shores of lovely Huntington Lake in the High Sierras, Fresno State Teachers' College has its Summer School. There, on the evening of August 2, fourteen Wisconsiners (children included) met to picnic by the lake. After a delicious meal of broiled steak, berry pie, and coffee, the native chipmunks, who sat with folded paws to listen, were asked if they wanted to be Badgers and to come along with us, and the surrounding mountain walls echoed and re-echoed to U-Rah-Rah, Wisconsin.

Those present were: Professor Emory Ratcliffe, A. M., 1910, from Fresno State College, his wife, Laura Phillips, A. B., 1910, and their daughter, Margaret; Mitchell Briggs, A. M., 1917, now Dean of Men at Fresno, and Mrs. Briggs; Harvey Hindman of University High School, Berkeley, and his wife and son; Miss Frances Slatter, A. B., 1900, of Los Angeles; Hilda Hendrickson, A. B., A. M., 1923, 1929, of the Fresno Faculty, Professor G. Schussman, A. M., of Arcata State College, and his son, Myron; Professor Willard Smith, A. M., 1919, of Mills College, and his wife, Ethel Sabin Smith, A. B., M. A., 1908, 1914.

Chicago Alumnae!

Wisconsin women who wish to join the Wisconsin Alumnae Club of Chicago may do so by registering in the Club's headquarters, located at the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, 111 East Pearson Street, Chicago.

Mrs. Evan A. Evans,
President

"Gold"

(Continued from page 39)

change the relationship of the average commodity price to the measure gold, ordinarily occur entirely without any reference to such relationship. They are due to the belief on the part of weighted public opinion on the basis of its exercised activity that from the movement of prices preceding any moment they are going up or down.

When, for instance, the so-called commodity price level has shown a rising tendency over a short period buying of raw materials is first stimulated followed by increased buying by wholesalers, retailers and consumers.

The stimulation thus created strengthens the rising price movement and all engaged in pursuits which necessitate them to buy before they sell feel the urge to act in making purchases as much before the time of their actual need as is feasible.

As prices continue to rise the time comes when purchasers of goods all along the line up to the consumer increase the supplies of those goods in which they operate beyond normal. On such a movement profits naturally increase as the motion of prices results in a wider spread between buying and selling figures. The distribution of such profits increases the consuming power of the public and accelerates purchases for consumption. The rising prices require a continual growing need for credit to meet the same turnover and a further addition of credit lines to carry larger inventories. This increases bank loans which increases deposits, and the profits in financial operations. In default of any natural catastrophe or political upset such a movement becomes accelerated as it proceeds over the course of months and years and expenditure and extravagance grow on the part of governments as well as of the people as taxes increase on the same base of tax returns until finally a peak in prices is reached.

The first notice of the approach of such peak comes from bankers who find that they are being called upon for loans against greatly reduced quantities of commodities because of the higher prices which tells its story to them in two forms; one, a great increase in the total amount of credit asked for and two, a smaller collateral security in the goods that are directly or indirectly back of such credits. At about the same time or before markets begin to grow less for this and that and the other branch of industry and with increasing breadth before the peak is reached.

Then comes a fall in prices, precipitate or gradual, depending in some proportion upon the amount of credit extended as the top is being reached for the purchase of commodities, real estate, properties, or securities borrowings which can only be met by sudden turnover of collateral upon a falling market.

Gold need take no part in such a movement as the amount of credit required for the turnover of goods on the prices that have developed does the work of itself.

This again, however, is only brought about by the acts of men which means that buying of commodities begins to fall off because of high prices and resistance to new borrowing for manufacturing purposes and reduced demand results in reduced production.

The psychological change, however, is ordinarily sufficiently great to result in less buying than might

be warranted, other things being equal, because of the belief that prices after they have turned will continue to fall and that raw materials, manufactured goods and other commodities can be purchased for less money.

Retailers naturally resist the fall in prices with the hope of being able to dispose of inventories without loss. This individual effort of retailers which represents a general activity on the part of practically all of them causes consumers to hold back even more in their buying than they might otherwise do. The reason is that the fall in wholesale prices presages a later fall in retail prices and therefore there is a holding back by buyers that prevents even normal consumption. The bottom of this phase of the cycle is usually reached when the momentum of production, together with the results of the cancellation of orders due to falling prices, has fallen so far under consumption and continued for such a period that consumption has overtaken goods in stock and in process.

The length and depth of the descending curve, however, can be greatly increased if political difficulties in the nations intervene and if governmental expenditure is not promptly stopped so that there may be relief from taxation which with falling prices becomes excessive even if it were not over-burdensome during the period of high prices.

These acts of men in their endeavor to make their living and that represent the exercise of their combined opinions in some important proportion as anticipating rising prices or falling prices serves to move the price index up and down regardless of any questions having to do with gold. During all such periods, however, whether prices may be moving up or whether they may be moving down, having current values positively expressed in the gold measure makes it possible for trade to move at sufficient speed to enable life to go on during adjustments even though it may be difficult.

The gold measure, however, cannot be active in itself and it can neither prevent nor alleviate movements of the price level except as men exercise their opinions through purchases and sales in the market for production and for consumption.

The control of the cycle movement within the bounds of general living comfort can only be brought about through increased intelligence and understanding on the part of humanity. Under present conditions gold, its quantity, the method of its use and the desire which men have for it is the most important check that exists to protect mankind from the unfortunate effects that follow unwise judgments, individually and collectively in production and consumption that are based primarily upon the action of the laws of supply and demand. Gold today is doing the work that mankind demands of it. It cannot be abolished as a measure of the value of commodities without causing even more chaotic conditions than those which prevail at the moment. If the natural checks offered by currencies backed by gold are not sufficient to guide men along sound lines they certainly are not ready to enter upon a period of managed currencies.



This year's census discloses the fact that there is an 85 per cent occupancy in the men's dormitories, Tripp and Adams, whereas both men's cooperative houses are filled to capacity. The women's halls, Chadbourne and Barnard, show an 88 per cent occupancy.