The 1944 football season has passed into history as far as Western Michigan College is concerned; another season in which a Western team kept the institution in the national sports picture. One of the younger institutions of the Middle West as far as age is concerned and certainly one of the younger institutions in taking up collegiate sports, Western Michigan College teams have had a more difficult time in establishing themselves with the public at large than teams of older, larger, and better-known institutions. These had already caught the public eye and the performances of those teams had long before caught the fancy and interest of sports writers.

However, down through the years there has been a constant development in sports activities at Western Michigan with teams growing more powerful and with schedules gradually being built up and becoming more attractive. Western's strength in baseball is known from coast to coast and from the Lakes to the Gulf; few but what know of the Broncos in basketball, and other sports are now gaining new attention and focusing a new interest on Western Michigan College. Recent football seasons have seen Western's grid schedules listing powerful teams which at times have taken these teams into the national football picture as well as keeping Mid-west attention on the Broncos. Tennis, track, etc., have also cracked into the limelight at times, with victories that have demanded more than just state or sectional interest.

It is a growth that has been consistent down through the years, and which will undoubtedly continue to grow in the coming years. To hold its present rather proud position, to continue the advancement which has been made through the years in this respect, Western Michigan must continue to be alert with an ever-stronger physical education and physical fitness program and an ever-advancing athletic department.

Scores and scores of individuals have made great contributions to this advancement—coaches, players, fans and others. The cover of the present issue presents one of those players, Frank "Stubby" Overmire, a star hurler in his college days, a star with the Detroit Tigers now, and an athletic figure who continues in professional sport to be one of the most popular individuals with his team mates and the public as well. In this connection we acknowledge the courtesy of the Detroit News for the picture of Overmire.
Coincident with the opening of the November term, or trimester, will be the transfer of the School of Occupational Therapy from the Kalamazoo State Hospital to Western Michigan College. The administration of the work in occupational therapy and most of the courses will be on the college campus. However, affiliation with Kalamazoo State Hospital will be continued, as will the affiliation in this field with registered institutions in New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, and Iowa.

Marion R. Spear, who has supervised the course in occupational therapy since its inception in the State Hospital, and her assistant, Mrs. Jane Thomas, will be added to the instructional staff of Western Michigan College. Miss Spear holds the bachelor's degree from the Massachusetts School of Art and is a registered occupational therapist. She has completed more than three-fourths of the work for the Master's degree. Miss Spear is the Michigan member of the House of Delegates of the American Association of Occupational Therapists. Mrs. Thomas has the bachelor's degree from Western Michigan College and is a registered occupational therapist.

History of the School

July, 1922, saw two students enroll for a three-months' course in occupational therapy at the Kalamazoo State Hospital. The growth of the school has been steady. During each of the following two years the length of the term doubled. By 1930 it extended to fourteen months. Subsequent extensions reached twenty-five months in 1935 so as to meet the minimum requirements for registration with the American Medical Association. The year following definite affiliation was effected with the University of Michigan Hospital and the course was extended to twenty-seven months. The year 1939 witnessed two evidences of improved standards: Full recognition was given by the American Medical Association—the fifth school in the United States to be thus recognized—and Western Michigan College accredited the holders of a diploma from the school of occupational therapy with one-third of the work required for the bachelor's degree. By a previous arrangement a combined course in occupational therapy and courses in Arts and Sciences reduced appreciably the time required for both the diploma in occupational therapy and the bachelor's degree.

The high standard of the School of Occupational Therapy has attracted students from twenty-nine states and four foreign countries. Of the total number of its graduates, two-thirds were non-residents of Michigan. Alumnae of the institution are serving in hospitals in twenty-one states, Hawaii, and Scotland.

Nature of Occupational Therapy

Occupational Therapy as an organized profession dates from World War I when General Pershing asked the War Department to furnish 1,000 women volunteers to do “bedside occupational work.” Its fundamental principle, however, was recognized by the Greek physician Galen in 172 A.D. The ancient doctor declared that “employment is nature's best physician and is essential to human happiness.” More recently it has been called the “work cure” or the “Science of prescribed work.” Basically, it is “remedial activity under the direction of a physician and administered by a trained technician.” Occupational therapy has been defined by its own Association as “any activity, mental or physical, prescribed by a physician for its remedial value.”
medical profession recognizes it as "a valuable adjunct in contributing to and hastening recovery from disease or injury." Its objectives are to "arouse interest, courage, and confidence, to overcome disability, and to reestablish capacity for industrial and social usefulness." Physically, its function is to increase strength of muscles and movements of joints. Mentally, it tries to approximate "normal activity" through projects of an avocational nature and by pre-vocational training.

Training in the field of occupational therapy includes three divisions: theoretical instruction, technical training, and practical work in the hospital. Much of the activity in the schools stems from prescriptions by physicians and are based upon physical, mental, and emotional factors. A large part of the work is selected from the following fields of activity: (a) Creative Arts including bookbinding, metalcrafts, weaving, and woodworking; (b) Recreation including dramatics, music, gardening, and sports; (c) Diversional, consisting of activities possible for a patient in early or bedside stage of convalescence and adapted to the mental and physical conditions, thus preparing the mind and muscles for their new roles in the rehabilitation of the patient; (d) Purposeful or Pre-vocational Activities such as shorthand, typing, mechanical drawing, machine design, architecture, elementary electricity, and communications.

Perhaps the same ends might be attained by use of any activity which will contribute to the individual's advancement in retraining, self finding, experience getting, and trade sampling—these are means by which the individual may prepare himself for maximum usefulness to himself and to society.

Occupational therapy as a profession is a natural ally of teaching, nursing, medicine, social service, and physical therapy. Unlike most professions, its supply of trained technicians has never exceeded the demands for such services. This condition has resulted in a position awaiting all those who qualify as therapists. The results achieved by occupational therapy in the mental and physical adjustments connected with service men during and since World War I suggest a broad expansion in opportunity for such work in World War II. It is reasonable to expect that great strides will be made both in the technique and the range of its endeavors.

Treatment of war casualties will differ somewhat from that in general practice. In these cases the patients will be adults within a relatively limited age group and will consist largely of men. If this line of reasoning be correct, it may be assumed that more men will be trained as occupational therapists. The federal government and that of many states will demand and provide for a great expansion in this branch of the healing arts and sciences.

Curricula in Occupational Therapy

The school of occupational therapy now located at Western Michigan College is one of eight such schools in the United States which have been granted full approval by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. The undergraduate student may choose from three curricula at Western Michigan College, all of which must be preceded by the completion of one year of college work. A course leading to the diploma in occupational therapy, and two which will earn the degree of Bachelor of Science either with or without the teaching certificate. There is also a curriculum prepared for students who have the bachelor's degree. This course may be completed in two semesters in school and two semesters out of school in affiliations, here or elsewhere. The more training, the better the opportunities for advancement to positions of responsibility and higher remuneration.

The accelerated program at Western Michigan College enables the student to gain considerable time in completion of the work for the degree and the diploma. To students who show ability and need financial aid, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation has provided a fund of $4,000 to be used for loans and scholarships.

D. C. SHILLING
The College and the Returning Veteran

Probably no government in history has dealt more generously with its veterans than the government of the United States intends to deal with its citizens, men and women, who have seen service in World War II. Veterans of this war, when discharged, will already have benefits such as those of the last war obtained only after twenty years of struggle. What are these benefits? Briefly, they are these: (1) the veteran will be helped to get his old job back, or to find a new one, and meanwhile will be paid unemployment compensation up to fifty-two weeks; (2) he can borrow up to $4,000 to buy a home or start a business, and 50 per cent of the loan will be guaranteed by the government; (3) if he has been wounded he will be treated, and, if necessary, retrained to enable him to earn his living; (4) if he has been incapacitated he will be cared for; (5) he can attend the school or college of his choice, with substantial government aid, for a period varying with the length of his active service.

Western Michigan College is concerned chiefly with the educational benefits, and most of these are contained in Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, commonly known as the G. I. Bill of Rights: In general, the law provides that any man or woman who has seen active service in the armed forces after September 15, 1940, has an “other than dishonorable” discharge, and has served ninety days or more, is entitled to one year of education with government help, and an additional period equal to his total length of active service; provided that the veteran’s education was delayed, impeded, or interrupted by his entrance into the service. For the purpose of this law, any person not over twenty-five years of age when he entered the service is regarded as having had his education delayed or interrupted. A person over twenty-five when he entered the service may also be eligible to these benefits, but the burden of proof is on him that his education was interrupted. The veteran can attend any institution—high school, college, trade school, business school—found on the government’s approved list; while he is in attendance his tuition, fees, and books will be paid for up to $500 yearly, and he will receive $50 monthly for subsistence if he has no dependents, $75 monthly if he has one or more. Of course, he must meet the entrance requirements set by the school of his choice, and he must continue to do satisfactory work after enrollment. He must begin his training within two years after his discharge, and he must complete it within seven years after the end of the war. The maximum length of training allowed is four years. Incidentally, in computing the period of training to which he is entitled, the veteran cannot count time spent in V-12 or ASTP units, or in the service academies. Application for these benefits is made on Form 1950, which is obtainable at Western’s Veterans’ Counselor’s office. In Michigan the completed form should be mailed to the Veterans’ Administration at Dearborn.

Not so much in the public eye, possibly, as the G. I. Bill, is Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress. This law has acquired no catchphrase title, but it is of great importance. It provides for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans whose injuries prevent them from resuming their pre-war occupations and thus require training for new ones. Any veteran with a disability rating of more than 10 per cent may be eligible for this training, and since these benefits will be greater than those of the G. I. Bill, he should know whether he can qualify. To do this, he should get advice from the Veterans’ Counseling Center in his town or in the county seat. Application for these benefits should be made on Form 1900, obtainable only from the Veterans’ Administration. The veteran making application will be called to the Veterans’ Administration office in his state (at Dearborn in Michigan) for physical examination, vocational aptitude tests, and interview. Then, if he is approved for vocational rehabilitation, a program of training not to exceed four years will be drawn up to suit his needs, and his tuition and fees will be paid to the institution where he enrolls. In addition, he will be paid at least $80 monthly, including his disability pension, for living expenses. Western Michigan College has a contract with the Veterans’ Administration to offer certain retraining courses, and has been accepting these students for some time.

The veteran who is a citizen of Michigan should note that in some cases the Michigan State Board of Vocational Education is able to arrange vocational rehabilitation to veterans unable to qualify under the federal law. The broader scope
of the Michigan law makes this possible.

It is plain that Western Michigan College, like all colleges in the country, must plan to serve the returning veterans who will receive these educational and training benefits. Early last summer the Committee on Post-War Planning set up a Committee on Veterans' Affairs, instructing it to make an inventory of present services and facilities useful to veterans, to propose such new services and courses as might be needed, and to inform interested persons and offices of the college's offerings. This committee, comprising Mr. Homer Carter, Miss Lucia Harrison, Dr. George Hilliard, Mr. John Hoekje, Mr. Ray Pellett, and Mr. Charles Starring, early recommended that the President should appoint a Veterans' Counselor, with whose office veterans should have their first contact, and by whom they should be guided to the office or person whose services were required. The appointment was made in July, and the Veterans' Counselor is now functioning in Room 116, Health and Personnel Building, as a part of the Division of Student Personnel and Guidance.

This kind of aid for veterans does not imply that they are to be thought of as a group apart from the students. The contrary is true; the likenesses between veterans and other students rather than the differences, will be emphasized. Many veterans will take up their education again with little if any difficulty, completing plans made before they entered the armed services. A little introduction to the Director of Admissions may be the only assistance they need. But others, for a variety of reasons, may not find the path so easy, and for them the Veterans' Counselor should enlist all the resources of the college. What some of these resources are may be shown by situations which, if not already met, can surely be anticipated.

The large majority of the veterans interviewed by the Veterans' Counselor will be interested in courses offered by the college. Some of these veterans will know precisely what they want; some will be uncertain; and others will have made no decision at all. The uncertain and the undecided will be given vocational aptitude tests in the Psycho-Educational Clinic. Then, in the light of the results of the tests, they will be helped to make decisions consistent with their abilities and inclinations. No decisions will be imposed. Their decisions will be their own and they can choose from the following: graduate work, leading to the M.A. degree; a four-year course leading to the A.B. or B.S. degree; a four-year course leading to the degree, and a teaching certificate in the elementary, secondary, special education, occupational therapy, or speech correction curriculum; a two-year course leading to a limited certificate in the rural elementary curriculum; a pre-professional or combined course of two or three years in agriculture, business administration, dentistry, engineering, forestry, journalism, law, library science, medicine, medical technology, nursing, occupational therapy, and social work—followed by transfer to the professional school of the veterans' choice; and terminal courses from six months to two years in length, and including work in such areas as secretarial studies, retail selling, a cooperative course, aviation mechanics, radio servicing, sheet metal, welding, and agriculture.

Besides courses of study, the college also offers certain clinical services to veterans and others. The Psycho-Educational Clinic, directed by Mr. Homer Carter and two assistants, has at its call the services of the faculty, the State Hospital, and local specialists. It is prepared to give psychological help in personal problems, especially those arising from emotional disturbances. Its reading laboratory for adults will diagnose reading difficulties and offer remedial treatment. Veterans and others who find difficulty in getting adjusted to their college programs will find help in the Clinic's Introduction to Learning and Adjustment course. The Speech Clinic, directed by Dr. Charles Van Riper, can give treatment to veterans who have voice articulation defects caused by injuries to the mouth, nose, or throat, or who suffer from aphasia or stuttering aphasis. For some time the services of both the Speech Clinic and the Psycho-Educational Clinic have been used by veterans.

These examples do not include all the facilities of the college made more accessible through the Veterans' Counselor. The offices of the Dean of Women and the Dean of Men, and the Placement Bureau, for instance, will certainly be frequently useful, as will every department of the college. Yet some veterans will be looking for specialized courses or some kind of assistance not found at Western. In these cases, of course, the Veterans' Counselor will direct the veteran to the institution where the courses or assistance are offered. This kind of guidance has been greatly aided by the directory of approved trade and technical schools prepared by the State's Office of Veterans' Affairs, and several references of this sort have been made.

That veterans are aware of their opportunities in education is shown by the increasing numbers of inquiries reported by institutions of collegiate rank in Michigan, one of which is interviewing about ten veterans each day. At Western the Veterans' Counselor is interviewing about six veterans each week. It is fortunate that this stream is small in its beginning, so that plans can be made to suit the pattern of needs as it develops, and adjustments be made gradually.

Western's plans are tentative in many ways, and many decisions wait upon experience. One question now awaiting decision is this: How will

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Business Education is in the vanguard of the movement to get academic training out of the musty attic of tradition, and down into the "living room," where it can be used. For some time leaders in the educational field have been dissatisfied with their students poring over the hypothetical accounts of some hypothetical concern in a classroom far removed from the actual world of retailing. So they are joining hands with the business men of their respective communities and are taking their students out of the classroom and into stores where they have real-life situations in selling, record-keeping, buying, stock-keeping, and all the other activities involved in the operation of a retail establishment.

Western Michigan College has taken an active part in the growth of this movement in Michigan. In cooperation with the State Board of Control for Vocational Education, Western has established a two-year terminal program which meets the demands of the retail industry for advanced training in merchandising. For the most part trainees enrolled in the retail course are from small communities where the local high school is not in a position to offer specialized vocational training in selling.

As outlined by the Business Education Department, Western's program in retailing is as follows:


Each student may select a number of elective courses from the wide list of subjects offered at Western Michigan College. If a student has a special interest, he will have an opportunity to pursue that interest in college along with his retail training.

For students who find it possible to take only one year of training at this time, the first portion of this program offers a well-rounded consideration of the basic principles for immediate store work. The second year is more advanced, more detailed, and gives more of that background necessary for those better positions in the future.

Students who successfully complete the four-semester program will receive a two-year Retailing Diploma.

The retailers of Kalamazoo are enthusiastic about the program. Western's trainees have been actively associated with department stores, specialty shops, hardware stores, variety stores, and other retail establishments.

The advantages of cooperative training to the merchant may be summarized as follows:

1. It provides for the constant and systematic infusion of desirable beginners into the store personnel.
2. It provides for trainees the specific training merchants desire them to get.
3. Trainees enjoy the assistance of teacher advice and guidance through try-out courses and often placement in a particular store.
4. Trainees are placed in job training at an age when they usually learn most easily.
5. It permits store owners to get better trained workers, since those who take cooperative training are required to study related subjects, such as salesmanship, English, mathematics, science, art, economics, and retail store operation and management.
6. The school assumes the burden of training, thus relieving the store of training problems and expense.
7. The school furnishes a trained group of extra employees for special events, as well as for permanent employment.
8. The school training "up-grades" the educational level of store occupations, and thereby attracts a better grade of employee.

The advantages to the schools, teachers, and administrators are:

1. The student receives considerable instruction in technical matters in the store which can therefore be omitted in school instruction.
2. Classroom instruction given in conjunction with store work is more vital, more interesting, more useful, and more lasting than instruction on a purely theoretical basis.
3. The double test of the competence and adaptability of the student provided through his record in the schoolroom and in actual store work affords a means by which those unsuited for store work may be eliminated.
4. Through its relationships with the stores provided by its students, the school learns to make its training effective and practical.

The advantages of the Cooperative Retailing Plan to the students are:

1. Cooperative training is advantageous to the student because it offers him a natural method of choosing an occupation.
2. The cooperative part-time student acquires certain social advantages.
3. The cooperative part-time student acquires educational advantages.
4. The cooperative part-time student acquires economic values.
5. The cooperative part-time student acquires disciplinary values.
6. Cooperative part-time training builds up sound thinking habits, emotional stability, and a constructive attitude toward society.

In every community in which there is a cooperative distributive education program, there exists a potential field for adult training in merchandising subjects. Cooperative trainees employed in local retail stores apparently stimulate older employees within the organization to improve their own knowledge. Coordinators of cooperative programs are thereby in a position to provide the retail industry with in-service courses designed for employed persons.

Western has already serviced local merchants with specialized courses of this nature and, in cooperation with the State Board, is making plans for developing many additional courses designed to improve the service which the industry offers the public. At the present time the Kalamazoo Retail Credit Association and Western Michigan College in conjunction with the State Board are giving a course to forty retail credit managers and assistants on "Fundamentals of Retail Credit."

In the past, courses have been offered in pre-induction training for beginners in the field of retailing. Part-time workers in retailing, including Western's students in the four-year program, have been trained in such classes. Supervisory courses designed to aid store executives and department heads in training and servicing their employees will be instituted during the year. Special courses in merchandising information, salesmanship, display, etc., will be available to local merchants with competent instructors assigned to this work.

Another feature of the adult training program will be the establishment of an itinerant teacher set-up whereby competent instructors from Western will be available for smaller communities in the Kalamazoo area and will, upon request, conduct training courses similar to those planned for the Kalamazoo merchants. This program will provide a service which Western can well afford to offer as through it many persons will become acquainted with the cooperative program and with the college itself.

Present indications are that in the post-war period the retail industry through its trade associations and leaders in the field of merchandising, will cooperate with existing programs in cooperative retail training in spite of the probable shift in the labor market. The merchants themselves realize that they must depend upon colleges for capable and efficient new employees in their organization.

The post-war role of the cooperative program on a terminal course level is to furnish the industry with selected individuals who have determined upon retailing as their life's career. Furthermore, this type of training in the Junior Colleges and state educational institutions provides for the returning veteran a career-training course in a comparatively short period.

The progress of the program at Western during the past few years indicates quite definitely a tremendous opportunity ahead in the reconversion period for training young people for positions in the retail industry which now employs one out of every eight persons gainfully employed in the United States.

Glen C. Rice
Lake Camp Granted to College

A five-year lease, on an experimental basis, of the W. K. Kellogg Clear Lake Camp, has been granted to Western Michigan College, with the provision that at the expiration of that period, the property may be deeded to the college by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, it is announced by Dr. Paul V. Sangren, president of the college.

The ultimate acquisition of this twenty-nine-acre camp, which represents an outlay of $250,000 in buildings and equipment, will add very materially, not only to the physical assets of Western Michigan College, but will also provide increased facilities of exceptional value, for effective teacher preparation in accordance with the most approved of the newer trends, and at the same time afford excellent opportunity for children to profit from the educational contribution of camping experience.

The agreement provides that financial support shall be given to the college by the Kellogg Foundation, for the operation of the camp during the first three years, after which the college will operate the camp for the next two years, without such financial support. If, at the end of five years, it has been satisfactorily proved to the college and the Kellogg Foundation, that the camping activity can be an effective and integral part of the educational program for children and all teachers, the agreement provides that the Foundation will deed the property to Western Michigan College for the purpose of continuing such a program. It is also agreed, President Sangren states, the college will cooperate with the State Farm Bureau in the use of the camp. In completing plans for the camp program, representatives of the Farm Bureau will be afforded the opportunity to incorporate certain of its activities. It is planned to operate the camp nine or ten months of the year, closing it only from about the middle of December until March 1, in order to avoid the transportation and heating problems of the midwinter season.

In discussing plans for the use of the property, President Sangren states, “At all times, when the camp is operated by the college, there will be a group of children as campers, since one of the central purposes of the camp will be to make the most of the camping opportunity for education and development of children. In working out this program, it is proposed to cooperate with the public schools in the counties surrounding Clear Lake Camp, and to so arrange that the children of these schools with their teachers may be at the camp for a period of from two to four weeks. Through this plan, it is proposed to so coordinate the work of the school and camp, that the camp experience will become a definite part of the child’s school year, and his educational program.

“The camp will also be used as a teacher-training field for Western Michigan College students who are preparing to teach. Through their work at the camp it is hoped to develop in them a more thorough understanding of the problems of learning, and of the development of young children. Special groups of teachers and prospective teachers will be trained in camp counseling, guidance, and management, especially in physical education and home economics. It is also proposed through the camp activity to work toward the plan of making the educational and teaching program for children and teachers a year-round undertaking, rather than one devoted to only eight or nine months of the year,” President Sangren states. In addition, it is expected that incidentally the camp will be used for such institutes, workshops, and conferences as will promote education and the improvement of community, economic, and social conditions.

The Clear Lake Camp is located on M-37, fifteen miles north of Battle Creek and ten miles south of Hastings. It has a land acreage of twenty-nine acres of wooded land, and a shore line of about one-third of a mile, with splendid beach.

There are thirty buildings in the camp, all excellently constructed and completely equipped. Centrally located is the spacious administration building, which has modern kitchen and dining room equipment for serving meals to 250 persons, large recreation room, commodious

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College Acquires More Property

With the acquisition during the past summer of the Gateway Golf Course and the residences of Dr. C. E. Boys and Charles B. Hays on old US-12, west of Oakland Drive, Western Michigan College has provided space for the development and expansion of its campus, adequate to meet the needs of the college for the next fifty years, according to Dr. Paul V. Sangren, president of the college. This latest purchase of land by the college gives to Western a triangular piece of land bounded by the Michigan Central right of way and the highway, which extends from Oakland Drive to the west end of the Gateway Golf Course. This area covers approximately 155 acres of land ideally situated, and excelled for beauty and adaptability to the purposes for which it will be used in the college program of expansion.

Following a period of deliberation and consideration, the city commission accepted the formal offer from President Sangren, as representative of the state board of education, to purchase the Gateway Golf Course for $10,000. The offer was finally accepted, despite the fact that the city had held a far higher valuation of the site. However, in view of the important role which Western Michigan College plays in the life and development of the community, the commission voted unanimously to accept the offer, and the purchase of the property was completed. Plans are being completed to operate the golf course for the coming year, and Miss Virginia Hayes has been retained as a professional at the golf course, which will be available for use by the general public.

Then came the announcement of the purchase by the college of the residences of Dr. Charles E. Boys, and Charles B. Hays, also on old US-12. The Boys house will be used as a residence for the president of Western Michigan College, now and in the years to come. The Hays house will be used for college purposes for a time, but eventually will be torn down to make room for future campus developments.

The house which is to become the president’s residence, is a well-built spacious structure of brick, surrounded by great old trees, a house which is of historic interest in this community. Built in the 1870’s, it is perhaps best known as Oaklands, home of the late D. D. Streeter, nationally-known horseman of former years, owner and breeder of the famous race horse and futurity winner, Peter the Great.

It was Dr. Robert S. Babcock, a Chicago specialist, who built this spacious house of nineteenth century design, to be his home. Later he lost his sight, and the house was sold to Benjamin M. Austin, a well-known wagon builder and investor of that period. The Austins had a daughter, Miss Amelia Austin, who was later married to D. D. Streeter, a progressive young railroad contractor. Streeter and his young bride went to Chicago to live. But soon the Austins found the management of the big farm, which spread over 600 acres, and the spacious twenty-three room house, too much for them to supervise. So they invited their daughter and her husband to move from Chicago to Oaklands to make their home. The Streeters came. And for years the Streeter home was the center of much gay social activity. Streeter was equally interested in railroads and horses. And so it was that he worked tirelessly to promote his business in Chicago, in order that he might be enabled to make his Oaklands home a miniature Kentucky thoroughbred farm.

The farm became known throughout the country, and his most spectacular horse, Peter the Great, made history in the realm of horses and horsemen. Following the notable achievement of Peter the Great in setting a new track record at Lexington, Ky., in 1898 and winning the Futurity race for three-year-olds, Oaklands, the birthplace of this great trotter, became the mecca for horsemen from all sections of the country. Stories of the career of Peter the Great are still recalled by horsemen whenever they get together.

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Sidelights on Western’s History
Edited by James O. Knauss

[Sidelights attempts to catch from Western’s past a glimpse of that elusive historical necessity, sometimes known as atmosphere, without which history is as lifeless as a skeleton. The editor will be glad to receive episodes from the institution’s past which will help in the realization of this purpose.]

One of the most enjoyable events in Western’s academic year, prior to 1943, was the annual football banquet. It was always a melange of humor, wit, fun, and good food mixed in such proportions as to make palatable the serious moralizing which occasionally appeared on the surface. The first of the banquets was held in 1907 on the initiative of the new football coach, William H. Spaulding. He had been one of the chief gridiron heroes of the famous “Little Giants” of Wabash College and was destined to become widely known as a highly successful coach, first at Western where he had outstanding teams until his resignation in 1922, then at the University of Minnesota, and later at the University of California, at Los Angeles. Prior to 1907 some football games had been played under inexperienced coaches with almost uniformly adverse results. Bill Spaulding’s arrival on the scene in the fall of 1907 presaged, as it turned out, a startling change in Western’s athletic fortunes. The football team won the state normal school championship as well as that of the city of Kalamazoo. Apparently Big Bill, proud of his proteges, decided to show his appreciation by having a banquet in their honor at his house. Presumably speeches were made, and although no record has been preserved, it is a hundred to one bet that Mr. Waldo held the leading role, predicting the rosy future of athletics, particularly football, at Western. There is also an unconfirmed report that the dessert consisted of a generous slice of delicious pie for which Mrs. Spaulding was to become deservedly famous in the years to come.

Under Spaulding’s tutelage, the football team repeated its success in 1908 and 1909. In 1908 the banquet was again held in his house, but in 1909 it was held at the school, probably in the gymnasium. It was supposedly at this time that an innovation was made which became a permanent feature of the banquet—students not on the team and faculty members were invited. For some twenty years the same general features were retained. There were numerous toasts, some witty and some not so witty, with some jokes acceptable to mixed company and some slightly beyond the pale. Frequently there was an elaborate stunt. There was always some music. Practically always the chief speaker was Mr. Waldo who was a most ardent fan of Wabash College and a notoriously hard loser. He was never satisfied with a mediocre team, and slipshod playing was an abomination to him—a fact which he never hesitated to proclaim.

The most famous of the stunts which is still described by the older members of the faculty with great gusto was in reality a monumental hoax. It occurred in connection with the banquet of 1920. Harper Maybee was, as usual after having joined the faculty in 1913, selected to arrange the musical part of the program. It happened that one of his new students, Christopher Overley, with whom the audience was not well acquainted, was an accomplished violinist. The famous Austrian virtuoso, Fritz Kreisler, was at that time touring this section of the country. This gave Maybee an idea. Believing that Mr. Waldo might not like the hoax, he confided the plan to the president. Mr. Waldo was delighted, and Maybee started quite an elaborate machinery to lend the greatest amount of verisimilitude to the project. He directed two students, Harry Huller and our own John Thompson, who were adept in makeup, to prepare Overley as Kreisler. One of the leading clothiers of Kalamazoo, Sam Folz, lent from his stock a fur cap and a coat with a fur collar—articles similar to the ones the artist wore. Thompson and Huller then gave Overley a small mustache, darkened his skin, and made his hair grey. Thus, he could easily be mistaken for Kreisler by an audience not well acquainted with the famous Austrian. After these preparations had been made down town, Overley-Kreisler was brought to Western in a taxi and ushered into the Administration Building.

In the meanwhile, students and faculty members had gathered in the rotunda of the Training School, waiting for the signal that the banquet was ready in the basement. While the crowd was waiting, Maybee received a telegram from Kreisler saying that he would be glad to appear at the banquet and entertain the audience. When this telegram was read, it created a tremendous sensation. Dr. Brown was wondering how the great man was to be entertained. Mr. Sherwood was with difficulty dissuaded from going home to get his wife. After the crowd was seated in the basement, Overley-Kreisler entered with his fur cap and his violin case in his hands and his coat on his arm. He rendered several numbers to the intense delight of the audience. He was accorded a tremendous ovation, led by the student cheer leader, Herbert De Moore, who is now a member of the staff of the Kalamazoo Gazette. It is reported that after the pseudo-Austrian had left, Juddy Hyames declared to the banqueters that such an appearance of the great man was an inspiration and a challenge to all assembled there. So completely successful was the hoax that Maybee was afraid the newspapers might be informed of the unscheduled appearance of the maestro. The spell was still so strong on some of the teachers the following morning that he had difficulty in making them
believe that they had not heard the great Kreisler.

About 1925 the nature of the program began to change. The riotous jokes were not as numerous, and they were frequently not so spicy. Toasts were naturally still given. The school athletic leaders and the president still had a few words to say, but the chief speaker was now usually a famous person in the sports world, especially important for the occasion. Thus the men of Western heard such celebrities as Bo McMillin of Indiana, Harry Kipke and Fritz Crisler of Michigan, Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin, Lynn Waldorf and Dick Hanley of Northwestern, Amos Alonzo Stagg of Chicago, and Arch Ward of the Chicago Tribune, the originator of All Star football and baseball games. Some of these were very good speakers and of course others were not, but their presence meant much to the faculty as well as to the student body. This development in the banquet program caused a further change. The business and civic leaders of the town were now invited in large numbers to attend. Thus the "homey" affair of 1907 had grown into a banquet with an attendance of four hundred or more.

Although the chief speaker was now an outsider, the president of the college still held a prominent position. This is made evident by an incident which occurred at the banquets in the late 30's. The football season had been a mediocre one for Western. President Sangren in the course of his remarks declared that he was satisfied with the season because the team had given its best. In other words, effort meant more to him than victories. He added that Western did not believe in imitating other institutions who dropped their coaches after several unsuccessful seasons. The following year the showing of the team was even poorer. Dr. Sangren then reminded his audience of his statement the preceding year. He thereupon turned to the head coach, Mike Gary, and said that that statement should not be taken too literally. It seemed as if even the new president might get tired of too many poor seasons in succession.

The popularity of the banquets continued to grow. It was almost impossible to accommodate everybody in Walwood dance hall. The solution of the problem of insufficient room became temporarily unnecessary when the war caused the discontinuance of the banquet in 1943. However, the students are looking eagerly forward to its resumption after the close of the war.

The New College Seal

Western Michigan College is a year older than has ever been realized by faculty, alumni, or students, it has recently been discovered. This fact came to light, when it was pointed out that the legal age of an institution begins with the date of its establishment and not with the date of its opening. Accordingly, Western Michigan College was forty-one years old last May 27, the anniversary of the date on which the bill was approved which established Western Michigan College, then Western State Normal School, instead of being forty years old last June, the anniversary of opening the school in 1904.

All of this necessitated the designing of a new college seal, which has just been completed. It incorporates the steps, the columns, and the date of establishment, 1903, and the motto "That all may learn." The seal was designed by Miss Hazel Paden with the cooperation of a committee headed by John C. Hoekje.

Lake Camp Granted

(Continued from Page 7)

There are also two wash houses, an infirmary, and garage. The buildings are all of excellent construction, and are heated with oil burning, steam heating plants. There is an excellent water supply, and an automatic sprinkling system.

During the past summer, Western Michigan College was given the use of the camp for two highly successful workshops in Guidance and Personnel, and Camping Education. The excellent use of the camp which was made during the summer session is believed to have been one of the important contributing factors in making possible this exceptionally desirable agreement between the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and the college which has recently been consummated. Plans are now being completed by President Sangren for the organization of a staff, and the development of the program for the use of the camp, which it is expected will be put into operation within the next few months.

Blanche Draper

Harper C. Maybee, director of the music department of Western Michigan College, who has been away from the campus on leave of absence for the past nine months, has returned to the campus for the opening of the fall trimester, November 1.

This monograph is a critical interpretation of the part played by the United States in the Versailles settlement. It was written to bring to the American people a realization of their responsibilities in the making of the peace. By a critical analysis of President Wilson’s actions from 1914 through 1919, the author apparently hopes that our statesmen may avoid some of the most obvious errors of their predecessors.

Much emphasis is given to the confusion that existed from 1917 to 1919 regarding our war aims. Because of President Wilson’s frequent reference to the Fourteen Points, the public often confused the cause of our entry into the war with the objectives of the peace. Many people were led to believe that we originally declared war to crush Prussian autocracy and to make the world safe for democracy. In reality, the violation of the Sussex pledge by the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare brought us into the conflict. The Fourteen Points captivated the imagination of Europeans as well as Americans. As slogans representing noble ideals they were extremely effective, but the people never fully understood their implications. Wilson never took the opportunity to clarify them. Thus his declaration, “open covenants openly arrived at,” was interpreted to mean that even the negotiations preceding a treaty should be carried on in the public eye and attended by representatives of the press. This Wilson had never intended. What he actually meant was that secret treaties should be abolished, and that only after negotiation should they be made public in every detail. Similar misconceptions prevailed in connection with many other portions of the Fourteen Points.

The author also believes that President Wilson’s declaration to the effect that we were fighting the German military leaders and the Imperial Government rather than the German people led to unfortunate consequences. The German people interpreted this to mean that their repudiation of the Imperial Government would encourage the Allies to grant them more liberal terms. The Weimar Republic was therefore thrust upon them from above. When this government was forced to accept the Treaty of Versailles, including the hated and unnecessary war-guilt clause, the people were thoroughly disillusioned. The Weimar Republic never recovered from the shock.

Wilson’s October appeal for a Democratic Congress in the 1918 congressional elections is considered as one of his most serious blunders. The President’s contention that the election of a Republican Congress would be a repudiation of his foreign policy was an error that such a well-informed political scientist as Wilson should not have made. The Republican Party could therefore hardly be criticized for accepting Wilson’s own interpretation. Thus after the 1918 election the President went to Europe repudiated by his own words.

Woodrow Wilson is also severely taken to task for his selection of the members of the Peace Commission. According to Professor Bailey, Wilson should have selected two outstanding Republicans. Democratic and Republican Senators should have been appointed to the Commission. This would have encouraged a closer relationship between Wilson and the Senate and might have prevented much of the factionalism that later developed.

One of the author’s most serious indictments of the President is that he misjudged not only American public opinion but also that of our Allies. The American people were not prepared for the revolutionary change in foreign policy that our membership in the League would entail. Wilson neglected to educate and prepare them for this change. Instead, he tried single-handedly to alter the course of our foreign policy. In doing so he went beyond what the people were ready to accept. He made a somewhat similar miscalculation in his analysis of European opinion. After the tremendous ovations given him in Europe, Wilson believed that the people supported his own lofty ideals rather than the narrower and more selfish objectives of their political leaders. In this he was rudely awakened when, as in Italy, he appealed to the people over the heads of their leaders.

Wilson’s insistence that the entire Covenant be included in the treaty of peace is interpreted as another serious blunder. The Senate probably would have ratified the treaty without the Covenant. Professor Bailey suggests that only the general principles of the Covenant should have been included. A provision calling for the appointment of a commission to work out the details of world organization at a later time might also have been inserted. Besides antagonizing the opposition in the United States Senate, the inclu-

BOOKS RECOMMENDED


Geography of the Peace, by Nicholas John Spykman, Harcourt Brace, 1944, $2.75.

Ideas in America, by Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard University Press, 1944, $3.00.

State of the Nation, by John Roderigo Dos Passos, Houghton Mifflin, 1944, $3.00.

Tempering of Russia, by Ilia Grigorevich Ehrenburg, tr. from the Russian by Alexander Kaum, Alfred A. Knopf, 1944, $3.00.


Razor’s Edge, by W. Somerset Maugham, Doubleday Doran, 1944, $2.75.

Green Dolphin Street, by Elizabeth Goudge, Coward-McCann, 1944, $3.00.
sion of the Covenant in the treaty caused the League to become besmirched with the injustices of the Versailles settlement. This from the outset lowered the prestige and the effectiveness of the League of Nations.

There were many other issues, such as reparations, Italian boundaries, racial equality, and Shantung, which were badly handled, but space does not permit them to be considered here. However, it seems to the reviewer that, in the light of current issues, the author should have given more emphasis to the failure of the conference to recognize racial equality on an international basis. Unfortunately Professor Bailey entirely ignores the struggle for ratification in the Senate, where President Wilson might still have salvaged the Treaty and most of the Covenant if he had been more conciliatory.

The author concludes by offering a list of suggestions to the prospective peace-makers of this world war. Most important of these are: (1) Our war aims should be practicable, clearly stated, and in accord with those of our Allies. (2) The American public should be educated in advance as to the responsibilities we shall have to undertake if we desire to participate effectively in an international organization designed to enforce a lasting peace. (3) A preliminary military treaty should precede a definitive treaty. (4) The defeated powers should be permitted to send delegates to the final peace conference. (5) A detailed constitution for a new world-order should be separated from the peace treaty.

Significant is one of the author's concluding statements: "The victor can have vengeance, or he may have peace, but he cannot have both . . . No great nation can be left in bondage forever."

**Otto Yntema**


Recent news events which have turned all American eyes toward France and reminded us again of the strong bonds between the two countries give a special interest to a new textbook, *La France en Amérique*, by Tharpe and La Velle. It is really a "new" text in the best sense of the word, for it has abandoned the traditional forms which make most language text books resemble one another.

*La France en Amérique* is more than a reader, more than a conversation manual; it is an entire program for first-year French study. Through reading material based on the classroom adventures of imaginary students at "Gallipolis High School," suggestions are offered for organizing the class into a club, for electing officers. Plans are made for a program of debates, games, excursions. If the class which uses the book reacts exactly as do the young Gallipolians, a happy and profitable year would certainly ensue.

The class chooses as its project for the year a study of great Frenchmen who have visited America and contributed to our national development. There, indeed, is a subject of timely interest which permits profitable correlation of French with the work done in other departments. The historical part of the book is excellent; one might wish for more pages of facts and for less discussion of Gallipolis High. The men whose lives are chosen for discussion, explorers, revolutionary heroes, Audubon, de Lesseps, Pierre L'Enfant, among others, deserve more consideration than they usually receive in French classes. The material is well chosen, accurate, and related in a concise, simple style which avoids the pedantic dullness of many informational readers.

There are, in this book, several new features which seem excellent. Particularly commendable are paragraphs in English which show the debt of our tongue to its French sources, exercises on French geographical names in this country, maps contrasting modern air-distances with old travel routes to France. The inclusion of a basic French vocabulary containing the words most frequently used through the 2,000-word level would make the book valuable for reference in any first-year classroom exercises. The fact that tenses throughout are restricted to conversational forms should insure ease in reading and in discussion of the text.

A question that might well be asked is the age-level for which this book is intended. High-school juniors and seniors, eager to be assured of their developing maturity, will perhaps consider the tone of the text somewhat juvenile. Many ninth-graders, on the other hand, will probably find some of the exercises beyond their ability.

Furthermore, a teacher less "adorable" than the Mademoiselle Arpelie of the story might experience some embarrassment if her students failed to become as effusive in their enthusiasm over her and her projects as do the twenty-four little teacher's pets from Gallipolis.

A little more sense of humor on the part of the authors, a bit less smugness in the attitude of the students portrayed, and a more mature approach to the reader, might have made of *La France en Amérique* a minor classic in the field of language teaching. As the book stands, however, it is a handsome small volume, well bound, well edited, full of information and suggestions. Many a college graduate who wishes to brush up either his French or his knowledge of French-American relations will enjoy reading the text. Any teacher who finds that his students resemble in age-level, responsiveness, and general ability the young people described in the book will do well to try this fresh, timely, attractive text.

**Frances Noble**


There has been a well-defined need for a book which outlines in a simple yet precise manner a workable reading program which was based not only on the interpreted results of research, but on the require-
Teaching the Child To Read is a purposeful answer to that need. Written in a smooth, objective style, the material is definite although never painfully technical in its approach to reading problems.

The authors show that reading is a distinctly complex process, that children do not grow in reading ability at the same rate, since they enter school with markedly different reading capacities. Logically enough then, the authors have divided the elementary-school reading program into three fractions: the time in which the child gets ready to read, the time in which the child is taught how to read, and the time during which the child becomes an independent reader. The recommended program is one which teachers can actually use, and one which is certainly an assured means of effective teaching. All suggestions are apparently based upon research and authentic classroom experience. This plan is comprehensive, relatively simple, and practical. However, it is erroneously assumed that the training and background of the average teacher is adequate for even the general application of these principles.

Homer L. J. Carter


The mere fact of the publication of this book may be considered a significant testimonial concerning our British allies. It shows that the war has not prevented the publishing of new French texts in England. Also the manner in which this compilation is presented marks the assumption of a somewhat higher reading ability than we are accustomed to expect of students in this country.

Recent research has indicated that de Maupassant has probably had more influence upon the work of fiction-writers throughout the world than any other author of modern times. Though other French short-story writers have made important contributions, surely none has done more than de Maupassant to give definite form to the short narrative, or has better demonstrated the economy of means in securing complete-ness of impression.

These fifteen tales are naturally arranged in the order of dates of publication of the volumes in which they originally appeared, but the arrangement is a happy one for literary and pedagogical reasons. First of all comes La Parure (“The Necklace”), which has so often been called “the greatest short story ever written.” Since the average student will already know it in translation, he will be beginning on familiar ground. Moreover, it is an outstanding example of the “plot” story with the convincing “chain of causes and effects,” which has been commonly considered de Maupassant’s great contribution to the development of short-story structure. Yet while it is the kind of story which best bears translating, and which is easy to analyze, even here one can demonstrate the inadequacy of any translation as compared to the original text.

From this starting-point the series proceeds through a variety of tales well selected to prove that de Maupassant knew how to handle extremely different situations and kinds of people, and that he could emphasize “character” or “atmosphere” no less successfully than the enchaînement des événements. Within the range of these tales one finds pathos, irony, tragedy, vengeance, thrilling adventure, quixotic idealism, playful humor, dispassionate analysis. Appropriately near the end of the collection, Un Lâche (“A Coward”) is a “psychological” narrative representing essentially the “stream of consciousness” technique which has had such vogue among modern writers in more recent times. Last of all comes La Question du Latin, with its satirical implied comment on education in relation to “life”.

This book has no Vocabulary at the back. A reasonable number of footnotes translate certain expressions which have been thought to require explanation. After all, there are convenient dictionaries available, and this is a text for those who can actually do some reading in French, instead of merely deciphering it. The Introduction gives an interesting and intelligent summary of de Maupassant’s life and work; along with the fifteen well-chosen contes, it represents a better-balanced view of the great master of short-story art than what is commonly acquired.

Louis Foley

College Acquires

(Continued from Page 8)

The Streeters had two daughters, Fanny, now Mrs. Fanny Cowlbeck of this city, and Blanche, the late Mrs. Charles M. Bush. They were very popular in social circles, and the Streeter home was always crowded with their friends when they were at home. However, they travelled considerably. Included in their travels were several trips to Europe on which they were accompanied by their parents. For the pleasure of his grandchildren, to whom he was most devoted, Streeter built a quaint log cabin for their playhouse. Many were the happy hours spent playing in this cabin by those grandchildren, who are now Mrs. Frances Dayton of this city, daughter of Mrs. Cowlbeck; and Daniel Dennison Bush; Mrs. Katherine Fiske; and Mrs. Bethune Duffield, Detroit, children of Mrs. Bush. Following the death of the Streeters, Mr. and Mrs. Bush lived in the home for a time, and later Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cowlbeck lived there. Then it was vacant for a time, after which Dr. and Mrs. Boys purchased the home, where they have lived for the past twenty years. Now it is being remodeled and put into condition for the use which it will presently serve, the home of the president of Western Michigan College. In adapting this spacious old house to its new purpose, every effort will be made to preserve its beauty, and to retain the atmosphere for gracious living which it possesses.

Blanche Draper
The Football Season

Four victories against three defeats, over a strong football schedule in one of those seasons in which injuries to key men hit the team in midseason, is a 1944 record of which the Western Michigan College football team can be justly proud, especially when it is considered that most of the squad members of this year’s team were playing collegiate football for the first time and playing without the advantage that comes in peace-time from a year on a freshman team.

Of the entire squad only four letter winners remained over from last year’s team, Bill Wall, halfback last season, transformed into a fullback, Glen Rodney and Charles Kalbfleisch, tackles, and Dick Leahy, guard.

While practically the entire squad was from the V-12 unit, nearly all of the candidates for the team were fresh out of high school the previous year except for a scattering of men who had been returned from service as prospective officer candidates. These too were strangers to college football, with the result that the coaching staff faced what was one of the biggest tasks a Bronco football coaching staff has ever faced in putting over the T-formation offense and in building a defense that would be able to cope with the strong teams which the Western team was to meet during the season.

Opening the season on September 9, the earliest date in history, because of the desire to get in a seven-game schedule before the close of the term, the Broncos were slated to meet Fort Sheridan in the first game, a team that was touted as having some former collegiate and professional stars. This fray found the Broncos in midseason form while the Fort Sheridan team was clearly not in shape. Flashing a fine running game and some aerial work of high calibre, the Western Michigan team ran wild and scored almost at will in defeating Sheridan, 67-6, a defeat so severe that Fort Sheridan announced it would abandon football since the Comets could not hope to cope successfully with the schedule that had been arranged.

On September 16, the Broncos met a strong and rugged Wabash College team which had gained plenty of material from its V-5 program, including Mike Saban and Roy Prescott, center and tackle on the Great Lakes team of a year ago. Western had a good battle on its hands to win this game and in the process of grinding out the victory suffered injury to key personnel of the team that was to carry over and have its effect for the balance of the season.

Bunker Hill Naval Air Base of Indiana furnished the third contest and in this game the Blockbusters displayed a surprisingly strong eleven which included Lt. Mal Kutscher, former All-American at Texas; Vic Schwall, half from Northwestern; Mike Elder, Colorado State; and other famed gridiron heroes. The passing combination of Schwall to Kutscher was probably the best ever seen on the Western gridiron as the Bunker Hill team rumbled on to a 33-6 victory.

Still suffering from hurts, Ray Louthen, quarter, started against Miami University’s unbeaten team, September 30, but was early forced from the game by injury, and, with the passing star gone, the Bronco fortunes sank and what should have been a tight contest turned into a victory for the opposition with the Redskins turning in a 32-6 triumph over the Broncos.

Against Central Michigan, which had lost only a single game and that by a single point 20-19, the Broncos were forced to fight continually. The Chippewas had not been held to less than two touchdowns in any game and were determined to maintain that record and also thump the Broncos if possible. A lively wide open game resulted and it was not until two last quarter touchdowns had been made that the Western team was insured of a 35-14 victory.

At Great Lakes the Broncos were just outmanned as Coach Paul Brown continued to throw in men, nearly all of whom had had college football experience somewhere over the country. With the score at 6-0,
the Broncos staged a long drive, aided and abetted by a 38-yard pass, Louthen to Glen Selbo, to the Sailors' 10-yard stripe. Here the attack stalled and the Bluejackets took over to score again in the first half to make it 12-0. In the second half the manpower told, and the Broncos took a neat 38-0 defeat from this outstanding service aggregation.

Coming back from that defeat in the final game at Wooster, Ohio, October 20, the Broncos again were successful in their bid for victory, turning on the heat to win from the Scots by a score of 27 to 0, and make it four victories in seven starts.

During the 1944 season as well as in the play during 1943, Western owed much of its success not only in football but in all sports to the members of the V-12 unit, both naval and marine reserves. Only two civilians were among the 1944 letter winners and only one in the 1943 football season, which indicates the part that the trainees have had in building Western's teams.

It is with regret that the close of the term at the end of October saw the marine detachment moved out from Western and the number of naval trainees cut down somewhat. Since they came to the campus July 1, 1943, they have been a big part of the college life on the campus and have aided materially in the building of college athletic history. While we will have a good number of naval reserves remaining on the campus for study during the year and from whose number coming teams undoubtedly will be built, it is to be hoped that a good number of those who have now gone may return to Western to complete their college activities when peace may again hold sway.

Jack Matheson, St. Clair Shores, Mich., who played on the Western Michigan College football teams of 1939, 1940, and 1941, as an end, is playing again at that position for the Detroit Lions in the professional league. Jack's outstanding year was with the 1941 team, which was undefeated and untied.

With every man from last year's squad gone, the basketball prospects at Western Michigan College this coming winter season are pretty much a matter of guesswork, but those who know the resourcefulness of Coach Herbert W. Read are expecting that the Broncos will come up with another good team even though inexperienced to the ways of the fast break, which is one of the hardest of the offensives to put over with new men.

The schedule has the promise of being a tough one and contains the names of teams that should be outstanding, even to Kellogg Field which opens the card, as the Flyers have in their personnel the former All-American Chuchovitz from Toledo University, who holds the all-time single-game scoring record on the Western home floor. Michigan is slated to be met twice and Marquette University is also tentatively carded for two games. The team will also go to Madison Square Garden in December to meet an opponent in New York, but this game cannot be officially announced as yet. Great Lakes is also carded for two games and Bunker Hill Navy, which defeated Western last year, is also scheduled.

So far the names of Notre Dame and Northwestern are missing from the slate as Coach Buck Read has not yet been able to get these teams for home and home contests, which he has been seeking.

Among the men who are now out for basketball are John Buscher, College Corner, Ohio, guard; D. B. Brown, Detroit, forward; Robert Cutler, Niles, forward; Bill Hammond, Marshall, guard; Walter Lamish, Yonkers, N. Y., center; Vernon Ponejolici, Milwaukee, guard; Bill Perrin, Kalamazoo, forward and center; Harold Retan, Lansing, guard; John Stevens, Rushford, Minn., guard; D. G. Tyndall, Branch, Mich., guard; Ralph Weldon, Shorewood, Wis., forward; and others.

Basketball Prospects

From the football squad are Glen Selbo, LaCrosse, Wis., guard; Ray Louthen, Columbus, Ohio; Allen Dow, Pleasant Ridge; and Arthur Gillespie, Ann Arbor.

**Basketball Schedule**

November 25 — Kellogg Field at Kalamazoo.
December 2 — Michigan at Ann Arbor.
December 9 — Brooklyn College at Madison Square Garden.
December 16 — Michigan at Kalamazoo.
December 30 — Bunker Hill at Kalamazoo.
January 5 — Central Michigan at Kalamazoo.
January 6 — Marquette at Milwaukee.
January 9 — Kellogg Field at Kellogg Field.
January 13 — Alma at Kalamazoo.
January 20 — Valparaiso at Valparaiso.
January 22 — Fort Sheridan at Kalamazoo.
January 27 — Great Lakes at Great Lakes.
February 3 — Alna at Alna.
February 6 — Marquette at Kalamazoo.
February 9 — Great Lakes at Kalamazoo.
February 17 — Central Michigan at Mt. Pleasant.
February 20 — Valparaiso at Valparaiso.

Art Macioszyzyk, fullback on the Bronco football teams of 1940, 1941, and 1942, a stubby 185-pounder, 5 feet 9 inches in height, with plenty of drive, is playing at the fullback spot for the Philadelphia Eagles this year.

Robert Dresser, outfielder of the 1942 Western Michigan College baseball team, has accepted a position as assistant physical education director at the Kalamazoo Y.M.C.A. Out of college because of illness after that season for some little time, Dresser still needs a few hours work for his college degree, which he expects to complete during the coming year.
In Frank Overmire of the Detroit Tigers, and Frank Secory of the Chicago Cubs, Western Michigan College had two former baseball players who completed the major league season with their respective teams, while two others, Floyd Dietz and Joe Stephenson, played during the earlier part of the year until they reported for service. Overmire was one of the big good hurlers of the Tigers ranking just behind Hal Nuhauser and Paul Trout, and was an aid to the Tiger cause in that drive that saw them go from seventh into a tie for first place only to lose the title the final day of the season.

Competition considered, Overmire probably had one of the finest pitching records of any hurler that the Broncos have ever had, in playing with the great teams of 1939, 1940, and 1941, the latter mythical mid-west champions with their record of twenty-one victories in twenty-five games during the season.

After completing his collegiate career that year, he was signed by the Detroit Tigers and farmed out to Muskegon. At the close of the 1941 season he was sent to Beaumont in the Texas league and remained there through 1942, going up to the Tigers the next spring.

In the 1943 season Overmire had a good record with the Tigers, and with the opening of the 1944 season it seemed that the former Bronco might become a candidate for the title of "Tough Luck" hurler, as he was defeated in a number of early contests by scores of 1-0 and 2-1. In spite of this, the likable "Stub" continued to be the most popular member of the Detroit Tiger squad with both fans and players.

About the time that Dick Wakefield was discharged from the service and reported back to the Tigers, Overmire was beginning to go places and then won six straight games in the latter weeks of the season as the Tigers began the long haul from seventh place to first, where they went into the final day of the season in a tie with the Browns.

During the final two weeks of the title race Overmire developed a sore shoulder which prevented his working and which left the heavy end of the pitching entirely to Nuhauser and Trout. It proved just a little too much for the two big pitching stars, and in the final game Trout failed to come back as Washington won while St. Louis was defeating New York to win its first American League title.

In spite of this it was a great year for the Tigers and in finishing in second place they took the second place split out of the series fund which gave Overmire a few extra hundreds of dollars for the season's play.

Frank Secory played in the outfield for the Broncos in 1934, 1935, and 1936, and was also a guard on the football team for three years while in college. Secory was also signed by the Tigers, farmed out, later was sold to Cincinnati, and finally sold to Milwaukee. With Milwaukee Secory played some great baseball and late this past summer he was secured by the Chicago Cubs and immediately started to alternate in the outfield. On two successive days Secory won games for the Cubs with homers, a homer with a man on settling the first game, and two homers the following day paving the way for the Cub victory. By the time the season had ended Secory had apparently firmly established himself with the Chicago Cubs.

Lloyd Dietz, who had been pitching in the majors for several years after signing up at the end of his junior year at Western, was with Pittsburgh when the season opened, but was soon after called to the service. Dietz was a star hurler with Western Michigan teams in 1934 and 1935. He was signed by Detroit, later became the property of the Cincinnati Reds, and still later went to Pittsburgh.

Joe Stephenson, freshman catcher several years ago, was signed by the White Sox as he finished his freshman year. After catching with several minor league teams he turned up last spring with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Floyd "Bill" Lear, Alma High coach from 1929 to 1944, when he took over the coaching job at Alma College as a result of his outstanding work at the high school, did not fare too well in his first season with the Alma College varsity. The "navy draw" did not give Lear too much in the way of football material in the V-12 unit there and Lear's Alma team dropped six straight games, most of them by fairly close margins and the closing game by a single point to the Michigan "B" team, 13-12.

Selection of the basketball coach of the year by the All-American Basketball Board for the 1944 season to aid Coach Dutch Lomborg of Northwestern in preparing the 1944 All-Stars for the meeting with Fort Wayne, world's professional champions in the Chicago Stadium, December 1, was not settled this year without a close battle in the balloting between Ray Meyer, De Paul University; Joe Lapcheck, St. Johns University; Adolph Rupp, Kentucky; and Coach Buck Read of Western Michigan, the four who went down to the final ballot, on which the DePaul coach was finally selected, making him the second winner of the coach of the year award in basketball, Doug Mills, Illinois, having been the previous winner. All four coaches had great records in the past two years, Read's teams winning 30 of 38 games, while Meyer's teams over the two-year span won 40 of 48 games. To be in the final four in the balloting for the All-American award is indeed a great tribute to Western Michigan's basketball coach.

Homer M. Dunham
The New Chapel Fund

As a result of a series of gifts of war bonds received by Western Michigan College during the past few weeks a total of $1,500 in bonds has been accumulated as a nucleus for a fund, with which it is proposed eventually to erect a chapel on the campus of the college. With but two exceptions, these gifts have been made as memorials to former Western Michigan College students who have lost their lives in the service of their country. Nine Western Michigan College men who have made the supreme sacrifice have been honored by parents and relatives through these memorial gifts.

Another interesting contribution to the fund was made by the sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Norcross to honor their parents on their fiftieth wedding anniversary and give recognition to their service in the field of education. Mr. Norcross served in the Kalamazoo Public Schools for thirty-four years, and in the schools of Michigan for forty-six years. Mrs. Norcross was also a former teacher in the state. The fund was started with contributions of two war bonds to honor the memory of Lt. Frederic Deardorff who lost his life in a plane crash last November in Panama. The gifts were made by his widow, the former Grace Overmire, of Wayland, and her cousin, Frank Overmire, of the Detroit Tigers. A third bond was given later to the fund by Lt. Deardorff’s parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Deardorff, his sister, Miss Ann Deardorff, and his two brothers, 2nd Lt. Richard H. Deardorff of the Army Air Corps, and Frank Deardorff, all of Richmond, Ind.

Lt. Frederic Deardorff was graduated from Western with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1941, and Mrs. Deardorff, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1942. She is now teaching in Wayland. Overmire was graduated from Western with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1942.

The second former Western student whose memory was honored with a gift to the chapel fund was First Lieut. Dean Foster, Comstock, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Foster, gave a $100 war bond in his memory. Foster, pilot on a United States Flying Fortress, lost his life in action in November, 1942. He was a graduate of State High School, and attended Western Michigan College for three years. He played guard on the Varsity football team and had a year of football ahead of him when he entered the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Don E. Crook of Vicksburg were the next to make a memorial gift to the fund, honoring their son, Lt. Don G. Crook, who lost his life in an airplane accident at Lemoore Army Flying School, October 23, 1942, where he was serving as an instructor. Lt. Crook enlisted during his senior year at Western, December 20, 1941. He was a tennis star, and captain of the Varsity tennis team.

Lt. George H. Chipman, of the Army Air Corps, who lost his life in action in India, April 1, 1942, was honored by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chipman of this city, who made a gift of a $100 war bond to the chapel fund as a memorial to their son. Lt. Chipman was a former football and baseball player and won a manager’s letter. He was graduated from Western with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1940.

Two $100 war bonds were contributed to the chapel fund by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Harvey, Kalamazoo, in memory of their son, Lt. Robert Harvey, of the United States Marines, who lost his life in action in Tarawa in December, 1943. Lt. Harvey, who was graduated from Western in 1942, was active in all campus affairs, and served as editor of Western Michigan Herald during his senior year. His widow, the former Virginia Dunn, also a graduate of Western, is now teaching in Jackson.

To honor the memory of their son, Ensign Ralph Lee Holton, who lost his life June 7, 1942, following the battle of Midway, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Holton of Parchment contributed a $100 war bond to the chapel fund. Ensign Holton was a student at Western during his freshman year, after which he received an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis from which he was graduated and commissioned ensign, December 19, 1941.

The memory of Lt. George J. Agar, torpedo bomber pilot who was killed in action Jan. 30, 1944, was honored by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Agar, Route 8, Kalamazoo, through the gift of a $100 war bond. Lt. Agar was graduated from Western Michigan College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1939. He was active in campus affairs especially as a member of the debate team and as a leader in the International Relations Club.

In honor of the memory of Lt. Elmer Sommerfeld, former student of the college, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Sommerfeld, Benton Harbor, and his widow, the former Margaret Ruth Williams, also a graduate of Western and now a member of the faculty, contributed a $100 war bond to the fund. Lt. Sommerfeld, who lost his life in a plane crash at Camp David, N. C., August 7, 1942, was very active in musical affairs of the campus, and is especially remembered for his outstanding work in one of the leading roles of the opera “Martha”, when it was presented by the music department in 1942.

A gift of $100 to be invested in war bonds was presented to the fund by Mrs. Mary Nowlin Cooper of Country Club Hills, Battle Creek, in memory of her husband, Lieut. John E. Cooper, Jr., who lost his life December 18, 1942, in a plane crash in the Australian area. Lt. Cooper enlisted in the Army Air Corps in 1940, after completing his work in the pre-medical curriculum at Western. Mrs. Cooper, also a graduate of Western, was very active in campus activities, particularly in the Women’s League of which she was
a cabinet member, and Theta Pi Alpha Sorority.

While no definite plans for the erection of the chapel have been made, many suggestions concerning it are being made, and contributions to the fund are being received each week. The desirability of a chapel on the campus was first suggested by President Paul V. Sangren, when he addressed the members of the Kalamazoo Ministerial Alliance on the occasion of their annual meeting on Western's campus last winter. The idea met with enthusiastic response. The desirability of a chapel occasion of their annual meeting on the campus had been actively allied with many of its organizations and activities. Many inquiries concerning the fund and the proposed chapel are being received.

**Alumnus Honored**

Ernest Giddings, Grand Rapids, who was graduated from Western Michigan College with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925, has been named state director of the National Education Association for Michigan. Giddings is now a teacher of social science in the Ottawa Hills High School, Grand Rapids. While on the campus he was a member of the Forum, now Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity, the Student Council, and YMCA, and was active in dramatics.

**Reading Laboratory**

With the opening of the fall trimester, November 1, an innovation was inaugurated in the form of a reading laboratory, sponsored by the Psycho-Educational Clinic, of which Homer L. J. Carter is director. Widespread interest has been shown in the project, concerning which inquiries have been received from many sections of the country.

The laboratory, which is operated three mornings each week, is primarily for the benefit of college students who have reading difficulty. However, it is also open to returned veterans, business men and women, and citizens generally, who recognize that inability to read accurately and rapidly is hampering them in their work, Carter states.

No credit is given for the work done in the laboratory, which is offered merely as a service of the college. Miss Dorothy McGinnis, a member of the staff of the Psycho-Educational Clinic, is in charge. She has recently returned from Ohio State University, where she has been doing graduate work, and has been working in a reading laboratory.

Carter states that from fifteen to eighteen per cent of the college students throughout the country have a reading ability of ninth grade average and below. Tests have shown that business men have an average lower average reading ability, he says. He attributes this to a number of causes, including poor vision and poor hearing. However, it is his opinion that the major reason is to be found in the failure of the public schools to teach reading thoroughly, and to insist upon its mastery.

"The mechanics of reading have been excellently developed but students have not been taught to read, and the failure results in inability to do satisfactory college work," he states. Tests are given to determine the cause of reading disabilities, and remedial work prescribed in accordance with the findings of the tests. Included are the newest approved methods for improvement in reading, among them the Harvard films.

**College and Veteran**

(Continued from Page 4) the college deal with veterans who have not completed the high school courses traditionally set for college entrance?

Such are the present plans of the college for helping the veteran to use what a generous government policy has opened to him in the way of education on the college level and of adjustment to civilian life. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs has adopted the policy of first making accessible the existing resources of the college, then extending or modifying those resources as experience shows the need. No radical changes are likely to come from this policy, nor should they, yet the college is in a position to direct its practices to suit circumstances. What the circumstances will be, precisely, no one knows now, although some trends seem certain. The volume of veterans coming to the colleges of the country will be greatly increased with the defeat of Germany. One reliable estimate says that after the defeat of Germany the army will depopulate about 1,000,000 men in a year. The navy, on the contrary, will need all of the personnel for the Japanese war, and will release few until its end. The veterans now returning to colleges come from the 1,500,000 already discharged for reasons of disability, unsuitability to military life, or age. Altogether, probably about 1,000,000 veterans will require some service in counseling or education when they return to civilian life. Western Michigan College considers it a privilege as well as a duty to participate to the limits of its ability in this program of service.

**Charles R. Starring**
College News

Miss June Weitting, of Leonidas, who was graduated from Western Michigan College last June with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, has been awarded a teaching scholarship at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill., where she will teach Latin and pursue graduate study during the coming year.

During her years on Western Michigan College campus, Miss Weitting maintained a high scholarship record, and was also active in campus affairs. She served as president of the Classical Club, and was also a member of Le Cercle Francaise and the Future Teachers of America.

When new women students arrived on the campus of Western Michigan College at the opening of the fall trimester, November 1, they were greeted by Senior Sisters, who gave them every possible assistance during the opening days of the term.

Under the sponsorship of the Women's League of the college more than one hundred women of the upper classes cooperated in this activity. Miss Shirlyeanne Boekeloo and Miss Betty Earl were co-chairmen of the Senior Sisters who were organized into teams. During the summer, assignments of new women students were made to each of the Senior Sisters. Informal social events included a tea, and the traditional Sunday morning Friendship Breakfast in which the Campus YWCA cooperated, and the "Who's Who" party, sponsored by the Women's League, helped in promoting acquaintance between the new students and the Senior Sisters.

Richard Slusser, son of Prof. and Mrs. Herbert Slusser, has been honored with appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, the appointment to become effective, July 1, 1945. The appointment was made by Congressman Paul Shafer, following competitive examinations for the appointment. Slusser, who is nineteen years old, passed the examination with the highest mark in the entire group of participants from this Congressional District.

After graduating from State High School, Slusser attended Aquinas College in Grand Rapids for a semester, after which he was a student at Western Michigan College for a semester before entering service in the Naval Air Corps, September 28, 1943. He is now completing his primary flight training at Bunker Hill, Ind.

Three young women, former students of Western Michigan College, have been awarded scholarships for special work in aeronautical engineering at Purdue University, and have already started their study.

They are Mrs. W. R. Heath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Weaver; Miss Mary Neal; and Miss Miriam VanderWeele, all of Kalamazoo. The scholarships are sponsored by the Curtiss Wright Company, and provide for from six to nine months of special study at Purdue, after which they will go to Columbus, Ohio, where they will be engineering cadets in the plant of the Curtiss Wright Company.

In taking special work in aeronautical engineering, Mrs. Heath, the former Jeananne Weaver, is following in the footsteps of her father, head director of aviation at Western Michigan College. Her husband, First Lieutenant William R. Heath, USMC, is now serving in the South Pacific with the United States Marines.

Mammoth Boulder Moved To Western

The mammoth twenty-five-ton boulder, which has been known by generations of Kalamazoo and Allegan County residents as a landmark on US-131, just north of Cooper Center, was removed during the summer to a landmark on the campus of Western Michigan College.

It was placed at the intersection of Oakland Drive and US-12, where for nearly three quarters of a century stood the old Eames mill, which for two decades served as Western's playhouse. The old structure was torn down two years ago when the campus theatre was erected.

The placing on Western's campus of this great boulder, 36x32 feet in size, also marks the realization of a dream of Western's first president, the late Dwight B. Waldo, who literally hundreds of times expressed the hope that this great rock, which he had admired since his early boyhood days in Plainwell, might finally be placed on Western's campus. This was eventually made possible through the efforts of the Western Michigan College Men's Alumni Club, Clare Bilderback, president, in raising funds, and the generous cooperation of William Hastings and the Hastings Truck Company.

In the picture on page 2, Carl R. Cooper, alumni secretary, is seen congratulating Louis Ihrman and Carl Power of the Hastings Truck Company on the remarkable achievement in the excavation and transportation of that rock.
Faculty News

Dr. Paul V. Sangren, president of Western Michigan College, was elected vice-president of the American Association of Teachers Colleges at the annual school for executives which was held in August at Jackson’s Mill, West Virginia, under the sponsorship of this organization. He will take office in March.

Throughout the session of the school for executives, which was similar to the conference held at Western Michigan College two years ago, Dr. Sangren was chairman of the group discussing faculty organization and participation. He also presided at the conferences on Higher Education Problems at the School and College sessions of the thirty-third National Safety Congress which was held in Chicago, October 3, 4, and 5. As general chairman of the Higher Education Committee, he also met with the chairmen of the six sections to outline the program. In addition, he met with the American Association of Teachers Colleges Committee to consider the nationwide study which has been made concerning teacher preparation for safety education.

Miss Mathilde Steckelberg, for the past seventeen years a member of the faculty of Western Michigan College in the Language department, has been appointed acting head of the department, it is announced by Dr. Paul V. Sangren, president. She will succeed Miss Elizabeth Zimmerman, who retired July 1, after serving as a member of Western’s faculty for thirty-seven years, twenty-five of which she was head of the Language department.

Miss Steckelberg joined Western’s faculty in 1927 as instructor in Latin and German. She did her undergraduate work at the University of Nebraska, from which she holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts; following this she did graduate work at Columbia University, from which she holds the degree of Master of Arts. She has also studied at the University of Jena, at Ludwig Maximillian University in Munich, and at the University of Wisconsin. In addition to teaching at Western Michigan College, she also has been a member of the faculties of the University of Nebraska and the University of Illinois.

Several professional journals have published articles written by Miss Steckelberg, including the *German Quarterly*, the *Modern Language Journal*, the *German-American Review*, and *Books Abroad*, published by the University of Oklahoma.

John L. Feirer, of the faculty of Western Michigan College, department of Industrial Arts, who is on leave for war service, is the author of a handbook entitled “Aviation Metalsmith,” which has just been published by the *Naval Air Training Center* at Norman, Oklahoma.

Feirer, who is curriculum officer of the Aviation Metalsmith School at the Naval Air Training Center at Norman, Oklahoma, has prepared the book to provide ready reference to important charts, tables, and specifications that the metalsmith must use constantly. It also provides a reliable source of information on materials and methods used in structural repairs on naval aircraft.

The book, which is a volume of 171 pages, is profusely illustrated on each page with charts, tables, and drawings.

Dr. William McKinley Robinson, director of the department of Rural Education at Western Michigan, was honored with an invitation to attend the White House Conference on Rural Education which was held October 3, 4, and 5 at Washington, D. C.

This was the first White House Conference on Rural Education ever held. Dr. Robinson was one of five from Michigan to be invited to attend. Because of secret service regulations, it was necessary to limit the membership of the conference to 200.

The conference was held in the East Room of the White House and Mrs. Roosevelt, acting as hostess to the conference, presided at the opening of the event.

New Faculty Members

Sixteen new members have been appointed to the faculty of Western Michigan College, it is announced by Dr. Paul V. Sangren, president of the college. Of this number, eight will be engaged in teaching on the campus. Four will be teaching at the Paw Paw Training School, three at the Richland Agricultural School, and one at the Portage Training School.

Among the new members of the College faculty is Mrs. Virginia Chase Perkins, sister of Mary Ellen Chase, well-known novelist, who has been featured in lectures in the Adult Education program on the campus on two occasions.

Mrs. Perkins, who is also a writer, will teach in the department of English. She received the Bachelor of Arts degree, magna cum laude, from the University of Michigan and the Master of Arts degree from Wayne
University of Minnesota College of Education, with a major in German and a minor in social studies, and in 1940 he received the Master of Arts degree. Since that time he has been teaching at the University of Minnesota in the Specialized Army Training Program.

Miss Marion Spear is the director of the Kalamazoo Occupational Therapy School which became a part of Western Michigan College at the opening of the trimester. Miss Spear was one of the organizers of the school which has just become a part of Western and studied at the Massachusetts School of Art in Boston, and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. Before coming to Kalamazoo she was engaged in Occupational Therapy for two years at the Danvers State Hospital, Hawthorne, Mass. She came to Kalamazoo State Hospital as an occupational therapist in 1918, and organized the school in 1922, starting with two students.

A winner of the major Avery Hopwood award for fiction, she has also been honored with membership in honorary societies in science, literature and the arts, and an honorary society in creative writing. She has taught in Wayne University, served as a writer in research for the Detroit Board of Education, and given many lectures on current literature in this and other states.

Dr. Margaret Burnham Macmillan has been appointed to the department of Social Science. Dr. Macmillan has her Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from the University of Michigan, and her degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University. She taught in State High School ten years ago, and since that time has taught in Hunter College, New York City. During the past year she taught at the University of Tennessee in the Specialized Army Training Program.

Hermann Rothfuss has been appointed associate professor of German. He is a native of Germany, where he received his early education. He came to the United States in 1925, and is an American citizen. In 1939 he was graduated from the University of Minnesota College of Education, with a major in German and a minor in social studies, and in 1940 he received the Master of Arts degree. Since that time he has been teaching at the University of Minnesota in the Specialized Army Training Program.

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Faculty Activities

GOMER M. DUNHAM attended the district meeting of the American College Publicity Association at Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, October 3, 4, and 5. Mr. Dunham was appointed a member of the awards committee of the Association for the National Convention at the University of Kentucky next May. He also has been appointed to the membership committee.

SOPHIA REED attended a workshop on Home Economics Education at the University of Minnesota, August 14-19. Miss Reed attended a conference for teacher-trainers of home economics in Lansing, September 14-15.

DR. LILLIAN H. MEYER attended meetings of the American Chemical Society at New York City on September 10-14.

ELAINE L. STEVENSON judged the public school art exhibit at the Allegan County Fair in September. On October 11, Miss Stevenson visited the Art department at Drake University and at Ames State College.

MARION J. SHERWOOD attended the 33rd National Congress for Safety Education held at Chicago on October 3, 4, and 5.

DR. D. C. SHILLING is chairman of the Kalamazoo County Committee to aid the proposed constitutional amendment which would permit Wayne County to organize a county government more suited to an industrialized community.

DR. GERALD OSBORN was a consultant on the teaching of science at Jackson's Mill, West Virginia, during the week of September 4-8.

LOUIS FOLEY gave the principal address at the fall meeting of the language-teachers of Detroit at Eastern High School on September 8. On October 27, he spoke in Cleveland at the meeting of the North Eastern Ohio Teachers Association, and addressed a student assembly at Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University.

DR. PAUL V. SANDREN inspected the Whitewater State Teachers College at Whitewater, Wisconsin, on October 12, and on October 24-25 attended meetings of the officers of the American Association of Teachers Colleges in Chicago.

JUDSON A. HYAMES addressed the National Metropolitan Clubs Convention at the Masonic Temple in Kalamazoo on August 7.

ANNA E. LINDBLOM attended the annual meeting of the Michigan Inter-collegiate Speech League at East Lansing, Friday, October 6.

WALLACE ORNEAU spoke on "Radio's Challenge to Education" at the luncheon during the pre-school institute for the faculties of Lakeview and Prairieview schools in Battle Creek, September 5. On September 29 he attended a meeting of the Michigan Educators Radio Association at Lansing.

DR. GEORGE H. HILLIARD acted as consultant at a meeting of Eaton County District of M.E.A. at Olivet on September 26. On September 28 he attended a meeting of the State Advisory Committee on Teacher Training and Teacher Certification at Lansing, and on October 5, spoke to the staff of the Lincoln Consolidated Training School, Ypsilanti, on the subject, "Western's Professional Program for Preparation of Teachers."

OTTO YSTEMA addressed the Exchange Club at Albion on September 27 on the topic, "Some Problems of the Peace."

WALTER G. MARBERGER attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan Educators Radio Association at Lansing on September 6, and a general meeting of the same organization at Lansing on September 29-30.

JOHN C. HOEKJE, Registrar, inspected Western Theological Seminary at Holland for accrediting as an approved institution under the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights.

GLLEN R. RICE represented Western at Petoskey M.E.A. District meeting on October 5 and 6. He took charge of the alumni banquet which was held Thursday evening at the Masonic Temple, and gave a short talk on the "Expansion Program at Western."

RAY C. PELLETT gave an address on "Alibis" before the Southwestern Michigan Enforcement Association, August 3, at the Burdick Hotel. He also talked on "Our Navy" before the Niles Exchange Club on August 15, and addressed the Men's Club at Springport on October 12.

COACH JOHN GILL showed football pictures to assemblies at Central High School, September 19, and at Vinte School, October 3.

DR. ARTHUR J. MANSKE acted as discussion leader at the Counselor Training Program, co-sponsored by colleges, industry, and business, at the Chrysler and Ford factories and the Rackham Building at Detroit, August 15 and 16.

DR. LOFTON V. BURGE, ROXANA STEELE, DR. ORRIE FREDERICK, BESS STINSON, OTTO YSTEMA, and DR. ARTHUR MANSKE represented Western Michigan College on September 15 and 16 at the Consultants' Conference, sponsored by the Michigan State Education Department at St. Mary's Lake.

LOUISE F. STRUBLE exhibited children's Art work before the Calhoun County teachers on August 25 and the Barry County Teachers on September 1.

DR. ROY C. BRYAN has been appointed chairman of the State Committee on Teacher Education and Improvement of the Michigan Secondary School Association.

DAVID LESTER SWERINGEN, 1941-42, son of MRS. LENNAGENE SWERINGEN, of 426 Park, Mason, Mich., was graduated from the Naval Air Training Center, Corpus Christi, and was commissioned an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

As the result of her promotion just announced, Major Katharine M. Marshall, 1939, native of Bear Lake, Mich., at present is the ranking WAC officer stationed in the San Francisco Bay Area. Her position is that of WAC Staff Director on the Staff of Brigadier headquarters there, and as such she supervises the activities of all WACS stationed at various Fourth Air Force bases throughout four Pacific Coast states.

WAVE Vivian GRIFFES Ellsworth, 1935-37, Eaton Rapids, Mich., has been assigned to duty as a naval weather observer after completing training at the Aerographers Mates School of the naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey.

MRS. Mary Taylor Bouchard, Academy Street, received word that her husband, Second Lt. Charles C. Bouchard, 1941-42, is a German prisoner of war. Lt. Bouchard had previously been reported missing. He was a pilot of a U. S. B-24 Liberator heavy bomber stationed with the Eighth Air Force in England.

LAROY R. STANLEY, 1940-42, Benton Harbor, Mich., was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States recently and has been assigned to duty at the AAF station, Meced, California.

Second Lt. Raymond H. Blanchard, 1942, has been awarded the Air Medal for 'meritorious achievement in aerial combat,' according to an 8th AAF Liberator bomber station dispatch from England. Lt. Blanchard has been overseas since April 30, 1944.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van Dis, 408 Drexel Place, Kalamazoo, received word that their son, Pvt. Melvin D. Van Dis, 1943, was injured in France on June 12, six days after D-Day. They have been assured that the former Bronze basketball star was not seriously wounded.

Kalamazoo relatives of Lt. William E. Ewing, 1940-41, U. S. bomber pilot, re-
Ported as missing over Wake Island, were electrified by the good news that he is safe and on his way to Australia for hospital treatment after twenty-nine hours spent in the water before he was rescued. In his letter, Lt. Ewing stated that he was still suffering from injuries and bruises sustained when his plane crashed into the sea, but he felt that a few weeks rest would find him okay again.

Lt. Earl Kline, 1942-43, recently received the air medal and already has two Oak Leaf Clusters. He has been overseas since early May and is serving at the army air base somewhere in England.

Leonard George Kroes, 1942-43, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kroes, Delton, was graduated as a second lieutenant from the advanced two-engine pilot school at Peers Army Air Field, Texas. Harold L. Wegner, on sea duty somewhere in the South Pacific, has been promoted from the rank of ensign to lieutenant, junior grade. He attended Western in 1937-38 and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Wegner of Otsego.

First Lt. Donald E. Coxon, 1939-40, was killed in action in France, June 16, according to word just received here by Mr. and Mrs. William Mejer, East Cork Street, Kalamazoo, with whom the youth made his home. He served with American troops in Africa, Sicily, and Italy and was finally sent to England prior to the invasion of Northern France. Lt. Coxon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Coxon, reside in Peoria, Ill.

John Robert Birkholm, 1939, was promoted from the rank of second to first lieutenant. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Birkholm, Three Rivers.

Ensign Robert V. Kline, 1940-41, following his commission from Camp MacDonough, Plattsburg, N. Y., left for duty on the West Coast. He is the son of John Kline, Parchmount Avenue, and the late Mrs. Kline.

Wille L. Smith, 1938-39, Paw Paw, has been promoted from the rank of technical to master sergeant, it has been announced by the Headquarters 15th Air Force Service Command in Italy.

Pvt. Jack Leys Crouse, 1937, 22, was killed in action in France, June 11, as a member of the famous 101st paratroop division. He is the son of Mrs. Ione Crouse of St. Joseph.

Richard N. Servaes, 1937-38, has been promoted from the rank of first lieutenant to captain at the Newport, Ark., army air field, where he is assigned as flight commander of flying training squadron No. 1.

Lt. Franklin D. Abbott, Jr., 1935-36, is reported missing in action while on a bombing mission over Germany. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Abbott, Sr., 1212 Stockbridge Avenue, Kalamazoo.

Honors to First Lt. Charles Slaton Pearson, Jr., United States army forces, 1939-40. Marling fighter pilot, was found in Europe with the Eighth Army Air Force, has come in rapid succession of late. Not quite a month ago, Lt. Pearson, Jr., was awarded the Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters, and now he has received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Ensign John A. Stamm, 1941, Howard Street, Kalamazoo, was awarded his navy wings and certificate as a primary flight instructor at the U. S. Naval Air Station, New Orleans, La., and will serve as a primary flight instructor at the Naval Air Station, Dallas, Texas. Ensign Stamm was named one of the top-ranking members of his class by his commanding officer, Commander F. M. Reeder.

Pfc. Ralph W. Selby, Jr., 1939-42, marine corps bombardier, previously reported missing in action, has been listed as killed. He is the son of Mrs. Leta Selby, Sturgis. His brother, Pfc. Robert Selby, was killed less than a week later.

Cpl. Elmer D. Stillwell, 1929, 137 Baker Court, Kalamazoo, owner and proprietor of Stillwell's Store, 445 West North Street, was killed in action, April 28, on the European front. Cpl. Stillwell was a member of the 607 Graves Registration Battalion of the Quartermaster's Corps. He left for overseas in March, 1944, and was stationed in England prior to going into action.

Lt. Jack Graves, 1941-43, 21, bombardier with the AAF in Europe, has been reported missing in action over Germany since July 29. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Graves, San Diego, Calif. His wife, Nancy Pyle Graves and eight-month-old daughter, Susan, have moved to 418 Davis Street.

Pfc. Donald C. Neal, 1941-42, U. S. marine, was killed in action in the South Pacific. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Neal, 3257 Miller Road, Kalamazoo. Pfc. Neal has been in the South Pacific area since last December and participated in the Tarawa fighting. Dubbed "bottle baby" by fellow airmen, Sergeant Donald B. Levine, 1941-42, flying Fortress radio operator and gunner, during July made three consecutive daylight high-altitude bombing attacks on Munich, Germany, hub for Italian-bound rail traffic. Living on oxygen from pressure storage bottles for approximately eight hours during each stratosphere mission, Sgt. Levine logged twenty-four bottle hours in three days.

Lt. Louis C. Kinnane, 1939-42, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kinnane, Barney Road, was killed in a plane crash at Thomasville Army Air Base, Thomasville, Ga. Lt. Kinnane entered the army air forces in February, 1943, and received his commission and wings March 12, 1944.

Lt. Raymond Lorenz, 1938-41, of Hart, Michigan, co-pilot on a B-24 Liberator bomber, has been awarded the Air Medal. Lt. Lorenz is stationed in Italy with the AAF.

Robert L. Ball, 1942-43, son of Captain Ray Ball, West Kalamazoo, recently was appointed a flight officer in the army air forces, after completing training at the Victorville, Tex., field. He spent a leave here, and on Aug. 11 reported for duty at Lincoln, Neb., army air base.

Sidney V. DeBoer, 1936-41, army air forces, who resided at 817 Davis Street, Kalamazoo, prior to entering service, has been advanced from the rank of second to first lieutenant.

John A. Dean, 1934, Cassopolis, has received his commission as lieutenant (jg) in the USNR and has reported for indoctrination training at Camp MacDonough, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) James W. Wolfe, 1932, Constock, has completed his training at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., gunnery and anti-aircraft training at Gulfport, Miss., and Shell Beach, La., and has reported to the armed guard center, New Orleans, where he will be assigned as commanding officer of the navy gun crew aboard a merchant ship.

Walter A. Gillett, Jr., 1940, Wayland, has received his commission as an ensign in the USNR and reported for indoctrination training at Camp MacDonough, Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1944.

News of the promotion of Orval M. Bond, 1938-42, to rank of first lieutenant on Ascension Island, has been received by his wife, who lives at 1065 Washington Avenue, Muskegon. He was sent overseas in October, 1943, and has been with the 22nd Weather Wing, Air Transport Command, since that time.

Cpl. Barbara S. Wolf, San Diego, Calif., participated in the ceremony at the DeFoe shipyard, Bay City, in which a naval craft was christened with the name of her husband, Donald D. Wolf, who was killed in the battle of Guadalcanal.

Pfc. Frederick J. Castle, 1940-41, marine corps, died in action in the South Pacific, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton E. Castle, Route 1, Delton. He enlisted in the marines in June, 1942, received his basic training at San Diego, Calif., and left for overseas service in October of that year.

Staff Sergeant Valray Bleech, 1941-42, reported missing in action June 9, is a prisoner of war in Germany, his mother, Mrs. Gail Bleech, 1810 Miles Avenue, Kalamazoo, has been informed. The
youth was a member of the heavy bombardment group of the 15th U. S. Air Force based in Southern Italy.

Margaret T. Young, 1926, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Truitt, Niles, was one of the first to qualify for a commission as a physical therapist. She received her gold bars as second lieutenant from commanding officer of the Army Service Forces, Colonel Harry D. Offutt at Hoff General Hospital. She enlisted in the WACS in February, 1943. After training at Ft. Devens, Mass., and Camp Wolters, Tex., she was sent to Stanford for specialized training last October and to Hoff Hospital in April for completion of her training as a physical therapist.

Second Lt. Carlton F. Fry, 1939-41, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ford Fry, White Cloud, died at Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug. 21, 1944, from injuries received in an airplane accident. Lt. Fry enlisted in the Naval air corps in July, 1942. He was made honorary chief petty officer while in training and was the only one of his class to be retained as an instructor.

Pfc. Dimitrius "Jim" Peliotes, 1942-43, Muskegon, after long hospitalization for back fracture, has been released from the Army with a medical discharge and is now home. He plans to enter the University of Chicago this fall and major in journalism.

Capt. Walter Posvistak, 1939-40, Muskegon Heights, after twenty-one months of fighting the Japs from the air in New Guinea, was home visiting his parents. Sept. 12, he reported at Miami, Fla., for his next assignment. His squadron is credited with having downed more than 100 enemy aircraft.

Hit by a Jap sniper's bullet as he approached the beachhead on Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands, Marine Staff Sergeant John C. Struble, 1941-42, of Galesburg, was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart Medal at recent decoration ceremonies held at the hospital where he is a patient. His address now is 2334 Trumbull Street, Point Loma, Calif.

Alumni Personalities

1944

Miss Lois Jeanette Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Evans, South Haven, was married to Robert Leininger, United States Navy Medical Corps, Abbott Hall, Chicago, June 18, 1944.

1943

Miss Florence Maurer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Maurer, Three Rivers, became the bride of Pfc. William J. Steenrod, Benton Harbor, June 23. They will reside in Ann Arbor where Pfc. Steenrod is stationed.

Diana Vista has been with the Michigan Children's Aid Society, doing social work in Calhoun and neighboring counties since May. Her address is 148 Champion Street, Battle Creek, Michigan.

The marriage of Miss Rae Stockdale to William K. Erickson was solemnized September 16, 1944, in the chapel of the Presbyterian in Detroit. Mr. Erickson is working in the education field in Detroit.

These four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Harper C. Maybee enjoyed a three-and-a-half-hour reunion at the home of their parents during the past summer, during the time that First Lieut. Harper C. Maybee, youngest of the group, was home on leave after flying fifty missions over Europe.

Left to right, they are: Dr. Rolland Maybee, professor of History at Central State Teachers College, Mount Pleasant; Allen Maybee, assistant manager of the Washington Square Branch of the National City Bank of New York City; Gene Maybee, mathematics instructor and sophomore class adviser in the Ann Arbor High School; and First Lieut. Harper Maybee, stationed at Columbus, Ohio, where he is teaching instrument flying of B-17 bombers. All four attended the campus training school and were graduated from State High School, and all attended Western Michigan College except Allen, who took all his collegiate work at Columbia University.

Miss Ann Stauffer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stauffer, received her nursing degree from the Fine Arts School, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, this summer, and received all A's for her year's work.

Miss Shirley Mae Main and Ensign John F. Cross spoke their marriage vows, July 24, in the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John De Kreek, Parchment. The couple will reside in Hampton Roads, Va., where Ensign Cross is stationed.

Ensign and Mrs. M. W. Pierce, South Bend, announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Jo, June 20, in South Bend.

The Grosse Pointe Memorial Church was the scene of the wedding on July 28 of Miss Frances Mary Pepper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duane Pepper, Paw Paw, and Pvt. Edward O. Kay, Selfridge Field, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Kay, Williamston. They will reside in Mt. Clemens. Both Pvt. and Mrs. Kay were graduated from Western in 1943.

Miss Helen Gronas, 1943, Romulus, Michigan, and Lt. Jack Shingleton, Wyandotte, were married in July, and are now living in California.

Mrs. William Richard Oates, Jr., was Miss Ida Mae VanEeuwen, daughter of William VanEeuwen of Grant, before her marriage, June 30, to Lt. Oates.

1942

The marriage of Miss Doris Sherin, Winona, Minn., to Lester Schilling, Jr., Kalamazoo, was solemnized, August 20, 1944, in the McKinley Methodist Church, Winona. The couple will reside in Hastings.

Atty. Clark McKain Olmsted, who successfully passed the state bar examinations in July, was admitted by Judge George V. Weimer to the practice of law in all courts of Michigan. Atty. Olmsted is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark S. Olmsted, Hotop Avenue, and is establishing a home near them for his wife and young son. He expects to engage in the practice of law in Kalamazoo.

Miss Barbara J. Harrison became the bride of Max Lewis Maurer at the Harrison home, 508 West Mansion Street, Marshall, Michigan, August 26. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maurer were graduated from Western in 1942. For the past two years Mrs. Maurer has taught physical education at South Haven High School. Mr. Maurer is employed in the engineering department of Ronan and Kunzl as a draftsman. The couple will reside at 314 East Mansion Street, Marshall.

1941

Miss Grace L. Gorman, daughter of Mrs. Lillian Gorman, Bangor, and Cpl. George A. Gross, Jr., Three Oaks, were united in marriage, Aug. 9, 1944, at the home of the bride's parents. They will
served twenty-five months on Kodiak Island, Alaska, and since his return has been stationed at Fort Meade, Md.

First Lt. and Mrs. Harper C. Maybee, Jr., Vicksburg, announce the birth of a daughter, June 25, in Bronson Hospital. Mrs. Maybee is the former Virginia Grook.

Miss Silvia Burkhard became the bride of T/3 Chris G. Hansen, June 23, in the chapel at Camp Cooke, Calif. Mrs. Hansen will teach in St. Joseph this fall.

1940

Captain and Mrs. Cletus N. Schommer, St. Paul, Minn., announce the birth of a son, July 2, in St. Paul. Mrs. Schommer is the former Miss Winifred Cryan. Capt. Schommer is with the army in New Guinea.

Captain and Mrs. A. D. Goudreau announce the birth of a daughter on July 26, is Crispes Memorial Hospital, Plainwell, Mich.

Miss Helen Elizabeth Kosa, daughter of Mrs. Julia Kosa, Third Street, Kalamazoo, is employed by the army where she established an enviable record.

St. Augustine Church was the scene of the wedding of Miss Rosemary J. Anderson and Arthur J. Turner, August 12. The couple will reside in 817 South Park Street, Kalamazoo. Mr. Turner is a graduate of Quincy High School, Quincy, Ill., and is employed as manager of the Cavalier Club, Park-American Hotel.

Sidney W. Seeley, Otsego artist, who has been civilian director of the Army Illustrators of the military police corps at Fort Custer the past three years, has accepted a position as director of vocational education in visual aid with the Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wallace Kent, Route 5, Kalamazoo, announce the birth of a son, September 12, in Bronson Hospital. Mr. Kent has recently resigned as assistant prosecutor and friend of the court to resume the private practice of law as a member of the law firm of Mason and Stratton.

The marriage of Miss Alma Lee Levins, Chipley, Fla., to Capt. A. G. A. Eason, Lawrence, was solemnized July 21, in the Baptist Church, Chipley, Fla. Mrs. Eason formerly was supervisor in the sub-depot supply, Marianna Air Base, where her husband is stationed at present as a squadron commander. Capt. Eason formerly taught in Oakwood School.

1936

Miss Treeva Moore, Wisconsin, became the bride of Wayne Irwin Tretsven, Wisconsin, in a service read Aug. 26 in the chapel at Fort Snelling, Minn. The bride did graduate work at the University of Michigan.

The marriage of Miss Alma Lee Levins, Chipley, Fla., to Capt. A. G. A. Eason, Lawrence, was solemnized July 21, in the Baptist Church, Chipley, Fla. Mrs. Eason formerly was supervisor in the sub-depot supply, Marianna Air Base, where her husband is stationed at present as a squadron commander. Capt. Eason formerly taught in Oakwood School.

1935

Dale Faunce, head football coach for the Sturgis High School Trojans the past two years, announced his resignation. He has taken a position as athletic director in the high school in East Lansing.

1934

Mr. and Mrs. LaVern Stubberfield, Gilkison Avenue, Kalamazoo, announce the birth of a son, July 31.