The Changing Campus Shifts Gears for New Era of Demands On Education

It seems likely that this and all other colleges in the nation can expect that the present enrollment surge is only a prelude to a tremendous demands upon higher education.

This great push will begin within five years on the part of both prospective students and their parents, demanding education for all who desire it beyond the 12th grade. What is to be done with this great swell is already causing educational jitters throughout the nation.

Ideas are being bandied this way and that, and slowly legislative wheels are beginning to turn. But the inertia generated here by lack often of suitable money raising methods through taxation puts an early damper on an all out program.

Western Michigan College has shifted gears in the last several years: including a general administrative revision and continued building activity. Dr. L. Dale Faunce, vice president for student and public services, has acquired among his other duties that of coordinating overall planning ideas for the future, eventually to turn over to the president grist for the years to come.

The most casual visitor to the campus cannot but be impressed with the tremendous building activity. Years past have seen new buildings rising steadily, but the feverish pace of the summer of 1956 is not likely to be met again.

Perhaps it should be only a token of things to come. In October dedication is planned for the new Frank E. Ellsworth hall, a residence for 450 men, and first unit (Continued on Page 18)
Twenty Years as President:

Paul V. Sangren

(The point of view in this article is that of a person who has known the president for almost thirty years. A certain amount of objectivity is maintained by the fact that the author has been neither a close personal friend of the subject nor one of the inner circle of administrative officers with whom the president confers and on whom he depends to carry out his policies.)

My earliest recollection of Paul V. Sangren dates from Commencement day of 1927. When the faculty line was being formed at Central high school auditorium, a young fellow dashed in and was greeted with comradery as Paul by some of his colleagues. I saw a young fellow of medium height whose complexion and physical condition seemed to betoken an outdoor life. His demeanor was friendly and had no hint of aloofness or imperiousness. He did not look colorful, impressive or aggressive. During the ensuing years these first impressions were found to be accurate, except in the all important trait of aggressiveness.

My second contact came when I was appointed a member of the curriculum committee, of which he was chairman. He presided quietly and efficiently. Although he spoke less than most chairmen did, he succeeded in minimizing the discursive and irrelevant discussions for which committees are notorious. He did this not by showing any signs of arbitrary authority, but by making us all feel that he had a firm grasp of the factors underlying the problem under discussion. We were all convinced that he had unusual cranial ability.

In the fall of 1928 I came to know him face to face, so to speak. Having been appointed by President Waldo as Western’s historian, I was compelled to rely for guidance and criticism on many of my colleagues. As it turned out, Dr. Sangren gave me more assistance than any other single faculty member. Since he had been at Western since 1923 and since 1927 the head of the education department, he knew most of the problems that the administration faced. Moreover, as a scholar he appreciated my difficulties as historian of an institution with which I had been connected only two years. Consequently, his suggestions were especially timely and valuable. Again I found him the same unpretentious man that I had always supposed him to be, and I was more than ever impressed by the calibre of his mind.

Two comments should be made here parenthetically. Dr. Sangren during these years was doing important work as head of the bureau of educational measurement and research. His task here turned out to be good preparation for the presidency. His success as head of the education department may be deduced from the fact that many faculty members had to be dropped and the salaries of the remainder were reduced thirty to forty per cent. There was even danger that the school would be closed. And to climax it all, the president’s health was failing. Needing assistance, he turned to Paul Sangren and made him dean of administration, a position which was really that of vice president. Dr. Sangren organized in a masterly fashion the successful campaign to prevent the closing of the school. Frank and open praise was accorded to him not only by the president but by outsiders who aided in the fight for
preservation. Waldo, who had probably before this time been considering him as his successor, now openly declared his willingness to retire if Dr. Sangren would be appointed president. The State Board of Education made the appointment in August, 1936.

Many of us wondered how Paul (almost everyone called him that) would succeed as chief executive, following the masterful Waldo. We knew that he had a keen, scholarly mind, and that he was able to organize. We believed that he could get along well with members of the staff, although some were afraid, without cause, that success might turn his head. But how would he fare in public relations? He was not a good speaker. Was that not a necessary qualification for a successful president? Above all, did he have the aggressiveness and resourcefulness needed to solve successfully the many problems that faced the institution? Or if he had those qualities, might they not lead to friction of the worst sort? Only time would answer these questions and doubts.

If we look over the twenty years of Western's history since 1936, we are immediately struck by the tremendous changes that have occurred under Sangren's leadership—physical, educational and administrative changes. It is truly remarkable that they were made with such few stresses and strains. Some of the changes were inevitable and thus would have developed under any president. However, Dr. Sangren foresaw coming events and eased the institution into them. Other changes which were not dictated by circumstances, he boldly seized.

When a new executive takes charge he can assume one of three roles: he can stand pat, making few if any changes; or he can make many innovations immediately, feeling that the goodwill toward the new administration will prevent widespread opposition; or he can introduce changes slowly, increasing the tempo later if expedient. Sangren chose the last method.

He first began expanding the school's physical facilities. The need for this was great and the times were ripe for it, for the national government was assisting in some cases by PWA grants. It is not necessary here to enumerate all the buildings erected. The need for student residences and for a union building was apparent. They were constructed on a self-liquidating basis. The president foresaw the rapid increase in enrollment and was concerned about inadequate facilities. Even if appropriations could be secured the small campus would not be large enough. After deliberation, he decided on a bold move which envisioned a new campus of two hundred acres west of the railroad tracks. The only other alternative was to have the state condemn the property south of the old campus to Wheaton Avenue. This procedure would have meant costs almost prohibitive.

In a meeting of the faculty council he frankly told us that the starting of the new campus would cause prolonged confusion and inconveniences for both students and faculty. The transfer of academic activities, he believed, would take fifty years. As it turned out, he was a poor prophet in this respect, for within the twelve years, the center of gravity has been shifted so that six residence halls, four buildings with classroom facilities, faculty and married student apartments and a chapel are in operation on the west campus. And several more are in the process of construction—a field house, several more residences, a student center, a paper industry laboratory and a library. With the completion of these much of the inconvenience will be ended. If this had been all that was accomplished in the last twenty years, it would have been sufficient to settle all doubts about the president's vision and aggressiveness.

Buildings and their equipment, no matter how essential they may be, are only the vessels of the educational process. Dr. Sangren was conscious of educational trends and he believed that Western should keep abreast of the times. However, change in this area was fraught with great danger to the harmonious functioning of the school. The faculty must be made to see the necessity of the changes contemplated. This caused him to make progress slowly. Relatively few innovations were made during the first three years. These were followed by a three-year teacher education study in which all members of the faculty participated. As a direct result of this study, directed teaching was reorganized, the adult education program was much expanded and a general education program illustrates the administration's method
of procedure in a relatively new area concerning which there were many divergent views. Trial courses were started in various fields. If satisfactory they were continued, if not they were discarded. No systematic program was started until 1954 after the area had been well explored. This twelve-year lapse between the end of the teacher education study and the inauguration of the program also aided the faculty to become accustomed to its philosophy. Other developments in the educational field not an outgrowth of the study also occurred. For instance, many new subject courses were added, new curricula were added and the graduate division severed its connection with the University of Michigan. One result of all these activities was to insure almost all of us that Dr. Sangren was wide awake but that we need not feel that his innovations would be so abrupt as to create dangerous friction.

The administrative changes of the last twenty years have been very significant. The president believed in delegation of authority to responsible subordinates. Indeed, even if he had not favored it, the increasing enrollment with its consequent complexities would have compelled him to do it. Although no detailed list of new administrative officers is needed here, mention should be made of the comptroller, director of adult education, director of guidance, head of the graduate division, head of the basic studies division and dean of the chapel. The most extensive administrative reorganization was made in July 1956, the details of which are given in the Spring issue of the News Magazine. It is apparent that the president is fashioning an instrument to cope with the complex problems that wide-awake educational leaders see looming ahead of us in the next twenty years.

I have already indicated that these changes have been made with a minimum of disturbance and friction. Outsiders have asked me how he “gets away with it.” The most nearly basic reason for his success is his thorough belief in the right of any individual to express his opinions openly. He has always encouraged free discussion and has, so far as I know, never resented openly any disagreements with his opinions, no matter how forcefully stated. A second reason for the relative infrequency of friction is his custom to get the reaction of others to any project that he may be contemplating. Thus, when he was maturing the plan to acquire the land that is now the west campus, he frankly discussed it with the faculty council. We felt that he was using us as a sounding board. If we had been able to advance cogent objections, he would have listened to them with respect and then would have made his decision. As it was, his confidential news made us feel that we were participants in the transaction. From all that I have heard, he follows the same procedure in the much more influential administrative council. A third reason for the infrequent discords is the president’s custom of giving the faculty time to adjust their thinking whenever he is planning a new step, especially along educational lines. This procedure may slow down the rate of change, but the new development will be all the more firmly established because of the delay. Sangren’s attitude in this respect is a good illustration of the old command “to make haste slowly.”

The willingness to accept and to encourage change is further aided by the care given to the selection of new teachers. In looking over the additions to the faculty in the last twenty years, we may find ourselves surprised to see that a very large percentage of the group belongs to the same general type. They look alert and keen. He feels that these men and women are open to new ideas. This seems to be a basic qualification. Naturally the president strikes out at times, but his batting average is very good.

A final attitude that promotes harmony is Dr. Sangren’s encouragement of relaxation. Social parties, sometimes including the entire staff, but more often in small groups, are numerous. The president and his wife are prominent in these. Some of us doubt at times their wisdom in participating so extensively, for we fear that it may tax their physical stamina. However, their activities bring the executive and the teachers more closely together and “monsieur and madame le president” seem to enjoy it all.

If I would be asked to characterize the twenty years of the Sangren administration in one term, I would call it “a period of change with a minimum of friction.”

—James O. Knauss

Miss Zimmerman’s Friends Present Gift

A beautiful silver punch bowl and tray has been presented the residents of Zimmerman hall, in honor of Miss Elisabeth Zimmerman. Donors were former students and associates of Miss Zimmerman.

Former students participating in the gift were Eunice Kraft ’18, Rachel McKinstry Hilbert ’20, Elea-

Three in a Row

A three-year succession of Western Michigan alumni as presidents of the Jackson Lions club has been assured. Clifford Cole ’36 was president a year ago; Howard E. Thompson ’40 took office this spring, and Harold D. Wolfe ’30 is the club vice president. Thompson is director of physical education at the Jackson high school and Wolfe is an agent for Citizen’s Mutual Insurance.
John Plough Ends Teaching

“If you can’t find anybody else to teach it, ask John Plough.” Those words, uttered many times during his career as a teacher, have been indicative of the nature of one of Western Michigan College’s most versatile faculty members. An assistant professor of Industrial Arts Education for the past fifteen years, John Plough retired from his teaching duties at the end of the summer session.

Having been born in Detroit in 1891, John moved with his family to Kalamazoo in 1900 and located on a farm situated at what is now the corner of Cork and Portage St. Upon completion of the eighth grade at Milwood School, he immediately enrolled in the rural department at Western State Normal School under Dr. Ernest Burnham, and had classes in the new Administration Building that had been completed that year.

Because of his youthful age, however, he was not eligible to receive a teaching certificate and dropped out of the Normal for a time to become an electrician at the Bryant Paper Mill. Being on the night shift, he enrolled during the daytime at Western State High School and was graduated in 1914. With the earning of a high school diploma, John again enrolled in the Secondary Teaching course at Western and received a two-year certificate to teach, with majors in chemistry and mathematics.

His career as a teacher immediately began to embrace a variety of experiences that has characterized his educational endeavor up to the present time. Acting as a supply teacher for three years, he became familiar with the teaching problems in the public schools of Wayland and Alaska and the rural schools in Kent, Allegan and Kalamazoo counties. The ability to adapt himself to all types of educational situations was further demonstrated in 1918, when

(Continued on Page 17)

Myrtle Windsor Goes Back to UP

NOT hasta manana but hasta la vista was the thought with which Miss Myrtle Windsor closed her books at the end of the summer session.

She had concluded a career begun in 1925 when she came from Chicago to teach in State High School. Preceding this an AB degree from the University of Michigan and teaching experience at Sault Sainte Marie had fostered in her mind the idea of graduate study at the University of Chicago. With her flair for telling a good story she relates the circumstances which brought her to Western State Normal School to join her friend, Miss Edith Eicher. The latter with a newly acquired MA degree from Columbia University stopped in Chicago en route to Iowa and told Miss Windsor of her position at Kalamazoo. She indicated that a good French teacher was needed there to relieve Mrs. Hockenberry of her high school classes. Thus an inquiry, an interview, and an appointment followed. In September the “Gold Dust Twins,” as Dr. Waldo was wont to call them, began work together at Western.

Miss Windsor’s origins go back to Iron River, Michigan, to a Norwegian mother and an English father. Perhaps elements of her serene disposition and her carefully weighed judgments derive from both nationalities. Her colleagues appreciated her calm exterior—“she does everything so well without ever looking under stress. She never refused help to her friends and never seemed pressed for time.” Her loyalty to the Upper Peninsula spoke in her cordial welcome to students from that part of the state and in her long sponsorship of the Upper Peninsula Club in college.

In State High School she gave generously of her time to develop wholesome social life. She sponsored the Girl Reserves and was appointed

(Continued on Page 5)
HOMECOMING—October 12, 13

Summer on the campus to a lot of people means a schedule of getting advance credits, making up hours and in general, a not-too-worried attitude about the coming fall semester. But to a group of other people it means preparation for that big fall show for alumni and students alike—HOMECOMING.

This summer is by no means an exception for the planning committee of the homecoming celebration—and plans call for the biggest and best homecoming ever presented. New innovations are planned for this year to let you the alumni share in this, the biggest of the year's social presentations.

Available space in years gone by has meant that the alumni have not had a chance to get out their dancing shoes to attend the "big dance" presented by the students. This year, with the opening of the spacious physical education building, a grand and extravagant show is being planned by having on hand two big name bands: a Gold Dance will feature the Billy May orchestra in the new physical education building, and a Brown Dance will feature the Eddy Grady orchestra (formerly the COMMANDERS) in the Men's Gymnasium. Tickets are being made available in limited quantity to the alumni for the first time to either of these two dance. The homecoming committee has planned to reserve tickets for the alumni to the Gold Dance in the new gym—thereby giving the alumni a chance at both the Billy May orchestra and at having a close-up look at one of the newer buildings on campus. This would be a grand way to meet the old classmates—dancing to the music of Billy May in the fascinating surroundings of one of the newest buildings on campus, seeing the old faces, getting a close glimpse of this year's homecoming queen, mingling with the people that bring back old memories of your own undergraduate days.

But, big surprise number two—especially for those dancing grads—is that you can enjoy the music of BOTH Billy May and Eddy Grady with a minimum of effort. Tickets will be honored at the dance for which they are purchased only up until 10:30 p.m.—after that time, couples attending one dance may switch to the other gym without additional cost.

So here's your chance to get on the bandwagon back to Western for this year's homecoming—Saturday, October 13. And you can top off the day's and the weekend's festivities by attending both of the big dances... the danceable tempo of Billy May and the bigger beat of Ralph Flanagan.

Tickets are available to alumni and students alike at $3.75 per couple; only the alumni will be permitted to make advance ticket purchases. Get yours in advance of student sales by mailing a check or money order to "Homecoming Tickets, WMC, Kalamazoo, Michigan," and you'll receive your tickets with a minimum of delay. There are only a limited number of tickets, so don't delay.

Otherwise, the Homecoming activities for the weekend remain the same:

Hoe-Down Day, 2:30 p.m., Friday, October 12, with an Afternoon Jazz Concert featuring a well known group of entertainers not yet announced.

The Pep Rally, 7:00 p.m., Friday, October 12; with a bonfire and fireworks.

The Sock Hop, 9:00 p.m., Friday, October 12, featuring the crowning of the queen.

The Parade, 12:30 p.m., Saturday, October 13, hoped to be bigger and better this year with alumni floats entered.

The Game, 2:00 p.m., Saturday, October 13, between our Broncos and Toledo University.

The Dances, 9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., Saturday, October 13, featuring Billy May and Eddy Grady in the gymnasiums on campus.


Make arrangements now to attend this year's Homecoming activities—"double date" with friends of yours—or make arrangements to meet them at Western—but be there—you'll enjoy yourself and have a grand time.

Miss Windsor

(Continued from Page 4)

Girls' Advisor by Principal William Cain, who thinks of her as one of his faithful teachers, liked by students and always gracious about assuming extra responsibilities. Miss Windsor points with pride to such members of the profession as Betty Hathaway Deur, Louise Sprau O'Dell, and Dr. Ruth Ellsworth whose supervised teaching was done in her classes.

Study under specialists like Professor De Sauze at Western Reserve and Professor Coleman at Chicago, as well as courses in foreign lands—at St. Quai-Portieux in Brittany, and Guadalajara, Mexico—punctuated her summer vacations. There were also trips to France, to Spain, and to the Scandinavian countries.

To members of the Language Club she was a gracious hostess and an entertaining reader or speaker.
early times were selected by Mathilde Steckelberg—"that of
Hasta la vista, Miss Windsor!
—Mathilde Steckelberg

Books with Mate Graye Hunt

Early Detroit Offered Little Promise Of Economic Development


In 1813 Lewis Cass wrote of the Michigan region: "This country is totally exhausted of all its resources, and except as a frontier is scarcely worth possessing." His depressed view came about because of the devastating effect of the War of 1812 which left the village of Detroit in desperate straits. Disease, hunger, fear of Indians, lack of clothing and shelter, the remoteness, isolation and inaccessibility by land and water added to the dark picture.

As a military post and trading center the frontier town had existed for more than a hundred years. Exclusive of the garrison, the total population probably was less than a thou-

sand, three-fourths of which were Canadian French, with little initiative toward self-support. The threat of the removal of the military garrison and the loss of the federal expenditure loomed as stark disaster. But by the time the garrison actually was removed in 1826 (?) the town had increased in strength and a new economy had been founded upon the resources of the developing hinterland.

The precarious decade, 1815 to 1825, was flanked on one side by the turmoil, confused state of affairs, and near despair following the war and on the other side by the sweeping tide of emigrants that brought new life and hope to the area with the completion of the Erie Canal.

Daniel Blowe, writing of the latter time, said:
"Nothing has tended so much towards the rapid progress of the western country as the strong disposition to emigration among the American people themselves. Even when doing well in the northern, middle or southern states, they will break up their establishments, and move westward with an alacrity and vigor, which no other people would do unless compelled by necessity."

Every House a Frontier is the outgrowth of a Master's Thesis which the author wrote at Wayne University under the guidance of Dr. Joe L. Norris of the department of history. Dain drew heavily on the source materials in the Burton Historical Collection as well as collections in the New York State Library and elsewhere. His documentation is exhaustive. His bibliographies are
Mary Bottje Leaves Women’s Physical Education Teaching

Miss Mary Bottje of the Women’s Physical Education Department resigned in June, 1956. Her influence will be felt for a long time in many schools of the state where classroom teachers are teaching their youngsters the games and activities that they learned in Miss Bottje’s class.

The mimeographed collection of materials which she used in preparing the elementary students for their teaching in this area has been popular with teachers who have never attended Western, and certainly many hundreds of girls and boys have benefited from playing the games and participating in the activities described in it. Hundreds of freshman college women at Western have been given a very favorable impression of their participation in college classes in the Physical Education 100 classes which were largely taught by Miss Bottje for many years.

Miss Bottje grew up in Grand Haven and after finishing the Physical Education course at Western, she took her first teaching job at South Haven. Later she taught at Wyandotte. After joining the staff at Western, both her former superintendents came to Miss Bottje whenever they wanted to hire a physical education teacher.

She received her master’s degree from the University of Michigan.

Miss Bottje served for a period of years on the Assembly committee and various times was sponsor of the Women’s League which was the forerunner of the present Associated Women Students and also for the Women’s Physical Education Association.

She was very much interested in summer camp work and spent a number of summers at Camp Bryn Afon at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, in various capacities, notably in production of the summer pageant and regatta programs and in editing and writing camp papers.

(Continued on Page 19)

Heads Superintendents

Evart W. Ardis ’34, superintendent of schools in Ypsilanti, is the current president of the Michigan Association of School Administrators.

In July he was in San Francisco for the meetings of the National School Public Relations Association, during which he spoke on “Teaching About the Schools in the Schools.”

Mr. and Mrs. Ardis were proud this spring to learn that their son James, 14, was chosen as American Legion Good Citizen of the Year in the Ypsilanti junior high he attends. They have another son, Thomas, 10.
During the last decade, the people of Michigan have begun to recognize more than ever before the greatness of their state: its history, its resources, its industrial development, its beauty, its potentialities. Governor Williams and Governor Sigler, before him, have done much to promote state pride. The inauguration of Michigan Week as an annual event has focused attention of educational, civic, business, and professional groups on state affairs. The publication of attractive and readable books and pamphlets on Michigan, and the preparation of films, film-strips, radio and television programs about Michigan have served the same purpose. Some enthusiasts in this movement may have as their objectives the creation of state pride on the Texas model. Others probably have supported it for business reasons. But there are evidences that this revived interest in Michigan is not something synthetic, conjured up by the publicists for selfish ends. The revived interest in Michigan history in our schools, the revitalization of local historical societies, the surge of interest in Michigan folklore, and the recent impetus to the preservation of our resources provided by many conferences and organizations, all point towards the conclusion that there is a healthy spontaneity about this movement towards a better understanding and evaluation of our state.

In the later years of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth, there seems to have been a far greater interest in state affairs than there has been more recently. The pioneers, many of whom survived until the closing years of the nineteenth century, had a keen pride in their state. In those days, national problems, to say nothing of foreign affairs, were far more remote to the average citizen than the concerns of his neighborhood and his state. He shared the excitement of that quadrennial madness which we Americans experience when we elect a President of the United States. At such times, questions concerning the tariff or the currency might seem urgent and important, but except for these four-year intervals, matters most discussed were closer to home: township roads and schools, the doings at Lansing, the aspirations of some local worthy for political preferment, and, of course—taxes. Direct taxation, in those days before the income tax, was controlled by state and local authorities. Many a farm youth spent a winter in the logging camps of northern Michigan and thereby acquired some comprehension of the size and resources of his state. The Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, a lively organization which published an annual volume filled with pioneer reminiscences and papers devoted to state and county history, served to promote a healthy pride in Michigan.

There were fewer magazines of national circulation, almost no syndicated columnists, no national radio and television networks, and only a small number of products which were standardized and nationally advertised. Ordinary people seldom travelled beyond the confines of their own state; a journey of a hundred miles or so by railroad was quite an adventure.

The involvement of the United States in a world war in 1917 shattered this way of life. Men were drafted and money was raised to fight a war in far-away places. Liberty loans, victory gardens, Red Cross drives, and wheatless, meatless, and heatless days brought the war home to the average citizen. He listened to Wilson's speeches and praised the President's high idealism, but it all seemed somewhat unreal. And after the war was over, he rejected the idea that the United States should continue to meddle in the affairs of Europe or have any part in the League of Nations, which might again commit us to send our men and our dollars to wage wars on the other side of the globe.

But there was no return to the good old days, as many people regarded the pre-war times. There was a resurgence of nationalism, which manifested itself not only in the rejection of the League of Nations, but also in the fanaticism of the Ku Klux Klan. The war had focused all eyes on Washington, and the habit persisted. News services were becoming consolidated, while radio, the movies, and the magazines all sought to appeal to a national audience. It was the age of ballyhoo, with Floyd Collins, Jack Dempsey, and Babe Ruth, as well as assorted figures who gained notoriety through homicide, attracting attention in every city and hamlet in the country.

Sinclair Lewis created a Main Street which wasn't really in any particular state or place, except vaguely in the Middle West. And everyone was absorbed in the business of making money, whether in the Florida real estate boom, the stock market, or otherwise. The automobile came of age and provided us with greater mobility; it was no longer much of an experience to cross a state line. Under these conditions, state problems, state history, and state pride receded into the background.

The economic debacle of the 1930's at first threw us back on our own resources, but shortly the problem of recovery and relief was re-

"...state history and local history constitute an integral part of the history of the people of the nation.—Willis Dunbar"
cognized as too big for local governments or the states. In the national capital, the New Deal attacked depression problems on a national scale. The WPA, the NRA, and the other agencies up to meet the challenge of economic collapse adopted policies which were national in scope, and in which states and regions were merely administrative units.

Then came World War II, with its broadcasts from overseas, describing the dramatic march of the dictators and militarists. Places that had been part of a geography lesson in school suddenly received world attention. The United States became the arsenal of democracy, and then, on that fateful day, December 7th, 1941, our nation was attacked and we were in the war ourselves. State and local affairs were of little interest or concern to the average citizen, who worried about his sons in the army, about the rationing of tires, and about a host of other matters unrelated to what seemed to be the petty problems of state or county or city.

Amongst thoughtful people, there never was the illusion that we could return to some idyllic age of the past after it was all over. And the policies pursued by the Soviet government and its satellites confirmed their worst fears. We were caught up in a cold war, which occasionally got hot, as it did in Korea. Our first instinct was to get this settled by some decisive stroke. But it became increasingly apparent that what we were in for was not a brief tussle with an enemy which we could push to unconditional surrender, but rather a prolonged battle for the survival of our way of life and our freedom as a nation and a people. There was no escape from it. The development of nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them by both sides made an all-out war unthinkable. Almost instinctively, the American people recognized that the outcome of the cold war would depend, in the long run, on which ideology proved itself best able to deliver material prosperity, social justice, and spiritual satisfaction to the largest number of people.

There were those who believed that this situation demanded a defense of the status quo. They amassed statistics and arguments to prove our way of life produced the better result. But this was not a battle of statics. It was more a battle of dynamics. We were compelled by force of circumstances to alter many of our habits of thought and many of our cherished concepts. It was inevitable that all this should bring about a re-examination of our way of life. What is our heritage and what is it worth? How can we vitalize it without destroying it? How and where are we failing to practice what we preach? The answers to these questions could not be provided by the statistics produced by government agencies or by the busy researchers of our foundations and universities. For our nation is made up of people whose national origins, religions, races, and economic interests are almost infinitely diverse. That we have evolved a government and a social organization which have successfully held together such a diverse people is a tremendous achievement. And even more amazing is the fact that we have done so while preserving a greater degree of freedom than is enjoyed by the citizens of most nations of the world. Hence our diversity is in itself the measure of our achievement as a nation.

The only valid approach to any re-appraisal of American democracy, the only way to a deeper understanding of ourselves is to study more closely how our communities have grown, how they met and resolved their local problems. This requires a fresh appreciation of the importance of state government and the use of the state as a means of promoting common interests. Most states are, in a sense, artificial creations, their boundaries drawn along lines of latitude and longitude or along natural boundaries, such as lakes or rivers, which do not separate but rather integrate the life of a region. The very fact that state lines do not correspond to economic or cultural regions is an important fact in the American system. Michigan, for instance, is what it is today in large measure because it is a kind of arbitrary combination of at least three or four economic regions. This has necessitated all kinds of compromises and expedients that would not have been necessary had we been all industrial, all agricultural, all pine, or all mines. And the process of arriving at these compromises and expedients is possibly more typically American than anything else we have evolved or discovered.

All this is a rather round-about, but I think essential approach to the subject at hand: Michigan in the history text-books. For one has to ask himself first why Michigan should be in the textbooks before he can evaluate them. What I have been saying is that state history and local history constitute an integral part of the history of the people of the nation. Admittedly this is difficult history to write. It not only requires a great deal more knowledge of state and local history than most textbook writers possess, but it also challenges the ingenuity of the writer to keep within the compass of a textbook all the infinite variety that is America. And yet, I think the attempt should be made. I am not at all sure that a great deal of the material one finds in the average textbook in American history is more significant than material dealing with state and local development would be.

To illustrate this, permit me to cite two aspects of American political development in the nineteenth century and contrast the manner in which they are handled by the average high school or college textbook. During the period from 1815 to 1830 the states were in process of extending the franchise by eliminating the property qualifications for voting and holding office. This change transformed the early Republic into a democracy. It would be difficult to find in all American history a more important and significant develop-

NEWS MAGAZINE FOR SUMMER, 1956
ment. But it did not happen in Washington. The battle for a democratic franchise was fought in the several states. Hence you find very little about it in the average American history textbook. The epochal struggle in New York over this matter, in which Chancellor Kent delivered a classic statement of the conservative position, is rarely mentioned.

But consider how the textbooks treat the presidential campaigns during the post-Civil War period. Without exception, they follow each political contest with minute attention. Admittedly these campaigns were dramatic—any good fight has its drama—but just how much did they do to determine the American destiny? Very little, I think. With the exception of the Free Silver campaign of 1896, no real issues were at stake. The history of the nation would not have been much affected if the other side had won in most of these contests.

Another part of our history, where it seems to me the textbook writers grossly neglect the states and their subdivisions, is the period from the Spanish American War to the close of World War I. During these twenty years, changes of far-reaching importance were occurring in the states. The direct primary, the initiative and referendum, the recall, new forms of city government, the regulation of public utilities, and women’s suffrage, were being adopted. Yet, again, the stress in the textbooks always is on the national capital. We read of Roosevelt’s “Square Deal” and Wilson’s “New Freedom” as if they were inventions of these presidents rather than catchwords to express a nation’s mood. They had their origin in the ferment of the time which arose in the first instance from the roots of the nation: the states, and the counties and cities within the states. Which is more important in American history: Robert M. La Follette’s battle with the bosses in Wisconsin which resulted in the adoption of the direct primary, or the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy in the Taft administration? I think there can be little doubt that the former was far more important; yet it receives less attention in the textbooks than does the latter.

Neither of these instances of neglect, on the part of the textbook writers of vital developments in the states directly relates to Michigan. I have cited them in order to emphasize that what I shall have to say about Michigan in the history textbooks is not intended as a narrow and provincial complaint but rather as an example of how the textbooks tend to neglect state and local affairs generally. Michigan, I think, is treated more shabbily than some other states, but the disease is general. The text-book writers, fascinated by the glitter of politics, hypnotized by the glamour of bigness, and enthralled by the enticements of a huge stage have removed the history of our nation so far from its origins that it takes on an element of unreality in the minds of most students.

Let us turn now to our state and see how the textbook writers treat its contributions to the growth of the nation. Fort Mackinac and Mackinac Island, which have such rich historic associations, and which during the French and British periods were unquestionably the power center of the Upper Lakes are not mentioned at all by most high school and college textbooks in American history. I found one or two which did allude to the British capture of Fort Mackinac in the War of 1812, but that is all. Sault Ste. Marie, another vital French, British, and American post in the Upper Lakes is not in the indices of most textbooks. Oddly enough, the high school textbooks in some cases describe the ceremony at the Soo in 1671 when St. Louis took possession of the interior of America for King Louis XVI, but all the college texts that I examined omitted this. The founding of Detroit in 1701 by Cadillac was the result of a decision on grand strategy by the French in their struggle for empire with Britain that would seem to merit notice in any textbook on American history. Yet relatively few mention it at all. In fact, I found quite a number of textbooks that did not even have Detroit in the index.

Most of the textbooks introduce the reader to Detroit at the time of Pontiac’s uprising. A few mention its role in the American Revolution and most of them tell of its capture by the British in the War of 1812. But in none of them did I find a clear exposition of the strategic importance of Detroit in the hands of either the French or the British. Its role as the nucleus of defense for the lower lakes region is almost totally neglected.

The treatment of the Erie canal in these textbooks is interesting. They all mention it, describe its conception and construction, and report its financial success. Some of them say that it made New York City the metropolis of America. But almost none of them relate the Erie Canal to the growth of Michigan and Wisconsin. You are left wondering where all the people that used the canal were going; and where the freight that was carried was going to or coming from. Yet, the textbooks invariably devote considerable space to a description of the movement of population down the Ohio River and into Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, which took place between the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

A notable peculiarity of Michigan’s geography is the separation of the Lower and Upper Peninsulas. Certainly, even the most elementary geography class in Arizona must observe this. How did it come about? An obvious question that you would think any textbook in American history would answer. But I found only one that did. Even the noted work of Frederic L. Paxson on the History of the American Frontier, while describing briefly the Toledo War fails to relate that Michigan received the Upper Peninsula as compensation for the surrender of the Toledo strip. Paxson has had an influence on American history-writing, so far as it relates to the
frontier, second only to that of Frederick J. Turner. Paxson's point of view on Michigan is revealed on page 299 of his textbook on the history of the frontier. Here he writes: "Arkansas Territory, like Michigan, was in an eddy, and was reached by a current of population only when that current rose above its usual banks." This appears to give a totally erroneous view of the movement into Michigan in the 1830's. If it means anything at all, in the case of Michigan, it would seem to mean that the pioneers moved up into Michigan when the volume of immigrants coming down the Ohio became sufficiently large, and when the states bordering on that river became populated. We know this was not the case at all. A few immigrants did enter Michigan from the south; but the great stream came by way of the Erie canal and Lake Erie. It was a completely different route from that over which the pioneers came who peopled southern and central Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Throughout the whole work by Paxson we find this misconception of Michigan as an "eddy" in the stream of westward expansion. I think this has had a noticeable effect on the textbook writers in their treatment of Michigan.

Textbook authors have long since abandoned the concept of history as past politics. The texts most generally used in our secondary schools and colleges devote considerable space to such subjects as education, the arts, science, and social change. Those of us who live in Michigan are aware of the pioneering which was done here in the field of public education. Michigan was the first state to provide for a state educational head in its constitution. I found this mentioned in no textbook. Neither could I find any reference to Michigan State Normal School as the first teacher-training institution to be established west of the Alleghenies. John D. Pierce, our first Superintendent of Public Instruction, highly deserves mention along with Mann and Barnard as a pioneer in the field of public education; I found his name in only one textbook. Only one of the textbooks which I examined gave Michigan credit for establishing the first state agricultural college, although two others mention Michigan, along with Pennsylvania and Maryland, as having state supported agricultural colleges before 1860.

Every student of the history of education in the United States recognizes the pre-eminence of the University of Michigan. It was the first state university to free itself of sectarian domination; it was a leader in establishing high scholastic standards; in fact it has often been called the mother of state universities. It pioneered in professional education, was the first major university to admit women, was the first to be governed by a board elected by the people. Yet the textbooks say nothing about most of this. Most of them do not mention the University of Michigan at all. Three mention only the admission of the first women students. One of these is Beard's Rise of American Civilization, in which the index reference is to "Michigan State University." Three lists James B. Angell as among the leading university presidents of the post-Civil War period. One refers to the University of Michigan simply as the "first of the western state universities." Morison and Commager's text has a fairly adequate account of the beginnings of the institution. But none of them give any but the haziest idea of what this great university did in blazing the trail to state responsibility in the field of higher education. All histories of education in America cite the Kalamazoo case, in the Michigan Supreme Court, where the majority opinion was written by Justice Cooley. This was an epoch-making decision, for it established the right to devote tax monies to the support of high schools, and Cooley's national reputation gave the opinion nation-wide prestige and standing. But I found the case mentioned in none of the high school or college texts which I examined.

**Editor's Note:** This address was delivered last spring by Dr. Willis F. Dunbar, professor of history, as his presidential speech for the Michigan Academy of Arts, Science and Letters. Because of its length, we have been unable to carry it complete in this issue. The remainder of this fine review, including a bibliography, will appear in the Fall, 1956, issue.

---

**Alpha Chi Omega State Day on Campus**

Although the theme of the Alpha Chi Omega annual State-Day, held Saturday, April 21, at the Harris Hotel in Kalamazoo, was "Alpha Chi Gal in Kalamazoo," Miss Lou Babcock's address at the luncheon was entitled "So Far, So Fast."

Miss Babcock, a member of the Beta chapter in 1903, chose her title from a saying of natives on a safari: "They came so far and so fast they had to sit down and let their souls catch up with them." In contrasting the world in which college girls now live with the world of her undergraduate days, Miss Babcock said, "This is a terrific century. There are more tensions today than ever before. We haven't begun to find out what there is to know in this wonderful world we live in. It is, therefore, more than ever necessary to take stock of ourselves and "hold fast when the going gets hard."

Quoting from Browning and Ruskin, she added that when one gets to the point of feeling it is more important to give than to receive, one is at the beginning of maturity. "The way we hold up under petty annoyances is the standard of ourselves," Miss Babcock has great faith in the college student of today and pointed out that on King Tutankhamen's tomb was a statement that the younger generation was going to the dogs.

Three hundred alumnae and active members of Alpha Chi Omega came from all parts of the state, representing chapters from the Uni-

(Continued on Page 18)
New Athletic Center Opens

YEARS of dreaming, planning and construction have brought a new men's physical education building to the Western Michigan College campus.

The old men's gymnasium, opened in 1925, had long ago become overcrowded as the male student body more than doubled in the 30 years intervening.

Initial planning was started in 1951 when President Paul V. Sangren asked the men's physical education and athletic staff to prepare a list of facilities which should be included in the building. An appropriation of $1,500,000 was requested by President Sangren from the Legislature and tentative plans were prepared by Architect Ralph Calder for a combination physical education building and field house.

Early estimates indicated that the $1,500,000 appropriated would not be sufficient to erect both the physical education building and field house and the request was revised to include only the facilities within the physical education building and postpone construction of the field house. Final plans were completed on September 13, 1954, and bids were opened on September 28, 1954. The Miller-Davis Company of Kalamazoo was awarded the general contract; Beall, Gibson and Roush the electrical contract, and Miller-Davis Plumbing and Heating Company was awarded the plumbing contract. Construction was begun in November, 1954.

The men's physical education staff started to move into the new building June, 1956. The physical education program for the 1956 summer session was scheduled in the new
The west entrance of the new men's physical education building is shown in the top left picture, with outlines of the field house extending in the rear. This face of the building includes classrooms on the first floor and offices on the second.

The top right picture was taken during a summer staff meeting of the men's physical education department and athletic staff. Front row, Jack Petoskey, football, Joe Hoy, basketball, John Gill, associate director, M. J. Gary, director. Second row, George Dales, track, Homer Dunham, publicity, Jack Jones, trainer, and Ed Gabel, swimming. Back row, Paul White, football, Don Boven, basketball and baseball, Roy Weitz, golf and wrestling, Ray Sorenson, tennis, Charles Maher, baseball, and Roger Chiaverini, football. Fred Stevens was not in attendance.

The lower three views show the reception area for the departmental offices, a view of the new gymnasium, and in the lower picture the area to be enclosed by the field house.
building with the exception of swimming because the pool was not ready. The pool will be completed by the beginning of the fall semester.

The building is 210 feet by 210 feet, with two full floors plus mechanical rooms and pool maintenance rooms in the basement.

Facilities in the new building include classrooms, offices, a gymnasium, handball courts, equipment storage rooms, equipment issue rooms, locker rooms for general physical education, athletic team locker rooms, locker rooms for women's swimming classes, training room, swimming pool, a visual education room, an alcove and cabinet for display of trophies, a student seminar room, a staff room and a reading room.

There are four classrooms on the west side of the building on the first floor, one on the upper floor. There are fourteen office rooms on the west side of the second floor, plus a general office and reception room.

On the north end of the building there is a gymnasium 90 feet by 120 feet. An electric door in the center of the gymnasium divides the gymnasium for class instruction. Rollaway bleachers extend along the south side of the gymnasium seating 800 people. A regulation basketball floor has been laid out length wise of the gymnasium with two basketball courts running crosswise, one on either side of the electric door. A permanent public address system has been installed, with several outlets for convenience in moving the microphones for class work. Fluorescent lights have been installed in the gymnasium.

On the northeast corner there are three handball courts 20 feet by 36 feet with a 22 foot ceiling. These courts have matched maple flooring on the four walls.

The locker room for the service program is located on the south side of the first floor. It is 44 feet by 104 feet and contains 1,496 lockers, with a large connecting drying room and shower room. The locker room for the varsity swimming team containing fifty-one lockers is also on the first floor. The equipment storage and issue room for the service program in physical education is immediately adjacent to the service program locker room.

The varsity and freshmen team locker rooms are on the second floor at the east end of the building. On either side of the corridor running the length of the building in the team locker room unit are three locker rooms each containing 75 lockers, a visiting team locker room containing 52 lockers with separate toilets and showers, a coaches' and official's dressing room with separate showers and toilets, and a fourth additional team locker room containing 66 lockers. The team training room also opens onto this corridor.

A large equipment room on the second floor directly above the equipment room on the first floor will be used for storage of athletic gear and issue of equipment to members of athletic teams. The two equipment rooms are connected by an electric dumb waiter to facilitate movement of equipment. The equipment room on the first floor is immediately adjacent to a large receiving room, the floor of which is at truck level, with a large door opening directly onto the hard surface parking area east of the building.

The swimming pool is in the center of the building. The tank is 42 feet by 75 feet lined with white tile with dark green lanes and gutter trim. It has a landing 15 feet wide at one end with one-meter and three-meter diving boards. There is a 10 foot landing at the shallow end. The depth of the pool varies from 3 ½ feet to 12 feet. Permanent seating on the west side of the pool will accommodate 350 people. The pool is equipped with a public address system with speakers both above and below the water surface and a record player to be used over the public address system for accompaniment in synchronized swimming. There are also underwater lights and four underwater viewing ports on either side of the pool.

The pool office and equipment rooms for men's swimming are located on the east side of the pool and the office storage room, equipment issue room, and locker room for women are located on the west side of the pool. The women's locker room is well equipped with lockers, individual dressing booths, individual showers, and drying rooms.

During four hours each day the pool will be used for swimming instruction for men students and four hours each day for women students. The afternoon period from 1:00-6:00 will be used daily during the swimming season for practice for the varsity and freshmen swimming teams. It is planned to establish hours during the evenings and on Saturdays for the Water Sprites, the swimming organization for women students, free swimming for men students and women students, for coeducational swimming and for faculty and families.

It is anticipated that parking area to accommodate approximately 800 cars will be located on the north, east, and south sides of the building, and will be hard surfaced some time this fall.

Permission was granted by the State Board of Education in November, 1954, for the construction of a field house on a self-liquidating basis. Plans were drawn up and construction started soon afterward. The field house will cost approximately $1,200,000 and is located immediately adjacent and connected to the south side of the physical education building.

Varsity and freshmen basketball practice for the 1956-57 season will be held on the gym floor in the new physical education building, but the varsity and freshmen basketball games and indoor track practice and meets will be held in the former Men's Gym on Oakland Drive.

It is anticipated that the new field house will be ready beginning with the fall semester 1957. The concrete footings have been poured and also the concrete has been poured for the entrances, toilets, ticket booths, concession stands, and equipment stor-
age rooms. In the new field house, permanent balcony seats will be installed on the east and west sides of the building and also on the north end. Temporary seats will be set up around a removable basketball floor to be installed in the field house running north and south. Seating capacity for 6,000 people is planned, with the possibility of expansion later.

The new field house will have an eight-lap track with space for batting nets for indoor baseball practice and practice nets for golf practice and space for other physical education class activities. Beginning with the fall of 1957, basketball practice and games and indoor track practice and meets will be held in the field house. The baseball team will dress and practice indoors in the field house during the early spring, but will move to Waldo Stadium and Hyames Field for the playing season.

A new cross-country course is being planned on the West campus and the cross-country team will use the dressing facilities in the new physical education building beginning with the fall of 1956.

The new physical education building is located immediately west of Kanley Park on the West campus. For those who have not visited the campus recently, Kanley Park, the physical education building and the field house are bounded by Western Avenue to the west, the Michigan Central tracks to the south, and Michigan Avenue (old U.S. 12) to the north. Kanley Park will be used for football practice for both varsity and freshmen, freshmen baseball practice, for physical education outdoor classes, and for intramural sports.

As soon as the field house is ready, the former Men's Gym on Oakland Drive will be completely vacated by the men's physical education and athletic department and it will be remodeled completely for use by the women's physical education department. The ROTC will continue to use the lower floor of the former Men's Gym for classes, indoor rifle range and gear storage. The women's gym and pool in the old administration building will be turned over to the Campus School.

It is anticipated that all of this reassignment of activities mentioned above will be completed for the beginning of the fall semester 1957.

Ten new tennis courts have been approved for construction on the northeast corner of the Wilbur property on the north side of old Michigan Avenue across from the West campus. There will also be a recreation area in addition to the tennis courts on the east side of the Wilbur property which will be approximately 160 x 320 feet. These new facilities will give opportunity for a greatly expanded program in physical education and recreation for the rapidly increasing student body.

The new physical education building and field house will be dedicated on Friday, October 12, 1956, during the weekend of Homecoming. We hope that many of the alumni will attend the dedication and Homecoming activities.

**Bronco Hall of Fame**

**Baseball Roundup**

**Charlie Maxwell**

Out from behind the shadow of Ted Williams a new American League star dots the baseball firmament. In his first full season in a Detroit Tiger uniform he is currently only 30 points behind the famed Mickey Mantle of the New York Yankees in the scrap for the American League batting leadership, is heading the Tiger home run leaders and may top the Bengals in these and other departments when the season comes to a close.

He is none other than Charlie Maxwell, former Bronco star who signed a Boston Red Sox contract after a fine season in 1945.

Maxwell bids fair to finish the year with a mark of more than .330 and will be among the top batters of the American League when the season closes.

In the early days of the season Maxwell astounded the fans by hitting well over .400 but as the season progressed he settled down to between .375 and .380 and it seemed that he would probably maintain that pace for the season, until his late July slump.

So firmly was he established as a solid hitter that when he was behind Williams in the voting for the left fielder for the All Star game, Manager Casey Stengel picked him as one of the members of the American League squad, no small tribute to Maxwell, even though he warmed bench throughout the contest.

Well established by that time, the Associated Press started a series of
batting articles by him, probably ghost written, but which attracted wide attention from the youth of the state.

For some years after he first signed with the Red Sox Maxwell had a well beaten path as he shuttled back and forth between Boston and Louisville of the American Association. Finally the Red Sox held on to him, apparently as insurance. Behind Williams, however, "The Western Michigan kid" had little chance to play and then a year ago in a series of baseball player deals he was ushered on to Baltimore and then to Detroit where he soon blossomed out as a star of the first magnitude.

The Tiger left fielder should have several years of major league baseball remaining, barring injuries, and it is certain that the ownership of the Detroit Tigers will hold on to him as one of its prized chattels.

Ron Jackson

When the two years had expired that the Chicago White Sox had to keep bonus star Ron Jackson, former Bronco first sacker, the Sox management sent him to Vancouver, B. C., in the Pacific Coast League subject to 24 hour recall.

Pacific Coast league managers are high in their praise of Jackson's hitting ability, but some feel that he still has a few things to learn in playing first base, but they expect him to master them in a hurry.

He was recently hitting at a .373 clip for Vancouver, had collected many extra base hits including the longest homer ever hit in the Vancouver park.

Bill Lajoie

Bill Lajoie, center fielder for the Broncos for the past three years, who signed a Baltimore contract following completion of the season in June, 1955, is now in the Texas League playing with Waco, where he has been hitting .332, including nine homers.

He went to Florida with San Antonio but after making the team went hitless for two days. That caused him to be benched and a week latter he was sent to Lubbock, Texas. The club folded there and was moved to Texas City in the same league. Lajoie had been hitting .340 but a slight slump sent the mark down eight points to .332. If he continues to show as he has done after a full year there he will be sent to a class A League.

Can eight lettermen, three or four men returning from the service, and a flock of other newcomers to the football squad this fall—all of them sophomores, give Western Michigan College grid fortunes the lift that is needed?

Perhaps the biggest stumbling block of the season will be the opening game of the year with Central Michigan here, September 22. A team that has been a thorn in the side of the Broncos for the past few seasons, the Chippewas have some fine breakaway backs, chief among them Jim Podoley, who will be back this fall for his final season of gridiron competition. Ahead of him will be a veteran line for the greater part and in the backfield with him a number of men with football experience. Gone, however, are some of the best backs of the past few seasons, but there is still enough material on the Chip roster to make any opposing squad uneasy. And it will have the important depth.

Expected to be on hand will be Jerrold Minier, Grand Rapids; Fred Bolthouse, Grand Haven; and Vern Feenstra, Grand Haven, all members of a freshman team of a few years ago, which was a rugged one. All played some service football. With them will be Paul Gunderman, Escanaba, also a veteran, and Leonard Schmidt, a transfer from Arkansas State, who lives at Crown Point, Ind. They might provide experience to the squad by reason of their service or former college football.

Minier and Schmidt are fullbacks; Bolthouse, a guard and Feenstra, a center.

Returning lettermen include Dick Barnhill, quarter; John Berryman, end; Bud Breed, half; Tom Czyz, fullback; Bob Long, half; Bob Mason, half and quarter; Bob Soderman, center, and Bob Gieger, end.

The tackle spots will need newcomers, and they must be rugged, active and have the real desire for contact play.

Depth must be found and it must be of sufficient class so that there will be little letdown when the reserves or alternates are in the game. When practice starts September 4 there will be about 60 candidates out for the team with the coaching staff looking for those needed replacements from last season.

Heads College Briefly

Dr. Harold C. VandenBosch '32 served as acting president of Alma College from July 1 to September 1. He moved from Wayne University to Alma in December, 1954, as assistant to the president. He will continue under the new administrative head in a similar capacity, also directing Alma's public relations and development program.
Add Swimming, Wrestling to Varsity Sports

Completion of the new physical education building will gradually bring into the athletic picture of Western Michigan College two additional sports in an intercollegiate way, swimming and wrestling. Both of these sports are recognized Mid-American Conference sports with the conference meets held late in the winter.

It is expected that Western will move into intercollegiate competition in these sports gradually with only a few contests to be slated during the first year or two of competition.

Roy Wietz, former football assistant and golf coach for the past several years, is to be the head coach in wrestling, a position for which he is well fitted. Wietz was a member of the wrestling teams during his undergraduate days at Illinois, and has taught wrestling classes at Western for nearly 15 years.

Edward Gabel, who came to Western as trainer nearly 10 years ago, and an instructor in swimming, will be the head swimming coach. Gabel's experience in this field dates back to his high school coaching days at Fremont, O., and more recently to World War II. In the naval service Gabel was the swimming instructor at Bunker Hill Naval Air Base, Ind., and Memphis Air Base.

Gabel is also director of the Waldorf residence for men.

Olympics Pick First Bronco Sprinter

Ira Murchison, 5 foot 5 inch speedster, who starred for Western Michigan College in track in the 1954 season in winning both the 100 and 220 yard dashes in the Mid-American Conference as well as running on the record breaking 880 yard relay team, recently qualified for the U. S. Olympic team, as a candidate from the army.

During his preliminary heat in the 100 meter race the stubby Murchison, tied the world mark of 10.2 seconds for the distance, as did Bob Morrow of Abilene Christian, with Morrow just shading Murchison in the finals for first place. Second place, however, in the race, put Murchison on the team. On August 3 he again tied the new world record at 10.1 for the 100 meter race set the day before.

Following the conference meet two years ago Murchison was inducted into the Army and last winter while stationed in Germany he tied the world mark in two or three short indoor races, including the 60 and 70 meters.

As a result he was invited to Germany for the German Championships, July 17 and 18, following the Olympic tryouts. He was flown to Germany for these games and is now back in the U. S., attached to the Fifth Army Headquarters in Chicago.

On leave after his return Murchison came to Kalamazoo and is doing his training for the Olympic team while here.

Following the Olympic games in Australia in November, Murchison will return to the U. S. and receive his discharge from the service in December and is now planning on re-entering Western Michigan for the second semester of the college year.

Murchison is the co-holder of the Mid-American Conference 220 yard dash record and also holds the Western school record for the 100 yard dash in :09.6.

John Plough

(Continued from Page 4)

he was named superintendent and principal of the Lawton public school. The superintendent, of course, was in addition to the duties of teaching classes in shopwork, mathematics and science.

After two years at Lawton, an opening presented itself in the Toledo, Ohio, school system and Plough was engaged to teach industrial arts in the seventh and eighth grades and in 1924, after three years, he moved into the industrial arts department of Libbey High School in that city. As woodworking instructor, one of the first projects to be undertaken, was for the class to build a complete set of bleachers for the school gymnasium. Once the bleachers had been completed, it became the sole responsibility of John Plough and his woodworking class to set up and dismantle these bleachers during his entire eighteen years in that school system.

Before moving to Toledo, John and Marie had been married and had successfully begun to raise a fine family of four boys. The oldest, Bernard, now is the proprietor of two large garden supply and pet stores in Portland, Oregon, while Duane, a former Western grad was recently named director of buildings and grounds at Northern Michigan College at Marquette. A third son Donald, remained in Kalamazoo with the Lee & Cady Co., but James heedid the advice of the old adage to “go West” and now resides with his family at Los Angeles, Calif., having graduated from Leland Stanford University as an engineer.

It is altogether understandable that one of the first and foremost activities in with the Ploughs expect to engage during retirement is travel. After these many years of relatively stable existence as teacher of
woodworking and electricity at Toledo, the call came to return to Michigan, and while the family summered at Wall Lake, Delton, Mich., John was engaged to teach summer session classes at Western in 1938-39. Finally in 1941, the need for instructors in Western’s war emergency training program, was responsible for his return to Western’s faculty as a teacher of welding on a full-time basis. During the short time these courses were in existence thousands of men and women were trained and placed on defense jobs in Kalamazoo industries.

Being back on Western's campus enabled him to again resume his studies to complete his B. S. degree, which was conferred in 1942. That same year, the college embarked upon a full-fledged vocational education program, and it was only natural that John was asked to assume a teaching load of 35-40 hours a week in the related subject areas of mathematics, physics, blueprint reading and shop sketching. America’s war effort had by this time advanced to the point that trained educators were needed to set up training schools for the services, and Dr. John L. Feier, present head of the industrial arts department, donned his lieutenant’s uniform for duty at the Naval Air Training Station at Norman, Okla., leaving his machine shop classes under the capable supervision of Mr. Plough for the duration. During the next few years Navy and Marine V-12 students, civilians, and State High School students all were enrolled in the shop classes of John Plough.

In 1948, the University of Michigan granted the degree of Master of Arts at the end of its summer session, and immediately he embarked upon the project of setting up an automotive mechanics course at Western by attending General Motors Institute at Flint, Mich.

Not all of his activities have been confined to schoolwork, however. He has been active in the Masonic Order, the Eastern Star, White Shrine and the Order of Amaranth, besides becoming an expert bowler and horseshoe pitcher, as well as a specialist in the catching and unhooking of bullheads. For several years he has sponsored the Industrial Arts Association on the campus.

In preparation for retirement, John tore down the family summer cottage at Wall Lake and in its place erected a fine new cottage that can easily be converted into a year-round home. However, both John and Marie are looking to winters in Florida and California, with a return each summer to the lake at Delton.

At the final session of his class this summer, the group gave a farewell party at the Union building with a specially decorated cake, gifts and all the fixings. More than one person will be needed to replace the combined talents of John H. Plough.

—Henry J. Beukema

### The Changing Campus

*(Continued from Inside Cover)*

to be completed on the Wilbur property. The Wilbur land was purchased in 1953, 41 acres lying north of West Michigan avenue and generally across from the administration building.

At this time services will also be held for the new men’s physical education building, a gigantic structure built with a $1,500,000 appropriation from the Michigan legislature.

But this is only a part of the story. There is also to be completed by Nov. 1 a new paper industries building, a $225,000 addition to McCracken hall, built through gifts from interested persons and firms, and through a $100,000 state appropriation.

Next spring should see the completion of the new field house, being erected adjacent to the men’s physical education building, and the new student center. This is also on the Wilbur property, and the back part of it will be done this fall to serve as a food service unit for residents of Ellsworth hall.

Moving slightly to the west, work began in July on a second men’s residence for 450, with two more units planned in the years to come, as needed.

Early in August construction gangs moved into the parking lot south of Maybey hall along Vande-Giessen road, beginning work on the Dwight B. Waldo library. This $1,500,000 building has been partially appropriated by the 1956 legislature, and is to be given additional funds next spring.

But even this frenzied activity is not likely to keep pace with America’s climbing birthrate.

Educators are not dreaming about enrollment figures projected for the next 10 to 15 years. Those children are already born. The point that scares responsible administrators is the likelihood of a continuing spiral upward in the demands for college training.
Miss Bottje

(Continued from Page 7)

Her originality was shown in a group of children's songs which she composed while at Bryn Afon. These songs were used and taught in the Detroit schools, and a very interesting program was broadcast over one of the Detroit radio stations in which a group of children sang Miss Bottje's songs.

Many former students at Western remember Miss Bottje's contribution to Camp Fire sings with her Hawaiian guitar. Her musicianship was always an asset to the department, as well as her ability to organize a program of entertainment for student affairs.

IN MEMORIAM

GENEVIEVE BENDER '07, '34
Miss Bender, a teacher of English in Kalamazoo schools for 42 years, died this spring. She had been retired for the last seven years. A sister survives. Interment was in Kalamazoo.

ANNE SCHERER MORRISON '08
Mrs. Basil V. Morrison died July 3 in the University hospital, Ann Arbor. Burial was in Kalamazoo. She has been a teacher for 29 years in the Jackson high school, joining the faculty as head of the home economics department in 1908. During her service, she was credited with originating many traditions in the school. Besides her husband, she leaves one brother.

ALBERT H. HOLMES '15, '28
Mr. Holmes, a teacher for 40 years until his retirement in 1940, died Aug. 7 in Kalamazoo. He received his life certificate in 1915 and BS degree in 1928. His last 35 years as a teacher were at the Kalamazoo Central high school. He leaves his wife and one brother.

EDNA W. BIRDSALL '16
Mrs. Birdsall died July 26 in the Oceana hospital at Hart. She made her home in Pentwater, near where she had taught school before marriage to J. Harold Birdsall. For more than 40 years she had been a correspondent for the Ludington News and the Hart Journal. Besides her husband, she leaves one daughter.

EVELYN R. LEMON '24
Mrs. Lemon died May 21 in Kalamazoo after an illness of several months. She had taught in Detroit for several years before her marriage in 1929 to Cortez L. Lemon. Three children, two sisters and a brother survive.

MAX K. PETZKE '24
Mr. Petzke, a prominent school superintendent and head of the Fair Plain schools near Benton Harbor for 32 years, died April 30 after a long illness. He had submitted his resignation as superintendent Feb. 18 after being hospitalized for much of the past year. Mr. Petzke at the time of his death was chairman of the Berrien County Board of Education, a post he had held for eight years. He was also vice president and director of the Family Counseling Service, secretary and director of the Twin Cities Child Guidance Clinic and a director of the Berrien County Teachers Credit Union. He leaves his wife, one son and two daughters.

LAWRENCE K. POWER '21
Mr. Power, chief of the actuarial department of the Detroit Insurance Exchange, Automobile Club of Michigan, died during the spring at his home in Birmingham. His wife and two sons survive.

ELLSWORTH J. MORAN '30
The Rev. Mr. Moran died May 28 in Battle Creek where he had been pastor of the Free Methodist church for several years. He had also held pastorates in Dowagiac, Coloma, Jackson and Dearborn. His wife, two children, his father, a brother and four sisters survive.

WALTER WEGERLY
Mr. Wegerly died July 28 in Mt. Carmel Mercy hospital, Detroit. He was coach of the Cooley high school basketball team in that city. During World War II he served as a lieutenant commander in the Navy. Mr. Wegerly leaves his wife, two sons and his mother.

FRED A. LAMOREAUX '32
Mr. Lamoreaux died July 19 in Grand Rapids. He was owner and operator of the Globe Vise and Truck Co., there. He leaves his wife, two daughters, his father, four brothers and four sisters.

DORIS W. WOODWORTH '32
Doris West Woodworth died June 28 in the Clinton hospital, 12 days after undergoing surgery. She and her family had lived in Ovid for the last 10 years, and Mrs. Woodworth had worked the past year in an insurance office. At one time she had taught at the Colister school.

Recommended Books

(Continued from Page 7)

The Pitiful and the Proud, by Carl T. Rowan. Random House, 1956. $3.00. Under the auspices of the Minneapolis Tribune of which he has been a staff member since 1948, Mr. Rowan visited his native territory around McMinnville, Tennessee, in 1952 and reported on the postwar attitude toward Negroes in a book, South of Freedom. The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce voted him one of "America's 10 outstanding young men of 1953." The following year the State Department sent him to India, Pakistan and Southeast Asia "to lecture to students and journalists, to try to convince Asians that they should keep faith in democracy." In this second book he reports on what he "saw, heard and felt as a young American Negro newspaperman in the explosive East." It is absorbing preparatory reading for Mr. Rowan's scheduled lecture on Western's assembly program this winter.

—Katharine M. Stokes, Librarian
Survivors are her husband, J. Oren Woodworth; a daughter, Celia Kay 11; her mother, a brother and two sisters.

DONALD A. SACKRIDER '35

An industrial arts teacher in the Galesburg-Augusta schools, Mr. Sacrider died May 12 in Kalamazoo. He leaves his wife, two daughters, three sons, his parents and a brother. Burial was in Climax.

DALE E. HAUSER '37

A veteran teacher at the East Jackson high school, Mr. Hauser died April 27 at the VA hospital in Ann Arbor, a victim of cancer. His teaching had also taken him to Roseville, Peck and Fairgrove. In 1933-34 a Hauser-coached basketball team ran a victory string of 18 games. Surviving are his wife, two daughters, a son and his parents. Burial was in Woodland.

GEORGE E. EPLEY '39

Mr. Epley, of the St. Regis Paper Company in Kalamazoo, died July 27. From 1939 to 1948 he served with the state department of social welfare. Since being with St. Regis he had worked as personnel manager of the local paper mill, director of industrial relations for St. Regis' Trenton, N. J., mill, and personnel manager of the local Panslyte plant. Last February he was named acting resident manager of the paper mill and Panslyte plant, and was waiting a new assignment at the time of his death. He leaves his wife, four children, his parents and three sisters.

MARGUERITE CHAMPION '42

Mrs. Champion died at her home near White Cloud April 24, after suffering a heart attack. Her teaching career covered 35 years, 21 of them as principal at White Cloud. She leaves her husband, one son, two daughters and five grandchildren.

NORMAN G. HALL '42

Mr. Hall died April 27 in Kalamazoo. He was employed in the production and order department of the Master Craft Corp. He leaves his father and one sister.

ELIZABETH C. MOORE '46

Mrs. Moore died June 19 at her home in Eldora, Iowa. Although she had been ill for sometime, her death was unexpected. Her husband, the Rev. John Moore, is pastor of the First Methodist church in Eldora. While a student she was a member of Senate Sorority and the Sociology club. She also leaves a daughter, Martha 7, and her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Clyde T. Caldwell, Kalamazoo.

Class Notes

'04-'20 Mrs. Ernest P. Layher (Glenna Keene) '17, AB '38, retired in June after 40 years of teaching. Her first teaching was in Plainwell and then Bellevue, but since 1919 in Battle Creek. She was married in 1947 and the Layhers reside at 48 Gardner avenue . . . Mrs. Leo Maat (Agnes Cagney) '15 was a candidate for the Michigan legislature from the city of Kalamazoo in the August primary election. She ran on the Democratic ticket. She is a past national president of the auxiliary of the Metropolitan club . . . Miss Josephine Leenhout '17 AB '42 retired in June as fifth grade teacher at the Oakwood school near Kalamazoo . . . Since 1942 James Robertson '19 has been sole owner of the Robertson Laundry and Dry Cleaners in Sault Ste. Marie. He is now in his second term as mayor of that city, and the new parish hall of All Saints' Episcopal church bears his name . . . Leah Weaver '06 AB '34 retired in June after teaching for 36 years, 35 of them in Buchanan.

'22 Mrs. Dwight Yntema (Cynthia Stocking) AB '24 will move from half time to full time status in the Holland schools this fall, teaching in the Thomas Jefferson school . . . Vernon Downing AB '30 and Miss Esther Greve '24 AB '29 were married June 22 in Mason. They are now at home at 221 Chicago street, Litchfield, where he is superintendent of schools. She was principal of the McKinley school in Cadillac at the time of her marriage.

'23 Homer Arnett, Kalamazoo attorney, was a successful candidate for legislature from the city of Kalamazoo at the August primaries. He ran on the Republican ticket . . . Mrs. Minnie Walker has received a 25-year certificate from the MFA and has taught for the last four years at Bellevue.

'24 Miss Esther Greve AB '28 and Vernon Downing '22 AB '30 were married June 22 in Mason. (For complete note see '22).

'25 George J. Krenkle teaches economics and political science in the Grand Rapids Junior College. Since 1946 he has been a ground training officer with the 98th division, USNR, with the rank of lieutenant commander . . . Mrs. Carrie Raymer was honored just prior to her retirement from the Springfield schools near Battle Creek, when the board of education resolved to name the new Springfield high school library in her honor. At the time she said "to see pupils that you have taught go on to a success in life. That is a wonderful reward."

'27 Mabel Andrews 'AB '51 retired as third-grade teacher at the Sorete school. Benton Harbor, in June after 31 years as a teacher. She has also taught at Eau Claire, Cowles, Mt. Pleasant, Hull and WaterlIce.

'29 Dan McCarty, out of coaching for the last 12 years, has accepted the head football coaching job at Millington.

'30 William C. Loving, Jr., AB '47 suffered a heart attack in early April. He has of late been a counselor at Northern high school in Detroit. Loving lives at 571 Josephine . . . Mrs. Marjorie Knuth will teach fifth graders this fall at WaterlIce . . . SFC Clark M. Valentine in June became Army recruiter in Battle Creek, his home town. From 1932 to 1941 he was an educational adviser for the CCC and served as an officer during World War II. He returned to enlisted rank in 1952. He is married and has a son, now in the Air Force, and one daughter.

'31 Joe Hooker, a Kalamazoo school principal for 23 years, will take over principalship of the Milwood schools in the fall. His previous service has been at the Woodward and Vine schools . . . Mrs. Marcella Hammond BS '54 has just completed her first year as a fifth grade teacher at Sturgis.

WESTERN MICHIGAN COLLEGE
New Prison Warden

Raymond J. Buchkoe '34 was appointed warden of the Marquette branch prison in May, becoming the second Western Michigan alumnus to head a Michigan penal institution. Dr. William Rannan '50 is warden of the Southern Michigan prison, Jackson.

Buchkoe has served at Marquette for 20 years, having been in charge of classification there since 1952. After graduation he taught at Bessemer for three years, then became educational director at the prison. In 1947 he became a deputy warden, heading individual treatment. A year ago he studied at the Yale University School of Alcohol Studies.

One member of the corrections commission said of Buchkoe, "A very fine prison administrator who is well liked by the inmates and staff."

His brother, G. F. Buchko '46 is director of the reception and diagnostic receiving center at the Southern Michigan Prison, Jackson.

'33 Mrs. Blanche Burgess, like so many artists, is an avid collector of art objects, and she and her husband have filled their Colon home with 18th and 19th century antiques. She also finds time to teach art in Sturgis elementary schools.

Harold Teachout and Phyllis Isham were married June 16 in Leslie. He has been a commercial teacher at Leslie for the last three years. They are living at 513 Kirby St.

'34 Mrs. Paul Jupp (Martha Cott), who won her life certificate at 18, is an elementary teacher at Leslie.

'35 Lt. Ruth M. Boisier, WAVE, is serving in the administration department of the Naval air station, Alameda, Calif., transferring this spring from London, England. Karl A. Jessee, operator of the Muskegon School of Business for 30 years, has purchased the Saginaw Business Institute, in partnership with his son, Robert.

'36 Nineteen years of journalism closed this spring for Gerald E. Kahn, city editor of the St. Joseph Herald-Press. He has now turned his attentions to promotional enterprises of Nctedu Advertising, Inc., of St. Joseph. Dr. Donald F. Moore, son of Dr. Floyd Moore, head of the WMC economics department, has accepted appointment as superintendent of the Larue D. Carter hospital in Indianapolis. He has of late been chief of neuropsychiatric service at the VA hospital in Louisville. In addition to his hospital headship, Dr. Moore will serve as a professor of psychiatry at the Indiana University School of Medicine. For six years Cyril J. Hemmer has taught eighth graders at the St. Simon School in Ludington. His wife and two daughters live in nearby Scottville.

'37 Hugh Allen is director of the George Williams College camp at Lake Geneva, Williams Bay, Wis., and advises that if you are interested in a "complete family vacation" that you get in touch with him. Margaret Jane Brennan has been appointed consultant on the home making division staff of the University of Alberta took Esther Veen Huis to Edmonton this summer. Her regular teaching assignment is in Holland.

'38 George E. Billings has been appointed managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation of the Port Huron-Marysville area of Michigan. Before this new appointment, he was industrial agent with the industrial development department of the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Columbia, S. C.

'39 Myres E. Runk becomes trade and industry coordinator in the Holland high school this fall. Fourteen years of teaching include the last 10 at Tecumseh. He is married and has two daughters.

Mrs. Charles Butler (Carrie Maloney) will teach elementary students this fall at Bellevue, where she has resided for a number of years. P. A. Wickstrom became superintendent of Pinconning schools July 1, after three years as a consultant on school transportation and safety at Central Michigan College. He had formerly been a superintendent at Manchula and Merritt.

'40 Ann Jezisek Hartwig will teach at the Harper Creek school near Battle Creek this fall, after spending the last year in graduate work at New York University. Frances Hough Stucker has been added to the Dundee faculty as a fifth grade teacher, after having taught at Sunfield.

'41 Joseph E. Dickinson was one of 19 science teachers in the United States selected to participate this summer in an experimental "educational chain reaction" course at Harvard University. The seminar was organized in association with the Atomic Energy Commission. Dickinson teaches in the Watermelon high school and is president of the Michigan Science Teachers Association. Miss Dorothy Haskell, a teacher at the Battle Creek Coburn school and a specialist in audio-visual education, has been elected president of the Battle Creek district, MEA. She is also a member of the public affairs committee for the YWCA.

James A. Hunt in July was elected national vice president for education and conference by the National Machine Accountants Association. He is department head of accounts receivable and machine accounting for the Memorial Gardens Association, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

'42 Granville B. Cutler has been named principal of the junior and senior high school at Sheridan, where he has been since 1954. He will continue to direct three bands, and during the summer months is studying for his Ph. D. degree at the University of Colorado. He and Mrs. Cutler have one daughter.
'43 Kenneth W. Gordon has been appointed assistant chief engineer in the truck development engineering section of the Chrysler Corporation, Detroit. He joined Chrysler in 1947 and now resides in Birmingham. Jack Frey, a member of the WMC State High faculty, was guest conductor for the May Muskegon public schools spring music festival. Jean Grey, mathematics instructor in the Saginaw high school, is studying this summer at Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, under a fellowship in advanced mathematics from the DuPont company. Mrs. Olive Rowan Belt retired in June as a Grand Rapids school teacher, after 27 years of such work. Maxine Brown LeTrea has transferred her classroom duties from Hillsdale to Waldron.

'45 Robert Sager received worldwide publicity in May as the first American to be granted Japanese citizenship since the close of World War II. He is now a teacher of English at Waseda University in Tokyo, and has a Japanese wife, and a one-year-old daughter. During World War II he saw combat service in the Pacific.

'46 Quitting the classroom for the professional stage is Alfred G. Hinckley. A teacher at Pontiac for four years, he moved to Battle Creek Lakeview high school in 1954. In addition, Hinckley has been director of the Marshall Civic Players, and has performed for six years in summer stock. The last three years he has been with the Barn Theatre near Augusta. He has his MA from New York University and may do further study there.

'47 Paul W. Dame is the new president of the Kalamazoo Accountants Association. He is purchasing agent for the Upjohn Company. The Rev. Richard C. Dunkelberger has noted phenomenal growth in the Sturgis Presbyterian church since he assumed the pastorate in 1950. More than 500 new members have been received in that period. Loren E. Pennington has earned his master of arts degree in history from Brown University, Providence, R. I. His thesis was "Discipline in the Massachusetts Congregational Churches, 1630-1800". Dorothy Immink has been hired to teach first grade in Zeeland this fall. She has taught at Overisel, West Drenthe and the Hamilton area.

'48 Milton E. McKay, Jr., has been promoted to district sales manager for the Scott Paper Company in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. He joined Scott in 1952 and has worked in Joliet and Madison. McKay is married and the father of four daughters. James Hoag becomes principal of the Lake Orion high school after four years in the system there. Willohn Raymond and Leonard Selden '50 were married April 7 in Ithaca. They are now making their home at 15810 Leisure Ave., Detroit, where Leonard is with the General Motors public relations department. She has recently been an occupational therapist with the department of physical medicine at University hospital. Ann Arbor. John E. Millenbach is the new Dodge and Chrysler dealer in Port Huron, taking over an agency there in May. He has previously been in the auto business for 10 years with his father. Harold H. Siimmier is principal of the Woodland high school, and is now studying for his doctorate at the University of Michigan. Hattie Stoldt was honored recently for her 47 years of teaching, as she retired. Dr. James O. Knauss, WMC history department head and a 47-year veteran, spoke at the dinner honoring Miss Stoldt. Arnold C. Thomson has been named advertising manager for Dodge cars and trucks, after working one year for the Chrysler division. Robert P. Kohloff was married to Miss Mary McNamara June 16 in St. Clair Shores. He is superintendent of the Clinton Valley schools in Mt. Clemens. The couple resides at 23207 Playview drive, St. Clair Shores. Patricia White and Gilbert Broughton were married June 16 in Niles. Both attended summer school at the University of California and will reside in Allen Park. He teaches in Wyandotte.

'49 Vincent McGaugan becomes principal this fall of the North Muskegon high school, after teaching since 1951 at Paw Paw. A year ago he was on leave studying basic school curricula under a Ford Foundation grant. Paul E. Hurton has joined the Dow Chemical Company at Midland, working in the technical service and development division. A science major at Western, he received his MS degree in psychology at the University of Michigan in 1956. Miss Fern

"Fishing Through the Ice," an original painting by Carlos Lopez, has been added to the Western Michigan College collection of paintings. This came during the summer as a gift from the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit. Commissioned in 1947, it became a part of the traveling collection, "Michigan on Canvas," which toured the state for two years. Since that time it has been on loan to the Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn. At ceremonies June 9 in Detroit, it was one of a large group of canvasses given to educational and cultural institutions throughout the state.
Brown is engaged to Dr. Elmer R. Graber, a veterinarian now serving with the U. S. Air Force as a first lieutenant. She formerly taught at Watervliet. Patricia Rooney has joined the Air Force as a first lieutenant in its specialized medicine division. An occupational therapist, formerly with the Army, Pat is stationed at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida. David L. Olson is the new principal of the Constantine schools, moving from Bangor where he was athletic director and assistant high school principal. John R. Milroy, assistant vice president of the American National Bank and Trust Co., Kalamazoo, has taken over as president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Frances Hatch Moore has transferred her occupational therapy work from the Napa, Calif., state hospital to the Hospital for Mentally Retarded at Eldridge, Calif. Dorothy Sparen transfers her teaching duties this fall from San Mateo, Calif., to the Charles Whitten school in Oakland, Calif.

'50 Charles Breed, Midland art teacher, is president of the Michigan Art Education Association. Bob Glazer becomes basketball and baseball coach at Colon this fall. James F. Coleman has dropped his football coaching at Grand Rapids Wyoming Park high school, but will continue as baseball mentor. Leslie VanWagner is the new instrumental music instructor and band director at Kalamazoo College. He has directed the band on a parttime basis this last year, while also directing at Bangor. Lloyd Hartman becomes head basketball coach at Muskegon high school. Harold Hooge was named teacher of the month for April at Ludington. He teaches shop and coaches basketball, football and track. On Sept. 1 Arthur Paltridge becomes youth director at the Calvary Methodist Church, Cicero, Ill., while continuing his divinity studies at the Garrett Biblical Institute. Duane Formison is the new principal of the Burr Oak high school and will also be head football coach. He moves there from New Buffalo.

'51 HeaTube Corp., of Allegan has named Weiley V. Uech as its personnel director and purchasing agent. He was formerly Allegan County juvenile agent for three and one-half years. James Sandell will teach in Munising, M. A. high school this fall. Lyla Spelbring has moved her occupational therapy work from the Michigan Society for Crippled Children to the VA hospital at Fort Custer. William Ulenbruch moves his coaching work from St. Clair to Wald Lake this fall. Bill Wilson becomes head baseball coach at Grand Rapids Central high next spring. Billy Jack Davis graduated in June from the Kirkville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, Kirkville, Mo. Pete VanLaanen has been named head football coach at Iron Mountain. Kenneth Robert MA '54 in June was named administrative assistant to D. J. Heathcote, assistant superintendent of schools in Kalamazoo. He had taught at Kalamazoo Central the last two years, and before that at Elkhart, Ind. A new school, Northwestern Rural Agricultural school at Jackson, has picked Donald Bennett as its athletic and physical education director. Hastings high school has added Robert Miller to its faculty, moving him from Ionia. Paul L. Hoopes, Jr., has been named assistant treasurer of the American Trust Company in South Bend.

Jim Betchek resigned this spring from the Escanaba high school coaching staff. Weddings: Dorothy Sedlacek and Stanley Juzwik, July 21 in Kalamazoo; Dr. Lurn Earl Johnson and Margaret Jean Hult, June 30 in Escanaba; William P. Golden and Beverly Smith, in St. Joseph; Mary Gabel and Eugene J. Carlson, June 23 in Grand Rapids; Robert Duhan and Lois Hoard, June 2 in Jackson; Virginia Ruth Huyzman and Lt. (JG) Michael G. Crowell, May 19, San
Three memorial windows were placed in the north wall of the Kelsoy Memorial chapel during the spring, joining the Robert J. Eldridge memorial window, second from left. The far left window was given by Dr. and Mrs. William R. Brown, and was designed by Larry Taylor. The late Emelia Goldworthy Clark, one time head of the Western art department, is honored in the two windows to the right, given by her husband, Dr. Irving Clark, Los Angeles. Mrs. Clark left the Western faculty in 1921 and died in 1955. They were designed by Kenneth Storey and Miss Nancy Hay, respectively. All window designers are WMC art students.

'53 Duane Brooks has left formal educational ranks at Edwardsburg to become an educational consultant for the Dow Chemical Co., Midland. Joan Mulder Kent has been named director of occupational therapy for the Battleworth hospital, Grand Rapids. Harvey Ribbens is director in charge of activities for the summer of 1956 at the Christian Reformed Conference Grounds, Grand Rapids. He teaches industrial arts and coaches swimming at the Grand Rapids Christian high school. Frances L. Morton recently graduated from the Eastern Airlines stewardess training school in Miami, Fla., and is now based in that southern city. Adrian Allen moves from coaching ranks at Dimondale to Delton this fall. Lt. James G. Richardson is now stationed with the fifth infantry division at Fort Ord. Calif. Pvt. Seth B. Cummings is in the intelligence section of the eighth infantry division at Ft. Carson, Colo. Specialist third class James H. Boykin fired in the Sixth Army rifle and pistol matches at Camp Roberts, Calif., in May. He is a microwave radio repairman in Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Warren Rouse is being transferred by Vickers, Inc., to its Waterbury, Conn. plant where he becomes district sales coordinator for the federal contract and marine division, which handles all of the Vickers products utilized by the government agencies and the large shipbuilding companies. His new address is 79 Juniper Ridge Drive, Waterbury, Conn. Weddings: Rita Beaudoin and Pierre Poux, April 7 in Stephenson; Lenore Krell and Jack Thompson, May 5 in Sault Ste. Marie; Kenneth Heezen and Patricia Chandler, June 9 in South Bend; Alice Twining and Edward Saur ’54, April 29 in Midland. Marilyn Lyman is engaged to Richard C. Bryant, a junior research engineer for GM in Detroit. She teaches in Royal Oak. A winter wedding is planned.

'54 Lawrence Park will teach science this fall in the Grand Haven high school. Ted Dickerson has been added to the faculty of the University of Missouri, teaching art. His paintings have been exhibited widely in Wisconsin, where he is completing his work for his MA degree at the university. Robert M. Dain graduated June 1 from the American Institute for Foreign Trade at Thunderbird field, Phoenix, Ariz. His specialty was Latin America. The new principal of the Hesperia school is David J. McKenzie, moving there from Millington. Joy D. Wark received his MD degree from the University of Michigan medical school in June, and will intern for one year at the Highland-Alameda County hospital, Oakland. Calif. Kenneth L. Johnson has been promoted to specialist second class with the 267th field artillery battalion in Germany. Pvt. Elsie R. Northrup is with the operations and training section of the 8th infantry division at Fort Carson, Colo. Mrs. P. T. Welborn (Dorothy Anne Wright) is an occupational therapist with the Camellaback Sanatorium at Phoenix, Ariz., while her husband attends the American Institute for Foreign Trade there. Weddings: Nancy Behr and Lewis G. Sullivan, March in New Buffalo; Norma Crane and John Hungerford ’52, June 9 in Pennville; Sondra Flagg and Lucas Jackson, June 2 in Kalamaoo; Mary Dansard and John Panfil, April 28 in Ann Arbor; James R. Bromley, Jr., and Ashley Ann Hohmann, June 20 in Bay City; Valerie Horon and Earl Boelcke, June 23 in Bridgman; Edwin Sagon and Marilyn Kruglovitz, May 30 in Muskegon.

'55 Lt. Lawrence Eggers has graduated from the mess management course at the Army's Quartermaster school, Ft.
The freshness of youth, gowned in an array of glistening white forms, followed an arch of daisies on a bright June morning. Honored because of their high academic standing, 65 freshmen coeds carried their flowered chain as they headed the line of march to the annual June breakfast. With all the fanfare of former years, and blessed with fine weather and the largest crowd in the event's history, 11 junior coed were "tapped" for membership in Arista, senior women's honor society. They were the Misses Patricia Arnold, Barbara Barnes, Janet Drennan, Jemimah Edwards, Joan Kilburn, Mary King, Madah Mack, Joan Randall, Patricia Carpenter, Joan Henderson and Mary Ann Schau.

'56 Donald Banning will teach industrial arts and history this fall at Greenville... Jim Farrell, now a lieutenant at Ft. Lee, is a member of the fort's outstanding young tennis team... Don Parrand has been assigned to the auditing department of the Bendix Aviation Corp., plant at Los Angeles... Ed Stark is working with the Idaho Mobile Speech and Hearing Clinic.
'Eddie’s Lane’—Forever a Symbol of Service to His Fellow Men

Eddie Powless, confidant of countless Western Michigan College students in the era beyond the trolley, has received a measure of immortality—the reward for performing a faithful service to his fellow men.

Each day Eddie climbs behind the wheel of the yellow shuttle bus, which carries hundreds of students between the mile-distant campuses, and in the course of his 12-minute trips learns of the loves and woes of the student passengers, counsels with them, spreads the latest news of campus life and has been known to lend a buck to a needy student.

While the shuttle bus has been in operation only the last four years, Eddie is already a legend. The performance of a duty which might be done grudgingly by many is carried as a cheerful opportunity by Eddie and has endeared him to everyone.

As a feature of campus growth, the city of Kalamazoo a year ago cut off the sharp turn from West Michigan avenue to Oakland drive by means of a circular drive a hundred or so feet long. It bypasses the stoplight at the nearby corner and helps to move traffic more rapidly.

Early this year the city commission voted to name this new thoroughfare “Eddie’s Lane.” In commenting on the naming of streets, the Kalamazoo Gazette editorialized “... ‘Eddie’s Lane’ shall always be one of our favorites. We shall never pass over it without being reminded that being genuinely friendly day in and day out is about as important a contribution as anyone can make during one lifetime.”