MEMORIAL TO THE LIFE AND CHARACTER
of
GWYNETTE E. SMALLEY
known to his friends and associates as
"GEORGE" E. SMALLEY
Presented to the Racine County Courts
on April 1, 1968

May It Please the Court:

The committee appointed by the Racine County Bar Association respectfully presents to this Court this Memorial to the life and character of George E. Smalley, long a respected member of the Racine County Bar, who died at Miami, Florida on February 19, 1968, just short of the age of 70 years.

He was born in Cuba City, Grant County, Wisconsin, on March 13, 1898 to Sherman E. Smalley, a former native of Marengo, Illinois, and Polly Rogers Smalley, who was born in England. His father had studied law with the local Bar, and, after being admitted to practice about two years before George's birth, practiced law in Cuba City until 1921 when he was elected Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court and remained on the bench for about 22 years or until January 1, 1943 when he retired. His father's record as a Judge reflects credit and honor upon the judicial history of this State by reason of his reputation for fine judicial temperament, outstanding fairness and integrity, and a warm understanding of why men and women behave as they do.

His father is credited with having given our departed brother the name of "Gwynette". We are told from a reliable informant that the name came from "Button Gwinnet", one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Why the father settled on the name must remain shrouded in mystery. Suffice it to say that we may presume the name "George" was preferred by Mr. Smalley both as a boy and man, and if what we of the Racine County Bar have learned about the Grant County Boys through such sterling exemplars as Vilas Whaley, Judge Simpson, and Oscar Edwards is true, he probably found the name George easier to bear in that rugged country of Southwestern Wisconsin.

Pursuing his education in the public schools of Cuba City, George Smalley completed the work of successive grades until he was graduated from high school with the class of 1914. He afterward attended the University of Wisconsin, where the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred on him in 1918. In February of that year he joined the United States Army and went overseas, remaining for fifteen months, and in 1919 he attended Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, where he studied law and attended lectures on legal subjects until July, 1919. He received his discharge from the army in August, 1919, after

having served as a sergeant through the time of his enlistment.

With his return to his native land Mr. Smalley again entered the University of Wisconsin and won his Bachelor of Laws degree with the class of February, 1922. He then began practice with Thorwald M. Beck, who was district attorney, and Mr. Smalley was made assistant district attorney, thus serving for three years, when the firm of Beck, Simpson & Smalley was formed. This later became Beck, Smalley & Smith, and in that connection he practiced until 1927, since which time he practiced law alone with his offices in the Janes Building for more than 30 years.

He practiced law quietly without much fanfare, but acquired a loyal group of clients of substantial means who were attracted by his clear reasoning and logical approach to business and other problems. He was an "office" lawyer more than a "court-room" lawyer, but his facile tongue enabled him to give a good account of himself when his problems required judicial construction.

Probably the case which won him the most attention was the Mabel Horlick Sidley will contest in which he and Ralph Hoyt of Milwaukee were pitted against Mortimer E. Walker

and Charles F. Wratten of this Bar, and James Shaw of Milwaukee. This contest, and related matters flowing from it provided George Smalley with some of the most challenging and exciting moments of his career as a lawyer. The will contest was settled and the testimony impounded, and it is fair to say that the Bar generally was the loser in not being able to follow the skillful examinations and maneuverings of excellent and learned counsel in this important litigation.

Throughout his years as a lawyer, he was active in the affairs of the Bar. He was President of the Racine Bar; a member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar; and a life-long member of the American Bar Association. He also served as a Circuit Court Commissioner for a period of more than 30 years.

He was extremely interested in sports and was a top-notch golfer. He helped organize the first Racine Legion football team, the precursor of the Green Bay Packers, and was also one of the leading promoters of the Girls' Soft-Ball League which had a colorful history for many years. He faithfully followed the vagaries of the University of Wisconsin football teams and would be found in the stands during the poor years as well as during the successful ones.

For years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Elks Lodge of Racine and maintained an unflagging interest in the affairs of this fraternal society.

For many years George Smalley was unmarried, but on September 18, 1946 he put his bachelorhood behind him and married Maud Sine Bock, who lived in Northern Illinois at Wadsworth. This union was a happy one, and those who knew George Smalley best would join in affirming that the years after his marriage were the happiest and most rewarding years of his life. Their lovely country home furnished a beautiful setting from which the happy couple dispensed a generous and gracious hospitality to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Smalley survived her husband's death, and it should be a source of deep comfort to her to know that her charm and fine character had added immeasurably to the savor of George's life.

Not all lawyers or laymen knew George Smalley well. He was considered by some to be reserved and detached from ordinary contracts. But those who knew him intimately can attest to his alert mind; to his unfailing sense of humor; to

his loyalty to his close friends and associates; to his strong common sense, simplicity, and directness.

Time moves on. Friends and loved ones depart. But memories remain to frame the pictures we retain of our friends deep in our hearts.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold A. Konnak

Charles F. Wratten

Roy D. Stewart

Committee for the
Racine County Bar

Filed
April 1, 1908

STATE OF WISCONSIN: CIRCUIT COURT: RACINE COUNTY:

E. ROY BURGESS MEMORIAL

E. Roy Burgess was born on a farm in the Township of Mt. Pleasant on September 13th in the year, 1872. He was the son of Alonzo and Mary Buswell Burgess. His father's family had come from Vermont and settled in Kenosha County in 1836. His mother, born in New Hampshire, was a high school teacher in Racine before her marriage. I mention them as his antecedents and because while they lived, they undoubtedly had great pride and satisfaction in the accomplishments of their son. In 1880, the Burgess family moved into the City of Racine to obtain the maximum available educational benefits for their children. Roy Burgess was an honor student in high school and in 1896 obtained a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Wisconsin. He then entered law school, graduating in 1898 to start his practice. He was active in extra curricular activities in the University of Wisconsin, particularly in the Debating Society, and this interest in things beyond the required scholastic activitied continued with him throughout his life.

When Roy Burgess came back to Racine to practice law, he became a member of the firm of Gittins & Burgess, his partner being Elmer J. Gittins. In 1902, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney on a part-time basis, and in 1906, he became City Attorney; also, at that time a part-time position. During his tenure as City Attorney, his major accomplishment was the legal end of the purchase of the Water Company by the city. This operation was contested and had a great many ramifications which he eliminated one by one, to bring the project to a successful conclusion. He represented the city thereafter in the required hearings for the establishments of rates and regulations.

From the City Attorney's Office, he was appointed to the bench of the Municipal Court for Racine County in 1919, a position which he held for twenty-two years. As Judge of the Municipal Court, he had original jurisdiction in all criminal matters except murder. He handled the bulk of domestic relations, and he started and developed the juvenile court in this county. In juvenile matters, he obtained the cooperation of a number of citizens. Mrs. Demint was Juvenile Officer for the girls for many years. There was no regularly employed juvenile officer for the boys, and he relied heavily on Adolph Gillund of the YMCA and other volunteers.

The men in this room who practiced before him as young men remember him for his kindness and assistance to young lawyers learning their trade. Sam Myers, Oscar Edwards, Don Butchard, Pat Haley, Harold Konnak, Davey Jones, and others, including myself, were and are indebted to him in a great many ways. We remember him well, particularly, in my case, his sense of humor.

When the county built this Courthouse, he was on the Municipal Bench, E. B. Beldon was the Circuit Judge, and Allan Simpson the County Judge. They were constantly consulted by the Building Committee and the architects from the planning stage until completion, and it was their attention and assistance which produced the architecturally impressive court rooms and the excellent equipment of the courts.

His outside activities included the Community Chest of which he was twice General Campaign Manager, the YMCA in which he was an influence toward the extension of the services of that organization to the entire community, and in many other organizations and movements.

His continuing interest in the young and their education was evidenced by his service on the Board of Directors

in the Racine-Kenosha County Normal School in Union Grove to which he devoted many years.

He saw, took part in, and guided the growth of this community and the changes which have occurred in it and in the profession of the law as practiced here. This community is a better place in which to live because he lived and worked here.

He was married in 1909 to Gretchen Amanda Rickeman, and they had two sons; Robert R. and John S. Mrs. Burgess lived until 1962; their son, Robert died in 1965 and, as you know, John is the attorney for Walker Manufacturing Company. The judge continued the practice of law until 1960 at which time he retired. He took care of his wife during her illness and until her death and then lived quietly in his home on College Avenue until June 4th, 1967.

As a man, as a father, as a citizen, as a judge, and as a lawyer, he was the finest example of a true christian gentleman, and we honor him for it.

J. Lester Johnson

Richard G. Harvey, Jr.

John R. Brown

April 1, 1968

STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT RACINE COUNTY

Response of Hon. Howard J. DuRocher

MEMORIAL TO THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

GWYNETTE E. SMALLEY
E. ROY BURGESS

The Court is truly pleased that the Racine County Bar Association has acted to so well memorialize the lives of George E. Smalley and E. Roy Burgess in the permanent records of the court. It is a verity that the character of these men continues to influence not only those of us who were privileged to live or work in direct contact with them, but all who daily work with those who were favored with that contact as well.

It is inescapable that calm reflection upon an absent personality floods our minds and thoughts with innumerable details which warm and vitalize the cold, factual biographical data. The court will, I am sure, be pardoned if, in response to these fine memorials, it lapses heavily into the personal recollections of its present presiding officer.

Mr. Smalley had been a partner of my partners, though the ties of partnership had been dissolved several years before I became associated with the firm. However, he continued to maintain offices in the building where I conducted my own practice in association with Thorwald M. Beck, Lawrence H. Smith and Carroll R. Heft. It was my custom to institute many matters before him in his judicial

capacity as a Court Commissioner, in which office he served many years with distinction. It is a fallacy to believe that any advantage favors the initiating party before such a magistrate. Mr. Smalley patiently, heard, considered and decided the matters brought before him.

I clearly recall an instance when I sought an immediate temporary injunction pending the hearing upon a motion. Mr. Smalley did not preemptorily refuse, he patiently explained the relative equities and hardships which would flow from precipitous action and convinced me not only of the wisdom but the necessity of affording the adversory a hearing. On that occasion and on many others over the years I learned a great deal from Mr. Smalley.

Roy Burgess made his home in the neighborhood in which I was raised as a child. I often saw him, his wife and sons as I went to Winslow School, just a few doors from his home. I soon learned that the kind gentleman who always had a friendly word for me and knew my first name was the Judge of the Municipal Court.

Later, Judge Burgess was called upon to pass on a minor court settlement for injuries I received in an automobile accident while delivering papers. I was a frightened boy. I recalled my name, but other facts gave me difficulty. The Judge had a busy day that Saturday in the old courthouse on Monument Square but he patiently elicited the facts necessary to sustain the reasonableness of the compromise. From that day I considered the law as a life profession.

In a sense, this building is a memorial to Judge Burgess,

as the court facilities he helped design, served this county without change, addition, or modification for over thirty years. It is to be hoped that we, in our generation, may work as wisely as he did in his.

I am pleased that the Memorial of the Bar Association noted the influence of Judge Burgess upon the lives of many of its members, among whom I, myself, might have been counted. The Judge never forgot the difficulties and problems besetting a lawyer, particularly a young lawyer, in his court practice. Judge Burgess was patient, kind, unfailingly courteous. He did not feel that an erring petitioner could be corrected only by a harsh judicial tongue. He was never bitter, sarcastic, or caustic. If within the bounds of judicial propriety, he could help or guide a young lawyer, he was at their disposal. I took advantage of this helpfulness in the early years of my practice.

The administration of justice will be the poorer when men of the quality those this morning memorialized fail to seek and hold office of judicial character or when the press of judicial business prevents them from contributing from their experience to that of those who follow or succeed them as attornies and as officers of the court.

No particular purpose would be served by recounting the many examples of the character of these men which memory so readily furnishes, it would but duplicate the work so carefully done by the respective committees.

Final
Apr 4, 1965

MEMORIAL OF THE RACINE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

HYMAN H. BROWN (1910-1968)

May it please the Court: The undersigned committee, appointed by the Racine County Bar Association to present to this Court, with its permission, a memorial in honor of the late Hyman H. Brown, does now present the following:

Hyman H. Brown was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on October 24, 1910, to parents who had then only recently immigrated from what was then Russia. Shortly after this birth, the father, a cattle dealer, moved the small family to East Troy, Wisconsin. Joseph Brown, now an attorney in Milwaukee, seven years younger than Hy, and Hy attended East Troy public schools until Hy entered high school. Upon his completion of high school in Milwaukee, he entered Marquette University at age 16. He graduated from its Law School in 1932 at age 21, making him, we are certain, one of the youngest men to have graduated from that institution. As so many others of that generation, Hy worked his way through the University and its Law School; Hy, as a shoe salesman.

Upon his graduation and admittance to the practice of law, Hy opened an office in Milwaukee, sharing space with N. Paley Phillips. After one year of practice in Milwaukee, he married Pearl Bernstein. Seeing an advertisement in the Milwaukee Journal run by Olin Moyle, of Union Grove, for the services of an attorney, Hy applied and was employed, beginning at $25.00 per week. For the first six months, he commuted sixty miles daily between Milwaukee and Union Grove, while his wife continued working in Milwaukee as a secretary at a dairy. Hy and Pearl then moved to Union Grove, where they were then and up until Hy's untimely

death, the only Jewish couple to have settled in that village. Shortly thereafter, Olin Moyle left the practice of law and moved to New York, Mr. Brown having purchased his home and his library.

During the balance of his life, Mr. Brown practiced alone in offices that had been continually occupied by attorneys for many generations, except for the last few years, and those he practiced in a very modern building which he had built in Union Grove.

Early in his years in Union Grove, Hy Brown was elected to the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Racine-Kenosha Farm Loan Association, a very important office in those depression and early post-depression years. He developed expertise in the field of farm tax law, real estate and insurance problems, and in probate matters. Because of his devotion to his profession and his community, Hy Brown's practice flourished and his reputation for competence was known throughout the area and in the courts of our county.

Pearl and Hy Brown had one daughter, now Ila Sue Friend, born on June 16, 1942. Hy Brown was not only devoted to his profession. He was devoted to his community in which he lived. He was chairman of the High School Scholarship Committee, Village attorney for one year, president of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Recreation Council, and Circuit Court Commissioner. Mr. Brown was a director of the State Bank of Union Grove at the time of his death. That Board, by resolution, testified that his contribution furnished a cornerstone of dignity and integrity to the Bank and that he will be sorely missed by customers, employees and officers alike.

During his 37 years of practice, Hyman Brown demonstrated great patience and humility. He was a kind man, a gentle man. Not one

for great show or flamboyance, he preferred the quiet, relatively slow pace of law practice in Union Grove. While he loved the people of his community, he was beloved and respected by them. His faithfulness and loyalty to them was reciprocated by their trust in his integrity and ability. His professional success would have enabled him to move to larger cities nearby, but he truly loved Union Grove and demonstrated this affection in the construction of his office and his home.

Hyman H. Brown, during his too short life, did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God. Nothing further can be asked of any man by his Maker. May he rest in peace.

We respectfully request that this memorial be spread upon the records of this Court and that a copy be furnished to the departed's family.

Respectfully submitted,

George R. Simanek

Robert A. Wanasek

Robert P. Goodman

Committee, Racine County Bar Association

filed
oct 7, 1968

MEMORIAL TO KENNETH L. GREENQUIST

To The Honorable Courts of Racine County:

May it please the Court: The undersigned Committee of the Racine County Bar Association presents this memorial to the memory of Kenneth L. Greenquist, accomplished member of the Bar, civic-minded citizen, a warm and respected friend.

Kenneth Lloyd Greenquist was born in Florence County, Wisconsin, on April 3, 1910, the son of Edwin E. Greenquist and Ida Johnson Greenquist. They had three sons: Kenneth, whose memory we are honoring today; Lynn, now of Racine; and Glen, who is living in California. Believing that there would be better educational opportunities in a larger community, Mr. and Mrs. Greenquist moved their family to South Milwaukee and several years later to Racine. Mr. Greenquist, a butcher by trade, opened a meat market, which he operated until the depression years of the 1930's when he was forced to close. In 1937, Mr. Greenquist was appointed Food Inspector for the Racine Health Department, where he remained until he retired. He and Mrs. Greenquist have since deceased.

Kenneth was eight years old when the family moved to Racine. He attended Stephen Bull Elementary, Franklin Junior High School, and the old Racine High School. After a year at the University of Kentucky, he returned to Racine and worked in a factory for a year. With $5.00 in his pocket and dogged determination, he took further preparatory studies and entered the University of Wisconsin Law School, where he received his law degree in 1936. He and I formed a partnership under the firm name of Wendt and Greenquist. In 1939, he became associated with Gerald T. Flynn, where he remained until his appointment as city attorney January 1, 1944. He was in office only a few days before he was commissioned a Lieutenant (Junior Grade) in the United States Navy. He served until the end of the war, seeing action in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters.

During most of Kenneth's active service in the Navy, he was in command of gun crews on cargo vessels. This was one of the most dangerous assignments anyone could draw. German U boats and Japanese submarines were swarming the oceans and destroying millions of tons of shipping. He was never sure of returning. On one occasion, his ship was loaded with dynamite and was not allowed to come within miles of port because of the possibility of explosion, but he and his crew had to remain.

After the war, Kenneth returned to the city attorney's office. Veterans were coming home and the demand for suitable housing was acute. Building was handicapped by obsolete codes. At the request of the American Legion Post No. 310, the City Council directed Ken as city attorney to modernize the code of city ordinances. The Council also authorized him to engage a temporary stenographer to assist him in this work. Such a person would have to be very capable and have had legal experience. After some time, Kenneth came to me as Mayor and asked if I knew of anyone he could engage. I thought of Mrs. Irma Burkert (Peggy to most of us), who had considerable legal experience but quit work so that she could enjoy her home. I called her and the answer was that she did not wish to be employed any more. After explaining to her that the position was temporary and should last no more than a few weeks, she consented to help out. That temporary position became full time in both public and private practice and lasted the remainder of Ken's life.

On August 24, 1940, Kenneth married Hilda Winger, a Racine school teacher. Two daughters were born of this marriage: Katherine, now of Chicago where she is employed at the Chicago Title and Trust Company; and Nancy, who began her teaching career in September at Monroe, Wisconsin.

Kenneth resigned his position as city attorney at the end of 1948 and resumed the private practice of law with Gerald T. Flynn and William Storms under the firm name of Flynn, Storms and Greenquist. Later the firm became Flynn, Greenquist and DeMark. In 1956, he joined the firm of LaFrance, Thompson, Greenquist, Zahn and Dye which the next year became LaFrance, Thompson, Greenquist, Evans and Dye.

Kenneth Greenquist was very active and influential in veterans' organizations. In 1948, he was named Judge Advocate of the Wisconsin Department of the American Legion and was chairman of the State Legion's Americanism Committee. In 1949, he was appointed to the Veterans Advisory Committee of the Regional Housing Expeditor, a federal office. In 1951, while Commander-elect of Post 310, he was elected State Commander of the American Legion, one of the first World War II veterans to hold this office. He also was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Kenneth Greenquist had an extensive legal practice. In addition to general practice, he specialized in municipal and corporate law. He was legal counsel for the Unified School District; the Townships of Caledonia, Raymond, Yorkville, Norway, and Rochester; and the Villages of Rochester and Sturtevant; and also the six Farm Drainage Districts of Racine County and various sewer

and sanitary districts. He also represented several large bonding and insurance companies and became an expert in the interpreting and settlement of claims on contractors' bonds.

Several of his legal cases drew state-wide attention, including the State College Board of Regents action against Professor George M. Ball of Superior State College in 1959. Kenneth was appointed special counsel by Governor Gaylord Nelson to represent the Board of Regents in its request for a rehearing before the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Professor Ball had been dismissed from his teaching position at Superior State College by its president on charges of "inefficiency, failure to cooperate, conduct unbecoming a teacher, and incompatibility." The Supreme Court ruled that he had not been given a fair hearing and ordered that he be either reinstated or given another hearing. On rehearing before the Supreme Court, Kenneth succeeded in getting the court to reverse itself and sustain the Board of Regents.

He also successfully defended Bernard Radoszewski, a Korean War prisoner, whom the Army had accused of collaboration.

Kenneth was an active member of the Racine County Bar Association and served as its president in 1965. He was also affiliated with the State and American Bar Associations and the American Judicature Society. He was admitted to practice in the

United States District Courts in Wisconsin and northern Illinois, the Illinois Supreme Court, and State Circuit Court of Appeals.

When Kenneth was city attorney, the Board of Review consisted of the mayor, city attorney and city clerk. In 1953, the City Council created a five-man Citizen Board of Review to hear property tax complaints, and he became one of its first members and its chairman.

Kenneth and his wife, Hilda, were extensive travelers. They toured throughout the United States, the Caribbean and many countries of Europe and Asia. They particularly enjoyed Spain, visiting art galleries and the great cathedrals. One of their trips, together with their daughters, took them completely around the world.

In 1966, Kenneth Greenquist was one of seven state attorneys to be endorsed by the State Bar Association for appointment as judge of the Federal District Court in Milwaukee. His selection was considered certain, but he decided that he did not wish to become a judge and asked that his name be withdrawn.

In recent years, Kenneth's chief interest, next to his family, was his membership on the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin. He was appointed by Governor Gaylord Nelson in 1962, but the Senate failed to confirm his appointment. In 1963, Governor

Reynolds again appointed him, and he was confirmed. He was serving as its president at the time of his death.

During the student riots of 1967, he skillfully defended the actions of the University and warded off punitive legislation against the University which would have abridged the right of free speech and assembly on campus. He also successfully fought off tighter restrictions on out-of-state enrollment, warning the legislators that it would start a "downward spiral of this great university." His last message to the University was an address to the January, 1968, graduates in which he asked their help "in defending the principals of the University and explaining its purposes and goals." Because he was ill, the address was read for him. May we quote a few lines.

> "Ideas are not brought into actual existence by force, by muscle, by name calling, by vilification or by abuse. Nor can they be brought about by the denial of academic freedom to others, by either the majority or a minority. These weapons bring about only retaliation in kind, and all sides wind up in frustration, hostility, and embitterment, with the personal animosities completely obscuring the basic issues which so urgently need to be analyzed, studied and discussed."

LeRoy E. Luberg of Wisconsin University had this comment to make: "Kenneth Greenquist not only served the University of Wisconsin, he loved it. Coming generations of students will profit from his service to their alma mater. He saw the University as a place for growth and opportunity. He believed in progress. To this end he supported the Racine Center. He fought for a full Southeast Campus of the University -- and he won. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside is a monument to his memory.

"It is left to few men to leave such an imprint on a great institution as that we can proudly attribute to Kenneth Greenquist. Because of him, the foundations of the institution will have greater substance, its ideas of service more relevancy and its spirit of inquiry more forceful.

"Kenneth Greenquist worked for his University, for his community, and for his beloved Wisconsin. We at the University will remember that, and we will remember that Kenneth Greenquist was a friend of education and the everlasting things which give us unity and endurance as a nation."

President Fred Harvey Harrington of the University said, "Kenneth Greenquist was a man of firm conviction. But like all leaders he also understood and practiced the art of accommodation, the art of the possible. He worked for what he thought was right --

and he worked to win, with skill, with zest, and with great humor. He did not say, 'We are in trouble; we are beaten.' Rather, he said, 'Give me a little time; we will work things out.'"

In politics Kenneth was always a liberal. He first joined the LaFollette Progressive Movement and in 1938 was elected State Senator, upsetting the well-entrenched Joseph Clancy. I shall never forget how proud his parents were of their Senator son. He served in the 1939 and 1941 sessions of the legislature, but did not seekre-election in 1942. His friendly and engaging personality and his skill as a parliamentarian made him not only popular but a highly respected member of the legislature. Had he remained in politics, he could no doubt have had a distinguished career in the service of his country. Upon dissolution of the Progressive Party, he joined the Democratic Party. While he never held office in that party, he was active in its circles locally and on the state level.

Kenneth Greenquist was a sympathetic man. Although he did much corporate work and was legal counsel for many units of government, he was never happier than when he represented the poor and indigent in some just cause. He had not forgotten his own poverty while struggling for an education. While at the law school, he sold so many blood transfusions to the University Hospital that

he collapsed in class and had to be taken to the infirmary. When his shoe soles were worn through, he put cardboard in them because he could not afford to have them repaired or buy new ones. His was the example of the poor American boy who by self-denial, determination and hard work lifted himself by his own bootstraps. Throughout his life, he had great sympathy for the young man or woman without financial resources who desired an education. To assist such worthy students, the Kenneth L. Greenquist Memorial Scholarship Fund at the University of Wisconsin Foundation, Madison, was established.

Kenneth was courageous and intellectually honest. While at the state American Legion Convention in 1956, a resolution was introduced condemning the University of Wisconsin for allowing left-wing speakers on campus. Although the convention was overwhelmingly in favor of the resolution, Kenneth and his friend, William Trinke of Elkhorn, defended the University policy of free speech. He took to heart those words inscribed on Bascom Hall:

> "Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiries elsewhere, we believe that the great State of University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found."

Kenneth had tremendous energy and a great zest for life. He wanted to test life in all its aspects, to be a part of everything and do everything. Whatever he decided to do, he did with great enthusiasm. In 1950, he decided to learn to fly an airplane, so he took lessons and in a very short time received his permit to solo. His last flight was to North Dakota on a hunting trip. Upon landing in a field, the plane capsized and was damaged, but he and his companion were unhurt. He then gave up flying.

Last fall while in the Virgin Islands, he became acquainted with snorkeling and immediately took up that sport. His family's Christmas present to him was a complete set of snorkeling equipment, which he never used.

While Kenneth was a rugged, outdoor man who enjoyed hunting and fishing, he also had a keen appreciation for the finer things of life, especially music, ballet, and the opera. His Hi-Fi was usually on when he was home, and he would frequently take his family to the opera in Chicago. He also was an ardent football fan, frequently attending professional games, especially the Green Bay Packers, for whom he rooted vigorously.

He was a voracious reader. He loved good books and read rapidly. Even during his last weeks at the hospital, he still read heavy literature and history.

Besides his affiliation with veterans associations, Kenneth was a member of various other organizations. He was one of the founders of the Kiwanis Club of Greater Racine and served as its president. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Racine Elks Club, the Navy Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, YMCA, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, and others. He was co-chairman of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Cancer Society for 1967-1968.

Kenneth's first joy was to be with his family. He and his wife, Hilda, were very devoted to each other. They had many common interests and lived very active and full lives. He was extremely proud of his daughters, Katherine and Nancy, and they in turn loved their father dearly. They were always most affectionate and devoted to one another. He had the pleasure of giving Katy her diploma, personally, when she was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and was planning to give Nancy hers this spring.

Kenneth's death occurred on April 5, 1968, in University Hospital, Madison, Wisconsin. He was fifty-eight years old. He will always be remembered by his friends for his warm nature, his strength of character, his great sense of humor, and his tolerance of the beliefs of others. He will be missed by all of us and more especially by his family.

President Harrington of the University of Wisconsin made another statement about Ken:

> "One could say that the University of Wisconsin is great because it turns out men like Kenneth Greenquist. It is better to say that men like Kenneth Greenquist made our University great."

In conversation during his illness, Kenneth related that when he first learned that his illness was terminal in nature, he asked himself, "Why me?" and immediately countered with, "Why not me? Years are not a measure of life and by any other scale, I've had a full life." This thinking reflected his ability to adjust and his adaptability to accept life. His mind was active in many areas, his energy never subsided. He had an appreciation for dissenters, especially young people, and he deplored conformity. Ken was an interesting, exciting personality, slow to anger and with a ready wit. He made everybody feel like he was his best friend and the most important person he knew.

At fifty-eight, Kenneth was still a young man, but he had accomplished much.

The Bar, The Bench, and his host of friends will never forget him. We extend our sympathy to his wife, Hilda, and daughters, Katherine and Nancy.

We respectfully request that this memorial be spread upon the records of this court and that a copy be given to the family of Kenneth L. Greenquist.

Respectfully submitted,

Francis H. Wendt

John F. Thompson

Harley Brown

Kenneth L. Bragquist
1968