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The University of Wisconsin press bulletin. Vol. 34, No. 19 September 10, 1941

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, September 10, 1941

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Outstanding Artists In '41-'42 Concert Series at State U.

The 22nd annual Wisconsin Union concert series will be presented next winter in the Wisconsin Union theater with one of the finest groups of artists ever assembled on the series, believes Dan E. Simon, chairman.

Kirsten Flagstad, the Norwegian Wagnerian soprano, whose magnificent voice has been heard in nearly every country on the globe, will headline the series. Madame Flagstad, a member of the Metropolitan opera, is considered by critics to be the finest Isolda of this generation.

Jose Iturbi, the fiery Spanish pianist-conductor, will make a return appearance to Madison, as pianist on the series. He has been guest artist on the Union series twice previously.

Another return engagement will be played by the original Don Cossack chorus, which with its conductor, the diminutive Serge Jaroff, has delighted campus music lovers on several previous occasions. The colorful Don Cossacks dance as well as sing, and are one of the most popular theater attractions ever brought to the University campus.

Concert-opera, a new departure on the Union concert series, will be presented by a group of seven Metropolitan artists who will sing Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" as one of the series' high points. In a poll taken last spring this attraction ranked highest in appeal among campus concert goers, Simon points out.

400 Engineering Teachers to Meet At U. W. Oct. 10-11

Between 300 and 400 professors and instructors from colleges of engineering and technical divisions of other schools in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are expected to meet at the University of Wisconsin Memorial Union and Mechanical Engineering buildings Oct. 10 and 11 to discuss problems of educating engineers in a disturbed world.

The College of Engineering at the State University is making preparations for the meeting, which is sponsored by the North-Midwest Section of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Plans for needs of the hour will be compared and strengthened.

Prominent speakers are expected to make the general program outstanding. Conferences for those interested in drawing and mechanics for chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and metallurgical and mining engineers will furnish opportunity for round table discussion of these engineering fields.

Visitors will inspect Wisconsin's laboratories and become acquainted with the many research projects being conducted by the State University.

U. W. Museum's Exhibits Teach Geology History of State, Nation

Wisconsin and American geological history is "right before the eyes" of hundreds of high school and elementary school children who visit the University of Wisconsin geological museum in Science hall on the State University campus each year, according to Miss Marvel Ings, museum curator.

To make the wide collection of fossils, minerals, and other geological specimens more usable to the public, an educational program has been adopted to supplement the work taught in science in the schools of the state. Prepared material is available to the schools on request, Miss Ings points out.

In keeping with the educational program, material has also been prepared on various interesting features of Wisconsin geography, she adds.

The geological museum receives valuable additions frequently from interested citizens throughout the state, Miss Ings says.

From Sea's Bottom

Somewhere around 500,000,000 years ago, queer-looking animals lived on the bottom of the great seas that covered all the low places on the earth. Among these animals were the tri-lobed crustaceans, the trilobites, who more or less ruled their watery roosts in those early days. Some of these animals were little fellows hardly a quarter of an inch long, and others grew to be as large as small alligators.

Not long ago, the newspaper at Galesville sent a fossil mold of the pygidium or tail of a trilobite to the geological museum. This trilobite, an index fossil of the Upper Cambrian of the western part of the United States, was probably 12 to 18 inches long. Along with the tail is preserved the mold of the cephalon, or head, of the animal.

The shell was broken and the middle part of the body was lost before the shell was buried beneath the mud which later turned to rock. The fossil is on display at the museum along with fossils of other animals which lived in Wisconsin millions of years ago.

Mastodon Displayed
Wisconsin's "youngest" fossil on exhibit is the great mastodon whose bones were uncovered near Richland Center and are now mounted in the center of the museum. The bones of the beast were dug up by the Dosch brothers near Boaz on the

To Editor:—The news in this bulletin is prepared especially for the press and is released for publication on the date below. Please address exchange copies to Editor, 711 Langdon Street.

Release Wednesday, September 10, 1941

Hygienic Labs Guard State's Drinking Water

Carrying on its constantly growing job of guarding Wisconsin's water supply against infection by germs of half a dozen diseases, and protecting the health of the state's citizens is one of the big jobs being done in the state laboratory of hygiene at the University of Wisconsin.

Constant examination of water supplies of city and villages, and of many private wells, is the way in which the laboratory's scientists check up the purity of the state's drinking supply. The work is done under the direction of Dr. M. S. Nichols, chemist, and Dr. W. D. Stovall, director of the laboratory.

List Diseases

Diseases which may be carried in the water, according to Dr. Nichols, are typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, and amoebic dysentery.

Searching for germs of these diseases in the state's water supply, the laboratory last year examined 26,197 samples submitted to the central laboratory on the University campus in Madison, and to branch laboratories in Beloit, Green Bay, Kenosha, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Rhinelander, Sheboygan, Superior, and Wausau.

Besides the water samples, the laboratory examined thousands of other specimens suspected of disease, an annual report summarizing activities for 1940 shows.

Frequent bacteriological tests on city water supplies show they are kept in safe condition, according to Dr. Nichols, although occasional slight defects in equipment may arise. These defects are remedied immediately when laboratory tests prove them to exist.

Make Wells Safe

Rural supplies of water are not so safe, however. Of 300,000 private wells in Wisconsin, it is estimated about half would fail to pass the test for drinking water laid down by the United States public health service. This estimate is based on examinations of water from several thousand wells of the state.

Many wells receive their pollution and become unsafe because surface drainage gets into the top of the well, Dr. Nichols says. To remedy such a situation, he explains that if a pump is bolted to the top of the casing of a drilled well with a gasket between, surface water can be excluded. Also, toilets should be located in such a place that no surface or underground connection is possible.

During the glacial period, mastodons were believed to have wandered through much of North America, from the Gulf of Mexico to New York, and northwest to Alaska.

Their ancestry is unknown, but apparently closely allied forms have been found in China and Siberia. Sometime after the last ice sheet, the animals became extinct.

Mammoth Tooth

A short time ago, the tooth of a mammoth, found in an Iowa sand pit, was brought to the museum. This tooth differs in structure from that of the mastodon, and both types of teeth are in the exhibit showing various kinds of pre-historic teeth.

Probably the most important section of the Geological museum now, according to the curator, is the exhibit of strategic minerals and gem stones.

Minerals are strategic when they must "be secured in whole or in part from abroad," according to government definition. The government also has "critical" and "essential" mineral lists which are constantly changing with the demands for minerals in national defense.

Exhibits of these minerals, and some of their uses, can be seen in the economic section of the museum, along with exhibits on minerals of South America, Mexico, the Philippines, and Wisconsin.

Instructional Value

The rock, mineral, and fossil collections of the State University have been made for their instructional and educational value, and not primarily for display purposes. Among the collections is the large group of specimens from the ancient rocks of the Wisconsin lake regions, made under the direction of the late Charles R. Van Hise, former University president, and Dr. C. K. Leith, international authority on minerals, now serving as consultant on minerals of the industrial department of the advisory commission to the council on national defense.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS BULLETIN

The purpose of this Bulletin is to bring to the newspapers of Wisconsin and their readers—the people of the state—pertinent news and information concerning their State University. The University Press Bureau will gladly furnish any special news or feature stories to editors. Address letters to R. H. Foss, editor, Press Bureau, University of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

Published bi-weekly by the
University of Wisconsin
September 5, 1941

Entered as second class matter
Jan. 11, 1909, at the Post Office
at Madison, Wisconsin, under
the act of July 4, 1894.

Vol. 34 No. 19

Oil Wells, Barber Pole, Playthings for Children - - All Are In Story of "Living Memorials" at U. W.

As "bookkeeper" for the University of Wisconsin's great and constantly increasing gift and endowment funds, M. E. McCaffrey, since 1905 secretary to the State University's Regents, admits that one of his greatest interests in watching the growth of the huge gift total, mainly invested in trust funds.

Three oil wells—an old barber pole—playthings for crippled children—they all play a part in this \$1,366,000 story of "Living Memorials" which has been writing itself during the past 50 years.

All the gifts are busy earning funds for student loans, fellowships, and scholarships administered through the Regents, various separate University departments, the faculty, or outside sources with the approval of the University.

And the million dollar total doesn't include some huge estates held in trust and being managed by trustees, such as the Brittingham, Vilas, and Bowman properties. Income from these estates, worth several millions, also goes to the University.

How Oil Wells Came

The University's oil wells make one of the most interesting endowment stories McCaffrey can tell.

William Henry Kipp, born at Reedsburg, first earned a living as a tinsmith. He made his way to the southwest, entered contract mining. Prospecting for gold in Mexico, Kipp headed for Oklahoma when guerilla warfare broke out in 1916.

There he came into control of three oil wells near Chickasaw. When Kipp's family was gone, he looked about for a place to leave his money after his death. With McCaffrey, he worked out an unusual plan. His oil wells were willed to the University, the income from the wells to be turned into a scholarship fund.

Aids Building

The Kipp fund, when income is great enough, will provide one \$1,000

scholarship for a Wisconsin student from each county in the state. The scholarships will be administered to counties in alphabetical order, beginning with Adams.

"It may take 100 years to do it," McCaffrey points out, "but just now the Kipp fund is \$10,000 with an annual income of \$375. One of the wells is producing, but income from it, and from adjacent property and from principal keeps the fund on the increase."

Another huge gift is the \$510,000 J. Stevens Tripp estate. The gift of the Prairie du Sac banker has provided the University with the Tripp hall dormitory units, an addition to the Memorial Union building, a part of the University's 1,200 acre arboretum, and a special scholarship fund.

How Funds Grow

An endowment which McCaffrey terms "especially useful" is the \$20,000 gift of Mary J. Eichelberger. The first \$10,000 of income from the Eichelberger grant went into the Memorial Union building. The remainder has been held by the University, and is used as a "life ring" to be thrown in the direction most needed.

An example of mushrooming funds is the \$34,000 estate of Charles K. Adams, president of the University from 1892 to 1902. The estate was left to the University in 1905. Immediately the Mary M. Adams scholarship fund was set up and the \$24,000 residue went to earn money for 15 graduate fellowships, five each in Greek, English, and history. The Adams fellowship fund is now \$87,500, and six \$10,000 fellowships have been established. In another year, income will be large enough to permit a seventh appointment, in English.

Another example of the momentum scholarship funds gain over 30 and 40 years is the John A. Johnson

student loan fund. The University received \$5,000 in Johnson's name in 1905. Today, according to the secretary, the fund has grown to \$41,941. This year another \$1,600 will be added.

Unusual Beginnings

The Carl F. Jandorff memorial fund, established in 1921, has the strangest beginning of all.

A barber pole, taken from a State street shop, was carried to the University's lower campus and thrown on a pep rally bonfire by celebrating students. A Madison policeman attempted to force the students to give up the pole, and in the melee that followed when the students resisted, Jandorff, a student, was shot and killed.

Skull and Crescent fraternity raised a large flower fund for Jandorff's funeral. After the rites, they had almost \$12 surplus, and gave it to the University for student loans.

The Jandorff fund is now \$250, of which \$50 is ready to be loaned.

Athletes Aided

Such famous Wisconsin athletes as George Paskvan, Chuck Fenske, Nello Pacetti, Gillie MacDonald, Howie Weiss, and Andy Smith have won the annual Harlan B. Rogers athletic scholarship of more than \$200. This \$5,000 fund was set up in 1929, and Rogers helps select the scholarship winner each year from outstanding senior athletes.

Among the loan funds the secretary considers most useful is the \$40,000 Siver educational fund, started in 1934 by the estate of Ida M. Siver, of Milwaukee. The yearly income of \$1,400 was distributed this year in 28 small direct scholarships.

"We need more of this type of cash scholarship," McCaffrey says. "We can get students jobs for their room and board, but they can't pay their fees, buy books and clothing. These funds fill in the blanks."

U. W. Graduate School To Offer Classes in Milwaukee Area Now

A special "extension division" of the University of Wisconsin Graduate school to serve the Milwaukee area was approved recently by the executive committee of the State University Board of Regents.

The two year program submitted by Dean E. B. Fred of the Graduate school and approved by the regents will be entirely self-supporting. Graduate students will pay \$5 per credit in English, history, political science, psychology, mathematics, sociology, economics, and education courses. University faculty members will "commute" to Milwaukee to carry on the classes, and Asst. Dean Harold W. Stoke of the Graduate school will be in charge of the program.

The courses are being introduced in Milwaukee as a result of many requests from Milwaukee residents who wish to obtain advanced degrees or graduate credits, Dean Fred said. He anticipates an enrollment of 100 to 150 in the extension courses.

A \$2,000 appropriation was made by the regents to cover expenses of starting the courses.

Entrance standards in the Milwaukee courses will be as rigid as those enforced for graduate students in residence on the University campus, Dean Fred declared, with each student carrying at least nine credits. No one will be admitted to the

courses without a 1.5 or "good" grade average. Entrance will be supervised by the Graduate school office on the campus.

Seven Sons Follow Dad Through Agriculture Courses at U. W.

Seven sons—all following in the footsteps of their father through University of Wisconsin agriculture courses, and all but one successfully engaged in farm work today—that is the record of the family of E. J. Delwiche, professor of agronomy and executive officer in charge of State University branch experiment stations at Ashland, Spooner, and Sturgeon Bay.

The Delwiche clan's record begins back in 1906, when Professor Delwiche earned his bachelor's degree at the State University. He won his master's certificate three years later, and has been on the staff since then.

Only one of the youngest sons, Eugene, a 1941 graduate in agricultural bacteriology, is not doing farm work. He was a member of the Reserve Officers Training corps while in school, and immediately went on active duty after commencement, being stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

Runs Canning Plant

The other six brothers, starting with Anthony J., the oldest, are spread over the nation engaged in canning, vegetable seed breeding, dairying, and the Federal Land bank.

Anthony was graduated in 1927, and now lives at Sun Prairie, Wis., with his wife and two children. He is manager of a canning plant at Poyntette, Wis.

Edmund D., second in the Delwiche line, graduated in 1928. He is married, has two sons, and is in the

24 Named Fellows Of Men's Residence Halls at State U.

Twenty-four men have been appointed from a group of outstanding University of Wisconsin seniors and graduate students to serve as Men's Residence hall fellows at the State University for the coming year, it was announced this week.

The men were chosen for their all-around ability, including scholastic excellence, knowledge of residence hall life, extra-curricular activity, and familiarity with the University in general. Appointments are made for one year.

Residence house fellows for 1941-42 are:

David Briggs, Port Edwards, Fallows House; Joseph Van Camp, Bloomer, Tarrant; Daniel Johnson, Fond du Lac, Turner; Leonard Zedler, Milwaukee, Gilman; Chester Bell, Camp Douglas, Mack; Norman Becker, Fond du Lac, Showerman; William Gilmore, Wheeling, W. Va., Conover; James McArdle, Baileys Harbor, Chamberlain.

Adrian Cassidy, Antigo, Jones; George Gurda, Milwaukee, Swenson; Robert Schilling, Adel, Noyes; Richard Christopherson, Milwaukee, Siebecker; Bruno Rahn, Milwaukee, Faville; John Bosshard, Bangor, La Follette; Arthur Cholewiusz, Chicago, Ochsen; Gunther Heller, Milwaukee, Richardson.

Erhardt Weber, Racine, Vilas; Daniel Schuster, Wauwatosa, High; Morris Shovers, Racine, Spooner; Ervin Kaye, Milwaukee, Frankenburger; Stanley Ehlenbeck, Milwaukee, Gregory; Robert Gavin, Fond du Lac, Bashford; John McCollow, Hartford, Botkin; and Peter G. Pappas, La Crosse, Winslow.

Arnold H. Dammen and Otto E. Mueller, staff members of the Division of Residence Halls, will work with the fellow group and the Men's Halls association.

Because several of the men appointed are eligible for the draft, new appointments may have to be made before school opens in September. Lawrence Muehrer, Oshkosh, Lawrence Halle, New York, and John Short, Manitowish, were the alternate appointees chosen to fill vacancies that may arise.

Elfner to Direct Landscape Work

Joseph Elfner has accepted an appointment as extension landscape specialist at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin and will take over his new duties September 15. J. G. Moore, chairman of the department of horticulture, announced this week. Elfner will succeed L. G. Holmes who has resigned to go into commercial work at Lake City, Minnesota.

A former resident of Manitowish, Elfner received his bachelor's degree at the University of Wisconsin in February, 1934. He accepted a position with the National Park Service in 1935. In 1938, he resigned to become assistant superintendent of parks at South Bend, Indiana. Elfner is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Alpha Zeta, honorary fraternities.

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