



# **The University of Wisconsin press bulletin.**

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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.

Sept. 5, 1934

## Students Seeking Part-Time Jobs to Earn Way at U.

2,000 Young Men, Women Apply for FERA Work at State U.

With the opening of school only a few weeks away, hundreds of young men and women from all parts of Wisconsin are seeking part-time jobs at the University of Wisconsin and in the city of Madison that will bolster their finances sufficiently to enable them to attend their State University.

In spite of the 885 part-time jobs that are available to men and women students under the federal government's part-time job plan for college students, 1,800 students—600 girls and 1,200 boys—have already filed applications with Miss Alice King, superintendent of the University's student employment office, for jobs that will earn them either board or room, or both, during the coming year.

### Appeal for Jobs

University faculty members and Madison residents are being appealed to by Miss King to furnish jobs in their homes and places of business for these young men and women who are willing to do all kinds of work to earn their keep. Most of the students have earned money during the summer to pay fees and buy books, Miss King said, but they must have board and room jobs before they can attend the University.

Besides the 1,800 students who have sought the aid of Miss King's office in their attempt to get part-time work, an additional 2,000 students have already made application for the 885 part-time jobs for which the federal government is supplying funds during the coming year.

These jobs enable the student to earn an average of \$15 per month during the 10 months from September to June by working on job projects of social value furnished by various University departments. In many cases these job projects complement the students' class room work, and thus give him good practical experience in his chosen field.

### University Gives Aid

Under the rules of the federal part-time job plan, only those students who have absolute need of the jobs, and who have good scholastic and character records, are eligible to receive work. Applications for these jobs may be filed at the office of Frank O. Holt, University registrar, and each applicant is investigated before a job is assigned.

The University itself is doing everything it can to make it possible for students to attend its classes. Besides the employment bureau, the University is operating several low-cost cooperative houses for students, where board and room may be obtained at less than a dollar per day. In addition, both men's and women's dormitories are operated at low cost, and the University's Memorial Union building has cut student recreation costs to a minimum.

### C. E. Brown Writes Booklet on Early Wisconsin History

To aid in the celebration of the 300th birthday of Wisconsin, Charles E. Brown, director of the State Historical museum at the University of Wisconsin, has written a short account of the adventures, explorations, and discoveries of the early French explorers, traders, and missionaries of Wisconsin in a little booklet entitled "French Pathfinders."

Both children and adults will be interested in the dramatic events preceding the birth of Wisconsin as incorporated in this little booklet which all may obtain by asking for it at the State Historical museum office.

### Relates Early Exploits

Three hundred years ago Jean Nicolet sailed up Green Bay. He was the first white man to set foot on Wisconsin territory. Stories of other Frenchmen who lived daringly and died suddenly are told by Mr. Brown. Little sentences tell complete stories of the difficulties, dangers, and hardships these early missionaries and explorers suffered. Nicolet was drowned in 1642. Father Rene Menard was lost in the forest. His body was never found. This did not, however, deter the other missionaries.

Piere-Esprit Radisson and Medard Sieur de Grosselliers erected the first white habitation in Wisconsin in 1659. About 1666, Father Claude Allouez erected the first religious edifice, a tiny bark chapel in the midst of the wilderness. The perilous life of the missionary in the New World is found in these few words about Father Allouez.

### Praise Missionaries

"He labored among the Indians for 32 years preaching to 20 different tribes. At times he had to prevent their adoring him as a god. At others they wished to sacrifice him to their manitou."

The immortal voyages of Marquette and Joliet in the upper Mississippi, the voyages of discovery and exploration of Robert de la Salle, and the exciting adventures of the other early French explorers are also recorded in "French Pathfinders."

A tent made of bed-blankets played a part in the radio pioneering of the University of Wisconsin broadcasting station. It was used as a speakers' studio."

# 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

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## Health Department at State U. Takes Steps to Protect Students Against Tuberculosis

positively.

Follow Up Cases An X-ray of the lungs is taken of all positive reacting students; then further diagnosis is made to determine if the tubercle bacillus is present in other forms. At intervals of six months or so this testing program is to be repeated at the State University as a regular phase of the student health program. If an individual formerly negative should develop a positive reaction, though he may not develop disease, this warning will lead to the checking of further infection and potential danger to others.

The number of students reacting positively at Wisconsin is less than that of other large institutions of higher learning, comparable figures for other universities in the country reveal. At Wisconsin the percentage was 29.8; at the University of Minnesota 33 per cent of the students reacted to the test.

### U. W. is Healthiest

In eastern universities the percentage is even higher. Fifty per cent of the freshmen at the University of Pennsylvania during the last two years reacted positively, while at Yale University the percentage of positive reactors reached 53 per cent.

Strikingly enough, Dr. Stiehm's records show that agricultural short course students, coming mainly from rural Wisconsin, are healthier than those from urban centers. Of 70 examined only four reacted to the tuberculin test.

Dr. Robin C. Buerki, superintendent of the State General Hospital at the University, and Dr. Charles E. Lyght, acting chief physician of the student health department, authorized the new program of safeguarding the students from tuberculosis. Adding their valuable support to the program also are Dr. C. R. Bardeen, dean of the medical school, and Dr. Joseph S. Evans, professor of medicine.

## Two Alumni Give \$100 Annually to Make U. W. Oratory Contest Possible

The story of two University of Wisconsin alumni who quietly contribute \$100 every year to make the Frankenburger Oratorical contest possible for State University students was revealed recently in a forensic board announcement that Joseph E. Davies, who graduated in 1898 and is now a nationally known lawyer and finance authority, donated \$100 for the fourth time this year.

Alternating each year since 1928, Mr. Davis and William S. Kies, prominent New York attorney and banker, who graduated with the class of 1899, have made possible the continuance of the oratorical contest which is held annually in memory of a former chairman of the department of speech, David Frankenburger.

Both benefactors of the University have followed distinguished careers since their graduation here three decades ago. Mr. Davies, after practicing law privately for several years after his graduation, became U. S. commissioner of corporations in 1913, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission in 1915, counsel for the government of Mexico in 1920, and in 1927, the government of Greece awarded him the Gold Cross of the Saviour for his service to the refugee children in that country.

Mr. Kies, the other donor, went into legal work after graduation and became assistant city attorney of Chicago in 1903. Later he became interested in New York banking. He is a member of the board of directors of the alumni association and a trustee of the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation.

## Indian Girl Becomes Modern Co-ed Training for Nursing at U. of W.

A native Iroquois Indian girl, Miss Leona Moore, has just finished her first year of study at the University of Wisconsin.

Leona is a striking looking modern co-ed with sleek black hair, olive skin, and black eyes. She was born on a reservation but her father died when she was very small. Her mother obtained work in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and there Leona attended the public schools. Left an orphan, she went back to the Indian reservation to live and for three years she attended Indian schools in Wisconsin and Kansas. She says she was happy among her native people.

After finishing the high school, she worked in a hospital in Wisconsin for two years and became much interested in the work of the nurses. Although she had practically no money she determined to make nursing her vocation and she applied for admission at the University of Wisconsin school of nursing.

She was accepted and has just finished her first year of training. Leona is one self-supporting and has been working for her room and board in a private home in Madison. Although she has become a typical co-ed, she keeps contact with her people and visited many of the Indians at the Chicago fair.

Lewis R. Jones, emeritus professor of plant pathology and former head of that department at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed by Pres. Roosevelt as one of the six scientific men on the U. S. science advisory board. Prof. Jones has been recognized as one of the leaders in the field of plant science for many years.

### Many Counties Represented

Counties which sent case workers to the school were: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Chippewa, Dane, Door, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Forest, Grant, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Polk, Portage, Racine, Rusk, Shawano, Walworth, Washburn, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago.

Counties which sent their relief ad-

### All Games

Including Golf and Bridge, Are Nothing But Mathematics, U. W. Man Says

All games that human beings play—including golf and bridge—are merely examples of mathematics, according to Dr. Charles S. Slichter, professor emeritus of applied mathematics at the University of Wisconsin.

Recently attempting to define "the nature of this game that we call mathematics," Prof. Slichter, who recently retired as dean of the Wisconsin graduate school, declared that all creatures higher than brutes are born mathematicians, and that people, in their work and play, mathematize constantly.

"Even golf is mathematics, although we admit that it is not pure mathematics, for to the definitions and postulates and conventions of golf have been added many special and personal and materialistic and profane attributes that have no place in science," he declared.

A better illustration of a game that is merely mathematics, he said, is contract bridge, which is a two dimensional set-up, North and South, East and West. It is played with 52 symbols in four suits and among the postulates is one that spades are greater than hearts and diamonds are greater than clubs, and so forth, and among the conventions it is said that West follows South in order of play—in clockwise rotation, he explained.

"You may object to calling bridge a clear example of mathematics because of all the uncertainties involved," he said. "But after all there are not as many uncertainties as you think, and what uncertainties there are mean, of course, that it is only a richer sort of mathematics than that of the elementary school book type."

### State Political Parties

Reach Last Week of State Station Broadcasts

Even honey bees are finding that things are not what they used to be.

Due to the persistence of the drought over a period of years, some of the honey producing plants of Wisconsin have gone on a strike and others have changed their ways and have gone about nectar production.

For example, H. F. Wilson and E. C. Alfonsus, of the agricultural staff of the University of Wisconsin, have found that the protracted drought has prevented bees from obtaining their usual supply of clover nectar and has driven them to other sources. Then they have also discovered that the continued unseasonal weather has resulted in nectar secretion in certain plants like alfalfa which under more humid conditions secret little or no nectar.

Under normal conditions the chief sources of Wisconsin honey are the nectars of white clover and alsike clover. But, abnormal moisture conditions have been hard on both of these clovers, and Wilson and Alfonsus report that practically the only clover flavored honey has come from sweet clover.

They tell us that buckwheat has also declined in nectar secretion, but basswood seems to have produced more. Considerable honey has been secured from alfalfa, which rarely secretes nectar in this region during normal rainfall. Except for basswood honey, therefore, the flowers of Wisconsin honey have been unusual and different from those usually found.

### State Relief Workers

"Go to School" at U. W.

Relief administrators and workers from many Wisconsin counties "went to school" at the University of Wisconsin this summer for the purpose of learning how to do their work more efficiently in their local communities.

The State University's department of sociology, through its school of social work, cooperated with the state emergency relief administration in providing training courses for Wisconsin case workers who are actually administering relief, and for administrators who are in charge of county programs.

### Trained Personnel

In discussing the purposes of the school, Miss Helen I. Clarke, assistant professor of sociology at the University, expressed the belief that adequately trained personnel is one of the most important problems in relief administration. Funds coming from federal and local sources to be dispensed by families may be reasonably adequate but if they are not dispensed by persons who have an understanding of personality difficulties, administrative problems, and political questions, they can do only a superficial job, she maintained.

Besides Miss Clarke, other State University faculty members who gave instruction in the school were Professors Don D. Lescosier, John Gillin, J. H. Koll, E. L. Kirkpatrick, Asher Hobson, Selig Perlman, E. E. Witte, G. S. Wehrwein, Harold M. Groves, and William D. Stovall.

### Many Counties Represented

Counties which sent case workers to the school were: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Chippewa, Dane, Door, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Forest, Grant, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Polk, Portage, Racine, Rusk, Shawano, Walworth, Washburn, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago.

Administrators to the school were: Ashland, Buffalo, Clark, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Forest, Jackson, La Crosse, Lafayette, Marathon, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oneida, Racine, Rock, Shawano, Walworth, Washburn, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago.

## Agronomists See Changes Due in State Root Crop

New Type Rutabagas May Bring Changes in North-Bound Badger Crop

New types, commonly called the neckless, promise to retire the present varieties of rutabagas.

Two of these neckless strains have given for six years the highest average yields in trials conducted in Ashland and Rush counties by E. J. Delwiche of the field crops staff of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Delwiche reports that after a careful study of root type, ease of handling, results in cooking, and yields obtained during the first years of the experiment, many varieties under test were dropped.

But nine varieties were under test by 1933. These, ranked according to their six year average yields were Burpee's Purple Top Yellow, White Fleshed Neckless, Mammoth Russian, Universal, Skirving's Carter's Hardy, Hurst's Monarch, American Purple Top, and Golden Neckless. The first two gave a considerable average increase over the other varieties.

Rutabagas are considered the most important root crop of northern Wisconsin.

## Wisconsin Academy of Sciences Has Members in 36 State Cities

The Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Letters, with headquarters at the University of Wisconsin, has members in 36 Wisconsin cities, 21 states in the Union, three foreign countries, and one United States possession, according to H. A. Schutte, associate professor of chemistry at the State University, who is secretary of the Academy.

The Academy, which holds nearly all of its annual meetings on the State University campus, exchanges its publications with learned societies and groups in the nations of five continents, Prof. Schutte revealed.

### Many Badger Members

Wisconsin cities represented by members in the Academy are Madison, Milwaukee, Appleton, West DePere, Green Bay, Beloit, Williams Bay, Ripon, Waukesha, Superior, Racine, Wauwatosa, Kenosha, Stevens Point, Plymouth, Genesee Depot, Oshkosh, Ashland, Barron, Brussels, Delavan, Fish Creek, Fond du Lac, Fontane, Hixton, Hudson, Kohler, Lake Geneva, Luxemburg, Marshfield, Sheboygan, South Milwaukee, Wausau, West Allis, Whitewater, and Wisconsin Rapids.

Besides Wisconsin, other states which have one or more representatives in the Academy are Illinois, Michigan, New York, Iowa, Missouri, New Jersey, Maryland, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, California, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Washington, D. C., is also represented.

The Philippine Islands also is represented in the membership, as well as the foreign countries of Canada, Yugoslavia, and Turkey.

### 48 Nations on List

Learned societies in 48 nations scattered throughout the world exchange their publications for those of the Wisconsin Academy, the main one of which is "The Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters."

The transactions of the Wisconsin group are exchanged with societies in 26 countries in Europe, seven countries in Asia, five countries in Australia, four in Africa, four in South America, and Canada and Mexico in North America.

"Agriculture cannot be abstracted from the general economic scene and restored by separate and special trick remedies applied in relative disregard of what is happening to other sections of the nation's enterprise. There are no nostrums in the political medico's bag that can absolve agriculture from its relation to the rest of economic America. There can be no agricultural recovery apart from national recovery unless we are to freeze agriculture at a new low level of production and profit"—Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

Recognized political parties are given free time on the air over the Wisconsin publicly-owned broadcasting stations so the citizens of the state may hear all sides of vital issues to be voted upon. The series will start on August 20 (1934) over WHA at the State University.

Dr. Leopold von Wiese, professor of political economy and sociology at the University of Cologne, Germany, will be Carl Schurz exchange professor at the University of Wisconsin during the first semester of this school year.

### DRINK MILK!

Children need calcium and phosphorus to build bones and teeth. Both these minerals are found in whole milk in considerable amounts, as well as other necessary body building materials.

It is generally agreed that a quart of whole milk a day for every child and a pint for every adult is the best rule.