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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.

April 11, 1934

MADISON, WISCONSIN

Vol. 29, No. 39

**Idle Graduates Of
High School List
Aims For Careers****College is Goal of One-half
of State Group Reporting
in Adult Survey**

Wisconsin's unemployed young high school graduates are anxious to continue their education, if possible, and avoid drifting with the tide into the army of the idle, a recent adult education survey indicates.

Reporting today on results of the state high school graduate survey, one of the projects in adult education conducted by the University of Wisconsin, Chester Allen, of the University of Wisconsin Extension division, pictured these young people as greatly interested in educational plans.

The survey representatives interviewed graduates in a limited number of Wisconsin counties. They reported on 320 high school classes, graduates of which filled out 16,126 questionnaires.

Two-Thirds Are Idle

About 60 per cent of this number were found staying in their home communities since graduation. This is contrary to the situation under normal conditions, when most young people leave home for further education or for employment. Of the total, only 37.7 per cent were reported as working. Thus the large majority of recent graduates are swelling the ranks of unemployed.

More than half the young graduates reported interest in radio. First preference in programs was for popular music, second for classical music, third for drama, and fourth for addresses. More than 49 per cent indicated interest in college training.

Educational Interest Keen

"When it is realized," said Mr. Allen, "that these young people were all at home and yet expressed strongly an interest in college, the need for offering college level courses to this large, prospective student body is significant and imperative. It suggests that some plan ought to be available to each student in every community so that he can acquire college credits at home."

A surprising interest in lectures was noted on the questionnaires, following a period of decline in this activity. Other preferences expressed were for drama, local evening classes, discussion groups, and correspondence study toward adult training—fields covered by the Extension division.

Problem for Government

"In the unwritten record it is apparent," said Mr. Allen, "that many will be unable to help themselves because of financial limitations and lack of educational guidance. Unless local and state authorities provide something to take up the idle time of these young folks profitably, the state must expect to pay the penalty in mental deterioration and in the further development of its correctional and penal institutions. The expansion of adult educational opportunities offers a practical method for prompt action."

**U. W. Graduate Wins
High Chemical Award**

A recent graduate of the University of Wisconsin, C. Frederick Koelsch, has been granted one of the highest awards in the chemical world by the American Chemical Society, it was announced recently.

Dr. Koelsch, who graduated from the State University in 1931, has been granted the annual award which consists of a certificate of honor and \$1,000 in cash. The presentation of the society is made annually to a chemist not more than 30 years of age who has distinguished himself by his research work in the field of chemistry.

Dr. Koelsch entered the State University in 1924 as a freshman and immediately began to earn distinction in all branches of chemical research. He was recognized by his instructors as a young man of un-

**Student Excels Despite
Severe Handicaps; Looks
To Degree at Wisconsin**

A college education split three ways is the program now nearing completion for Eunice Hannon, of New Franken, Wis., physically handicapped but determined to win despite disabilities.

By home study from the University of Wisconsin Extension division she received 61 credits toward college degree requirements, which were equivalent to two years of college work. Now she is spending the third year at Oshkosh state teachers college, where in the first semester she ranked second among 700 students enrolled, and first in the junior class.

In a letter to the State University, Miss Hannon credited her scholastic success to the training by self-directed work she received in studying university correspondence courses. She said she plans to enter the University of Wisconsin next fall to take her final year leading to the bachelor of arts degree.

Miss Hannon has been under the supervision of the rehabilitation division of the state board of vocational education, which has directed her program toward physical restoration and also has helped her finance her education through a state fund.

**Only 800,000 Acres
of State's Forest Now
Left, U. W. Man Says**

Due to forest fires, the clearing of land for farms, and commercial lumbering, the original 30 million acres of virgin forest land in Wisconsin has shrunk to 800,000 acres of timber land, 8,695,000 acres of cut-over and idle land, and 5,705,000 acres of woodland pasture.

This was revealed recently at the annual joint meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, the State Archeological society, and the Midwest Museums conference by Kenneth Bertrand, research assistant in the department of geography at the University of Wisconsin.

The remaining 16,200,000 acres of all kinds of woodland, occupying 45.8 per cent of the total area of the state, can now be divided into seven distinct forest regions on the basis of three types, namely, density of stand, value of stand, and topographic situation, Bertrand said.

Largely as a result of climatic conditions, the southern half of the state is located in the central hardwood belt of eastern United States, while the northern part is in the northern forest belt of eastern United States, he said.

Large scale commercial lumbering operations are being carried on at present in only three limited areas with the state, he revealed. These are the northeastern region of commercial hardwood timber in Forest county and adjacent areas, the Sawyer-Ashland-Iron region of commercial timber, and the Menominee Indian reservation.

The first owe their present status to past relative inaccessibility which has permitted the timber to remain until now, while in the case of the reservation, the timber has remained because of government restrictions, Bertrand explained.

Daniel W. Mead, emeritus professor of hydraulic and sanitary engineering at the University of Wisconsin, has been named chairman of the Chicago Sanitary District commission to represent the government on public works allotments to the district. A famous engineer, Prof. Mead has given the greater part of his life to the public service.

usual promise at the completion of his undergraduate work in 1928. In 1929 he reentered the University as a graduate student.

In the announcement of the award by the society, Dr. Koelsch is cited for "the quality and quantity of his research work in organic chemistry rather than for any single outstanding piece of research."

**Pure Food Laws, First Enacted 500 Years
Ago, Now Protect Health of Public**

Proof that pure food laws are not the product of modern civilization, nor the result of an age in which the can-opener reigned supreme in the kitchen, was submitted to scientists attending the recent annual joint meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and the State Archeological society, and the Midwest Museums conference by H. A. Schuette, professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. Schuette described pure food laws which were enacted in Medieval Germany some 500 years ago—during the same century that saw the rise of Joan of Arc to immortal fame and the discovery of America by Columbus—which regulated the sale and production of honey, milk, and other foods in the southern German city of Nuremberg.

Aim to Protect Consumers

The old laws were especially aimed at the sale and production of honey, which then was the chief satisfier of the human "sweet tooth." The law was aimed at not only the seller, but also the buyer and user of "any honey except that which has been examined and measured by duly appointed honey inspectors." Violation was punishable by a fine.

Even though these old laws were necessary to protect the unwary con-

Violations Now Few

sumer of honey, Prof. Schuette pointed out that the adulteration of this sweetening food could not have been the problem in the Middle Ages that it was to become in later years.

Before 1906 authorities revealed that there were probably few foods in the United States more subject to adulteration than extracted honey, he explained. State legislatures recognized this condition during the last century, and took steps to correct it by passing laws regulating its sale and production.

Now, however, adulterated honey seldom comes to official notice, because the pure product, honestly labeled, has taken its place. Under the federal pure food act of 1906, exactly 20,725 notices of judgment reporting the action taken on foods and drugs have been published up to the present time, and less than one out of every thousand prosecutions for some form of violation of this act concerns honey.

Also, reports of Wisconsin authorities show that since 1907 there have been examined about 87 honeys, and that only eight of this number were found to have been at variance with the statute definition of this food, Prof. Schuette said.

**State U. Given
Highest Rating in
National Survey****U. W. One of Two Schools to
Qualify in 31 out of 35
Graduate Study Fields**

The University of Wisconsin is one of two schools in the entire United States which is qualified for graduate instruction in 31 out of 35 of the more important fields of knowledge, according to a report made public today by the American Council of Education.

Receiving distinguished rating in 17 fields of knowledge and qualified rating in 14 other fields, the State University was given a ranking which, equalled by only a few other schools and surpassed by none, placed it in the foremost rank of American institutions of higher learning.

63 Schools Listed

Sixty-three universities and other institutions of learning in the country are qualified to prepare candidates for the doctor's degree in one field or another in the list as announced by the council. The State University is the only institution of higher learning in Wisconsin to be included in the list.

Based on the first nation-wide survey ever made of the graduate schools known to be offering work for the doctorate, the list was compiled by a special committee on graduate instruction of the American Council of Education. More than 2,000 educational experts collaborated in the report, the inquiry being carried on for more than a year.

U. W. Rates High

The State University received distinguished rating in the following fields:

Animal nutrition, bacteriology, botany, chemistry, economics, genetics, geography, geology, human nutrition, physics, plant pathology, plant physiology, German, political science, sociology, soil science, and zoology.

The University was listed as qualified in chemical engineering, anthropology, civil engineering, the classics, education, electrical engineering, English, entomology, history, mathematics, mining and metallurgical engineering, philosophy, psychology, and romance languages.

Tests Very Severe

An idea of the severity of the tests on which the ratings were made may be had from the fact that only three schools received distinguished rating in animal nutrition, nine in bacteriology, eight in botany, 11 in economics, six in genetics, four in geography, five in human nutrition, 12 in physics, four in plant pathology, six in plant physiology, eight in political science, four in soil science, 11 in zoology, and five in sociology.

The University of Wisconsin received high rating in all these fields, and its placement as qualified in 31 fields out of 35 was equalled by only one other university in the entire country. Other schools which placed fewer times included Harvard, which gained distinguished rating or was qualified in 29 fields, Columbia in 29 fields, Yale in 25 fields, Michigan in 27 fields, Chicago in 26 fields, and Minnesota in 25 fields.

**Students Are Good
Risks for Loans—
Even Nowadays**

Even in these days of more or less widespread default and non-payment of debts, college and university students are still good risks for loans, according to Prof. Julius E. Olson of the University of Wisconsin.

According to Prof. Olson, who for many years has served as chairman of the Wisconsin school's committee on loans and scholarships, and who, during those years has loaned hundreds of thousands of dollars to needy students, the money which students borrow is almost always eventually repaid, although repayment sometimes may be several years late.

During the past year, more than \$130,000 in loans have been made to University of Wisconsin students, Prof. Olson said. The experience of time shows that Wisconsin students are excellent risks, and this is not due to any exceptionally careful policy in making the loans, according to Prof. Olson, who points out that in more than 30 years time no student who has needed financial aid has been refused it.

Nearly \$22,000 in partial maintenance loans of not more than \$60 each were recently paid to University of Wisconsin students to help them stay in school this year. The money came from the \$150,000 student loan fund set up by the last state legislature for the aid of needy and deserving students.

**21 Faculty Members
Help Orientate U. W.
Freshmen Journalists**

A new type of orientation survey course, in which 21 professors from 15 university departments are assisting, is being offered for pre-journalism freshmen in the University of Wisconsin for the first time this year. About 100 freshmen are enrolled in the weekly class and Prof. Grant M. Hyde of the school of journalism is in charge of the experiment.

Nine professors lectured to the freshmen during the first half of the year on the scope of the field of journalism—its many specialized branches, various opportunities, necessary

**Three Named to Board to
Review State Corn-Hog
Figures on Production**

John D. Jones, former state commissioner of agriculture, Walter Ehling, state statistician, and Asher Hobson, of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture, have been named members of the state board of review on corn and hog production figures submitted from Wisconsin counties in connection with the federal corn-hog reduction control project.

The appointments were made by A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The trio will begin work as soon as the county sign-ups are completed.

When the Wisconsin corn-hog contracts are in, the board will check the production figures both for contract signers and non-signers, and to compare these records with other reports to see what quota of corn and hogs will be necessary for each county.

**U. W. Scientists Study
Ways to Stop State's
Worst Insect Pest**

Responsibility for the destruction or serious injury of over 600,000 acres of permanent bluegrass pasture, 120,000 acres of corn, 80,000 acres of small grains, to say nothing about the destruction of strawberry beds, potatoes, gardens and golf courses in 1933 rests with the common white grub, which may safely be called Wisconsin's worst insect pest, L. F. Graber, professor of agronomy at the University of Wisconsin told the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters at its recent meeting.

"But there is hope in the discoveries of the workers at the Wisconsin Experiment station for the control of this scourge," Graber told the scientists. "The establishment of beetle-repelling legumes such as alfalfa, sweet clover, and red clover not only repairs the damage already done by the grubs but prevents subsequent injury for several years because of the repelling effects of these legumes on the egg-laying of the June beetle."

Research men at the State University are also studying the use of poison sprays on oak trees whose leaves are the principal source of food for June beetles which lay the eggs that hatch into destructive grubs, he explained.

**Badger 4H Club Boys
to Plant Walnut Trees**

As soon as planting conditions will permit, exactly 50 4-H club boys in Wisconsin will plant black walnut trees as their club project for the year.

These trees will be planted along driveways leading to houses, for windbreaks about the home, and to beautify the landscape. The trees which they will plant are from 18 to 24 inches in height and are being supplied them for their project work from the state 4-H club department.

"The time will come when we expect that many counties will use trees of this kind for planting in public places for beautification purposes," states Wakelin McNeel, assistant state club leader at the State University in charge of this project. "Tree nurseries could be established on the county farms where trees for transplanting could be produced from nuts. These in turn can be transplanted to public plantings where they are more certain of success."

The trees which these 4-H boys are planting this spring will be ready to bear in from 8 to 10 years, according to McNeel. From 8 to 10 inches of growth may be expected the first year and from 18 to 20 inches will be made in succeeding years, McNeel suggests.

Counties in which boys planted black walnut trees as 4-H projects last year are: Calumet, Clark, Dane, Dodge, Green, Lafayette, Marathon, Marinette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Pierce, Sauk, Sheboygan, and Winnebago.

training and qualifications, and promise for future careers. The topics included: daily newspaper reporting; newspaper desk work; community journalism; agricultural journalism; trade journalism; retail advertising; advertising agencies; publicity; magazine work; feature articles; and fiction writing.

The lecturers during this first period, each selected because of his personal experience, were: R. R. Aurner and D. R. Fellows, advertising; W. A. Sumner, agricultural journalism; P. M. Fulcher, English; W. G. Bleyer, G. M. Hyde, R. O. Nafziger, B. R. McCoy, and Miss Helen M. Patterson, journalism.

During the second half of the year, 12 other professors from as many departments are lecturing to the freshmen on the various social sciences, natural sciences, and other cultural subjects which constitute three-fourths of the curriculum of the School of Journalism. Each lecture is entitled "What the Journalist Should Know About — the lecturer's special field."

These lecturers include: G. L. Kirk, world affairs; J. T. Salter, politics; W. H. Kiehofer, economic problems; Kimball Young, sociology; J. L. Gillin, crime and punishment; J. D. Hicks, American history; R. W. Husband, psychology; F. C. Sharp, philosophy; J. H. Mathews, chemistry; M. F. Guyer, biology; L. R. Ingersoll, physics; G. T. Trewartha, geography; and W. G. Bleyer, correlation with journalism.

**Farmers in 26
Counties Plant
250,000 Trees****Badger Farmers to Set Trees
on Property for Shelter
Windbreaks**

Wisconsin farmers in at least 26 counties will plant trees this spring either to establish shelter windbreaks about their premises or to fill in present stands of woods.

F. B. Trenk, extension forester at the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture, reports that fully a quarter million trees will be planted in this work. The tree planting program will be sponsored by the county agricultural committees of the respective counties, many of whom will hold demonstration meetings where methods of planting and care of the young trees will be explained.

White pine as well as white and Norway spruce will be the varieties commonly used for windbreak planting while in forest planting work the white and Norway pine will be used on the medium light soils, white and Norway spruce on the heavy soils, and jack and Scotch pine will be used with the light soils areas, where sand is apt to blow. Scotch and jack pine will be planted in the sandy areas in central Wisconsin and along the Wisconsin river.

Counties in which these plantings will be made by adults this year are: Ashland, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Dane, Eau Claire, Florence, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Marathon, Oneida, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Rusk, Sheboygan, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Washburn, and Wood.

**Rural Home, School
Grounds 'Perked Up'
in County Contests**

Rural home grounds and school grounds in many Wisconsin counties will put on an added attractive appearance this spring as their owners carry out plans for ground improvement contests. Entrants in these projects sponsored by the county agricultural extension service will be assisted in their plans by Laurence G. Holmes, landscape extension specialist at the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Home grounds contests will be conducted in Marathon county for the third consecutive year, where 60 homes are entered, and in Barron, Ozaukee, and Pierce counties, where first year work will begin this spring.

In Marathon, Pierce, and Sheboygan counties, boys and girls 4-H clubs will carry on home beautification as a part of their club project work.

School grounds contests which are run for a period of three years will be held in Kenosha and Marinette counties for the third year, in Racine county for the second year, and in Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, and Waukesha counties for the first year.

Plans to improve school grounds will, according to Holmes, consist in many instances of rearranging such things as the playground equipment, providing new locations for the driveway, putting in of entrance walks, and the establishing of lawns on the front grounds.

Planting is planned for fence lines and around the foundations of buildings. The use of native shrubs is encouraged in the planting work. Grounds in these contests will be scored on the amount of improvement made, and photographs are taken at the beginning and the close of the contest to show this improvement. Recognition is usually given the winning grounds at the end of the three years.

**Counties Will Hold
4H Music Contests**

As many as 14 Wisconsin counties have signified their desire to be included in the state 4H music festival, to be held at the Wisconsin State Fair this fall, according to announcement by Geneva Amundson, assistant state club leader in charge of the state 4H music program work.

Counties which will be represented at the state fair will first hold county music contests from which winning groups will be selected. Orchestras, bands and choral groups are now being prepared in several counties for the festival. Applications will be accepted from any 4H club member in the state for the state 4H orchestra, Miss Amundson announces.

Counties which have signified their intention to enter the state contest are: Buffalo, Dane, Langlade, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Pepin, Pierce, Price, Rock, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Trempealeau, and Wood. Marinette county has already held its county festival and selected its representatives for the state fair contest.

Prof. Julius E. Olson, veteran Norse scholar and teacher of Scandinavian languages and literature at the University of Wisconsin, has been selected as the main speaker at the annual joint picnic and festival of three Norwegian societies, the Søndfjordlag, Sognalag, and Vossalag, to be held during the coming summer.