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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.

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MADISON, WISCONSIN

Vol. 31, No. 37

**Dykstra Urges
Alumni Repledge
Selves to U. W.****New President Dedicates His
Strength, Zeal to State
University's Future**

University of Wisconsin alumni are urged to rededicate themselves to the life and purposes of their University by Clarence A. Dykstra, president-elect of the State University, in his first message to Wisconsin alumni contained in an "Alumni Letter" sent out a few days ago by the alumni association at the University.

Mr. Dykstra became 11th president of the University of Wisconsin when his appointment to the position was approved recently by the board of regents. The appointment has received general praise and approval from faculty, students, and alumni. President Dykstra's term of office will commence July 1, but it is hoped that he will be able to come to the University about May 1 to acquaint himself with the institution's immediate problems.

In his letter to the alumni, Mr. Dykstra praises the work of the Wisconsin Alumni association in promoting, by organized work, the best interests of the State University, and asks the alumni "to make me a partner in your enterprise as you proceed with your great undertaking."

Pointing out that he is not unacquainted with Wisconsin or its people, since he has spent many summers on the Sheboygan county farm where his mother was born and lived until her marriage, President Dykstra told the alumni in his letter:

"Wisconsin is a unique state. It is at the same time a state of mind. It is not only a geographical but a spiritual expression. It has a quality of citizenship and aspiration which sets it apart from many others. I have a very certain feeling that its air and its soil very definitely are a part of my physical and mental make-up."

"I ask you as alumni of the University to rededicate yourselves to its life and its purposes, as I now dedicate myself with all my strength and zeal to the future of the institution which you have helped to make and which I am sure you wish to maintain as one of the great universities of the United States."

**U. of W. Scientists
Seeking Answers to
Old Anemia Question**

Is there any relationship between anemia and rickets?

For years medical men have pondered this question. Some have believed that changes in the bone, brought on by rickets, are the real cause of anemia; and others have held the opinion that the condition is due to such complicating factors as poor diet and infection.

At the University of Wisconsin chemists have been working with medical authorities to find an answer. Such studies have been undertaken by D. R. Borgen and C. A. Elvehjem of the agricultural chemistry department with Dr. K. B. McDonough and Dr. J. E. Conce of the University Medical school cooperating.

Making a study of the children brought to the Wisconsin General Hospital suffering from rickets, Dr. McDonough found that 53 per cent of them were not anemic. Of those having both rickets and anemia, more than half showed other complications. In order to test this question experimentally, Borgen and Elvehjem placed a large number of chicks on a ration which produced rickets, and another group of chicks on the same ration with cod liver oil added. In weekly tests, made when the chicks were between two and six weeks of age, no difference was found, as far as a tendency toward anemia was concerned.

The scientists next fed both rachitic and normal chicks definite amounts of iron, which is of value in preventing anemia. They found no difference in the rate at which iron was assimilated or any evidence tending to show a relation between anemia and rickets. In order to get more conclusive evidence, similar studies are now being carried on with rats as the experimental animals.

**Regents Approve Clark
as Successor to Hatch**

The regents of the University of Wisconsin at their recent meeting voted to confirm the appointment of Warren W. Clark, as associate director of the state's agricultural extension service. Mr. Clark succeeds K. L. Hatch, who resigned in August, 1936, after completing 25 years of service in agricultural extension work.

Clark, a native of Monroe county, is a graduate of the state teachers college, River Falls, and the University of Wisconsin. He taught in the high schools at Hammond and Mauston, and was county agricultural agent of Houston county, Minnesota, and Portage county, Wisconsin. He served as teacher and farm manager at the River Falls state teachers college. Clark has been assistant county agent leader and instructor in extension methods at the University of Wisconsin since 1922.

**U. W. Science Inquiry Proposes to Set
Up Institute to Aid Conservation Work**

Establishment of a Wildlife Conservation Institute, composed of four divisions, under which the University of Wisconsin would utilize every opportunity to contribute to Wisconsin's wildlife conservation movement, is proposed in the third publication of the State University's Science Inquiry which has just been published.

The Institute, through which co-operative relationships would be maintained with the state conservation department, with other state and federal bureaus, with the lay movement, with other educational institutions, and especially with other departments of the State University able to contribute to conservation, would be composed of a series of four chairs to cover the wildlife field.

The four chairs would be those of Game Management, already established; Fish Management; Floral Conservation; and Ornithology and Mammalogy. Each of the four divisions or chairs could be connected with a present department of the University.

List Four "Chairs"

The chair of Game Management, established by the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation in 1933, is now connected with the college of agriculture. The chair of Fish Management, which would apply to aquatic conservation problems the great accumulation of basic science on Wisconsin waters collected during the past half-century by the Wisconsin Natural History survey, would be attached to the zoology department.

The chair of Floral Conservation, designed to work out techniques for conserving non-commercial plants, would be attached to the botany department, while the chair of Ornithology and Mammalogy, whose job it would be to work out techniques for conserving non-game birds and mammals, would be attached to the zoology department.

The publication, entitled "The University and Conservation of Wisconsin Wildlife," explains that conservation fields not covered by the report, such as soils, waters, forests, and the like, "are probably susceptible of similar treatment and may be segregated either in a separate institute or by merger with wildlife in a single institute."

Plan Has Advantage

Each of the four chairs which would compose the Wildlife Conservation Institute would teach cultural courses to non-professional students, would do research with the help of graduate students aiming at professional careers, and would build up demonstration areas and other physical equipment for research and teaching, the publication declares.

"The result should be a larger volume of high-grade teaching for future citizens, a small but steady output of highly-trained professional managers and research men, and competent technical advice on wildlife for the conservation movement

within the state," the publication maintains. "The chair mechanism lends itself readily to slow growth from small and fragmentary beginnings, and also provides, through the board of regents, a definite channel for outside contributions of earmarked manpower or funds. It furthermore avoids, in most cases, any initial expenditure for buildings or physical plant."

What Plan Would Do

Expressed in terms of opportunity for students, this proposed extension of University facilities to conservation problems would mean three things: first, that the student who comes to Wisconsin with a bent for some aspect of wildlife would receive the stimulus of personal contact with faculty members who have developed the same bent along scholarly and scientific lines; secondly, that such a student would develop a critical understanding of questions of wildlife conservation policy; and thirdly, that the student studying some one field of wildlife as a profession would, through the Institute, receive a broadening contact with all other fields.

"In time there should also become available teachers able to carry out Wisconsin's new compulsory conservation teaching law, and a group of citizens able to contribute discrimination as well as enthusiasm to the conservation movement in Wisconsin," the publication maintains.

Reviewing the decline of game—animals, birds, and fish—in the state, and the destruction of various kinds of native vegetation, the publication reveals the hugeness and complexity of the conservation problem that faces Wisconsin, and points to two fundamental remedies, research and education, both of which form the basis for the proposed Institute. It asserts that, since the next basic move in wildlife conservation is education and research, "it follows inevitably that the State University has a vital function in promoting and guiding their development."

Science Inquiry is Unique

The Wisconsin Science Inquiry, of which the wildlife conservation publication is the third, was established at the University in 1934, and constitutes one of the most unique science set-ups in the nation. The objective of scientific studies made under the Inquiry is to appraise the nature of a certain problem and its significance to the state, to examine the facilities available for its study at the University, and to sketch the outlines of a more comprehensive attack upon the problem for the benefit of the state.

State University faculty members who compiled the wildlife conservation publication of the Inquiry include: Professors Aldo Leopold, agricultural economics; L. J. Cole, genetics; N. C. Fassett, botany; C. A. Herrick, Chancey Juday, and George Wagner, all of zoology.

Milwaukee; tournament of songs, Dorothy Taddy, **Kewaunee;** and Myron Gordon, **Milwaukee;** honor night, Don Heun, Richmond, Ind.; athletics, William Wheeler, **Oshkosh;** band and Tudor singers, Adolph Pfund, Oak Park, Ill.; and orchestra and glee club, Meyer Victor, **Madison.**

**Nation's Poultry
Scientists Meet at
U. W. Aug. 10-13**

Wisconsin will be host to members of the Poultry Science association when that organization holds its 1937 convention at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, August 10 to 13 inclusive. J. G. Halpin, head of the department of poultry husbandry, of the College of Agriculture, and staff members, are in charge of convention arrangements. Halpin, well known to poultrymen in this and other states for his outstanding work in poultry research, is a past president of the association and is one of six scientists upon whom the association has conferred the honorary recognition of Fellow.

Pioneering In Education

It would be rash to intimate the possibilities of any change in the unit credit and class system of higher education. But some things of interest in that connection are happening at the University. For example, it is announced that John Steuart Curry, a painter of rural scenes and farm life, has been made "Artist in Residence." He will do no formal teaching, but in the daily pursuit of his profession he will welcome students with artistic taste and talent to observe and study his work informally. Mr. Curry will work with them and they with him. In that way the skill and technique of his art may be acquired in the most natural and effective way possible, namely, by supervised participation in real creative projects. That is a great principle which ought to enter into the phases of higher education in many crafts and fields of culture.

A still more important departure has been growing informally through the years and was formally inaugurated in 1933 in The Science Inquiry. It centers around the names of E. A. Birge, Harry Steenbock, C. K. Leith and L. R. Jones. It is not a course or a department, but an inquiry which has brought scholars of the University of Wisconsin together in informal groupings around public problems of common interest, such as Soil Erosion and Maintenance, Water Supply and Its Content, Training for Public Service, the Transportation Problem, Child Development and Welfare, Crime and Delinquency, International Relations.

**Tell Story of One
of State's Greatest
Woman Educators**

Characterized as Wisconsin's greatest woman educator and one of the foremost leaders in education in the country," Ellen C. Sabin, president emerita of Milwaukee-Downer college, is made the subject of an appreciative life-sketch in a 20-page brochure issued by the University of Wisconsin Extension division, department of debating and public discussion.

The author, Marie Adams, executive secretary of Milwaukee-Downer college, has covered comprehensively the leading events and informing incidents in Miss Sabin's education, teaching and administrative services, club activities, and other cultural interests that, ever since her matriculation at the University of Wisconsin in 1865, have filled the years of her public service. Miss Sabin now resides at Madison.

The publication, prepared in cooperation with WPA, has been supplied to all Wisconsin public libraries, state teacher college libraries, and some other agencies, and will be sent upon request to former students and others. In Miss Sabin's honor, Wisconsin's \$30,000 fund of the national Fellowship fund (A.A.U.W.) was named the "Ellen C. Sabin fund." Her name was given to the new Science hall on the Downer campus in 1928.

**225 High School
Grads Accept U. W.
Honor Scholarships**

Taking advantage of the new high school honor scholarships established by the state legislature more than a year ago and put into effect by the University board of regents last spring, 225 Wisconsin boys and girls who graduated from 172 state high schools last June are enrolled in University of Wisconsin courses of study this year.

Of the total number of students who took advantage of the Wisconsin High School Honor scholarships this year, 205 of the secondary school honor graduates are enrolled in classes in University extension centers of the state. Sixty-two of the state's 71 counties are represented by the honor scholarship holders, Curtis Merriman, University registrar, recently revealed.

Each of the scholarships amount to the \$55 a year general fee of the University. They were established by the state legislature and the University board of regents as a means of helping outstanding high school graduates of Wisconsin to take advantage of the fine opportunities for education offered them by their own State University.

The scholarships are distributed among the high schools of the state on an enrollment basis. The secondary school student ranking first in scholarship in schools enrolling under 250 students is eligible for one of these scholarships at his State University; the two students ranking first and second in scholarship in schools enrolling from 250 to 750 are eligible; and the three students ranking first, second, and third in scholarship in schools enrolling 750 or more are eligible.

Provision has also been made to the effect that if the highest ranking student or students of any school cannot take advantage of the scholarships, the next highest ranking are eligible, down to a certain scholarship level. Under the law, 668 of these scholarships can be distributed annually among the honor graduates of Wisconsin secondary schools.

Commenting on the value of the scholarships, Registrar Merriman declared that: "It is my conviction that the creation of these honor scholarships for our outstanding high school graduates was a wise action, and I am glad to see the increase in University attendance of students who have proved their ability to achieve by doing superior work in the secondary schools of the state."

**Expect 700 to
Attend Music
Clinic at U. W.****8th Music Event to Draw
Hundreds to Campus
During Summer**

More than 500 high school students of music, and several hundred directors of music, from schools throughout the state are expected to attend the eighth annual music clinic to be held at the University of Wisconsin during the coming summer, from July 12 to July 31, it was revealed today by Prof. Orien Dalley, of the State University's school of music faculty, who is director of the clinic.

With an enlarged program and with a faculty that is comprised of some of the nation's outstanding music teachers and directors, the clinic, unique because it is the only one of its kind staged anywhere in the country, is expected to draw a larger number of students this year than ever before, according to Prof. Dalley. Last year about 500 high school students and directors of music studied at the clinic.

Sponsored annually during the State University's summer session, the clinic offers high school music students membership in either All-State band, orchestra, or chorus, study under outstanding professional music teachers and conductors, and solo and ensemble training, while directors and supervisors of music are offered a complete course of practical music study with credits to apply on a music degree or certificate, under teachers of national reputation.

A feature of the clinic this year will be the production and public performance of the opera, "The Lass of Limerick Town," by high school student soloists, chorus, and orchestra, and the presentation of "The Lord Now Victorious," by a combined clinic chorus of directors and high school students, accompanied by organ and orchestra. Practically all of the students enrolled in the clinic will take part in these two huge musical productions.

Besides the regular faculty of the State University's school of music, the summer music clinic's faculty will include such famous musicians as: Capt. Charles O'Neill, director of the Royal 22nd Regiment Band of Quebec, Canada; Carleton L. Stewart, director of the national high school championship band of Mason City, Iowa; Henry Sopkin, conductor of one of Chicago's finest high school orchestras; and W. H. Manning, nationally known vocal teacher and opera coach of Cedar City, Utah.

**Spring is Here
And Here is News About
New Garden Varieties**

New names are being added to the Wisconsin gardeners list. The additions are varieties of lima beans and tomatoes, which while under trial at the University of Wisconsin have made good.

Tests made during the past four years have shown that lima beans can successfully be grown in the southern half of Wisconsin in even the most unfavorable seasons. Small seeded varieties, it is claimed, are less susceptible to injury from adverse weather conditions than are large-seeded ones. For this reason, and also because small-seeded varieties mature more quickly, truck crop specialists are suggesting that the bulk of the crop be devoted to such varieties.

Henderson's Bush and Wood's Proflic, which produce small white seeds, are two of the strains recommended. Being similar to Henderson's Bush, Jackson Wonder has been winning favor.

For those who want to grow large-seeded varieties, Wisconsin gardeners recommended Improved Bush and Giant Bush.

Because some of the tomato varieties that gave the best results during the past year have been tested only one season, final recommendations have been withheld, but some of the number, it seems, appear to be well worthy of trial by Wisconsin growers.

"University of Illinois Early Baltimore, a midseason variety of tomato with moderately large plants and large, flattened, scarlet fruits is destined to make good under Wisconsin conditions," report the Wisconsin investigators.

Stokesdale is a new medium early variety under trial at the State University. Its plants are medium large and the foliage provides ample protection for the fruits. The ripe tomatoes are large, globe-shaped, dark red and very meaty. Both production records and fruit characters were reported "excellent during the 1936 season."

Burrell's Special Selected Early Jewell was one of the heaviest yielders among the varieties tested the past year by the state gardeners.

Preliminary trials of the Nystate, a medium early tomato characterized by moderately large vines and leaves and large, smooth, red, round fruits, indicate that it yields well under Wisconsin conditions.

Among the older varieties of tomatoes which have proved their worth in this state are John Baer, Bonny Best, Red Head, Clark's Special Early, Monumental, and Prichard.