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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.

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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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Vol. 31, No. 32

16 U. W. Faculty Members Chosen by National Groups

State U. Men Named to Offices of National Organizations at Annual Meetings

Sixteen members of the University of Wisconsin faculty, who attended conferences of 25 national professional societies held recently in more than half a dozen cities scattered throughout the eastern half of the country, were elected or reelected to important executive positions of the organizations whose meetings they attended.

Election of the Wisconsin faculty members to important offices in the national professional and educational organizations is observed to be another testimonial to the far-reaching reputation of the State University.

Prof. Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University Law school, was elected president of the Association of American Law Schools for 1937 at the association's recent meeting in Chicago. As president of the association, Dean Garrison becomes a member ex-officio of the House of Delegates of the American Bar association.

C. C. MacDuffee, professor of mathematics, was chosen as one of three editors of the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society, the most important journal in this country devoted to the publication of research in pure mathematics, at a meeting of the society in Durham, N. C. At a meeting of the editors of the Transactions, Prof. MacDuffee was chosen managing editor for two years.

Five members of the State University's speech department who were present at the National Association of Teachers of Speech meeting in St. Louis, Mo., were elected or reelected to office. They are:

Prof. Gertrude E. Johnson, who is a member of the executive staff of the national Educational Theater association, which replaces the National Drama association, is also chairman for three years of the interpretive section of the association.

Prof. Gladys Borchers is chairman of the secondary speech committee, chairman of the coordinating committee, chairman for speech of the joint committee on the relationship of speech and English, and member of the educational policies commission of the association.

Prof. Henry L. Ewbank was re-elected president of Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary forensic society; Prof. A. T. Weaver is again a member of the Board of Research Editors, and Prof. Robert West was re-appointed to the executive committee of the speech organizations.

Dr. Farrington Daniels, professor of chemistry, was elected vice-president for chemistry of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. At the convention of the association, held in Atlantic City, Prof. Mark H. Ingraham, of the mathematics department, was re-elected secretary of the Secretary Conference of the various sections of the association, and he was also elected to the council of the American Association of University Professors.

At a meeting of the American Anthropological association in Washington, D. C., Prof. Ralph Linton, of the anthropology department, was re-elected anthropological representative on the social science research council.

Grant M. Hyde, director of the School of Journalism, is a member of the executive committee of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, and chairman of the joint committee on cooperation of schools of journalism and newspaper groups.

Alfred Senn, professor of Germanic and Indo-European philology at the University, was named chairman of the Modern Language Association's group on "Historical German Grammar," while Prof. Frederic D. Cheydeur, of the French department, was elected vice-president of the executive council of teachers of French.

Prof. John M. Gaus, of the political science department, was re-appointed a member of the council and committee on policy of the American Political Science association, and R. R. Aurner, professor of business administration, was reelected vice-president of the National Association of Marketing Teachers.

Dr. John L. Gillin, professor of sociology, was named to a committee of three to act as an advisory board to the U. S. Senate committee on manufactures. The committee was named at the request of the Senate committee.

Wisconsin Crime Meet Postponed to February

The proposed Wisconsin Crime conference, which was to have been held next Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 26 and 27, has been postponed to Feb. 24 and 25; it was announced today by Prof. Alfred L. Gausewitz, of the University of Wisconsin Law school, who is chairman of the group making plans for the event. Mr. Gausewitz said that there is a possibility that the conference may be cancelled altogether.

State U. Founders' Day Program to be Broadcast on National Radio Hookup

ing at the big dinner meetings in those centers.

Among those who will speak on the program are Don Ameche, famous actor of radio and screen, who graduated from the State University in 1931 and who will speak from Hollywood; William E. Drips, Wisconsin graduate of 1920 and now an NBC official famous for his work in directing the national Farm and Home Hour on the radio, who will speak from Chicago or New York; Harry Bullis, Minneapolis, president of the Wisconsin Alumni association, and George I. Haight, widely-known Chicago attorney and former president of the Alumni association, both of whom will speak at the Madison dinner meeting. Arrangements are now being made for several other speakers, all of them nationally famous.

Millions to Hear Program

The University's all-student concert band and glee club will also appear on the program, Mr. Berge said. More than a score of powerful radio stations scattered throughout the nation, members of the National Broadcasting company's Blue network, will carry the program, which will be heard by thousands of loyal Wisconsin alumni and millions of radio listeners in all parts of the North American continent, in central and northern South America, and on ships far out to sea.

Aluminum Salts Help in Fight on Fluorine Poisoning, U. Men Find

The poisonous effects of too much fluorine in the diet can be prevented to a considerable extent by giving small doses of a substance known as aluminum chloride.

This claim, first made by a Detroit scientist, has now been confirmed by P. H. Phillips and E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin, cooperating with the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

In view of the fact that fluorine causes serious physical disorders, both of men and of animals, it is thought that this finding may be of some importance. Investigators report that human beings are most likely to suffer from the effects of this element in areas where it is abundant in drinking water, while poultry and other animals often get too much of it when rock phosphate is fed as a mineral.

Phillips and Hart found that a 15 hundredths part of sodium fluorine in the ration is enough to stop the growth of experimental animals.

By including three-tenths per cent aluminum chloride along with the fluorine, 84 per cent normal growth was permitted, while increasing the aluminum salt to nine-tenths per cent, normal growth was fully restored.

Although this treatment permitted the animals to grow, it did not overcome all of the ill effects of fluorine. One symptom which appears in both men and animals is a mottling of the teeth, and aluminum chloride did not completely prevent this. However, when it was fed at a ratio of three parts to one of sodium fluoride it helped considerably even in this respect.

Because it has been suggested that sodium fluoride be used in treating toxic goiter of human beings, Phillips has during the past two years studied this possibility with experimental animals. A year ago it was reported by him that this treatment

Old Popeye is Wrong! Spinach Rates Low as Iron Source for Body

Prevalent ideas on the question of what are the best foods for warding off nutritional anemia will have to be greatly revised as the result of findings made at the University of Wisconsin during the past few years.

The important point to which State University investigators call attention is that the usefulness of a food for this purpose depends not alone on how much iron it contains, but also on how much of it is useable by the body. Many children will be both surprised and pleased to learn that when these facts are taken into consideration, it becomes clear that spinach and other leafy plants are rather poor sources of iron.

During the past year G. O. Kohler, C. A. Elvehjem and E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, have continued to make determinations on the availability of iron in common food materials. They have paid particular attention to pigmented fruits and have succeeded in perfecting their chemical method of analysis so that the coloring matter of these foodstuffs no longer interferes with the results of the test.

Some of the materials which Hart, Elvehjem and Kohler have analyzed rank as follows in the percentage availability of their total iron:—beef liver, 72; fresh peas, 72; raisins, 62; bananas, 61; apricots, 50; fresh grass, 33; lettuce, 28; parsley, 23; and spinach 19.

This work has shown that the iron in most of the cereal grains has an availability of about 50 per cent.

made the toxic condition worse.

Further work has again given results that can be only interpreted as unfavorable. The effects have been somewhat variable, some animals showing slight improvement and others an aggravated condition.

University Is Sound In Heart and Head, Sellery Declares

Appearing before the University of Wisconsin faculty last week, George C. Sellery, dean of the college of letters and science, who was appointed acting president of the State University by the board of regents, expressed his belief "in the greatness and worth of the University of Wisconsin and of the State of Wisconsin," and begged the members of the faculty not to "sell the University or the State of Wisconsin short."

Dr. Sellery was named acting president of the State University by the board of regents to take the place of Dr. Glenn Frank, whose appointment for the coming year was not renewed by the regents. Dr. Frank was placed on leave of absence by the regents for the remainder of this fiscal year, and Dr. Sellery was appointed acting president from Jan. 8, 1937, until further orders of the board of regents.

Express Thanks to Faculty

Dr. Sellery has been dean of the college of letters and science at the University since 1919. Obtaining his doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago in 1901, he joined the State University teaching staff that same year as instructor in European history. He is a member of the American Historical association and the Wisconsin Historical Society, and is the author of numerous history books.

Expressing his profound admiration and gratitude for the decision of the faculty members to keep out of the controversy over the president of the University, Dr. Sellery laid before the faculty his four-point "pro-

fession of faith." The faculty applauded the tall, white-haired educator when he entered the auditorium of the Law school building, where the faculty meeting was held, and strongly applauded him when he had finished his statement.

Dr. Sellery's statement follows in full:

"It is neither my duty nor my desire to pass judgment on the rights and wrongs of the recent upheaval. I wish merely to make a brief profession of faith.

Asks for Confidence

"But before doing so I desire to express my profound admiration and gratitude for the decision of the members of the faculty, individually and collectively, to keep out of the affair. By so doing they have protected the heart and soul of the University. It is sometimes forgotten that Regents, presidents and deans, business managers, and all other administrative officers of a University exist for the purpose of enabling the teaching and research staffs to do their jobs. The administrators are in the strictest sense helpers. It is bad for the administrators to get into a snarl; but at the worst the teaching and research staffs can still carry on for a time in spite of such a snarl. And this you have done to your eternal honor. I praise and magnify you for your sacrifice and your devotion to your jobs, and if you will continue both until the wave subsides, if I may change my figure of speech, we shall weather this storm with most of our gear intact. I ask for your confidence and support in the tough assignment

that I have accepted for the good of our University. I will not let you down. Do not let me down.

Gives Profession of Faith

"And now for my profession of faith. And in listening to it I beg you not to think that I am making any comparisons, directly or indirectly. I explicitly disclaim them.

"First, I am a faculty man, bred in the faculty points of view and convinced of the superior wisdom of faculty conclusions in the matters entrusted to the faculty by the laws of the University. I shall regard it as my duty during the few months of my tenure to represent the faculty decisions and desires in matters confided to the faculty before the Board of Regents.

"Secondly, I believe in faculty tenure, not so much for the protection of those who are now on the faculty as for the guarantee it affords that we shall be able to attract to our faculty young men of promise and capacity.

Still Great University

"Thirdly, I believe in straightening out certain salary inequalities as fast as our means permit.

"Finally, I believe in the greatness and worth of the University of Wisconsin and of the State of Wisconsin, which created and nurtures it. We are still a great university and we shall continue to advance in greatness and worth with the State. We are both, state and university, sound in heart and head. Do not, I beg of you, sell the University or the State of Wisconsin short! Sursum corda! (Lift up your hearts!)

U. W. Scientists Improve Ways of Irradiating Milk

Findings Are of Value to Engineers in Designing New Apparatus

Because of the increased use of irradiated fluid and evaporated milk, experimenters in the dairy department of the University of Wisconsin have been seeking to improve the process and apparatus employed in increasing the vitamin D content of milk.

The popular demand for irradiated milk, it is claimed, has served to focus attention on the apparatus used in the process. Recognizing that the best interests of the people demand that the machinery for irradiating do the work thoroughly, reliably and economically, Wisconsin investigators have during the past few years devoted considerable effort toward solving some of the problems concerned with the design and the operation of irradiation apparatus.

Measure Film of Milk

Since ultra violet light will not penetrate very far into milk, the investigators found it necessary to expose the milk to the light rays in a thin film. Realizing that the vitamin D potency that the milk acquires is related to the intensity of the light, the thickness of the film, the velocity with which the film moves, and the time that it is exposed to the light, the scientists considered it was essential to have some accurate method of measuring the thickness of the milk film. They report that the thickness of the films commonly employed in the process ranged from five-thousandths of an inch and upwards. Consequently measurement of the film thickness is difficult. A successful procedure for making such measurement has now been devised by H. H. Beck, K. G. Weckel and H. C. Jackson, of the dairy staff of the University of Wisconsin, in cooperation with the Alumni Research Foundation.

The method used by the trio is to project a very narrow beam of light on to the metal surface of the irradiation apparatus at an angle incidence of 45 degrees and the reflected beam is measured. A film of milk is then allowed to run over the apparatus and the change in the position of the reflected beam is measured. Since the two reflected beams are parallel, the distance between them can be determined and this makes it possible to calculate the thickness of the film by applying principles of geometry.

The use of the new light beam reflecting method for measuring the thickness of films has permitted workers at the University to determine the relationship between the physical properties of flowing films and the effectiveness of ultra violet radiation.

The three properties studied were film thickness, film velocity and the travel time of the film. It was found that the vitamin D potency acquired by the milk was related to the time of travel of the film, or the average time of exposure. The influence of other factors is believed to be dependent upon the influence of the travel time of the film. The findings of Beck, Weckel and Jackson, it is believed will be of great value to engineers in designing more efficient irradiation apparatus.

Byron Johnson, Oconomowoc, was named by the University of Wisconsin forensic board to take charge of the freshmen forensic program which got under way on the campus recently.

U. W. Chemists Feed Copper and Iron to Overcome Anemia

Find Copper Content of Blood Important in Hemoglobin Formation

That the blood may contain almost no copper in severe cases of nutritional anemia is a significant finding made during the past year by M. O. Schultze, C. A. Elvehjem, and E. B. Hart, agricultural chemists at the University of Wisconsin.

Heretofore, it has been assumed that the copper content of the blood rises during anemia. While agreeing that this is probably true in the early stages and where the trouble is not severe, the University chemists believe that in severe, long-standing cases of anemia, the copper content of the blood definitely decreases.

They found that feeding copper either alone or with iron for short periods of time results in a tremendous increase of the copper content of the blood.

These findings they interpret as pointing to the conclusion that hemoglobin can be formed only very slowly or not at all, unless the copper of the blood is kept up to a certain level. They have been unable to determine just what level of copper is necessary for maximum hemoglobin regeneration, or to meet the needs of everyday life.

The work done by this trio this past year has brought closer to realization the hope of learning the function of copper in preventing anemia; that its need as a supplement to iron for this purpose is now generally accepted.

Believing that the action of copper may possibly be localized in the bone marrow, which is the seat of blood formation, or in the liver and spleen, which often contain considerable amounts of copper, the Wisconsin investigators set up trials to secure information on this point. Young growing pigs were used for experimental animals.

Analyses of the internal organs led to these conclusions:

1. During the first few weeks of life young pigs have considerable copper in the liver. Unless the milk diet is supplemented, the store of this element is rapidly depleted.

2. Feeding 25 milligrams of pure iron daily to severely anemic pigs brings about a small increase of both inorganic and total iron in the liver, spleen, and the bone marrow at the distal ends of the ribs.

3. Feeding 4 milligrams of copper alone daily increases to some extent the copper content of the liver, spleen, and bone marrow.

4. When both copper and iron are fed to severely anemic pigs for a short time, causing rapid hemoglobin formation, a very small increase in the copper content takes place in the liver and spleen. An increase of iron, but not of copper, occurs in the bone marrow.

These results indicate that failure of an anemic animal to regenerate hemoglobin when pure iron is fed is not due to lack of copper in the bone marrow proper. Moreover, they show that feeding iron or copper does not lead to an accumulation of copper in the marrow, even though hemoglobin regeneration is rapid.

Incidentally, the University chemists have uncovered more evidence that iron and copper are best for anemia. During the past two years, earlier findings have been borne out in studies made on 160 anemic children of pre-school age. Some of the children were treated with iron only and the remainder with iron and copper. Many of those given iron alone failed to respond to treatment, while others made a slow and incomplete response. Thirty-two children who showed no improvement from iron alone were later given both iron and copper, and in each case this brought results.

With those infants suffering from infection, it was found impossible to improve the condition of the blood even with the complete treatment. But when the infection subsided, then iron and copper combined brought about the usual excellent response.

Tin Foil is Still Best Wrapper for Processed Cheese, U. W. Men Find

Tin foil is still the most satisfactory wrapper for processed cheese.

Because some of the larger cheese factories and distributors may engage in the manufacture of this product when patents covering the process expire within a few years, H. L. Templeton and H. H. Sommer, have considered it well worth while to study the merits of various wrapping material.

As one of the important items of expense in this industry is the wrapping, the Wisconsin investigators have been testing tin foil in comparison with the aluminum foil and certain known metallic films. They further found that a serious shortcoming of aluminum foil is that it is quite rigid and for this reason does not work very well in the high speed automatic machines used in filling the packages.

Sommers and Templeton did not find non-metallic films satisfactory because they impart a peculiar bitter taste to the surface of the molten cheese.