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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.

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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U. W. to Train 470 Women Sailors for Radio, Code Work

A contingent of 470 girl sailors will be assigned to Madison about Nov. 1 to take radio training at the University of Wisconsin, where they will live in Chadbourne and Barnard halls.

The school here will be the only one of its kind in the country, Lieut. Comdr. Elmer H. Schubert said. The navy, in cooperation with the university, will take over the Blackhawk Motor Co. bldg., as a code room.

With arrival of the WAVES nearly 1,700 navy trainees will be stationed at the University. Classes may operate around the clock to prepare enlisted men and women for communication posts, Schubert stated.

Civilians to Teach

The women members of the naval reserve probably will be commanded by women officers now being recruited by the navy. Schubert will be officer in charge of the girls' school in addition to his duties as head of the men's radio school and the Diesel engineering school. Civilian instructors will give the training under the direction of Prof. J. L. Miller, director of education for both communication branches.

Schubert said the 470 skirted sailors stationed in Madison would be between 20 and 30 years of age and would enlist in the V-10 group of the new naval reserve. Although recruiting has not started, qualifications call for high school graduates who are physically fit.

Capacity of Barnard and Chadbourne halls will be increased about a third to take care of the WAVES, who will sleep in double-decker bunks two to a room. The university will operate dining halls in both dormitories.

The girl bluejackets will follow a schedule similar to that now in force for men, march to classes, and obey all navy regulations, Schubert said.

Wisconsin will be the only university in the country training women as radio operators for the navy. Under the congressional act WAVES may be stationed at shore bases in this country only.

Studies On Isles Of Pacific Are New Service for Clubs

Current world interest in what is happening in military and naval spheres in the Pacific area is capitalized upon for Wisconsin students of the subject in a newly published study aid, "Islands of the Pacific," issued this month by the department of debating and public discussion, University of Wisconsin extension division.

This is a reference service directing study groups and individuals to some of the best sources of information in local libraries and to materials available from the department of debating and public discussion.

Areas for which pertinent readings are cited include the Aleutians, Pribilof, Sakhalin, Formosa, Micronesia, Yap, Hongkong, Hainan, British Borneo, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Wake, Midway, Netherlands East Indies, Papua, New Britain, and Solomon islands, New Hebrides, Louisiade, New Caledonia, Marguesas, Tahiti, Figi, Pitcairn, Tasmania, Ceylon, New Zealand, Andaman islands, Australia, Madagascar, Seychelles, and other islands in the Pacific and other far eastern areas.

The reference books cited may be borrowed from the state traveling library if not found in local libraries. A large number of periodicals and pamphlets bearing on the various topics are enumerated.

This study aid is published in the form of a 20-page pamphlet, and is available to Wisconsin residents for a small charge.

U. of W. Museum Tells Geological History of State

How Devil's lake, near Baraboo, Wis., was formed by rivers and glaciers, how lead and zinc mines of southern Wisconsin appear in cross section, and examples of rocks and minerals found in all parts of the state are all shown at the geological museum in Science hall at the University of Wisconsin. In addition are numerous other displays of fossils, minerals and precious stones from all parts of the country.

Samples of pottery made from Wisconsin clay, topographical maps and other interesting exhibits all contribute many interesting but little-known facts about Wisconsin.

Four dioramas show the story of the development of Wisconsin's Devil's lake, stretching over a period of nearly 450 million years.

Constructed by Fred Wilhelm, technician in the geology department, of plaster of Paris, linoleum, and balsa wood, the region appears quite realistic.

The region about 450 million years ago is shown in the first diorama. At this time a wide shallow sea covered most of what is now midwestern and southern United States. The ancient Baraboo hills at that time were mere islands of stone peeping above the sea.

Scientists know that the sea level later rose gadually, finally submerging the highest of the Baraboo hills and completely burying them under 100 feet or more of mud and lime sediments.

After the sea receded the Devil's lake gorge appeared about 40 million years ago. This is shown in the second diorama together with the ancient Wisconsin river which then flowed into the Baraboo hills from the north and cut through the hundreds of feet of soft shale and dolomite layers which buried the hills, and carved a channel almost 850 feet deep.

About 15 million years ago a series of huge ice sheets or glaciers spread over the northern part of the continent. One of these ice sheets, which advanced as far as the Baraboo range and then stopped, is shown in the third diorama.

This glacier blocked the river gorge and when the glacier melted it left dams of dirt and gravel at the north and east ends of the gorge, creating the present lake.

The fourth and last diorama is a reproduction of the Devil's lake area as it appears today from the top of the bluff on the west side.

Badger Sociologist Teaches at Montana

John R. Barton, sociologist at the University of Wisconsin, offered courses this summer on the instructional staff at the University of Montana, where he taught subjects in the field of Rural Sociology and the Rural Community. Together with a picked staff of home and visiting professors Barton helped direct a special education work shop.

He will return to the University campus in September to direct the Wisconsin farm short course.

600 Students to Help State U. Officials Welcome Freshmen to Campus Sept. 14-20

Helping to make the approximately 2,000 freshmen "at home" when they arrive on the University of Wisconsin campus in September will be a staff of 600 volunteer students who will assist Registrar Curtis Merriman in the State University's annual orientation program, which will be held Sept. 14-20. Regular classes for all students will begin Sept. 21.

Instituted in 1928, Freshman Week replaced the old Freshman Welcome program in front of Bascom hall. The present program at one time lasted seven days, but has been cut to five days. It covers the difficult job of making out programs, completing intelligence and placement tests, and just learning the "lay of the land."

The program is directed by Merriman, and student chairmen in charge of the assisting staff of undergraduates on duty during the orientation period. General chairmen of men's and women's groups are Robert Larsen, Milwaukee, and Martha Parrish, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Began in 1928

The present orientation program began when Dean Frank O. Holt, of the Extension division, then University registrar, and former President Glenn Frank decided the Freshman Welcome program did not go far enough, according to Merriman.

That first week-long program opened in September, 1928, with the purpose of making "the adjustment of freshmen to the environment of college life more natural and easy." Faculty members and upperclassmen volunteered their time to make the program a success.

The basic program, still followed in plans for 1942 freshmen embodies four ideas:

One: Getting the freshmen on the campus several days early so that everything can be centered on them and their problems.

Two: Arranging for individual conferences between students and special faculty advisers.

Three: Providing for contacts between freshmen and outstanding upperclassmen who volunteer to return early for that purpose.

Four: Making arrangements for certain aptitude and placement tests to facilitate proper assignments to class sections.

Meet With Deans

The general program for next fall is already set up day by day. Freshmen will report to Bascom hall for preliminary instructions on the morning of the first day, and then take informal campus tours with upperclassmen. Later in the week, the yearlings will take the aptitude tests, meet with deans to learn the regulations of their colleges, and attend a convocation at which Pres. C. A. Dykstra will welcome them to the campus.

Individual conferences with advisers, enrollment, payment of fees, and medical examinations at the infirmary will follow. The recreational side is not neglected, with the Memorial Union entertaining the entire freshman class at open house, and other social affairs at church centers.

And college study technique won't be forgotten, as the new students hear advice from faculty members and students on "How to Study" at special group meetings.

War Training Possibilities

New in the program this year will be one meeting for the freshman men which will be devoted almost entirely to explaining to them the opportunities for reserve enlistment and deferred placements with the army and navy, of opportunities for training on the campus, and the suggested courses for men planning to enter the navy after receiving their degrees.

According to Merriman, the 1928 program has seen few major changes over the years.

Recently, the program has been enlarged to include students who transfer to Wisconsin from other schools. A special transfer orientation program has been developed for that group.

Aim of Program

Also, a special session with the deans of men and women has been added to the program in recent years, at which the deans offer suggestions for formulation of a sound philosophy of life. They speak very frankly about social customs, conduct in the community, payment of debts, and church attendance, according to the registrar.

In helping the freshman to make the transition from high school to college life, Merriman and his faculty and student assistants keep the Wisconsin graduate of the future in mind.

They hope their program will produce a graduate who has developed a life-long interest in some worthwhile subject of study; has made a substantial beginning on vocational efficiency; has established habits of courtesy, cooperation, friendliness, and dependability; has equipped himself to be a worthy member of the political life of his state and nation; and has built into his personality the ideals and practices of high moral character.

Demand for Farm Teachers Reported Far Above Supply

The demand for agricultural teachers is outrunning the supply.

John A. James, in charge of agricultural teacher placement at the University of Wisconsin, reports that of 22 men graduated in February, June and August education classes at the College of Agriculture, nine are in or on their way to the armed forces, 10 have teaching assignments, one is in private business, one on the family farm and one in government work.

Men who went into military service soon after June graduation were Paul Doering, Gratiot; Glenn Voskuil, Baldwin; Bob Whitty, Reedsburg; and George Miller, Park Falls. Two others who also have "army" listed as their immediate plans are Leslie Moede, Manitowoc, and Paul Jaeger, Cleveland.

Three February graduates are also in the armed forces. They are James Masterson, Janesville; Howard Martin, Poplar, who had been teaching in Illinois schools; and Jerome Reidy, agriculture instructor for the spring semester at Casco high school.

Ed Stauffacher is on the family farm at Calamine; Gordon Reuhl, Madison, is working for a local packing company; and Charles Mittelstadt, Eau Claire, is in the Soil Conservation service in Grant county.

Graduates who have accepted teaching duties are Walter Babula, at New Holstein high school; Kenneth Davies, Endeavor; Herman Gorz, Wausakee; Glenn Ketchum, Blue River; Vilas Matthias, Plainfield; Arthur Mullen, Bowler; Wilfred Pierick, Elroy; Warren Deppe, Belleville; Bernard Polivka, Arkansaw; and John Wachter, Shullsburg.

New Treatment for Infantile Paralysis Being Tried at U. W.

From the Australian bush country came a new kind of treatment of infantile paralysis, dreaded scourge of childhood, which is now being tried at the State General hospital at the University of Wisconsin.

No heavy braces and awkward splints are used in this new plan, known as the Kenney treatment, to prevent permanent crippling of victims of infantile paralysis. The Kenney treatment is just now being introduced in Wisconsin through funds donated by the Manchester family of Madison.

Since the treatment is most effective in the first stages of the disease, and there have been only a few cases of poliomyelitis in the state this year, only a small group of children are receiving the treatment. However, their progress is being watched carefully throughout the state as a gauge of its effectiveness.

The Kenney method calls for use of water, heat, blankets and massage, and for cooperation of the patient. The sooner the child reaches the hospital the better his chances of complete recovery, preferably within a few hours or days after the disease is diagnosed as infantile paralysis.

Strips of wool blanket, cut to fit the affected parts, are sterilized, heated, and wrapped about the limbs, leaving the joints free. The steaming packs, called "foments" by the medical profession, are renewed every two hours. As soon as the pain has lessened, trained physiotherapists start massage and encourage the patient to exercise the muscles.

This is the chief difference between the Kenney system and methods commonly used—the muscles are put to work immediately. Instead of allowing the muscles to be idle for several weeks, muscular reeducation begins as soon as the intense pain lessens.

Complete recovery with no crippling deformity often takes place in four to six weeks, reports show. Four out of five patients undergoing treatment within two weeks after the start of the disease will recover with no traces of cirppling, according to the American Medical association.

Experiments at the hospital at the State University are too recent for any conclusions to be drawn, Dr. Harold Coon, hospital superintendent, said. However, should an outbreak of the disease occur suddenly, the orthopedic section of the hospital is prepared to handle it.

A 22-bed section of the children's hospital has been walled off as an isolation ward. Isolation is of great importance, Dr. Coon emphasized, since best results are obtained if patients begin treatment during the quarantine stage. Consequently, the hospital is equipped with special diet kitchens and equipment so there is no danger of other hospital patients coming in contact with the contagious victims.

An Australian chief nurse, Sister Elizabeth Kenney, devised the treatment in 1910. It has been adopted throughout Australia, and in 1940 Sister Kenney came to the United States to demonstrate the method. Wisconsin General's chief physiotherapist last winter took a three-month course under her at a center for training American nurses in the treatment in Minnesota.

U. W. WOMAN CHOSEN

Miss Grace Rowntree, assistant state club leader at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, was recently elected a member of the board of directors of the Recreation Leaders' Laboratory which serves several north central states.

Ex-Wisconsin Man Named to Deanship Of Eastern School

Mason Campbell, who in 1918 and again in 1932 received advanced degrees from the University of Wisconsin, has been named Dean of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and director of the Rhode Island agricultural experiment station.

While in Wisconsin, Dean Campbell specialized in dairy production. Upon completing his work at Wisconsin, Campbell became professor of dairy production at the University of Vermont until he was named production manager and director of the Walker-Gordon Laboratories of New England. He served for a period of time on the faculty of the University of Illinois having charge of official testing and herd building work of that institution. Rhode Island state executives predict that Campbell's appointment will be a boom to other state's major enterprise,—dairying.

U. W. Graduates Write 477 Theses in Arts and Sciences During Year

A total of 477 theses have been filed by University of Wisconsin students during the past year. Of these 109 were for doctoral degrees, and 164 were applied on masters degrees.

Largest single group filing theses for degrees given in 1942 were those in the general bachelor of arts course, with 51 theses filed. Second largest group was filed by candidates for master of science degrees.

All of the doctoral theses, including the 65 written for degrees granted in June, 1942, and the 44 written for degrees granted between commencement 1941 and 1942, will be published by the University of Wisconsin press.

Titles and subjects for the theses ranged from studies of authors and poets of the English majors to the highly scientific dissertations of the chemists, doctors, and engineers. Some of the scholars studied history as a measure of learning about the present and others attacked current social, political and education problems from all angles.

The latter included such theses as that entitled "Carlyle's Treatment of the Main Ideas Underlying Present Nazi Ideology" by Harry Russel Austin, Jr.; and "The Protestant Churches and the American Labor Movement" by Dorothy E. Brown.

One student, Sam Rosen, discussed "White Collar Unionism in the CIO," while Aaron Aronin wrote on "The Role of the Governors in Raising the Army During the Civil War."

The more scientific of the theses hit on all the sciences, and their titles ranged from the understandable to those practically unintelligible to the layman. eologist Roger Harder discussed "The Structure of the Five-Springs Creek, Little Bald Mountain Area, Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming," while Richard Rathman, who received his degree in chemistry, wrote on "The Preparation of p,pl-dihydorocy - 3, 4 - diphenylhexane (hexestrol)."

Theses written for Doctor of Philosophy degrees also covered all scientific, cultural, social, and historical subjects. They ranged from those such as Osborne Attoe's thesis on "The Burning Quality of Tobacco as Influenced by the Content of Nitrogen and Potassium and by Related Factors," to that of of Irving Sedlow, on "The National Youth Administration as an Agency for Social Security."

The Bible as English Classic Theme of New U. W. Extension Course

Meeting adult needs for studies in the literary values to be found in the Bible, the English department of the University of Wisconsin extension division has added to its correspondence study list a course in "The English Bible as Literature."

The new course is described as suited especially for those wishing to study the Bible as a "phenomenon of English literary culture." Nonsectarian in its approach and avoiding doctrinal issues, it is offered as a means of broadening the student's knowledge and appreciation of the English Bible as a literary classic.

The Bible is treated with regard to its history and its general form as a dramatic history of a culture, to the literary types represented, and to the part it plays in English literature and language. Readings included in the study, principally from the Old Testament, were chosen "for their intrinsic merit or for their germinal influence upon language and literature."

The new course, in 24 assignments, gives college credit, and may be taken without regard to the credit privilege. It is one of four new courses recently introduced by the Extension department of English to provide an even wider selection by persons of varied literary tastes. The others are "The Victorian Age—Poetry and Essays," "Chaucer," and "Contemporary Essays." All are offered for study in any state or country reached by the mails.

Five U. W. Grads Help Build Ordnance Plant

Working together on the construction of an ordnance plant near South Point, Ohio, are five Wisconsin alumni, all fellow engineers.

They are W. R. McCann, who graduated in 1915, Hopwell, Va., on the job as project manager for Atmospheric Nitrogen corp., the contractors in charge of design construction; R. J. Pearson, who graduated in 1908, Chillicothe, Ohio; A. J. Horst, graduate of 1927, South Point; C. B. Christianson, graduate of 1922, Wheeling, W. Va.; and C. F. Sloan, 1920 graduate, Kansas City.

The last four are employed by the Engstrom and Wynn Co., sub-contractors, who are constructing all auxiliary buildings, roads, 12 miles of railroad, and 70,000 cubic yards of concrete work.

NAMED TO ART INSTITUTE

John Stuart Curry, artist in residence at the University of Wisconsin, was recently honored by the National Institute of Arts and Letters by being elected a member in the department of art.

Formal induction of new members will take place in New York on May 8, 1942, when they will be presented with a diploma of the institute.

U. W. Has World's Largest Mollusk Collection, Used in Geology Study

A 23-year old research student has recently contributed one of the largest collections of fossil mollusks in the world to the University of Wisconsin geology department.

The collection, made under the leadership of Bernhard Kummel, RACINE, is now housed in the Geological museum in Science hall on the State University's campus. Kummel is a second year graduate student in geology and has received all of his training at Wisconsin.

The Kummel collection is one of three recently obtained by the geology department. Another was made by Dr. Norman D. Newell of the department faculty, working together with the Smithsonian institution, and the third was bequeathed to the University through Dr. Newell, by Mrs. Helen Tucker Rowlands of Urbana, Ill., and is one of the three of its kind in the world.

Weighs Three Tons

The collection by Kummel and assisting field party weighs around three tons and contains thousands of specimens which will be used in comparative studies of the geology of northwestern United States and similar areas in Greenland, southern Europe, the Himalayas and the region around Vladivostok in Russia, which is playing such an important part in today's news. Collecting of the fossils was made in Idaho and Wyoming.

Besides being one of the finest and most complete collections in the world, the Kummel collection is important geologically because the fossils were obtained from localities never known before to geologists. Kummel was gathering specimens from rocks 300 million years old for thesis material on a study of marine mollusks which include the clam, squid and similar marine families. In Montpelier canyon, Idaho, he examined briefly an outcrop along the roadside, and finding nothing of interest, he moved on up the canyon. But the next day, he decided to go back again and in the original outcrop he found, in a sheep pen, a new bed of fossil mollusks which had been broken loose from the weathered pieces of limestone. This locality, not known to the world before, will attract wide attention of geologists.

450 Million Years Old

The Newell collection consists of thousands of perfect fossil mollusk specimens from rocks around 450 million years old from the mountains in the extreme western part of Texas. This area is regarded by geologists as one of the most important regions where rocks of this age are exposed. Special attention has been given this district in recent years by petroleum geologists because of the exceptionally fine display of important principles of petroleum geology.

The collection, made by Dr. Newell, is believed to be one of the greatest collections in the world. It is unparalleled in abundance of material and perfection of certain classes of mollusks. The fossils, originally composed of calcium carbonate, have been changed to silica in the process of fossilization, while the surrounding rock matrix consists of soft limestone. In securing the free fossil, the rock is removed in acid leaving the perfect shells retaining most of the microscopic parts in detail.

From Dutch Timor

The Rowlands collection consists of many kinds of shells of animals which lived in the seas around 400 million years ago, when reptiles were the chief land animals. The fossils, collected in Dutch Timor, are of exceptional interest to geologists because this small island is geologically famous and material for study is highly prized. Mrs. Rowlands, herself a noted geologist, secured the collection in Amsterdam from the Dutch government. According to Dutch geologists, this newly acquired collection by the University of Wisconsin is one of the three important collections from Timor. The others are in Holland and in Germany.

U. W. Enlarges Physical Training Program to Help Students Keep Fit

The University of Wisconsin this fall begins a program of making and keeping its male students tough enough to lick the Nazis and the Japs.

To bring State University men students up to wartime physical fitness standards, a physical education program for all freshman and sophomore male students has been set up and will go into effect with the resumption of regular classes in September.

Roughly, the program will enroll all freshmen in the basic course until they meet the fitness and proficiency requirements. Freshmen with sufficient athletic proficiency and sophomores may then take their choice of participation in varsity athletics, work in intramural sports, or work in sports skills and self-defense activities. The physical fitness and motor ability classes will remain open to upper classmen if they desire that type of work.

Comprehensive Program

"The University has set up a comprehensive physical education program, in which the staffs of all athletic and physical education departments are going to give their time and ability to the war emergency, with respect to physical fitness," Prof. A. L. Masley, of the men's physical education department, declared recently. Prof. Masley is chairman of the faculty committee which formed plans for the required physical education work.

The new program replaces the former requirement of one year of physical education for all men, unless they were excused for physical unfitness, or enrolled in the Reserve Officers Training Corps or band.

According to the faculty committee's report on the program, objectives of the work will be to prepare young men mentally, emotionally, and physically for war emergecy purposes, and prepare them as well to work and live after the war is over.

"The emphasis will be on physical fitness," Prof. Masley explained. "There will be a basic course comparable to basic work in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and when certain basic requirements have been met, the student may progress to more specialized work in sports skills, sports, or self-defense activities, or athletics."

Hard Work Planned

The basic course will be a body-conditioner, developing such basic skills as running, jumping, climbing, swimming, tumbling, throwing, for students found deficient in strength, power, endurance, speed, agility, and co-ordination.

Students may advance to the sport skills field, working on gymnasium apparatus, individual games, track and field sports, tumbling, volleyball, or similar games.

In this section will come intensified work in boxing and wrestling, but Prof. Masley explains that the orthodox Marquis of Queensberry rules won't govern this work.

"We're going to teach rough and tumble work—hand-to-hand combat, like they teach in marine and navy bases now," he explained.

Athletic Participation

With the extension, diversification, and intensification of men's physical education work, special arrangements have had to be made to accommodate the enlarged enrollment in physical education work. The University's intramural program will become an integral part of the whole program.

Whenever men participate in athletics, either intercollegiate, or intramural, one of the purposes of the games will be to better prepare their bodies for service to the country. Arrangements will be made under the new program to have intramural sports participation count for physical education credit. Under the old system, participation in varsity athletics replaced physical education courses for freshmen, and this condition will still hold.