The University of Wisconsin press bulletin. Vol. 34, No. 18 August 27, 1941

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, August 27, 1941

To Editor:—The news in this bulletin is prepared especially for the press and is released for publciation 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.

Published bi-weekly by the University of Wisconsin August 23, 1941

Entered as second class matter Jan. 11, 1909, at the Post Office at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of July 4, 1894.

Release Wednesday, August 27, 1941 | MADISON, WISCONSIN | Vol. 34 No. 18

Nation's Enzymes, Vitamins Experts To Meet at U. W.

Some of the world's outstanding scientists in the field will read papers based on their research work at the science symposium on respiratory enzymes and biological action of vitamins to be held at the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago Sept. 11-17 inclusive.

The first three days of the symposium, Sept. 11-13 inclusive, will be held on the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison, with the last three days, Sept. 15-17 inclusive, scheduled for the University of Chicago campus.

The sceience symposium is sponsored jointly by the two midwestern universities with funds supplied by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. This symposium will mark the fifth held at Wisconsin and supporter by the Foundation during the past three years.

That part of the symposium which will be held on the Wisconsin campus will give consideration to the problems of the respiratory enzymes, which are chemical substances found in living tissues of all kinds, and which bring about the "burning" of foods and the releasing of energy in all living organisms such as the human body.

Study Vitamins Too

The Chicago part of the symposium will take up problems concerned with the biological action of vitamins, which are intimately connected with the enzymes and their ability to do their job in the human system.

The symposium will be the first time that the world's leading scientists in this field have been gathered at one time and place to give consideration to these scientific problems. Many of the scientists who will read papers at the meeting will be presenting for the first time results of their pioneering research in the field.

Among the outstanding scientists who will present papers during the Wisconsin sessions of the symposium are two refugees from Germany, Dr. Otto Meyerhof, formerly director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Heidelberg, and Dr. Carl Neuberg, formerly of the same Institute at Berlin.

List Scientists

Other leading scientists scheduled on the program include two from Wisconsin and two from Harvard. The Wisconsin men are Dr. Conrad Elvehjem, internationally known for his work in vitamins and for his discovery of the use of nicotinic acid in the cure of pellagra, dreaded diet deficiency disease, and Dr. W. H. Peterson, noted Wisconsin biochemist. The Harvard men listed on the program are Dr. Elmer Stotz and Dr. A. B. Hastings, both recognized for their work on enzymes.

Other nationally and internationally known scientists who will read papers and take part in discussions of the symposium include the following:

Prof. Eric Ball, of Johns Hopkins university; F. Lipman and K. G. Stern, two other German scientist refugees, the latter now at Yale university; F. Schlenk, from the University of Texas; T. R. Hogness, of the University of Chicago, who is in charge of the Chicago sessions;

Vitamin Finders Speak

Prof. C. F. Cori, of Washington university at St. Louis; D. E. Green, noted British scientist of Cambridge, England, now with Columbia university; Dr. F. F. Nord, formerly of the University of Berlin, now at Fordham university; Dr. R. R. Williams, New York, who first synthetized vitamin B-1; Dr. Norman Jolliffe, also of New York, who first determined the requirement of the human system for vitamin B; Dr. W. H. Sebrell, of the U. S. public health service;

Prof. T. Spies, noted American scientist who was first to use nicotinic acid in curing pelagra in humans; Dr. C. G. King, one of the discoverers of vitamin C; and Dr. D. W. MacCorquodale, who was the first scientist to synthetize vitamin K.

Badger Citizens 'Tune in' U. of W. Classes on Radio

Wisconsin residents 100 miles or more away from Madison are "auditing" University of Wisconsin courses daily, attending all lectures, and receiving study matter, and they don't stir from their living rooms to do it.

State station WHA now offers two regular University classroom sessions to listeners daily, one on the geography of northwest Europe, and the other in music appreciation.

Careful to select professors whose radio personalities would be pleasing, and whose courses would be general enough to be understood by an average radio listener, WHA presented the first program this summer on the geography of northwest Europe, from the Science hall lecture room where Prof. Loyal Durand conducts his class.

This 8:30 a. m. lecture series relates the geographic and geologic plan of Europe to the present, explaining what Germany, England, and other warring nations face as they cross certain areas, and what value the land has to fighting nations.

The second lecture series is picked up at Music hall, where Prof. Leland Coon conducts the music appreciation class. The program includes recorded music as well as the explanatory talks of the instructor.

Outlines of the courses are available to listeners, and WHA has recevied over 100 requests for mimeographed material to aid in following Professor Durand's talks. At the close of the courses, copies of the final examination given the students here in the regular classes may be sent to the distant auditors, according to William Harley, chief announcer. The exams will give the stay-at-home students a chance to compare their work with that of students here in the classroom.

The lecture broadcasts replace in part the Wisconsin School of the Air, which is discontinued each summer. There are no winter classroom broadcasts, however, the School of the Air being a studio production.

With the postcard requests for the outline come comments about the two classroom broadcasts which make WHA staff members feel that "it's worth the effort."

"I have followed the grand course for three summers, and wouldn't miss it for anything," writes one southern Wisconsin listener.

A Fond du Lac paralytic asks for the outline, and explains that he is 25 years old, bedridden, and "poor educated." But he likes his geography, and is getting part of a college education.

Many of the music course auditors supplement their "classwork" by listeni gnto the "Music of the Masters" program each day at 2 p. m. The afternoon concert usually contains either the selection discussed in the morning class, or another by the same composer.

"This teaching by radio is all a part," says Harley, "of the motto of former President Charles R. Van Hise that "the boundaries of the University are the boundaries of the state."

WINS HER DEGREE

A young woman who lost eight years of schooling because of infantile paralysis made up her high school work by correspondence study, then earned 61 credits (equivalent to one-half the requirements for a degree) in college courses of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, and was graduated after two years in residence. Today she is a successful high school teacher and debate coach.

600 Students Will Help Faculty Welcome 2,300 Freshmen to State University Campus Sept. 17-24

When 2,300 freshmen arrive on the University of Wisconsin campus in September for the annual Freshman Week, a volunteer staff of 600 students will assist Registrar Curtis R. Merriman in making the new students "at home" through the State University's annual orientation program, which will be held Sept. 17-24.

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 placements 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 John Bettinger, **South Milwaukee**, and Ann Lawton, **Brodhead.**

Started 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 1941 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 outsanding 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.

Plans All Made

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, and meet with deans to learn the regulations of their colleges.

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.

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

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

Program Successful

"There was a feeling," he admits, "that we were doing too much 'spoon feeding.' Some faculty members felt that college students should be able to read the catalogue and make their own decisions with reference to courses and requirements.

"This background led to one of the real difficulties in any advising program, the problem of getting informed and sympathetic advisers. We have been fortunate at Wisconsin in having a president and deans who felt that such advisory work was just as much a mark of goodness as was diligence in research and abundance of publication," Merriman adds.

Fraternity and sorority members do not take advantage of the orientation program by trying to make special contacts if they are part of the volunteer upperclass group, the registrar comments.

Deans Talk to Students

"Members of such organizations do not even wear their pins during the week," he says.

No commercial advertising is included in any part of the program either from campus or off-campus groups.

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.

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.

Aims of Program

In helping the freshman 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 suject 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.

Personnel Council Helps State U. to Help Its Students

Through its 80 member Personnel Council the University of Wisconsin is maintaining closer contact than ever before with individual students, helping to prepare them for problems which they will face in their life careers, Willard Blaesser, assistant dean of men and administrative secretary of the council, revealed recently.

The council was established in 1938, largely through the efforts of Dean of Men Scott H. Goodnight, when it became evident that greater coordination of personnel agencies on the State University campus was necessary to handle effectively the increasing numbers of students.

Council Membership

The council consists of faculty members, some administrators, such as the registrar and deans of men and women; some teachers, from full professors to instructors; and some specialized workers, such as a psychiatrist and a vocational guidance specialist. All are vitally interested in the student and are concerned with his activities outside the classroom.

From the very beginning of the University, personnel work has been a consideration of the school as well as cultivation of the intellect. From the first attention has been paid to students' housing, boarding, financial, and moral needs. Later a system of faculty advisers was put into effect, offices of the deans of men and women were created, the Student Health department was established. Then followed dormitories; a Vocational Guidance bureau; and the Memorial Union, student social and recreational center.

Needed Coordination

With the rapid growth of the University, an effective coordination of all these personnel agencies was mandatory, and the Personnel Council was established as a clearinghouse for personnel workers, centralizing the educational, vocational, social, recreational, and health agencies, and developing new services, under the supervision of faculty committees.

Today, despite the fact that the University has more than 11,000 students enrolled annually, it is possible through this excellently coordinated personnel work to give as much attention to the needs of individual students as is done at much smaller institutions.

State Labs Test 185,000 Specimens In Disease Hunt

In its battle to cut down illness and disease in Wisconsin last year, the state hygienic laboratory at the University of Wisconsin and its eight branch laboratories over the state examined a total of 185,072 specimens suspected of disease, according to the laboratory's annual report.

The report was submitted to the University by Dr. W. D. Stovall, director of the laboratory.

The report shows that during 1940, the laboratories checked a total of 2,856 fewer specimens suspected of containing disease than in 1939, when the total was 187,928 specimens.

However, the large number of examinations and tests made last year placed the total number of specimens examined in the last three years well over half a million. Last year, 7,219 vials of vaccine were sent out from the laboratories.

Aids Disease Control

Most of the specimens examined are submitted by Wisconsin doctors who are not positive of the disease which confronts them, and lack adequate laboratory equipment to make the tests.

The specimens are checked in certain medical tests at the laboratories, and reports are returned to the doctors immediately. In this way, a central control of disease exists in Wisconsin, even to the extent of detecting possible epidemics. The state is thus given a greater measure of protection against all known diseases.

Analyses for detection of diphtheria, gonorrhea, tuberculosis, and water impurities and milk contamination formed the leading activities of the laboratories during the past year, according to the report. Of the total number of examinations, 14,192 were for diphtheria; 15,502 were for tuberculosis; 27,470 were for gonorrhea; 26,197 were on water, and 24,453 were on milk and ice cream.

Figures Listed

Of the 185,072 specimens handled through the laboratory last year, branch offices in various cities handled 71,919 cases, while the central laboratory at the State University checked 113,153 samples.

The number of specimens examined at the branch laboratories in 1940 were: **Beloit**, 2,690; **Green Bay**, 5,292; **Kenosha**, 23,165; **La Crosse**, 7,349; **Oshkosh**, 6,000; **Rhinelander**, 7,804; **Sheboygan**, 5,916; **Superior**, 5,881; and **Wausau**, 7,822.

Chicago U. to Honor U. W. Faculty Member

Prof. Charles E. Allen, of the University botany department, will be one of 32 leading scientists and scholars in the field of research to be awarded an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Chicago Sept. 29, it was announced recently. The degrees will be conferred as the climax of the school's golden jubilee celebration. Prof. Allen is the discoverer of sex chromosomes in plants.

Mrs. Bate Named to U. W. Extension Staff

Mrs. Elsa Bate, head of the child development department at Utah Agricultural college, has been appointed extension specialist in child development and family relationships at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, it was announced this week. She will succeed Mrs. Blanche Hedrick, who recently resigned from the service.

A native of Kansas and a graduate of the Kansas State College of Agriculture and of Iowa university, Mrs. Bate draws upon wide training. She began her public service as a rural school teacher, later serving as teacher of home economics in high school. Besides being a homemaker and a parent, Mrs. Bate for a time was supervisor of home economics training at Utah Agricultural college.

Among her duties in the extension service of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Mrs. Bate will work with groups in children's activities and parent child relationships. She will assume her new duties in September.

State High Schools Hold Contest At Madison, Oct. 3-4

At least 2500 state agricultural students and future farmer members from more than 200 Wisconsin high schools are expected to meet at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture for their annual state judging contest and state meeting of Future Farmers of America, October 3-4. This number enrolled for the contest last year, according to J. A. James, head of the agricultural education department, in charge of contest arrangements.

The judging contest, the 27th to be held, contains 10 special events in which these youthful judges will vie for honors. Judging classes include livestock, dairy cattle, poultry and eggs, crops, potatoes, apples, dairy products, meat, farm mechanics, and farm facts.

In session at that time will be the annual conference of the Wisconsin chapter of Future Farmers of America, under the direction of L. M. Sasman, state supervisor for vocational agriculture, who is chapter adviser. While in session the chapter will confer the degree of Wisconsin farmer upon a number of their members chosen for this honor. The Wisconsin chapter will also nominate members of their group for the American farmer's degree to be conferred at the national convention in Kansas City.

Following the contest and conference judges and delegates will visit points of interest in and about Madison, and will conclude their program by attending the Wisconsin-Marquette football game.

CITIZENSHIP DAY

The first Citizenship Day parade and induction ceremonies at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, May 21, 1939, are the subject of a one-reel motion picture produced by the University of Wisconsin Extension Division for rental to Wisconsin groups.

U. W. Has Seventh Largest Number of Grads in 'Who's Who'

Although a comparatively small unkown school until less than two generations ago, the University of Wisconsin today has the seventh largest number of graduates in "Who's Who in America," a study published in the magazine School and Society has revealed.

The survey reveals that Wisconsin's State University had a total of 342 graduates whose names appeared in the "Who's Who" of 1939. In total numbers the older institutions of the east were most heavily represented. Ranking with Wisconsin among the first seven were Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Michigan, and Cornell.

Significant is the fact that of these first seven, Wisconsin's per cent of increase of graduates recognized in "Who's Who in America" is highest. The increase was 19.1 per cent for Wisconsin as contrasted with a loss of 3.4 per cent for one of the other seven, for instance.

SELF-SUPPORTING

The Milwaukee center of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division is over 70 per cent self-supporting.

U. W. Graduate Builds Air Field in 41 Days

Perhaps it was partly due to the tactics he learned as quarterback on the University of Wisconsin grid squad nearly a decade ago.

Al Schneider, 1924 University of Wisconsin graduate, recently fooled everyone, including the United States government, by turning out an almost impossible contracting job of laying concrete aprons and runways on all-important Howard field near the Panama canal.

The government gave Schneider 60 days to do the job, and in spite of inexperienced native workmen, ruinous jungle heat, and bad weather, the former grid star turned out the job in 41 days, just 19 days under the deadline.

Prisoner Finds Road to Career Through Study Begun In Cell

What every college student must do, whether he likes it or not.

What one prison inmate-student need not do, but likes doing better than anything in the daily routine.

The common answer—write English themes.

When the inmate, in his early twenties, entered the institution at Waupun, Wisconsin, the records showed, he was found to have mental requisites for work related to medicine—the field in which he was most interested. Now it appears all hope for such a career was gone. One fatal misstep had changed everything at least for a time. He entered prison broken in spirit, seeming to defy all official endeavors to adjust him to his lot behind bars.

Eventually, however, Wisconsin's correctional system brough a change. Through the psychiatrist something was revealed about the young man's earlier aspirations; and assingment to the hospital laboratory followed. Next the prison educational program entered his life. The educational director was not slow to note his special fitness, scholastically, for carrying an educational program. And since the first requirement in training for specialization in any technical field is college English, a freshman course in composition was arranged to be taken by correspondence from the Extension division of the University of Wisconsin.

Today, according to the extension instructor at Madison, this inmate-student, once badly distraught and offering a stiff challenge to ready adjustment to institutional life, appears reconciled, mentally adjusted, eager to improve, and ardently interested in undertaking the rather difficult but rewarding program he has set for himself.

"Now," he told his instructor, "I no longer have time to feel sorry for myself, even if I cared to."

The prison's educational director is a daily consultant on his work; the prison management a friendly ally. The extension teacher, an unseen but a vivid force in his development, counselling as intimately as the teacher who serves in the classroom, gives continual incentive to original and effective writing skills. With the completion of the course in English, other subjects useful in the student's special training will be recommended.

Wisconsin's parole system, developed to follow the prisoner after his release, will help readjust him to conditions on the outside—in finding suitable employment and assisting in shaping his educational program for the years of special preparation his chosen career demands.

Stadium Now Houses Training Rooms, Rifle Range for Students

More than half completed at the end of the regular University of Wisconsin second semester in June, most of the new sections built into the east stands at the State University's Camp Randall football stadium are now in use as the project is pushed ahead.

Built directly into the stadium under the stands where thousands of football fans are seated every fall, the huge new unit now houses football, track, baseball, boxing and wrestling training quarters and the University rifle range.

Latest section of the addition to be opened to students and the public is the $7,000 rifle range, which was used daily by the rifle team and military training students during the regular session.

120 Feet Long

Built on the ground floor, the "daylight" range occupies a section about 120 feet long and 20 feet wide. It is supervised by Lt. Kolar B. Chladek, rifle team coach, and Lt. Frank Glassow, pistol team coach. Both coaches are instructors in the department of military science and tactics.

The huge shooting gallery is called a "daylight" range because, Chladek explains, the entire range is lighted while marksmen shoot. Light intensity is adjustable between marksman and target to suit the individual.

Firing points are on two decks opening into either side of the range. All target shooting is done at 50 feet with identical equipment in both north and south wings of the range. Pistol competition is run off on the floor level, while riflemen shoot from the second deck above the heads of the pistol team.

Marksmen Protected

Marksmen are protected from ricocheting slugs by steel flanges mounted against all sharp corners of the walls between firing points and targets. Targets are backed up by one-fourth inch thick steel plates slanting into sand pits, which receive spent bullets.

The room is soundproofed, and targets run back and forth from the pits on trolleys. A locker room with space for 40 team members is being completed on the ground floor adjacent to the range.

On the second story of the stadium, quarters for track, baseball, football, boxing, and wrestling teams were in use all winter. Athletic managers estimated 100 track and baseball men used the quarters during the spring each day. The players pushed past workmen busy in outer halls putting on the finishing touches to the well-equipped training headquarters. The location will be used by over 300 athletes when the sports program is in full swing this coming year.

Plan Dormitory

On the third floor, directly under the stadium seats, the University plans to have dormitory space for 100 men and partitions and door frames for the rooms have been erected along the length of the open floor. Football crowds will be cut off from the dormitories by doors at the head of the stairways.

Both second and third floors of the new addition are faced with large windows overlooking the campus and city. A dining room will be installed on the third floor to serve dormitory men.