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# Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin WISCONSIN CHATS

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Volume 3, No. 2

## 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 faculty.

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 com-

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## Tune In On U. W. Radio Programs!

Student actors and musicians are now putting on two radio programs weekly for the University of Wisconsin, and will continue to do so for the remainder of the school year.

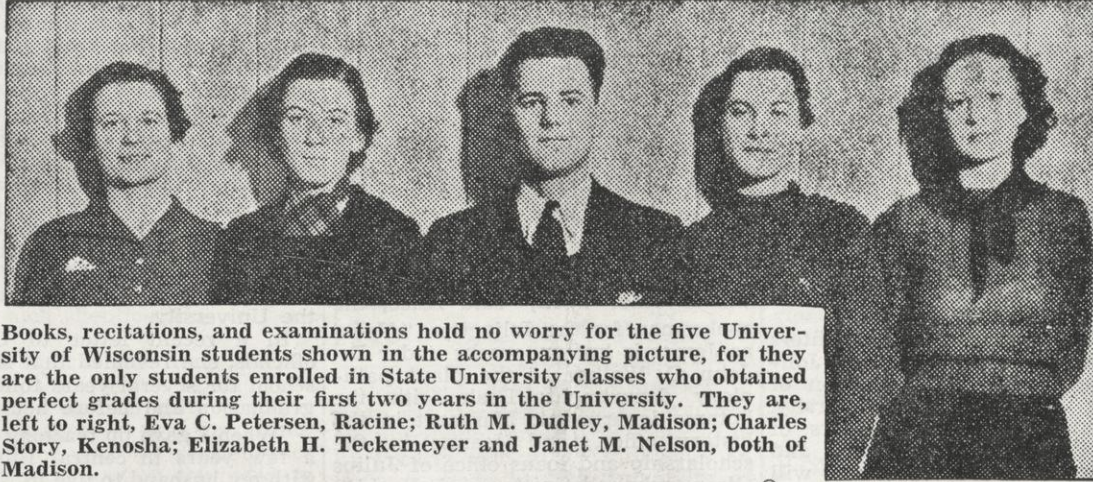
The two programs are heard over radio stations WHA on the University campus and WIBA in Madison on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

The program on Tuesday afternoons, from 5 to 5:30 o'clock, features the University of Wisconsin all-student concert band of 80 pieces, under the direction of Prof. Raymond F. Dvorak, of the school of music faculty. Selections from both classic and modern operas, as well as stirring marches and other popular tunes, are played on this program, which is broadcast direct from Music Hall auditorium on the University campus. Request numbers are also played.

The Friday afternoon broadcasts feature the Voice of Wisconsin series of programs, now in its third year. Dedicated to the citizens of the state, these programs bring Wisconsin radio listeners news and information from the campus of their State University. These programs are all dramatized, with adequate musical backgrounds provided by Frederick Fuller, noted organist at the University, and with student actors playing the various parts required in each program.

Continuity for both broadcasts is written by Robert Foss, director of publicity for the University, while production and announcing is done by Gerry Bartell, who is widely known in Wisconsin and Chicago for his radio work.

## These Five Students Earned Perfect Grades at U. W.



Books, recitations, and examinations hold no worry for the five University of Wisconsin students shown in the accompanying picture, for they are the only students enrolled in State University classes who obtained perfect grades during their first two years in the University. They are, left to right, Eva C. Petersen, Racine; Ruth M. Dudley, Madison; Charles Story, Kenosha; Elizabeth H. Teckemeyer and Janet M. Nelson, both of Madison.

## 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 in-

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## Boys Trade Products of Farm to Help Earn Education at State U.

Three years ago Mrs. Pauline Stickler, 420 N. Murray street, Madison, started a cooperative movement of accepting foodstuffs, furniture, and other household commodities from University of Wisconsin students in exchange for room or board or both. Now she owns one house, operates another, and plans to purchase a third next fall.

News of her success has been circulated to other university towns and she is now receiving letters from persons inquiring how such a plan can be carried out. She also receives many letters from farm folks each year asking if they can give canned goods in order that their son may enter the University of Wisconsin. To all these questions Mrs. Stickler replies promptly.

### She Helps All

To each student who rings her doorbell and asks if there is some way in which he could pay for room or board other than with money, she asks, "What have you that you could trade for a room?"

There are many answers. Some have plenty of tomatoes, others potatoes; some have meat, poultry, canned fruit—there really is no limit to the variety of products that different students offer. Mrs. Stickler learns what product a family can give without depriving themselves of a need and asks for that particular material.

If a boy is willing to work, Mrs. Stickler will try very hard to find something for him to do, as this interesting case illustrates. One day a boy came to Mrs. Stickler's home and asked if there was anything he could do for a room.

"Anything?" repeated Mrs. Stickler.

"Anything," the boy emphasized.

"I have lots of wool on hand," she answered, "and I want to have com-

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## List U. W. Students With Highest Marks In First Two Years

### Good Work Allows Students to Do Advanced Inde- pendent Work

The names of 42 undergraduate students who, because of the near-perfect work they accomplished in their studies during their first two years in the University of Wisconsin, will be allowed to do independent advanced work during the remainder of their State University careers, were revealed recently in an announcement of the University's Graduate committee sent to all undergraduate advisers.

In its announcement, the Graduate committee explains that it is interested in seeing that students who might profit from such opportunities as are afforded by advanced independent work have them called to their attention, and asks the cooperation of the faculty advisers if any of the students who have done near-perfect work during their freshman and sophomore years should come to them for help in planning their work.

Only five of the 42 students who have thus been indirectly cited for their excellent work in their University studies made perfect grades during their first two years on the campus by earning a straight A average in all of their courses of study. Of the total number cited, 28 are men students and 14 are women. All are from Wisconsin homes.

The five who secured perfect grades during their first two years in the University are: Ruth M. Dudley, Janet M. Nelson, Elizabeth H. Teckemeyer, all of Madison; Charles Story, Kenosha; and Eva C. Petersen, Racine.

The other students, all of whom secured a 2.6 grade-point average or higher during their first four semesters in the State University, ending

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## Faculty, Alumni Celebrate U. W. Founders' Day

### Honor Dr. Birge for 61 Years of Service to Univer- sity, State

Close to 500 faculty members and alumni of the University of Wisconsin gathered in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union building on the Wisconsin campus Saturday night, Feb. 6, to celebrate the 87th birthday of the State University, and to pay tribute to Dr. Edward A. Birge, 85-year-old teacher-scientist and president-emeritus of the University.

The huge gathering on the University campus was only one of a score of such meetings held by Wisconsin alumni in communities throughout the state and in metropolitan centers from coast to coast to celebrate their University's Founders' Day event.

A feature of the celebration was a half-hour nation-wide radio program, broadcast through a hook-up of National Broadcasting company radio stations in all parts of the nation. The broadcast originated at the meeting on the University campus, and was switched to Chicago and Hollywood, Calif., to pick up other parts of the program.

Dr. Birge, who came to the University as an instructor of zoology in 1875, and rose successively through professorial ranks to become dean of the college of letters and science in 1891, acting president in 1903, and president in 1918, was presented with a framed, hand-illuminated testimonial by the alumni association. The "Testimonial of Appreciation" was inscribed with these words:

"With a deep feeling of sincere gratitude, the Wisconsin Alumni Association presents this Testimonial of Appreciation to President-Emeritus Edward Asahel Birge, in recognition of 61 years of productive and distinguished service to the University of Wisconsin as a teacher, scientist, scholar, dean, and president. His forceful, friendly personality and rugged sincerity have won for him the heartfelt affection of thousands of alumni who welcome this opportunity to honor his unwavering loyalty to Wisconsin."

Thanking the alumni for the testimonial, Dr. Birge told them that the year 1937 marks several anniversaries in the history of the University of Wisconsin.

"Just seventy years ago—in 1867—

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## U. W. Student Bureau Provides Club Programs

The University of Wisconsin student speakers bureau has furnished fifty service clubs, women's clubs, rural clubs, church clubs, and school organizations with student speakers, debaters, and readers during the last four months since the University opened late in September.

The bureau was started two years ago by University students as a means of furnishing various groups and organizations in Wisconsin with experienced and able student speakers. Since the bureau was started, more than 100 student speakers have been sent out.

A new service has now been added to the bureau. In the future, the bureau, through cooperation with Prof. Orien E. Dalley of the University school of music faculty, will be able to furnish clubs and other groups with student musicians as well as readers. Thus, the bureau can furnish a complete program of music and public speaking, debating, or reading to clubs in the state.

The bureau charges no fees whatever for the services of its student speakers and musicians. Only expenses incurred by the students in filling engagements, such as travelling and meal costs, are charged by the bureau.

Program chairmen interested in obtaining speakers, debaters, readers, or musicians at low cost from the bureau can get further information by writing to Robert Foss, Manager, Student Speakers Bureau, 711 Langdon street, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

## University Is Sound In Heart and Head, Sellery Declares

Appearing before the University of Wisconsin faculty recently, 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 So-

ciety, 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 "profession 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,

(Continued on Page Four)

## Acting President



Dr. George C. Sellery



## 47 Students Named to Honor Group at State University

Wisconsin Students, One Faculty Member Named to Phi Kappa Phi

Forty-seven students and one faculty member were initiated into Phi Kappa Phi, honor society at the University of Wisconsin, at initiation ceremonies held recently in the Memorial Union building on the State University campus.

Prof. Alexander A. Vasiliev, of the history department, was the faculty member who received honorary recognition, along with 27 men and 20 women students, by being elected to membership in the society. The purpose of Phi Kappa Phi is to recognize scholarship and outstanding contributions to the life of the University through participation in major campus activities. Senior students enrolled in all colleges of the University are eligible for membership.

The new Phi Kappa Phi student members are: Gregory J. Bachhuber, Madison; Margaret M. Baird, Waukesha; John N. Bixby, Appleton; Ruth A. Black, Richland Center; Robert Blum, New York, N. Y.; Hyman H. Bornstein, Milwaukee; Charles W. L. Burroughs, Madison; Ruth E. Buss, Milwaukee; Lloyd M. Cooke, Park Falls.

Philip S. Davy, La Crosse; James E. Doyle, Oshkosh; Wallace T. Drew, Rothschild; John W. Emmerling, Milwaukee; Ted M. Fieschko, Racine; Charles L. Fleming, Madison; Alice D. Frazee, La Crosse; Edmund J. Frazer, Winnetka, Ill.; Patricia M. Graney, Oradell, N. Y.; Jane Greer, Washington, D. C.; Louise M. Haack, Madison; Margaret E. Heinecke, Belleville, Ill.

Donald R. Heun, Richmond, Ind.; Jean L. Howland, Schenectady, N. Y.; Marguerite K. Lee, DePere; Paul P. Lipton, Burlington; Arthur R. Luecker, Plymouth; John G. Matke, Portage; Marie E. Muth, Two Rivers; Max T. Nelson, Milwaukee; Albert F. Neuman, Kewaunee; Neal D. Olson, Rhinelander; Frank W. Parrott, Mason City, Iowa; Louis M. Paulson, Argyle.

Elizabeth Ransom and Lucille Ransom, Gerald J. Risser, and Mary J. Sanderson, Madison; Jack F. Schinagl, Chicago, Ill.; Paul W. Schuett, Reedsburg; Helen M. Scott, Oshkosh; Robert Shaplen, New York, N. Y.; Willard Stafford, Madison; Dorothy M. Teeple, Detroit, Mich.; Carol S. Wagner, Milwaukee; Margaret E. Wing, Madison; and William Winkler, Milwaukee.

## Freshmen Enroll in U. W. at All Ages

Although most of the freshman students enrolled in the University of Wisconsin last year were from 17 to 19 years of age, there was a spread of 21 years between the youngest and the oldest frosh, and there appears to be no limit to the age at which students find enrollment in the State University worthwhile.

Figures released by the statistician's office revealed that the three youngest first year students enrolled last year in the University were 15

## Five From One Family Attend U. W.



Presenting the five Jolivettes, brother and sisters, all of whom are attending the University of Wisconsin. In the large picture are two sets of twins, left to right, James and Alice, and Leah and Margaret. Inset is Jeanne, the youngest.

## Five Members of One Wisconsin Family Attend State University

Five members of the Jolivette family from La Crosse are attending the University of Wisconsin.

Four girls and one boy, daughters and son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert A. Jolivette, are the second generation of Jolivettes at the State University. The quintet includes two pairs of twins and a singleton. James and Alice are the older twins, who will graduate in June, followed by Leah and Margaret, sophomores, and Jean who is a freshman.

The older quartet are not identical twins, which may account for lack of resemblance, and variety in choice of major studies at the University. Alice, who is 21, will receive her degree from the school of journalism. Twin brother James is an undergraduate assistant in the department of plant pathology. Last June he received the Steenbock scholarship. He is majoring in plant sciences.

### Do Own Housekeeping

The second set of twins, Leah and Margaret, have found botany and commerce as their respective majors, while Jeanne, the baby of the group, hopes to become an accomplished linguist and writer. She received a Wisconsin high school honor scholarship for her freshman year.

The girls live in an apartment which consists of a kitchenette, bath, living room and bedroom. They have their own refrigerator, telephone, and radio. The work is divided up according to class schedules and other activities. Leah is the cook, and according to the other four, a very good one. James eats lunch and dinner with the girls.

years of age, and that the oldest freshman was 36 years old. Every age except that of 32 was represented between the two extremes.

Of the total of 2,115 freshman students enrolled last year, 931 were 18 years of age, 388 were 19, and 371 were 17 years old. Only 28 were 16 years old or less, 175 were 20, while 220 had reached the voting age of 21 or older when they entered.

More than 300 faculty members, many nationally known, will teach in the 1937 State University summer session.

"Besides the apartment managing, we do other work," said Alice, the spokesman for the Jolivettes. "Jake" as James is known, works under Dr. John C. Walker of the plant pathology department; Leah with the botany department; Margaret in the history office, and Jeanne in the scholarship and loans office of Julius Olson, who administers scholarships and loans. I write free lance articles for newspapers and magazines and occasionally sell one. Last year I sold 11 which netted me more than \$100."

Jake, who played football for three years, is a member of Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity. None of the girls are members of either honorary or social sororities, but this does not prevent them from combining good times with studies. Jake has been appointed as chaperon for the gang.

### Parents Were U. W. Students

The Jolivettes entered the University from Central high school in La Crosse with a reputation of being scholastic leaders of their classes. Alice and James rated second and third in their class; Leah and Margaret, first and second in theirs, and Jeanne, first in hers. Another sister, Eileen, now married, also graduated from Central, but did not enroll at the University.

In the earlier part of the century Mr. Jolivette, his brother and three sisters were students at Wisconsin. Mrs. Jolivette was an assistant in the botany department and her sister, Mrs. Anna L. Grinde, of De Forest, Wis., is also a Wisconsin graduate.

### U. W. MAN ON COMMITTEES

John Guy Fowlkes, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin, was named to membership on two national committees on educational problems recently. He was appointed a member of the legislative committee of the National Education association, and was named a member of a committee of the American Educational Research association. This latter committee is charged with the job of making a summary of all educational research which has been done during the last five years.

## Scientists Examine 77,560 Specimens in Fight Against Disease in Wisconsin

### U. W. Gives Degree to 87-Year-Old Lady Who Graduated in 1866

A little gray-haired old lady, 87 years of age, whose home is now in Hannibal, Mo., and who completed her course in the "normal department" of the University of Wisconsin 70 years ago in 1866, was made happier by the University of Wisconsin recently when she was granted the degree of bachelor of philosophy "as of the class of 1866."

The little old lady is Mrs. Agnes J. Sawyer Ferguson, who as Agnes J. Sawyer graduated from the "normal department" of the University in 1866, at the age of 17. She now lives with her daughter in Hannibal.

Because degrees on equal terms with men were not granted to women until after 1866, Agnes Sawyer Ferguson has never been recognized as a graduate, although she completed her course. With the granting of the degree, it is thought that she becomes the first woman graduate of the University.

In a recent letter to University officials, she revealed that she taught school for several years following her graduation and before her marriage.

"When I gave up teaching and after a few years in central Illinois went with my husband to live in Nebraska," Mrs. Ferguson wrote, "I was again a pioneer. I was one of the organizers and was the first president of the first women's study club in Hastings, Neb. For 45 years prior to coming to Hannibal, I worked and studied in this club. Thousands of such clubs are now doing similar university extension work."

Born in 1849 in New Hampshire, Mrs. Ferguson received her first schooling in Monroe, to which her family had moved. A log schoolhouse was built for the eight children in the district. It was during the Civil war that the old prejudice against women in the University was killed and the normal department created, in which Mrs. Ferguson enrolled as a junior in 1864.

At 87, although her eyes have been failing and she is recovering from a hip injury, Mrs. Ferguson retains an unflagging interest in the world about her, and she still writes vividly and clearly.

### Coeds Out-talk Men And Win Two Places on U. W. Frosh Debate Squad

Two co-eds won the right to positions on the University of Wisconsin freshman debate squad as the result of trials held at the State University recently. The two successful women are Marian Thiel, Mayville, and Winnifred Quies, Freeport, Ill.

Six men students captured the other positions. They are: Donald P. Dietrich, Milwaukee; John Griggs, New York, N. Y.; Douglass Jack Pledger and Ed Samp, both of Madison; Tom Faust, Antigo; and Robert Des Parlais, Menasha.

Continuing their fight against disease in the state, scientists at the central state laboratory of hygiene at the University of Wisconsin and in branch laboratories located in eight different Badger cities examined a grand total of 77,560 specimens in their never-ending search for disease during the first six months of last year.

Reports of the work carried on in all nine laboratories, now on file in the central laboratory at the State University, were made public by Dr. William D. Stovall, director of the state laboratory of hygiene. The reports reveal that the state's hygienic laboratory scientists, who have been called "Wisconsin's microbe hunters," examined thousands of specimens of disease sent in from all parts of the state during the first six months of 1936.

Causes of more than a score of diseases, including such human killers as typhoid, tularemia, diphtheria, and tuberculosis, are sought in the thousands of specimens which are sent to the laboratories for examination by Wisconsin physicians, the reports show. Specimens of food products, including milk and ice cream, and water, are examined by the thousands in the scientists' constant combat against the rise and spread of disease in the state.

The report reveals that of the total number of specimens examined during the first six months of 1936, 44,237 were examined in the central laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, while the remainder, 33,323 specimens, were tested in the eight branch laboratories.

The various branch laboratories, and the number of specimens of disease examined at each during the six-month period, are as follows: Beloit, 1,650; Green Bay, 3,107; Kenosha, 8,517; Oshkosh, 3,761; Rhinelander, 4,560; Sheboygan, 5,973; Superior, 2,857; and Wausau, 2,898.

The reports reveal that, at both the central and branch laboratories, 1,954 specimens were examined for typhoid; 1,935 specimens for tularemia; 6,000 specimens for diphtheria; 9,088 specimens for tuberculosis; 9,672 specimens of milk and ice cream were examined for disease; 7,221 specimens of urine were examined; 8,077 specimens of water were tested for disease; and 187 specimens were tested for sewage and water pollution in the state. A total of 512 doses of vaccine were also sent to Wisconsin physicians during the six months by the laboratories to help fight disease, the reports reveal.

In making the reports public, Dr. Stovall pointed out that the great value of the work done by the laboratories lies in the fact that they furnish Wisconsin physicians with certain facilities which are needed in the correct diagnosis of diseases. Most of these facilities are very expensive and could not be afforded by the physicians themselves, he explained.

The liberal use made of these laboratory facilities by the physicians of the state is evidence of their scientific approach to medical diagnosis and treatment, Dr. Stovall said, and is an expression of the fine cooperation which they give the health authorities of the state in the control and prevention of disease—the safeguarding of Wisconsin's greatest asset, the good health of her citizens.

## State University Faculty Members Chosen Officers of National Groups



Andrew T. Weaver



Lloyd K. Garrison



John L. Gillin



Henry L. Ewbank



Grant M. Hyde



Mark H. Ingraham

## Faculty Members Named to Offices of National Groups

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mittee, 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 po-

litical 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 re-elected 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 CHATS

Published at intervals during the school year by the University of Wisconsin as an informal report of its activities to the fathers and mothers of its students.

Robert Foss, Editor, 711 Langdon Street  
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Volume Three February, 1937 Number Two

## The University and Its Legislative Requests

By FRANK O. HOLT

Dean, University Extension Division  
Chairman, Faculty Public Relations Committee

(Editor's Note: The following article was written by Dean Holt for the Wisconsin Journal of Education, and is reprinted here by special permission.)

It is most encouraging to witness the increasing evidence of a tendency on the part of all who are interested in public education to think in terms of one complete public educational program. It seems so logical that there should be no lines of demarcation in what may be thought of as the highway of public education and that all of us should have genuine concern about every type of education which is tax supported. And so it is gratifying to have the assurance that the members of the Wisconsin Education Association are eager to be informed about the state university and its needs.

Anyone who meets with groups of citizens in various parts of the state observes, not only a genuine interest in the University and its affairs, but an obvious eagerness in most instances, to hear good things about the University. And because this issue of the Journal comes at a time when the needs of the University for the current biennium are being presented by the Regents and Acting President Sellery, I shall concern myself with points of view and with information which may be helpful at the moment in developing a more intelligent understanding of the University and its case.

Three fallacies seem to be responsible for such skepticism as one encounters about University finances.

The first fallacy has to do with the sources from which funds are secured for the support of the University. And it is surprising to find how general is the lack of realization that Wisconsin levies no state property tax. But with recurrent regularity one meets the suggestion that the farmer with a mortgage on his farm, the small home owner with an encumbrance on his home, are burdened by the need to support the state university. The fact is, of course, that such a taxpayer pays nothing toward the support of the University.

It would be helpful if the fact were more generally realized that of the total state tax, well over 50 per cent comes from the gasoline and motor vehicle tax and that by statute monies raised from these sources are allocated to the highway commission. All state activities are supported by funds secured from taxation of utilities, insurance companies, inheritances, incomes, and miscellaneous sources. And it is only from such funds that money is appropriated for University support.

**U. W. Earns Almost Half Its Income**

The second fallacy is the impression that the University spends approximately \$7,000,000 of tax raised money annually. The fact that is not understood is that about 46 or 47 per cent of the \$7,000,000 spent comes from direct receipts and not from any tax. In the \$7,000,000 are located all student fees, receipts of all athletic contests and the many other receipts which come to the University directly from various sources, such as the sale of dairy products and farm produce, the care of private and special patients in the Wisconsin General and Orthopedic hospitals, charges for room and board in the University Dormitories and gifts from sundry sources. It is of some significance to inform the friends of the University then that of every dollar spent by the institution only 53 cents comes from state taxes.

The third fallacy which leads to unfair and frequently unfavorable reaction is in the belief that the members of the classified service and of the instructional staff receive lavish salaries. The revealing facts are that the number of University employees in the classified (civil) service is 1380. On the instructional staff there are 1,340, many of them of course part time assistants. A total of 2,720. If the legislature accepts the recommendation of the Board of Regents and restores all waivers (which have been heavy) so that all salaries go back to the original level before reductions were made, even then only 119 of the 2720 will receive \$5000 or over, of these only 46 will be on salaries exceeding \$6000 and but 23 on salaries in excess of \$7000. With all waivers restored, 74 per cent of the 2720 employees will receive less than \$2000 annually, 84 per cent less than \$3000 and only 4.4 per cent will be on salaries of \$5000 or over.

Considering only the 1340 on the instructional staff, 114 will receive salaries of \$5000 or more (when waivers are restored), and of these 22 will receive \$7000 or over, 22, \$6000 to \$7000 and 70 will be on salaries of between \$5000 and \$6000. Of the 1340 members of the instructional staff 929 (69.3 per cent) will, when waivers are restored, be paid less than \$3000 annually, and 699 (52.2 per cent) will be on salaries of less than \$2000.

When one compares these salaries with those paid for equivalent service in other state universities or with those paid to many of our city school administrators one must agree that our scale is very modest indeed.

Another matter not generally understood is that besides its educational work, and the scientific research that it carries on for the benefit of the farms, industries, and homes of Wisconsin, the University also carries on a large number of public services primarily for the welfare of Wisconsin citizens. Funds for the support of some of these services come directly from the University's budget, while funds for others are either directly earned or appropriated by the state, but University staff members and University facilities are used to conduct them.

Among these public services are the following: the State Hygienic laboratory; the Wisconsin General hospital; the Wisconsin Orthopedic hospital; the Psychiatric Institute; the Electrical Standards laboratory; the Extension Division with its many services; the manufacture and distribution of legume cultures, Swiss cheese cultures, tuberculin, and vaccines and test fluids used by veterinarians in the diagnosing and prevention of various animal diseases; 4-H club work; State Seed laboratory; State Limestone Testing laboratory; and the State Soils laboratory. The University is also the headquarters for the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey, on which staff members work, and which is now helping to solve state conservation problems.

Before passing to the regents' request for the biennium it will be of interest to consider a few enrollment figures of the past and to anticipate the future. The highest first semester enrollment prior to that of 1936 was in the fall of 1929 when 9,468 students were registered. Of that total 70 per cent were residents of Wisconsin, 30 per cent from other states and nations. The enrollment in September of 1936 was 10,071, an increase of more than 600 students over the enrollment at the same time of the year in 1929. But this fall 84.6 per cent of the student enrollment consisted of Wisconsin residents and only 15.4 per cent were non-residents. The important fact is that the non-resident enrollment was less by 1272 last fall but the gain in resident students was 1,997!

And the support by state appropriation for the two contrasting years may surprise you. In 1929 when the enrollment figure was 9,468 the state appropriation (omitting new construction and land) was \$4,129,224 while in 1936 with the fall enrollment at 10,071 the appropriation from the state (omitting new construction and land) was but \$3,105,100. That is to say with an increased student body of over 600 we are operating with over a million dollar decrease in state appropriations.

As at any level of the public school system it is necessary to plan for the future largely upon the basis of probable increases in enrollment, so it is necessary to consider the possibilities of increased University enrollment. During the two year period 1934-36 the fall enrollment at Madison shows an increase of 2,140 men and women. It is no rash guess to place the enrollment in the fall of 1937 at 11,000 and to predict a figure close to 12,000

## NYA Brings Over \$19,000 Monthly to 1,185 U. Students

Aiding 1,185 students to earn part of their expenses while getting an education, the National Youth Administration program of the University of Wisconsin is paying out more than \$19,000 each month to 995 undergraduate and 230 graduate students during this school year.

Those who were unable to secure NYA jobs during the current semester found other work through the Student Employment bureau, directed by Miss Alice King.

This year's NYA program is the largest in the school's history since government student-aid projects were introduced in the form of CWA in 1934. The present program is not only beneficial to students but also to the various State University departments as, with rare exception, the projects are designed along technical, educational or professional lines.

## 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

in the fall of 1938.

Now let me turn your attention to a few most important facts in the legislative requests for the biennium. And I shall call attention first to what is known as the operating fund, the largest and most important item in the budget. It includes salaries, heat, light, supplies, the major items necessary to operate the institution. During the current year, with a student body of some over 10,000 we are operating upon approximately \$2,914,000. For 1937-38 the request is for \$3,586,500 or an increase of \$672,500. What is the increase for? First, the regents are hoping to restore salary waivers and for this purpose approximately \$405,000 is necessary. Second, with a present staff inadequate to meet the current student load and with prospects of further increase of 800-900 in the student body, additions to the staff are mandatory and about \$200,000 is necessary for this purpose. Third, to meet a cumulative shortage in operating supplies and to meet the increased demand for supplies which results from a greatly increased student enrollment, an amount of about \$68,000 is included in this item.

Another comparison. The previous high state appropriation was in 1930-31, when we had a student enrollment the first semester of 9,401. The appropriation that year was \$4,231,175. For 1937-38, when we will have 1,500 students more than in 1930-31, the request is for \$4,147,935 which is \$83,000 less. But that does not tell the whole story. Direct receipts from student fees, athletic contests and all other sources in 1929-30 totaled \$1,125,000. With an enrollment in 1937 greater by 1,500 the estimated direct receipts is \$1,064,000—a decrease in this item of \$61,000. Naturally the question is raised, why a decrease in direct receipts accompanying an increase of 1,500 students. The answer is largely in the tremendous decrease in non-resident men and women. Every such student means, because of our high non-resident fee, a loss of approximately \$234. Remembering that in 1930 there were over 2,800 non-residents on the campus and that in 1937 there will probably be not over 1,500 non-residents, we face a consequent decline of upwards of \$250,000 in income from this source.

These two items, request from the state of \$83,000 less, and income from direct receipts of about \$60,000 less, will mean a total operating budget of \$140,000 less for a student body of 11,000 in 1937, than we had for a student body of not quite 9,500 in 1930.

I have heard numerous visitors to the University make comparisons of the Wisconsin campus with those upon which other universities are located. One comment is to the effect that the Lord has been very good to Wisconsin, that for location and beauty we are practically in a class by ourselves. But when building comparisons are made the same commentators point to the fact that we rate in reverse order.

Following the war, in the period from 1918 to 1925-26, while enrollments in our institutions were mounting amazingly, the University of Minnesota spent \$6,200,000 on buildings, Michigan \$6,000,000 for that purpose, Illinois \$4,500,000, Iowa \$4,500,000, Ohio \$3,500,000, and Wisconsin only \$800,000. During the past ten years all of these institutions have met current building needs to a fairly reasonable degree.

Wisconsin needs buildings, it needs a building program badly. The building needs of the University have been listed and the regents have expressed their judgment as being that such needs can be met by an appropriation for new buildings of approximately \$7,000,000. There is no thought that this complete need can be satisfied during the coming biennium. The hope is that the legislature will indicate what it feels the state can afford to do and the University will then adjust its program to meet the possibility suggested.

There is a prevailing feeling on the University campus that the Board of Regents has studied University problems with unusual care, and that the legislative requests are based upon an intelligent understanding and analysis of University needs. There is likewise a general feeling of confidence in the desire of the governor and the legislature to work with the regents in the best interests of the University. And there is, too, an existing conviction that if the public is sufficiently informed of the condition and needs of the University there will be state-wide support of the requests made by the regents and of the appropriations which the legislature will make available.

## To Paint Wisconsin



This picture presents John Steuart Curry, new "artist in residence" at the University of Wisconsin. Rated as one of America's leading artists, Mr. Curry will paint Wisconsin scenes, and will be available to University students and citizens of the state who desire his aid and advice. Mr. Curry has been hailed as a "native" artist, and his work has been called "regional art." Mr. Curry was brought to the University through the use of the Brittingham trust fund, which was given to the University a few years ago.

## Youthful American Ski Marvel Enrolls in State University

With snow, ski-slides, and zero weather now in the public's mind, and as sports-minded persons at the University of Wisconsin turn to the winter season, attention has suddenly been centered on young Paul Bietila, sensational 17-year-old ski jumper from Ishpeming, Michigan.

Paul, who enrolled as a freshman at the State University last fall, represented Wisconsin in January in the Intercollegiate Winter Games at Lake Placid, and lead the field in jumping.

American Olympic committeemen have been keeping their eyes on the youthful Finn for the 1940 winter Olympic games at Tokyo, Japan, and it may be that Wisconsin will be represented in the next Olympics.

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.

## U.W. Honors Five For Long Service To Agriculture

Unique Custom Followed for 29 Years; 119 on Honor List

The names of four farmers and one homemaker have been added to the list of men and women who have received honorary recognition from Wisconsin for their unselfish and generous service to farming and homemaking.

Those awarded such honors at Farm and Home week at the University of Wisconsin were: Mrs. Grace Freeman, Gays Mills; Arthur E. Bennett, Wisconsin Rapids; Eben A. Jones, Bangor; John Lejeune, Rice Lake; and William Smith Moscrip, of Lake Elmo, Minnesota.

This is the 29th year that Wisconsin has followed this unique and original custom of conferring honorary recognition upon a small group of people who have contributed generously to the welfare of the farms and homes of the state and nation.

The first honorary recognition exercises took place in February, 1909, when Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa, editor of a well-known agricultural paper and grandfather of Henry A. Wallace, present secretary of agriculture; C. P. Goodrich, Fort Atkinson; and A. L. Hatch, Sturgeon Bay; were honored.

Mrs. Freeman was recognized as a public spirited woman and as a rural leader. She is well known for the splendid support and leadership she has given to community enterprises.

Pioneering in the cranberry industry, Arthur E. Bennett is today recognized as one of the oldest and most successful growers of cranberries in the state of Wisconsin. While he has profitably operated a large bog for more than forty years, his triumphs and successes, it is claimed, have been shared with others by virtue of his lovable character and his leadership. As chairman of the town of Cranmoore, Mr. Bennett has had no opposition for the past 30 years. He has been a member of the county board for over 40 years. He served in the Wisconsin Legislature. He was president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company for many years and is one of the original incorporators and founders of the Wisconsin Division of the American Cranberry Exchange.

Eben A. Jones is today recognized as one of America's foremost breeders of horses. No man in the state of Wisconsin, it is claimed, has raised and exhibited so many good horses—horses that have won championships in strong competition, as has Mr. Jones. In 1935, entries from his stables won grand championships at the Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota State Fairs and were awarded similar honors at the International in 1935.

Exemplifying the hardy qualities of the pioneers who blazed the trail for agriculture in northern Wisconsin, John Lejeune has overcome handicaps and hardships in making a farm and in building a herd. He helped organize the rural school in the town of Bear Lake in 1883 and in July, 1932, completed his 50th year as school clerk of Joint School District No. 2 at Bear Lake. Today the Lejeune herd is the oldest existing herd of Registered Holstein cattle in Barron county and from it more herds were started than any other in Barron county. While Mr. Lejeune is 89 years of age, he is still active in community affairs.

As a high school lad, W. S. Moscrip peddled milk in St. Paul as a means of earning a livelihood. Soon he became interested in farming and developed one of the best managed and organized dairy farms in the United States. He has made an outstanding reputation with his Holstein cattle and is recognized as one of the leading cattle breeders in America. He has given much attention to livestock sanitation and the cooperative movement.

## 10 Students Named to Varsity Debate Squad

Arguing the question, "Resolved, that all electric utilities should be governmentally owned and operated," 10 men won places on the University of Wisconsin varsity debate team in final trials held recently. A total of 15 men, survivors of preliminary trials held previously, competed in the final trials.

The 10 men who were successful in their bid for positions on the varsity squad were Edwin Wilkie, Madison, son of Harold Wilkie, president of the State University board of regents; John Dietrich, Madison; Thomas Bunsas and Ed Crowley, both of La Crosse; Jack Eisendrath, Milwaukee; Robert Gunderson, Sparta; Cyril Hager, Marshfield; Byron Johnson, Oconomowoc; Eugene Rotwein, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Marlin Volz, Cecil.



## Rural Zoning Will Save State Money, U.W. Man Declares

### 23 Badger Counties Restrict Five Million Acres Under Zoning Law

Many thousands of dollars will be saved in Wisconsin in the years to come as the result of increased application of the rural zoning ordinances which have been an outstanding feature of the social and economic planning in the state during the past four years, according to W. A. Rowlands, University of Wisconsin extension specialist in land economics.

Since the passage of the state zoning law, 23 northern and central Wisconsin counties have restricted five million acres of land against future agricultural development and legal settlement. This means that five million acres of land incapable of producing crops sufficient to support even a few families, land so far removed from roads and markets as to make shipping of scanty crops unprofitable, have been taken over by the county and retired for use as public forests or for recreational purposes.

Some former inhabitants of this land have been removed to better farming districts or to towns where their employment as farm laborers or in some type of urban task is possible. Many more need to be relocated. If these persons prove unemployable it is more simple and inexpensive to administer relief in settlements than in the isolated districts.

#### Zoning Removes Burdens

Removal of inhabitants from isolated non-producing areas helps free counties from a health burden that is both physical and financial. Poor families huddle in squalid huts with little means of sanitation are a health burden to any community. Poor conditions breed disease that must be guarded against. Disease often results in death. The dead must be disposed of, and the living cared for. All of this costs money. A practical remedy is the removal of these persons to better conditions in more accessible places.

By demolishing the shacks and huts in the zoned areas many counties have made it difficult, if not impossible, for squatters or itinerant settlers to locate in these territories and reestablish a health and financial burden there.

#### Revise Local Government

Any future extension of agriculture will be made only after careful consideration of the availability of all services essential to family and community living. These services include schools, churches, community centers, health services, and good roads.

"As a result of rural zoning and the supplementary measures that follow it, certain changes in the form and function of local government are inevitable," declares Mr. Rowlands. "It will be necessary in the very near future to consolidate many local units of government made obsolete through land zoning and land use. County government has demonstrated its willingness and its ability to pioneer new fields and to work constructively with local people to bring about desirable and necessary reforms. Planning for the future social and economic welfare in these sparsely populated areas is a new and vitally important duty of the state."

## University is Sound in Heart and Head, Dr. Sellery Declares

(Continued from Page One)

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 reticence 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

## Makes Good at "Men's" Work



The distinction of winning honors for her work in chemical engineering, ordinarily considered a "man's" field, goes to Miss Mary Anderson, shown in this picture.

## Coed Invades "Man's Field" at U. W. and Makes Good in Big Way

A young girl student is invading what is ordinarily considered to be a "man's profession" at the University of Wisconsin, and she is making good in a big way.

The girl in the case is Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Anderson, 151 Lathrop st., Madison. Working at the honor rate in her studies in chemical engineering, Miss Anderson is the only girl student to be named to the freshman engineering honor list at the University of Wisconsin this year. The honor list includes the names of 51 other students, all of them boys.

Miss Anderson is studying for a degree in chemical engineering, which is generally thought of as almost exclusively a man's field. Other members of her class are all boys, but the grades which she earned for her work during her first year in the State University last year were so high that she now finds her name among those of the 51 boys who worked at either the honor or high honor rate in their freshman engineering classes last year.

#### Finds Studies Interesting

Miss Anderson earned a grade average of better than "good" to make the freshman engineering honor list, and now that she has found herself able to work at the honor rate in chemical engineering, she is more determined than ever to become a chemical engineer. Explaining that she has always been interested in scientific subjects, Miss Anderson said that she found chemical engineering a very interesting course of study.

"I've always been interested in chemistry, physics, and mathematics," she said. "While a little girl I used to play with toy chemical instruments. At high school I took a year of chemistry and liked it very much. A month before entering the University of Wisconsin I made up my mind I would enroll in the engineering school, and I was given permission to do so. I've been to all of my classes ever since. Although I must spend many hours on my studies, I find them all to my liking."

#### Advices Others to Enroll

Interested in writing, Mary will soon join the staff of the Wisconsin Engineer, student magazine of the college of engineering. She was asked to write a column this year, but refused the privilege because of her heavy schedule. Next semester she expects her school work to be somewhat lighter and then she hopes to find time to work on the magazine, she said.

Mary is the third girl who has studied chemical engineering at Wisconsin. The other two were Margaret Donnelly and Margaret Bardelson. Both have graduated. The most

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!)"

illustrious of Wisconsin women engineers is Emily Hahn, a graduate of civil engineering several years ago, who became a girl explorer and wrote a book of her experiences.

Mary likes her engineering work so much that she advised other girls to enter the field "if they are interested in it." She entered the State University in 1935 from Madison West high school, where she also earned honors for her work.

## List U. W. Students With Highest Marks in First Two Years

(Continued from Page One)

June, 1936, are as follows:

Annette Alexander, Lake Mills; Arthur Bridge, Jr., South Milwaukee; Elinore M. Buehler, Stoughton; Lauren F. Brush, Antigo; Phyllis M. Claus, Mauston; John E. Conway, Spring Valley; George M. Hayes, Rice Lake; Joyce M. Jaeger, Marinette; Frank E. Keller, Berlin; Hyman S. Robcock, Berlin; Howard R. Kelly, Mineral Point; Corinne E. McMullen, Antigo; John T. Mathiesen, Eau Claire.

Norman Paulsen, New Holstein; Albert A. Pavlic, Racine; Edward L. Perry, Sturgeon Bay; Russell Peterson, Portage; Richard K. Showman, Kenosha; Martin M. Tank, West Allis; Harold C. Younggreen, Monticello.

From Madison: George I. Caine, Maurice Door, Thomas E. Hughes, Warren Meier, Adelaide G. Ogilvie, Jean L. Paunack, Lawrence E. Rocca, Phyllis W. Stewart, Hallie Lou Whitefield, Horace W. Wilkie.

From Milwaukee: Joseph B. Casagrande, Jack S. Chudnoff, Howard A. Eder, Theresa M. Fein, Robert C. Gehr, Kenneth M. Kupper, Raymond Waisman.

## Most Freshmen Enter State U. Same Year of High School Graduation

Slightly more than 68 per cent of the freshmen enrolled in the University of Wisconsin last year graduated from high school in June, 1935, proving once again that Wisconsin students don't believe in staying out of school a year before seeking their higher education.

Figures released by the statistician's office also reveal that nearly 16 per cent of the first year students stayed out of school only one year before continuing their education, while only 16 per cent remained out of school more than one year before entering the State University.

The oldest freshman student in the University last year graduated from high school in 1918, the figures show, and every year's high school graduation since that time, except that of 1921, was represented among the 2,115 members of last year's freshman class.

Arthur O. Braeger, son of Paul Braeger, Pewaukee, R. 2, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture, class of 1933, has recently accepted an editorial position with a nationally known poultry journal in Chicago.

## Boys Trade Products of Farm to Help Earn Education at State U.

(Continued from Page One)

forters made of them. Will you make them?"

"I don't know how to sew," the boy said.

"I'll teach you," was the reply.

And the boy who did not know how to use a needle has made 21 beautiful comforts—which any woman would be proud to possess. Another lad picks up cloth samples at tailor shops, patches them together, and the result is comforters. This year many of the boys are occupied in painting and repairing Mrs. Stickler's house.

#### Boys Earn Way

All the boys have their special duties to perform. One boy makes all the beds in each house, another cleans the bathroom, still another scrubs and mops the floors. Some of the boys help in the kitchen, others wash dishes, set tables, and do all kinds of odd jobs around the house.

Realizing that boys need a certain amount of recreation, Mrs. Stickler delays having her own work done if a boy can earn some cash money elsewhere.

Though she herself only had a ninth grade education, Mrs. Stickler wants to do all she can to help deserving students get an education at their State University.

## Faculty, Alumni Celebrate U. W. Founders' Day

(Continued from Page One)

Wisconsin caught the notion that it was about time to apply its State motto of Forward to the University," Dr. Birge said. "The Regents brought President Chadbourne here; he came to the aid and relief of Professor Sterling in his nineteen-year task of dragging the University along the muddy roads of a pioneer State. After twenty years more we had gone forward marvellously; we had reached the full status of a college under the leadership of Chadbourne and Bascom.

"The present year again marks an anniversary, the semi-centennial of two most significant matters in our history. First, the year 1887 was just at the beginning of that great movement of American youth to college, which has brought with it such astounding advances in higher education. Second, in the same year President Chamberlin began his work to transform the University of Wisconsin from a University in name to one in fact.

"Wisconsin was ready for the transformation," he continued. "Wisconsin as a commonwealth and Wisconsin at work in education found in Chamberlin the leadership, the strength, the wisdom and the foresight that the situation demanded. He, too, and his successors led us forward with the ideas and ideals that have put our University in the front rank of American Universities and have kept it there."

#### Pres. Sellery Speaks

Telling the alumni that their experience of the past has taught them what to expect in the future of the University, Dr. Birge urged the Wisconsin graduates to make their experience a help to those "kid alumni" whose memories may not go back even to 1917. Alumni can do this, he said, because "life has taught us oldsters how to forecast a future in terms of the past."

"The University set our feet upon the road of advance; not an easy road, but one that was open and well

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

(Continued from Page One)

formation 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.

marked," he concluded. "Our children in their turn have found it here, not easier, but broader and better marked; and for some of us the same story holds, and in far larger measure, for our grandchildren. So instructed by time we look ahead—"far down the future's broadening way"—not only in hope but also in full faith that coming generations will find here on our Campus the Way, always open and ever broadening; built by the cooperation here in Wisconsin, of Commonwealth and University."

Discussing the University faculty's part in the development of Wisconsin spirit, Acting President George C. Sellery told the alumni at the celebration that "the heralded spirit of Wisconsin is essentially the spirit of democracy."

"This can be attributed to the fact that, even in the most minute affairs of University departments, complete freedom and democracy prevails," Dr. Sellery asserted. "There is an aliveness, a vitality, a tingling quality in the work of teaching and research in this University. Those who leave our campus and return in later years, experience this feeling of intellectual stimulation that pervades Wisconsin's classrooms and laboratories. Even strangers who come to us after they have visited other universities, invariably have this to say concerning Wisconsin: 'This University is Alive!'"

#### Alumni Take Part

"I believe that this spirit, shown by the faculty in its affairs, makes its mark on Wisconsin students, and leaves its mark on Wisconsin alumni," President Sellery concluded.

Others who talked on the Founders' Day program included Alumni George I. Haight and William Drips, Chicago; Harry Bullis, Minneapolis; Don Ameche, Hollywood; and Paul Stark, Madison; and Edward Nestingen, Sparta, student.

The Founders' Day program this year celebrated the 87th anniversary of the opening of the State University's first class of 20 students on Feb. 5, 1850, under the supervision of the University's first professor, John Sterling. The first class met in the old Madison Female Academy, a one-room building rented for University use.

Today, the University's 10,500 students go to classes in more than a score of buildings on a campus of several hundred acres of land, and they pursue their studies under a faculty whose reputation is known throughout the world.

## Honored for Services



Dr. E. A. Birge