Western Michigan University Newsletter, July 1963

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25 FOREIGN TEACHERS SELECTED

Western Michigan University is one of 10 institutions selected to participate in the International Teacher Development Program this fall, sponsored by the U.S. Department of State in cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education.

This will mark the second such venture for Western's School of Education, a similar group having been on campus for three months last year. Twenty-five elementary teachers from such foreign lands as Iceland, Italy, Laos, Tanganyika, Colombia, San Salvador, Brazil, Mexico and Trinidad are scheduled to arrive in Kalamazoo Sept. 15 for three months of intensive study of American education and American life.

Miss Esther Schroeder, associate professor of education and elementary specialist, will be in charge of the group.

Special seminars, the auditing of university classes, school visitations, educational trips, and exploration of the community are among the activities being arranged for the visitors.

One of the most successful features of the 1962 experience will be repeated in that these visitors will also be housed throughout the city so that they may learn more about family life in the community.

A university-community committee will be appointed to act in advisory capacities. Miss Rebecca Barnhart, Battle Creek, who has had a broad experience in teacher education in South American countries, will assist Miss Schroeder.

A record 4,761 students were enrolled in summer session work at the University this year, including on-campus and field service classes. The final on-campus figure was 4,027.
Caroline Bartlett Crane Papers Presented To University Archives; Collection Grows

The personal and public papers of one of Kalamazoo's most famous women, Caroline Bartlett Crane, have been presented to the Western Michigan University Archives and Regional Historical Collections, it is announced by Dr. Alan Brown, University archivist.

Mrs. W. Bartlett Crane gave some 40 manuscript boxes of materials, which are now being sorted, classified and catalogued, and present a wide variety of information on the life and work of one of Kalamazoo's best-known and most distinguished women.

At one time Caroline Bartlett Crane, or the Rev. Caroline Bartlett, as she was first known to Kalamazoo people, was a figure of national prominence. Her career as a reformer coincided with the Progressive area in the United States, and in the years prior to World War I she reached the peak of her career as a crusader for sanitation in American cities.

While leading her fight for cleaner city streets, sanitary slaughter houses, and sewerage systems, Mrs. Crane conducted sanitary surveys of no less than 62 municipalities across the nation. Thus, cities as far apart as Saginaw, Mich., and Montgomery, Ala., were visited and their sanitary facilities appraised by this remarkable woman.

An inspection completed, she would write out a report with recommendations for the city authorities. These people usually followed her advice to clean up, for Mrs. Crane had not only the prestige of a national reputation, but she invariably had enlisted the support of the most influential women's clubs and associations in each city before she began her inspection. She was often present in Washington to give testimony before the Senate and other bodies on behalf of her work in municipal sanitation, and on at least one occasion she used her influence in an attempt to get the nation's meat packers to comply with federal meat inspection requirements that were being violated.

Kalamazoo first knew Mrs. Crane as the young lady Unitarian minister at what is now the People's Church. Indeed, in the early 1890's she so revitalized this congregation that a new edifice was erected—the red brick and sandstone structure on the corner of Park and Lovell Streets. It was while serving this church that Miss Bartlett met and married Dr. Augustus Warren Crane, later famous in his own right as one of America's first roentgenologists.

By 1898 Mrs. Crane had given up her work at the People's church and was actively engaged in work with the Michigan Federation of Women's clubs. Through this and other activities she came to know and work with many of the leading women in the state and nation. Lady reformers such as Anna Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, Jane Addams and others engaged in various aspects of reform work were her friends and colleagues.

Although few now living in Kalamazoo can recall it, there was a time when the meat served on our tables came from slaughter houses without even the most rudimentary provisions for sanitation. Caroline Bartlett Crane's inspection-report of these veritable sinkholes of filth went to the city council. But in 1902 Kalamazoo was not a home rule city and so little could be done to correct abuses in the slaughter houses, which were situated on the outskirts of the city. Mrs. Crane was undaunted! By 1903 she had persuaded the State Legislature to pass a meat inspection bill which brought some protection to consumers.

Scattered through her papers are other accounts of how Caroline Bartlett Crane, with the Civic Improvement League and other allies, helped to make Kalamazoo a cleaner and better place.

The University Archives and Regional Historical Collections has other collections, such as records of the early years of the Kalamazoo Paper Co., newspapers and documents, Civil War letters of local men, and a small book which details the work of the Schoolcraft Ladies' Aid Society during the Civil War.

This summer Dr. Brown is being assisted by Wayne C. Mann and John Yzenbaard. They not only hope to find new materials for the collections but are also making tape recordings with various Kalamazooans who have experience in the many aspects of our community life. This work is part of a continuing project made possible by a grant from the Kalamazoo Foundation.

Lindbeck Authors 'Design Textbook'

Dr. John Lindbeck, associate professor of industrial education at Western Michigan University, is the author of an interesting new book on furniture design.

Published by McKnight and McKnight, the 163 page volume includes also designing of decorative and utility pieces for the home. Design Textbook is its title, and it is a profusely illustrated work.
Michigan Higher Education Ably Chronicled
In New Book by Western’s Willis Dunbar

The story of higher education in Michigan is a complex intermingling of a wide variety of institutions, and to focus this picture historically presents even more of a problem.

In his best book to date, Dr. Willis F. Dunbar, head of Western’s history department, has done an excellent job of telling the story of the development of higher education, The Michigan Record in Higher Education. This is to be the fourth volume in a series, A History of Education in Michigan, made possible by the John M. Munson Fund and administered by the Michigan Historical Commission.

Dr. Wynand Wichers, an historian by training, onetime president of Hope College, vice president of Western Michigan University for 12 years and in retirement a resident of Kalamazoo, is the general editor for the series.

Dr. Dunbar tells the interesting story of the beginnings of what became Western State Normal School: "In 1901, bills were introduced into both the Senate and the House for an additional normal school . . . As finally passed by both houses, the measure simply called for the establishment and maintenance of a state normal school, without specifying even that it should be situated in the western part of the state. Governor Aaron T. Bliss refused to sign the bill, stating that he did not think a fourth normal school was essential at the time and that it would be better for the state to concentrate its resources upon the educational institutions it already had. He alluded, also, to local pressures and expressed the belief that the desire for the possession of a state institution was one of the factors in bringing about the passage of the bill.

"Efforts were renewed in the next regular legislative session to establish a new normal school in Western Michigan. Henry B. Vandercook of Grand Rapids took the lead by introducing a bill for this purpose in the House. (Vandercook hall on Oakland Drive was many years later named in his honor.) . . . on 27 May, 1903 Governor Bliss, reversing his earlier stand, gave it his signature. The decision on where to locate the institution was left to the State Board of Education . . . The final decision by the board of education to build Western State Normal School in Kalamazoo was due to the belief of the board that Kalamazoo had the advantage of accessibility and location in the center of the most populous part of Western Michigan and to the aggressive action of citizens of Kalamazoo in making an attractive offer to the board.

"There were complaints about the decision of the state board to locate the institution in Kalamazoo. Senator Kelly, who had endeavored to get the school located at Muskegon, called for an investigation of the board’s action. He demanded that the governor of the state stop any further action until some understanding could be reached that would assure that the intent of the legislature was being carried out. He also suggested that the members of the State Board of Education should resign. The board replied to Kelly’s protest by claiming that Kalamazoo was the best geographical location for the school and that the amount appropriated by the legislature was not enough."

Of first president, Dwight B. Waldo, he writes: "Waldo was possessed of an alert mind and was receptive to new ideas and movements. He had much common sense and clarity of vision . . . He was particularly effective in dealing with the members of the legislature when it came to securing appropriations for the institution he headed."

Of Paul V. Sangren, the second president, the history states:

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Chemists Granted
$50,000 to Make Cancer Studies

Two Western Michigan University chemists are recipients of grants for research, involving nearly $50,000, it is announced by Dr. Lillian M. Meyer, head of the chemistry department.

Dr. Robert Harmon and Dr. Donald J. Brown are co-investigators for a National Institute of Health grant on metal complexes of amino and hydroxysulfinic acids.

This grant covers a three-year period and totals about $25,000, and work will begin in January, 1964.

Dr. Harmon has also received a grant from the Michigan Cancer Foundation for studies of folic acid. This includes $6,200 for the first year and will in three years total about $22,000.

Advanced students will receive grants from these funds to assist the principal investigators.

Japanese Volumes
Presented to WMU

Nineteen volumes of the writings of Fukuzawa Yukichi, founder of Keio University in Tokio, Japan, have been received by Western Michigan University as a token of friendship from the Japanese school.

The gift came from Kenzo Kiga, vice president of Keio who visited here last year, and was formally presented by Kiga to Dr. Andrew Nahm, WMU assistant professor of history, who is spending the spring and summer in Japan studying Japanese literature.

Yukichi, the author of the 19 volumes, was known as the “Father of Japanese Liberalism” and wrote extensively. In fact, two volumes will be added to the collection as soon as they come off the press.

While brief passages appear in English, the bulk of the writing in the set is in Japanese.
Water Management Institute Planned At South Haven

The Institute of Public Affairs will sponsor its first event in late September, an institute on water management, to be held at South Haven.

The two-day meeting will be open to public administrators, government officials and interested citizens and will concern itself with water management as a community problem, economic dependence, sources and availability, riparian rights, political questions, and will conclude with a colloquium.

Dr. T. F. Thompson, director of the institute, announce that Dr. Clarence Velz, chairman of the department of public health, University of Michigan, and an authority in the field, will be the keynote speaker Sept. 30, using as his subject, "Water Management—A Community Problem."

Dr. Lloyd Schmaltz, WMU geologist, and Dr. Thompson will also serve as speakers during the meeting.

Playing a prominent role in the planning of the institute is J. R. Fleming, public health administrator for Van Buren County.

Master of Music Degree Now Offered

The Master of Music degree will be offered by Western Michigan University, with formal work to be first offered to students in the summer of 1964.

This marks the fourth graduate degree to be offered, first having come the Master of Arts, followed by the Master of Business Administration and the Specialist in Education. The latter is a sixth-year program for work beyond the master's degree.

The new program, which is open to WMU graduates and those from other properly accredited schools, requires 30 semester hours of study. Of these, 14 hours are in the student's major area of concentration, 12 in a minor area and four in electives outside the field of music.

The study plan leading to the Master of Music degree was prepared by a committee headed by Dr. Charles E. Osborne, assistant professor of music. Similar programs in 17 major universities throughout the country were studied for the past three years.

Previously, the department of music offered only a graduate curri-...