

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1950

FOR RELEASE
IT'S YOUR HEALTH!

Prepared by the Staff of the
HEALTH SCIENCES DIVISION
University of Washington

TULAREMIA

Back in 1911 the residents of Tulair County in California became alarmed over the appearance of large numbers of dead ground squirrels, rabbits, wild deer and other animals. They sought aid to determine the cause of these animal deaths from the U. S. Public Health Service.

After much hard work the particular germ that was responsible was discovered. It was named "bacterium tularensis".

About the same time a number of people in Utah developed what seemed to be a strange new disease. Physicians working with these patients found that they had all been bitten by a blood-sucking fly known as the deer-fly. Further studies proved that the same germ responsible for the wild animal illness in California was causing the illness in the people in Utah and the disease in humans was then given the name tularemia.

It was discovered that many types of animals are susceptible to the disease but that wild rabbits are the chief reservoir of human infection. Hunters, especially, are often exposed to it. Tame pet rabbits are not usual sources of infection to humans.

Human beings get tularemia from infected animals or from the bites of insects that have sucked the blood from infected wild animals or birds. Individuals handling such infected animals, as in skinning a rabbit, may get the infection through a scratch in the skin.

Tularemia is a troublesome and painful disease but it is seldom fatal. Getting well from tularemia often is a long slow process, in spite of everything the doctor can do. One of the new "miracle drugs", streptomycin, now has been found to be effective in most of the cases and greatly reduces the duration and severity of the disease. However, it is not a complete answer to tularemia.

The best way to prevent tularemia is to avoid the possible sources of infection. Rabbit hunters should not pick up sluggish, slow moving game. If they do shoot such an animal it should be buried with care, to avoid infection of other animals. It is a good plan to wear rubber gloves when handling dead wild rabbits or other small game animals. Hands should be carefully washed after handling either live or dead rabbits. Keep the hands away from the face while handling wild rabbits. Watch out for ticks or fleas from such animals as their bites can cause human tularemia. Any rabbit meat that is eaten should be thoroughly cooked, as heat kills the germs. Being careful is a small price to pay for safety against tularemia.

If you know of any rock caves in this vicinity, "cave-men" at the University of Washington want information about them.

The cave-men, Earl Swanson and Alan Bryan of the University's anthropology department, are making a survey of caves or rock shelters in the state which might have been used in ancient times by Indians. The research is sponsored by the University's State Museum.

During the past year, they have inspected more than 250 caves in Washington and adjacent parts of Oregon, but they realize there are many more that they haven't located. To make the survey as complete as possible, they need the assistance of anyone who knows of existing Washington caves that are large enough for a human being to have lived in.

They would appreciate information on cave locations in terms of townships and ranges, if possible, and also the approximate size, floor area and whether the caves are wet or dry.

Anyone who can supply such data should write to Dr. Douglas Osborne, State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle.

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To help high school seniors plan their college careers, grade prediction tests will be made available to all high school seniors of the state early next year by the University of Washington.

The grade prediction program, developed at the University, enables high school students to select college courses in which they have the best chance for success. The methods have been tested by extensive research involving more than 30,000 students over the past 25 years.

The testing program, which has attracted nationwide attention, has been used with increasing success in forecasting whether individual students would do well or poorly in 33 specific college subjects. It also is able to predict with a high degree of accuracy, approximate grades the student will receive in these subjects.

The tests were first made available to high school students of the state in 1956, when 1000 students took part. Since then, the program has expanded rapidly. Last winter, 7000 students participated. Next January and February nearly 15,000 are expected to take the tests.

A majority of the colleges, universities and junior colleges of the state will require this pre-college grade prediction data for all entering freshmen next September. The test fee will be \$5. Students who do not take the tests in high school will be required to take the tests when they register, at the same fee.

In the past, students who took the tests at registration time at the University, paid no fee. However, beginning in 1959 all entering University freshmen who have not taken the test will be required to pay the \$5 fee at the time it is administered.

more

Testing
Add 1

Students, who take the test next January and February, will receive the results in time to aid them in planning their college careers. Copies of the test results also will be distributed to all colleges in Washington.

Although the results of the tests will not affect the student's eligibility for admission to college, the grade predictions are being used increasingly by schools of the state in awarding scholarships and Naval ROTC appointments.

The tests will be given at approximately 90 convenient centers throughout the state with the cooperation of junior colleges and colleges participating in the program. The tests will be administered by representatives of these institutions.

Application forms and details of the project have been mailed to all high school principals in the state. These applications should be returned to the University as soon as possible to assure inclusion in the testing schedule.

The system of predicting academic performance is based on high school grades in certain studies, supplemented by a battery of special tests. By the use of scientifically-developed mathematical formulas, these results are converted into grade predictions for each student in each of 33 or more different college subject areas.

The grade prediction project is under the supervision of Dr. Paul Horst, director of the Division of Counseling and Testing Services, and Dr. August Dvorak, project supervisor.

"We have found that, for most effective use, the predicted grades should be available before, not after, a student enters college," Dr. Horst said. "When a student knows his strengths and weaknesses in advance, his chances for a successful college career are greatly improved."

In recognition of outstanding contributions to the State of Washington's historical records, the University of Washington's Bureau of Community Development received a certificate of appreciation from the Washington State Historical Society Saturday.

The presentation was made to Dr. Frank Anderson, director of the bureau, by Reno Odlin of Tacoma, president of the society, at the organization's annual meeting in Tacoma.

The certificate cited the Bureau of Community Development for encouraging the writing of community histories in various parts of the state where the bureau has conducted development projects.

As part of the annual meeting, Dr. Anderson conducted a panel discussion on how the histories were prepared and their values. Panel members, who worked on various community histories, were Connie Wall, Winlock; Norman Porter, McCleary; Dr. E. W. Guinn, Centralia; Curtis Gardner, Woodland; and Mrs. Jeannette Hlavin, Tacoma, who formerly lived in Eatonville, where she worked on the project.

The Bureau of Community Development program helps communities of the state to study themselves, for the improvement of their social, economic and cultural life. A community history is one of the written reports prepared in carrying out the project. Since the Bureau was established in 1950, more than 30 communities have taken part in the program.

FOR RELEASE

Near the city of Vantage on the Columbia River, a group of University of Washington students have been busy this summer digging up Indian relics of the past. The purpose of their unusual mission was to recover the prehistoric materials before waters from the new Wanapum Dam cover them forever.

The Wanapum, now in its first phase of construction, is the second of two dams to be built as part of the Priest Rapids project in an area rich in archaeological materials. Relics discovered during the summer are now being studied and classified on the campus.

The survey was made along 60 miles of the Columbia River, from Priest Rapids to Rock Island. Dr. Robert Greengo, assistant professor of anthropology at the University, is in charge of the project. During the summer, he was assisted by students in archaeology field courses and others who volunteered their time.

Digging for Indian relics is no lazy man's job. The party got up at the crack of dawn and left camp shortly after sunrise to avoid the midday heat. In addition to many types of Indian tools, the teams discovered semi-abstract sketches, pecked or painted on smooth rock. They also uncovered ancient caves and rock shelters once used for Indian camp sites. The caves contained basketry, cord-work, skin and woodwork. Protected from the weather, the findings in the caves were in excellent condition.

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FOR RELEASE

Immediately

With nearly 700 more students than expected, official registration at the University of Washington for Autumn Quarter is 16,202.

The increase is more than 5 per cent above last autumn's figure of 15,427. An enrollment of about 15,500 was expected this year. The current enrollment almost reaches the previously estimated figure for 1960.

"The figures provide striking new evidence of the strength of the enrollment trend which set in several years ago," President Charles E. Odegaard said. "It is notable that a large part of the increase is in the upper division and graduate levels, showing that more students are staying longer in the University and more are coming to the University for graduate degrees. This increase, however, does not yet reflect the great pressure of new students which will be coming to the University in the years ahead."

With nearly 10,000 additional students enrolled in evening classes and correspondence courses, the University is now providing direct instruction to more than 26,000 persons.

Among students enrolled autumn quarter at the University are the following from your area:

Salmon

Overdevelopment of the salmon fishery has been cited by a team of University of Washington researchers as the cause for the decline of the once-dynamic Puget Sound Salmon Industry.

In a recently-published study, the researchers have recommended a one-third cut in the present Puget Sound fishing fleet and an increase in commercial fishing license fees to set the ailing industry back on a sound economic footing.

These recommendations now are being studied by representatives of the fishing industry and the State Legislative Interim Fisheries Committee.

The survey, ordered last April by the Interim Committee headed by Rep. Richard J. Kink of Bellingham, represents an unusual interdisciplinary approach to the fishery problem as it drew together faculty members from the College of Fisheries, the School of Law and the Department of Economics.

Among their findings, the University study group concluded that more and more fishermen are being employed today to catch fewer and fewer fish. Thus, not only are incomes depressed, but serious conservation and management problems have arisen.

In 1945, slightly more than 1,500 units of fishing gear were employed to harvest 52 million pounds of salmon. In 1961, nearly three times this amount of gear was used to harvest only 30 million pounds of salmon.

Even during those years in which salmon runs reached near-record size, the inland sea's commercial fisherman lost money.

MORE

Salmon
Add One

According to the University study, his net income averages considerably less than \$2,000 a year and in many instances, such as in purse seine fishing, it is impossible for him to earn even one-half of the average income received by all Washington State residents.

Added to the income problem is the management situation. With more and more fishermen fishing over an expanded area and using greatly improved gear, management bodies have been handicapped in adopting regulations to adequately protect fish stocks.

The University researchers contend that too often these conservation regulations have merely reduced the economic efficiency of the fleet by limiting vessel size, prohibiting the use of certain gear and cutting the number of open days for fishing.

According to the University study, a one-third reduction in the fleet would save from \$700,000 to more than \$2,500,000 a year while improving management control.

Dr. Gerald J. Paulik and Dr. Donald E. Bevan, in charge of the biological analysis, used the University's 709 computer to predict that with a one-third reduction in the present fleet, the fishery still would harvest even the very large runs of salmon without approaching the exploitation limits of the present gear.

Even with a 50 percent cut, they concluded, all but the very large and unexpected runs could be harvested.

"No one questions the need for a fleet reduction," said Dr. William F. Royce, director of the University's Fisheries Research Institute and project director. "It has to be done. The only question now is how it will be accomplished."

MORE

Salmon
Add Two

To achieve the fleet reduction, the University study group has recommended that the number of commercial fishing licenses presently issued be frozen to enable the weeding out of licenses for vessels which have not fished for salmon within recent years.

License fees then could be raised to levels bearing a more realistic relationship to the value of the fishing privilege conferred.

The University study also recommended that the license revenues be used in a revolving fund to permit the State to buy out some of the fishermen (at their option) and take their gear out of service.

Dr. James Crutchfield, in charge of the economics study, stated that in addition to the dollar savings, the fleet reduction would (1) increase individual efficiency, (2) enable the International Pacific Salmon Commission to relax some of the restrictions on gear efficiency, (3) minimize the risk of loss from breakdown.

Other benefits, he added, would include an extension of the fishing week which would improve the management problem and also the quality of the end product by spreading out deliveries to packers over a four or five day week.

In addition to the biological and economic studies, the University survey also included a legal analysis by Prof. Robert L. Fletcher of the School of Law.

Through a series of case studies, Professor Fletcher predicted that a legislative provision restricting the number of commercial fishermen would be constitutionally valid as long as it contained a rational determination that some benefit to the general welfare of the people will be served, that it is founded upon fact and that it included a rational choice of means to accomplish the objective.