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Industry, Business In High Demand In Extension Inquiries

According to reports for 1938-39 compiled by the Extension division, University of Wisconsin, industry and business were chosen fields of work for a large proportion of prospective students who inquired concerning training possibilities through extension courses.

Inquiries about courses in mechanical engineering, which include many subjects relating to current industrial developments, led the list, with a total of 1,058. Those pertaining to business training totaled 821.

As in every year, the demand for English preparation also was high as indicated by the inquiries. These totaled 948.

In the prior year the same fields of study led but in different order, with business subjects first in total inquiries, mechanical engineering next, and English third.

Topics also were in large demand in civil and structural engineering, represented by 571 inquiries, and in electrical engineering, 479 inquiries.

Interest in other fields of instruction was revealed by the number of inquiries received. The fields of interest and number of inquiries were: Economics, 321; high school subjects, 258; history, 289; home economics, 169; foreign languages, 482; library practice, 288; mathematics, 507; music, 129; pharmacy, 72; philosophy, 49; political science, 99; psychology, 180; the sciences, 600; sociology, 204; speech, 82. Other inquiries, classed as "general," numbered 1,939.

Altogether, 8,311 inquiries were received concerning courses taught by correspondence. For a period of years, registrations have ranged in proportions from 21 to 24 per cent of the total inquiries.

Among new study subjects in industrial fields this year are air conditioning and construction estimates and costs.

Honor Two Chemists For Long Service To U. W. And State

Prof. Louis Kahlenberg and Richard Fischer of the University of Wisconsin chemistry faculty were recently honored for their long service at a banquet held at the University.

Both Kahlenberg, who has been a member of the faculty since 1892, and Fischer, since 1894, will retire at the end of the current school year in June. They were both members of the pioneering staff of the University's school of pharmacy in the early 1890's.

Kahlenberg has written nearly 150 scientific papers. He was the first member of the chemistry department to be elected president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. He was also first of the department to be chosen vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of whose section he was chairman. He was made president of the American Electro-Chemical society in 1930.

Fischer was called to serve on a board of experts to advise the United States government in 1905 and 1906 on the drafting of the first pure food and drug act. He has also served on the Wisconsin dairy and food commission.

U. W. School of Commerce Celebrates 40th Birthday

The 40th birthday anniversary of the University of Wisconsin's school of commerce is being celebrated at the annual banquet of commerce seniors held this Wednesday, April 10, on the State University campus. The school of commerce was established within the college of letters and science in 1900. In that year, there were 81 students enrolled in the school, while this year the enrollment is almost 400, an increase of about 400 per cent. In 1900 the school had a four-year course, while at the present time it is two years.

Nations Must Solve Minerals Problem to Gain Lasting Peace, U. Man Says

Lasting peace will not come to this war-ridden world until the problem of international control of minerals has been adequately solved, Dr. C. K. Leith, professor of geology at the University of Wisconsin and world-renowned mineral authority, declared in a recent analysis, "Minerals in the Peace Settlement," published by the Geological Society of America.

Turning to the part to be played by the United States in the solution of the world mineral problem, Dr. Leith further asserted that "no new collective plan for equalizing access to minerals among the nations of the world can succeed without participation" by this country.

The United States is the world's largest producer, largest processor, and largest consumer of the world's minerals, he explained, and if this country steps out of any international solution of the problem, its mineral industries will be affected in one way or another by any collective effort made by foreign nations.

"I am not urging that the United States start out on any particular program of internationalization of resources," he said. "We do not yet know how far this may be desirable and, if desirable, how it shall be done. My purpose is rather to urge the recognition of the simple fact that the problem of administration of mineral resources either from the standpoint of self-interest or of world peace is world-wide in its scope.

"As the situation now stands, the consideration of the problem is petty and piecemeal—from the standpoint of immediate rather than long-range considerations. Surely, as a basis for deciding what to do about it, we should at least begin an effort to see the prob-

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Gen. Public Becomes Economics - Minded Over World Issues

The average citizen, consciously or otherwise, has become a constant student of economics under the impact of the economic stress and world issues that fill the public mind. This trend was noted by economists in the Extension division, University of Wisconsin, dwelling on the commanding importance of the vast problems in government which have made people familiar with the economic conditions of the times.

"One can hardly comprehend the major part of the daily newspaper," asserted Dr. R. J. Colbert, chief of the social science department, "much less the actions of congress, the legislature, or the county board, without a working knowledge of the principles of economics. The cultural and practical value of economics finds expression in the deeper meaning given to history, civics, geography, and the subject matter of essays, debates, and class discussions."

In times when an adequately informed electorate is demanded more than ever before, it was added, citizens should face current problems with unprejudiced minds, reacting to them without emotion and with clear understanding of and toleration for controversial viewpoints. The public school system was termed the logical mechanism for bringing this training within the reach of the general public. Dr. Colbert noted that economics studies are being adopted increasingly in the regular curricula of high and secondary schools and in adult education programs.

Adult needs of Wisconsin people in the field of economics are met by many home-study courses of the University Extension division, itself a part of the state's public school system. These courses, each fitted to the individual's special requirements, include studies in general economics, economic history, labor problems, cooperative marketing, railway transportation, money and banking, practical economics, and business ethics. Also taught by correspondence are courses in political science and sociology.

Honorary Ag Group Admits 14 At U. W.

Fourteen enrolled in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin were recently honored by their fellow students by being initiated into membership in Alpha Zeta, national honorary agricultural fraternity. Membership is based upon scholarship, character, leadership, personality, and activity in the various campus organizations.

Those admitted to membership include Harvey Mauth, Columbus; Francis Post, Mount Horeb; Louis Malcky, Clintonville; Stanley Mehr, Brooklyn, New York; Henry TenPas, Waldo; John van Schlochteran, Kenosha; Joseph Stern, New York, N. Y.; Edwin Sprenger, Milwaukee; Robert Sirny, Sauk City; Willard Schutz, Dallas; Joseph Jacobs, Shell Lake; Lloyd Graf, New Holstein; Henry Fortmann, Frederic; and Eugene Delwiche, Green Bay.

Officers of the university chapter of Alpha Zeta are Darrel Metcalfe, Arkansas, chancellor; Lawrence Montney, Canton, scribe; Otto Hoffman, Markesan, treasurer; Zenas Beers, Elmwood, chronicler; and Wayne Weber, Forestville, censor.

lem in its broader outlines."

Pointing out that the demand for free access to mineral resources is one of the primary causes for present and past wars, Dr. Leith asserted that an insistent call is now coming from many quarters for a clear definition of the purposes of the war.

"In view of the fact that the question of equality of access to raw materials has been steadily forcing to the front for so long, the consideration of this subject can hardly be omitted from any adequate program of peace settlement," he stated. "Unless something is done about it, the raw material problem will surely make trouble again. The steady advance of industrialization and of technology means growing need for international flow of raw materials and therefore intensification of the problem for the future."

No one can now pretend to know specifically what should be done about improving access of the "have-not nations" to raw materials, Dr. Leith explained, but he outlined three general suggestions which have been made, plus some combination of them which seems to him to hold the most promising solution to the problem. These suggestions are:

To continue to defend the mineral status quo by force; to attempt modification of the mineral status quo in the way of appeasement; to use affirmatively the power inherent in the dominant possession of raw materials by a few nations to maintain a certain amount of law and order in the world by force; a combination of these three—that is, to make reasonable concessions, defend the main position, and in addition apply mineral sanctions to keep the peace.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS BULLETIN

The purpose of this Bulletin is to bring to the newspapers of Wisconsin and their readers—the people of the state—pertinent news and information concerning their State University. The University Press Bureau will gladly furnish any special news or feature stories to editors. Address letters to R. H. Foss, editor, Press Bureau, University of Wisconsin.

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Schedule "Up-to-the-Minute" Courses of Study for '40 U. W. Summer School

A group of up-to-the-minute courses of study on contemporary affairs are included among the hundreds of courses to be taught in the 42nd annual summer session of the University of Wisconsin by more than 300 State University faculty members and outstanding lecturers from other educational institutions.

The 1940 Wisconsin summer school, in which thousands of teachers from all parts of the state and nation are expected to enroll, will open on June 25 and close on Aug. 2. Special eight-week courses in the Graduate school, offered this year, will begin on June 25 and end on Aug. 16, while the Law school will open its 10-week session on June 17, closing on Aug. 23. The eight-week courses, formerly nine weeks in length, are specially designed for graduate students, but qualified undergraduates will be admitted to them.

Social, political, and economic problems facing the modern world will be studied in the timely courses on contemporary affairs, which will be taught in major departments of the State University by some of the University's foremost teachers. All of the "modern" courses of study are listed in the 1940 summer session bulletin, which points out that the University of Wisconsin has constantly in mind its obligation to shape its instruction to meet the needs of the present time.

Among the special courses to be taught in the 1940 summer school are the following:

In comparative literature: "Contemporary Biography and Autobiography," by Dr. Hazel S. Albersson; "The Contemporary Scene," by Prof. Philo M. Buck.

Apprentices Join Trade With School In Engineering Rise

Starting from the bottom as apprentices for Fairbanks-Morse & Co., earning university credit through extension studies as part of their academic instruction, and later attending the University of Wisconsin, three Beloit young men now are part way on the long road from apprenticeship to college-trained engineers, with the promise at graduation of responsible posts in the big Beloit industry.

The three—Raymond Behnke, Russell Rippey, and Lionel Thompson—have enrolled at the University in a program by which each will alternate his apprenticeship training with work in the college of engineering. Rippey is in his third year at Madison and will continue at the trade in the summer; Behnke and Thompson plan to return to the University in the fall.

According to A. R. Luebke, supervisor of apprentices for Fairbanks-Morse, the cases are typical of many of his apprentices who embark on educational programs to meet industry's demands for college-trained men.

"A number of our 100 apprentices," he advised, "are enrolled in University extension courses at the Beloit Vocational school and in University extension home-study courses. These young men realize the value of a good education plus the practical training received during apprenticeship, and that this double preparation will give them greater opportunities. Young men are encouraged to study subjects offered by the Extension division to build up credits, and to enter the University upon completion of their apprenticeship."

The plant official referred to the extension study program as offering "a great opportunity to the apprentice at small cost," and said many boys take advantage of it. Such courses include mechanical drawing, blueprint reading, chemistry, metallurgy, and others directly applicable to work in shops or acceptable toward an engineering degree. Most of the company's Diesel engine apprentices were reported enrolled in University extension courses offering university credits, with the aim, at the end of apprenticeship, of attending the University for training as mechanical engineers.

Advice emphasizing the importance of educational preparation to supplement shop work also was issued by Walter Simon, state supervisor of apprenticeship, Wisconsin Industrial commission, who observed:

"Wisconsin is one of only nine states having the apprenticeship plan, and in 20 years this state has indented 15,000 apprentices. Of this number, about 6,000 have completed their training and are now meeting successfully the demands of industry."

State Country Life Meet Is Set For Stevens Point

Members of the Wisconsin Collegiate Country Life Conference will hold their annual spring meeting at the Central State Teachers College at Stevens Point, May 3 and 4, announces John R. Barton, rural sociologist at the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture, in charge of the program. Delegates to the conference will be sent by students interested in country life activities from state teachers colleges, county normal schools, liberal arts colleges and the University of Wisconsin. The 1940 program will give special consideration to the encouragement of rural art.

Study Modern Novel

In economics: "Evolution of Industry," by Prof. Selig Perlman; "Government and Business," by Prof. Edwin E. Witte.

In English: "The Novel in the Modern World," by Prof. Paul M. Fulcher; "Contemporary Poetry," by Dr. Madeleine Doran.

In history: "Recent and Contemporary European History, 1918-1940," by Prof. Chester V. Easum; "The British Empire, 1870-1940," by Prof. Paul A. Knaplund; "Seminary in Modern European History (Problems in Peace Making)" by Prof. Chester V. Easum.

In journalism: "Interpreting Foreign and War News," by Prof. Robert M. Neal; "Propaganda and the Press," by Prof. Grant M. Hyde.

In political science: "Survey of World Politics," by Prof. Grayson L. Kirk; "Comparative Government: Parliamentary Democracies," by Dr. William Ebenstein; "Seminary in Contemporary International Relations," by Prof. Kirk.

School and Society

In sociology: "Use of Scientific Methods in the Identification of the Criminal," by Dr. J. H. Mathews; "The Modern City," by Prof. Thomas C. McCormick; "Theories of Community Organization," by Prof. Helen I. Clarke.

In education: "The School and Society," by Prof. Paul H. Sheats; "Radio in the School," by H. B. McCarty; "Guidance of College Students," by Dr. Frederic R. Hamilton and Dean Zoe B. Bayliss.

In physical education: "School Health and Hygiene," by Prof. Robert J. Francis; "Organization and Administration of a City Recreation Program," by Dorothy C. Enderis.

Urges Americans To Wage Continuous Fight For Freedom

Warning that "our freedoms cannot be inherited," but that "they must be struggled and fought for continuously," C. A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, in a recent address urged Americans to emphasize "the individual and the democratic adventure together as our lives become more organized in both private and public undertakings."

The address, entitled "The Individual and the Democratic Adventure," was given recently by the State University's president before the annual meeting of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel associations, and is printed in full in the current issue of the national periodical, "Vital Speeches of the Day."

In the address Pres. Dykstra reviewed the age-long fight of man for liberty and freedom and the right to be recognized as an individual. Then he declared:

"If anything is clear it is that our freedoms cannot be inherited. They must be struggled and fought for continuously. No paper guarantees will take the place of the constant watchfulness and activity of individual citizens quick to see an attack on their rights and their responsibility for safeguarding them."

"I am not sounding off or ringing the alarm. I am emphasizing a fact testified to throughout our history by many who gave the problem of self-government and self-mastery much thought."

"The long slow process of developing and setting up institutionally the freedoms we are responsible for was costly in human life and in treasure," he continued. "Human beings like ourselves paid such a price. Some of these hard won liberties are in the balance in many places and as issues become even sharper and minorities more fanatical, we shall all be subjected to intimidations and pressure which will prove to be very powerful."

"That is why it is important to emphasize the individual and the democratic adventure together as our lives become more organized in both private and public undertakings. In both spheres we proclaim that what we do we do to make individual lives happier and more complete. Let us make sure that this is so and that we include all in the proclamation."

Economics For C.P.A. Candidates Offered In Extension Course

The fundamentals of economics required of persons preparing for the Certified Public Accountant examinations are contained in a newly revised course, "Advanced Practical Economics," designed for home study, which the Extension division of the University of Wisconsin announced this week.

This course has been revised on the basis of the actual examinations given from 1926 to 1939. No previous formal study of economics is necessary.

The study is recommended for the needs of candidates in previous examinations and of others who plan to take future examinations, given annually by the Wisconsin state board of accountancy.

Hold Planting Meets In 22 State Counties

Home grounds are to be beautified in many sections of Wisconsin this spring. Homemakers and students, in rural, graded, and high schools are holding planting and pruning demonstrations to learn best ways of planning and planting their home yards. These meetings, in April and May, have been arranged in 22 different counties in cooperation with county agents and teachers of vocational agriculture.

Conducting these meetings will be L. G. Holmes, extension landscape specialist of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, who has been asked by home owners to explain preparation of the soil, best methods of planting, arrangement of shrubs and trees, and transplanting of shrubs and trees that have been incorrectly planted.

Counties in which these meetings will be held include Bayfield, Barron, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jackson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Manitowish, Pierce, Polk, Racine, Richland, Rock, Rusk, Sauk, Shawano, Vernon, Waushara, and Waupaca.

Locker Operators of Wisconsin To Meet At U. W. April 30-May 1

Questions on fast freezing and storage of foods will be answered at the state-wide frozen food locker operator's conference to be held at the University of Wisconsin, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 30 and May 1.

Included among the subjects to be considered at the conference are varieties of fruits and vegetables for freezing; changes in frozen foods; freezing meats and poultry; frozen foods in the diet; and present status of the industry.

Scheduled to address the conference are Donald K. Tressler, chemist, New York Experiment Station, Geneva, New York; Dean Chris L. Christensen, Marvin A. Schaars, F. W. Duffee, O. B. Combs, R. H. Roberts, W. C. Frazier, Helen Parsons, James J. Lacey, J. B. Hayes, J. M. Fargo, and Mrs. Charlotte Buslaft, of the College of Agriculture; and Fay Elwell, director of the school of commerce; and Miss Ellen Benson, Madison.

Concluding the conference will be a meeting of the Wisconsin Frozen Foods Locker Operators' association on May 1. Officers of the association are: president, Spence Vieth, Ripon; vice-president, Henry Ringling, Baraboo; secretary, Alfred Cory, Fort Atkinson; and directors, Armin Herkes, Hilbert, and J. C. Palmer, Waushara.

More than 100 new locker plants have been erected in Wisconsin during the past year, estimates Marvin A. Schaars, of the college of agriculture, in charge of the program. Locker plants are now located in 45 Wisconsin counties with the largest number located in the Fox River Valley. From seven to 10 per cent of Wisconsin farmers are now using locker plants. To serve them and other users approximately 35,000 lockers have been installed, Schaars has found.

Many High Schools In State Report New Agriculture Teachers

Several changes in personnel in vocational agriculture departments have been reported by Wisconsin high schools recently.

Robert Davenport, Stoughton, graduate of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, class of 1940, has accepted a position as agricultural teacher at Greenwood, a position left vacant by the resignation of Arley Heinze. Heinze, whose home is at Portage, resigned to head the department of agriculture in the Baraboo high school, a position left vacant by

State-Wide Fine Arts Festival Set For U. W. May 4-19

A two weeks festival of music, drama, dance, and art in the student-owned Wisconsin Union theater, May 4-19, will climax arts activities on the University of Wisconsin campus for the year, Douglas Osterheld, student president of the Union, announced this week.

It will be the first arts festival of its kind at the state university and will be state-wide in character, with alumni and citizens generally invited to share in the celebration. The program will reach a climax during the University's Parents Weekend, May 17-19, giving parents and friends an opportunity to attend some of the major events.

An old tradition inaugurating a new one, the last Haresfoot performance of "Serve It Hot," will open the Festival the evening of May 4.

The world-famous Pro Art String quartet, sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge foundation, will make a return visit to Madison with a cycle of six all-Beethoven concerts. The music program will culminate on the last Sunday of the Festival with the presentation of Beethoven's majestic ninth symphony, the famous "choral" symphony, by the University orchestra and the combined University chorus and Madison Civic chorus. Prof. Carl Bricken will conduct and Gunnar Johansen will be the soloist.

Two repeat performances of the Wisconsin Players production of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" will be given, and Orchestras, the University's honorary dance group, will present its annual recital of contemporary dance.

The annual exhibition of student art, twelfth of such shows, will be hung in the main and theater galleries. Events in the large theater will be supplemented by Wisconsin Players studio productions and foreign and documentary sound films in the Play Circle, small experimental theater.

"The Spring Festival may well become Wisconsin's 'Salzburg' festival, with far reaching cultural influence," Osterheld said. "The new theaters and galleries of the Union offer an opportunity, never possible before, of presenting under one roof a program embracing the achievements of the University and state in all the fine arts."

David H. Williams, the former teacher. Williams, a native of Wales, Waushara county, resigned to accept a position as county agent of Sauk county.

Alfonse Schantz, Sparta, is the new teacher of agriculture in the Chilton high school. Leo Keegan, Monroe, is the new agricultural teacher at Richland Center, a position vacated by Harry Kilkelly who has resigned to go into private business.

Newell Metcalf, Shullsburg, has resigned as teacher of agriculture in the Hartford high school to go into farming. His position has been filled by Milton O. Gutknecht, Lone Rock, a graduate of the University college of agriculture, class of 1940.

Kenneth Wallin, formerly teacher of agriculture in the Osceola high school, has resigned to accept a position as assistant county agent for Polk county. Stanley Olson, formerly a teacher of agriculture at Frederic, has accepted the position as agricultural teacher in the Osceola high school.

Vernon Peroutky, formerly teacher of agriculture in Ellsworth high school, resigned to accept a position as temporary assistant agent in Pierce county, while Ralph M. Cooper, Gillingham, has accepted a position as teacher of agriculture in the Greenbrier high school, Ronceverte, West Virginia.

Early Prophecy Recalled as U. W. Extension Movement Fulfills Aims

When correspondence courses of instruction were established by the University of Wisconsin in 1906, it represented "the most important and far-reaching step taken by the University in years." This was the judgment of Chief Justice John B. Winslow, then associate justice of the state supreme court, in recounting in the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine in that year how by various means the University was fast bringing its resources direct to the people.

From the fall of 1906, when Paul H. Nystrom, now a Columbia university professor, became the first student of correspondence courses at Wisconsin, to March 1, 1940, total registrations in correspondence courses taught by the University Extension division have exceeded 151,000. They are now recorded at the rate of about 4,000 per year.

Judge Winslow, impressed by the number and size of private correspondence schools as early as 1906, and by the high cost of the instruction, reflected that the State University with its established resources ought to meet the need. He estimated \$800,000 was being taken out of Wisconsin annually by these private schools. (Today this outgo is estimated at \$1,000,000 annually).

Describing the correspondence course as the "next step" by which the University could extend a helping hand to every citizen, Justice Winslow saw its possibilities in "giving every earnest man and woman in the state

an opportunity to obtain some measure of higher or technical education."

"The University in this field," he commented, "has marked advantages over the private correspondence schools. It has its magnificent central plant already fully equipped; it does not have to pay any rent, any interest on the investment or dividends to stockholders; it has all the facilities for short courses and summer schools, some of which are already established, and which in combination with correspondence work will greatly help the work. These facilities the foreign correspondence schools utterly lack. . . . The regents have acted wisely in determining to test the correspondence method of instruction. By this step they are bringing the University to the people as it has never been brought before."

Senator James H. Stout, of Dunn county, was cited as believing "this new work of the University will make it the most democratic State University in the world, without detracting one whit from its high standard and cultural ideals."

Today, Wisconsin's extension division offers approximately 425 courses by correspondence teaching, together with extensive class and forum programs throughout the state and the resources of package libraries, lecture and lyceum programs, visual aids collections, and services of field and other advisory staffs in making the State University serve more fully the needs of every citizen.