



The University of Wisconsin press bulletin.

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Wings Are Award For Neophytes in New U. W. Program

Training as pilots—fifth program of the kind sponsored by the University of Wisconsin—was begun last week with 32 advanced students and 53 beginning students in CAA courses offered at Madison. Ground school instruction and flight training are included in each course.

Nearly all enrollees are University students. Several are classed as alternates. Students in the advanced courses, except from Madison, are announced by the University Extension division, are:

In Secondary Course

Melvin L. Anderson, **Union Grove**; John A. Asleson, **Stoughton**; Gilbert T. Baltzer, **Monroe**; Brooks Conrad, **Medford**; Ronald E. Dutcher, **Appleton**; Robert B. Furman, **Larsen**; Donald D. Johnson, **Westfield**; Orval G. Kane, **William G. Moore, Sparta**; Alan E. Kemp, **Evanson**, Ill.; Harold J. Lavin, **Kansaville**; Arden E. Malzahn, **Wisconsin Rapids**; Russell M. Novak, **Manitowoc**; Monford C. Obrecht, **Black Earth**; Harold M. Olson, **Mendota**; Luther E. Preuss, **Janesville**; Earl A. Schultheiss, **Portage**; John S. Seeman, **Beloit**; Robert M. Snyder, **Rhineland**; William C. Warren, **Rockton**, Ill.

In the beginners' program the following are enrolled:

George P. Bahler, **Wauwatosa**; William F. Baker, **Glenwood City**; William G. Brodhagen, **Bondulic**; James Brothers, **Milwaukee**; Burdick V. Burch, Jr., **Waukesha**; Stephen Connors, **Monroe**; Frederick W. Damler, **Columbus**; William R. Deppe and Henry C. Ruda, **Baraboo**; Ronald G. Godfrey and Leland C. Smith, **Waupaca**; William Homsted, **Janesville**; Quentin Howard, **Broadhead**; Raymond C. Kahler, **Hillsboro**; Mervin Kame, **Platteville**; Francis Keehane, **Antigo**; Robert Kivlin, **Brooklyn**; Gerald C. McLeish, **Portage**; Charles V. Moore, **Rhineland**; Gordon J. Pivonka, **Mischicot**; Donald Plecity, **Stanley**; Allen S. Porter, **Racine**; Perry Poyer, **Lake Mills**; Wayne M. Rounds, **Wausau**; Walter H. Schultz, **Colby**; William J. Sinclair, **Chicago**, Ill.; Wendell E. Turner, **Montfort**; LeRoy W. Updike, **Black River Falls**; Robert G. Werner, **Truesdell**; Eldon B. Witte, **Cottage Grove**; Kenneth N. Wedin, **Frederic**; Robert A. Williams, **Verona**.

Enrolled in ground school courses only are five others: Sherman Dudley, Carol A. Reis, Max Untersee, Madison, and Caroline B. Pandolfi, Farrell, Pa., students of secondary status, and Helen L. Case, **Two Rivers**, of primary status.

Experiment Stations Announce Open House

New findings and developments of timely concern to farmers and home-makers will be reviewed this summer at farm field days, when Wisconsin agricultural experiment station workers hold open house. Such events will be held at **Marshfield**, July 22; **Sturgeon Bay**, July 24; **Ashland Junction**, July 29; **Spooner**, July 31; **Hancock**, August 6; and **Coddington**, August 13. Planned for these gatherings are exhibits, demonstrations, weed clinics, talks and field trips. In the fields farmers will see the results of comparative trials with crop, seed, and soil management methods.

38 High School Grads Train for Work in Defense Industry at U. W.

Well started on their 12 weeks of intensive training in mechanical drawing, shop work and shop mathematics are 38 high school graduates enrolled in the University of Wisconsin's engineering defense training program which began June 23 and ends Sept. 12.

Working over lathes, grinders, planers, and shapers in the Mechanical Engineering building, listening to daily, hour-long lectures on mathematics, and pushing drawing pens and T-squares across the boards in the Engineering-Education building, the boys put in an eight-hour day, five days a week, preparing to take jobs immediately in factories producing essentials for America's national defense.

The Wisconsin group is part of a nation-wide program which embraces 75,000 machinists and draftsman in both "pre-employment" and "in-service" training at universities, colleges and vocational schools all over the country.

Full Day's Work

At the University of Wisconsin the group begins work at 7:30 each morning, divided into two sections of 19 boys. An A section goes to the Education-Engineering building for four hours of mechanical drawing instruction under Prof. H. D. Orth, director of the course, and Asst. Prof. H. B. Doke. Lunch hour is from 11:30 to 12:30, and then the boys report to Instructor Frank Gurzo for shop mathematics. At 1:30 shop instruction begins under Assoc. Prof. J. M. Dorrans and Instructor Thomas Puddester. The shop class is dismissed at 4:30 p. m.

The B group's schedule is reversed with shop coming from 7:30 to 10:30 and mathematics from 10:30 to 11:30. Lunch hour is from 11:30 to 12:30. The drawing class begins at 12:30 and ends at 4:30. Instructors are the same in all classes.

"It's a strenuous program," Prof. Orth admits, "but there's a lot of ground to cover."

The course is designed to meet the need for workers in industry, either in drafting or shop work.

Work Is Balanced

"The course is balanced so that which ever work they do in factories, one type of training will help the other," Prof. Orth explains.

To Editors:—The news in this bulletin is prepared especially for the press and is released for publication on the date below. Please address exchange copies to Editor, 711 Langdon Street.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS BULLETIN

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

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Soldiers, Sailors Jubilant Over State Educational Subsidy

Wisconsin men in military service in continental and outlying United States and on ships at sea are writing and radioing back to the home state, inspired by the Wisconsin legislature's offer of free educational courses while in service. Residents of this state in the army, navy, and marine corps are entitled to take University of Wisconsin extension courses without expenses except for texts. This subsidy is believed to be the only one of its kind.

Applications are being received from many army posts. Others are received on stationery of battleships, destroyers, shore bases on both coasts, Hawaii, Canal Zone, Alaska.

Many service men express gratitude. "No better news could echo in my ear," wrote a volunteer from Fond du Lac, stationed at Fort Crook, Neb. "I am still doubtful whether it is true or not."

The new Badger enactment a staff writer in *Liberty* magazine commented: "Good work, Wisconsin. That's the kind of law I like to hear about," and he questioned whether any other states have "done anything similar for their boys."

At virtually every army post now are Wisconsin men eligible for free instruction in courses from their State University. Requests are reported numerous from Camps Beauvoir, Custer, Grant, Livingston, Shelby; from Forts Knox, Sheridan, Snelling, Wayne, George Wright; and from aviation bases such as Chanute, Scott, Selfridge, Hickman.

From the Rev. Anselm Keefe, of St. Norbert's college, De Pere, a former extension student, now a chaplain at Camp Selby, came 32 military registrations obtained from Wisconsin men. Aiding in enrolling service men also are Prof. George A. Parkinson, assistant director of the Milwaukee extension center, now a lieutenant commander on the S. S. Gilmer, and Prof. W. E. Roth, instructor at the Milwaukee center, now a captain at Camp Livingston.

Radied from the USS Pennsylvania and carried by clipper and continental air mail, an earnest letter of inquiry came from an ensign. From the navy department a Wisconsinne applied for a business course "to continue a program begun but not completed in high school 15 years ago." A Milwaukee man, writing "at sea," desired to enroll to regain credits lost when he was dropped from the University.

Some service men indicated eagerness to become more proficient for tasks in the military service. A sailor in the Pacific fleet asked for a course in aeronautical meteorology. A former student at the University, stationed at Scofield barracks, Honolulu, asked for a drafting or mechanical drawing course.

They Wouldn't Believe "It Can't Be Done" so-- Idea Plus 10 Years' Spare Time Work Leads to New Way of Making Better, Stronger Bricks at U. W.

Because they refused to quit working during their spare time on an idea they conceived almost 10 years ago, two University of Wisconsin faculty members today are the discoverers of an improved process under which many stronger and more lasting building bricks are being made in many factories scattered throughout the nation.

The process, which is technically described in the brick industry as "controlling the pH factor in clays," is more popularly known as the Barker-Truog process, because its discoverers are Prof. George J. Barker, of the State University's mining and metallurgy department, and Prof. Emil Truog, of the soils department.

The entire process was worked out by the two men on funds supplied by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation at the University. A patent covering the use of the new process is being issued to the Foundation, which is a non-profit corporation, established and directed by a number of alumni of the University, with the primary purpose of promoting scientific research on the Wisconsin campus. Funds coming to the Foundation through use of the patent on the Barker-Truog process will go to aid further research at the University.

Control Is Important

The new process is simply built around the controlled addition of sodium carbonate—commonly called soda ash—to the clays from which building bricks are made. The soda ash is actually added to the clays at an advantageous point during the manufacturing process.

The mere addition of the sodium carbonate to certain clays is nothing new or startling in itself, but its "controlled" addition—and that word "controlled" should be underscored—is important because it is the heart and soul of the Barker-Truog process.

Clays vary considerably from one part of the country to another, even

at spots only a few miles apart, so that the amounts of soda ash which should be added to different clays to obtain the best bricks vary considerably and must be carefully checked and constantly controlled. Therein lies the valuable secret of the Barker-Truog process.

Make Thousands of Tests

Tests conducted on thousands of bricks made from hundreds of different clays from all parts of the country have revealed conclusively that those bricks made under the new process are much better and stronger; their moisture absorption is lower and therefore they withstand water better; they can withstand constant freezing and thawing much better; and in some cases their color is much improved and thus they can make more attractive brick houses and other buildings.

Addition of the sodium carbonate to the brick clay is not very expensive, but what additional expense is incurred by the manufacturer is offset by savings at two points—in the power used to make bricks, and in the waste resulting from bricks broken in the process of manufacture. Less power is used because the raw clays when mixed with the soda ash become more plastic and flow through the machinery more easily. Less breakage occurs in the manufacturing process because the bricks are stronger and less brittle right from the start.

The Bunk At First

The two Wisconsin scientist-engineers conceived the idea of making better building brick by treating all kinds of clays with controlled additions of soda ash when they were working on problems with the Wisconsin Clay Products Association almost 10 years ago. During the early years of the research work, ceramics (clay products) experts in the brick industry and at other universities said "it can't be done" and asserted that the whole idea was "the bunk."

But Barker and Truog continued

their research relentlessly year after year. They obtained clay samples first from all parts of Wisconsin, then from all parts of the nation. Hundreds of samples were tested for their component minerals. Gradually they worked out the precious check and control system under which they could add the soda ash to the clays to make better bricks.

Then they began the job of actually producing better bricks under their process, first in the laboratory where they could control all conditions perfectly, then in the brick manufacturing plants of the state and the nation. The ceramic experts and the brick manufacturers had to agree then that building bricks were considerably improved under the new process.

Barker Is Honored

During the last few years, Prof. Barker presented a number of scientific papers before meetings of the American Ceramic Society, in Chicago, New Orleans, and Baltimore, explaining the principles of the new process and demonstrating their soundness. Members of the society were convinced, and several months ago Barker was elected a fellow of the society for his outstanding work in the field, and in recognition of his productive scholarship in ceramic science and notable contributions to the ceramic arts and industry.

In the meantime, representatives of English Chemical companies became interested in the process. Just before the war started a load of clay was sent to England. Tests have been made on this clay, vastly improved bricks were produced, and now patents have also been obtained in England as well as in Canada on the process.

Someday, after the war, this new brick-making process will undoubtedly help rebuild a better England from the ruins of the island's "co-ventrized" towns and cities, Prof. Barker believes.

Harvard Confers Honorary Degree On Pres. Dykstra

Cited as "a citizen on active duty in time of crisis," C. A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, was granted an honorary degree by Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass., at the eastern university's annual commencement exercises recently.

The regents, meeting in President C. A. Dykstra's office in Bascom hall, for four hours waded through a steady stream of University business and educational matters presented to them by President Dykstra. Then they took time out to accompany Dean Chris L. Christensen, of the college of agriculture, on a trip over the agriculture campus seeking a satisfactory site for the new farm short course dormitory recently approved by the legislature.

Having long known that dairy products possess nutritive qualities other than those already recognized, the National Dairy Council for the American Dairy Association, is calling on scientists of leading institutions throughout the country to assist in planning a research program in which it is hoped that these new qualities will be revealed. Such added information will thus provide even stronger scientific background for the use of adequate amounts of dairy products in improving the American diet. Studies on the nutritive value of butterfat are already under way at the University of Wisconsin.

Research workers at the University of Wisconsin who met with others to discuss such a plan at Chicago recently were E. B. Hart and Conrad Elvehjem of the department of biochemistry.

Robert Monk, **Wausau**, has been named program director of radio station KHM, Hannibal, Missouri. Monk a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, class of 1940, was a winner of the WLW national scholarship, following which he spent six months at that station.

Rising costs of materials and equipment are expected to reduce University revenues during the coming biennium by at least \$200,000. The committee further explained that the only way the University could meet this situation was by raising fees.

The recommendation of the committee as approved by the regents raises University fees from \$32.50 to \$38 in all colleges except law and medicine and that these be made \$55 and \$112.50 respectively. Then the committee recommended, and the regents approved, the abolition of all separate laboratory fees so that all students may take any courses desired in the University. To make this democratic procedure possible, the committee declared, a general laboratory-library fee of \$10 should be assessed each semester against all students except those in law and medicine, making the total general fee \$48.

"This fee is equal to a sum which would be the average of all laboratory fees paid by all of the students enrolled and will produce in revenue approximately the amount now collected in laboratory fees on the campus," the committee explained. "This equalization of fees will make it possible for the student with small funds to take what now seem to him expensive laboratory courses. The total result will be to keep the fees at Wisconsin the lowest in the mid-west. In other words, our Wisconsin students will still be paying lower fees than they would be required to pay in any neighboring state institution."

The increase in fees and the concurrent wiping out of all the special laboratory fees in the University was recommended to the regents by the University Administrative committee, which is composed of the president, all of the deans, and the secretary of the faculty. The increase still leaves Wisconsin with the lowest fees of any comparable university in the Middle West.

U. W. Fees Still Lowest

The recommendation pointed out that a decrease in enrollment and

Regents Purchase Famed Picnic Point Farm for State U.

Several years of bargaining by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents came to a close last week when the purchase of farm properties owned by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Young beyond Willows drive on Lake Mendota, including the famous Picnic Point tract, was approved.

The University obtained an option on Picnic Point two years ago but by their action Saturday, the regents bought not only the 20-acre Picnic Point area, but also more than 120 acres of farm land adjoining it, for a net price of \$205,000.

The entire property acquired is about 125 acres in addition to 20 acres of marshland, and includes more than 8,000 feet of shore line. The property has been held by Mr. and Mrs. Young for 23 years, and Mr. Young states that it has always been his desire that the University should have it.

The total price paid for the property by the regents through the University Building corporation at this time is \$230,000, but Mr. Young donated \$25,000 of this amount to the University, reducing the total net cost to \$205,000. This amount is provided through a mortgage by the building corporation to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, to be amortized over a 25-year period.

In addition to the purchase price, the University also conveys to the Youngs the Eagle Heights property, a half mile to the west of the Picnic Point farm. This 33-acre tract, wholly unimproved, has been held by the University for 30 years without making any use of it, and which it is felt will not be useful for the purposes of the college of agriculture or the rest of the University.

Purchase of the Picnic Point farm now gives the University title to all of the shore line areas of Lake Mendota from the old armory and gymnasium on Langdon street west to the Eagle Heights tract, except for a few acres known as the Stevens-Jackson property out on what is called Second Point.

Engineers From 4 States to Meet at U. W. Oct. 10-11

The College of Engineering at the University of Wisconsin is already making preparations for the meeting of the North Midwest Section of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education to be held at Madison October 10 and 11.

Three to four hundred guests from the colleges of engineering and the technical divisions of other schools in the states of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin are expected to meet at the Memorial Union and the Mechanical Engineering building on the campus to discuss together the problems of educating engineers in a disturbed world. Plans for meeting the needs of the hour will be compared and strengthened.

Prominent speakers are expected to make the general program an outstanding one. Conferences for those interested in drawing and mechanics and for chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, and metallurgical and mining engineers will furnish ample opportunity for round table discussion of the special problems of these divisions of engineering.

with the Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents.

Class and discussion meetings will be held daily for those enrolling in the course from 9 a. m. to noon and from 1:30 p. m. until 4. The course will end with a final examination, and certificates of proficiency will be awarded to those successfully passing the exams.

The second short course will be in life underwriting and will be held on the campus for one week from Aug. 4-9 inclusive. This course was held for the first time last year at the request of five life insurance companies whose home offices are located in Wisconsin, and 50 underwriters attended. The course is being repeated this year because of its success a year ago.

Two Short Courses For Badger Insurance Men Planned at U. W.

Two short courses for