



# **The University of Wisconsin press bulletin.**

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# 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.

To Editor:—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.

August 1, 1934

MADISON, WISCONSIN

Vol. 30, No. 5

## Culture Wins Over Elements In U. W. Field Class Plan

Extension Students from "Open Spaces" Erase Obstacles To Take Course

Handicaps of distance, severities of weather, and drought failed to bar isolated rural residents in northwestern Wisconsin from attending university classes held in six cities in that territory by the University Extension division. A report by H. B. Stephens, the instructor, described graphically some of the discouragements which were overcome by a will to learn.

The course, given from February to June at Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Ladysmith, Rice Lake, Spooner, and Frederic, was a study of present economic and social trends facing the nation.

### Youth Keeps Up With Times

"Physical isolation is still common enough," said Mr. Stephens; "there are places where one travels 20 miles without passing a single inhabited dwelling. But mental isolation is disappearing. These people are demanding the cultural advantages of the city. Many of the school men are ahead of the times, and some of their high school boys and girls understand our changing civilization more readily than do some of the men of Wall street."

In addition to conducting extension classes, Mr. Stephens addressed school and adult assemblies with total attendance of 1,553 persons.

### Sixty Miles No Deterrent

When side roads were impassable an adult class doubled up. Girls walked in from the country, and back again to their farm homes after 11 at night. At Rice Lake a young girl teacher hitch-hiked regularly six miles to her class. Half of this class drove in for distances up to 18 miles, regardless of weather. One young woman made a round trip of 60 miles, alone, through a winter night, although, having an A. B. degree, she was not eligible for credit. She did it, she explained, "to keep up with things."

At Ladysmith, students came from distances of 20 and 25 miles. When icy roads sent him into the ditch, one student pulled himself out once with rope and tackle, the next time with a wrecker.

### Depression Has Effect

The depression also entered the picture. One non-credit student, a college graduate who was instrumental in having a university class in that territory, has suffered so many salary cuts that to enroll for the second semester would deprive the wife and baby of essential needs. Culture, he decided, could wait longer than a baby could, so the baby won.

Several students with M. A.'s attended classes regularly, either as an example to their colleague teachers or just "to keep up with things."

A small city postmaster told the school superintendent that parents were learning about the state of the nation through their children, and he was "proud of the kids." No special philosophy was forced upon students, the report averred, and they were encouraged to study all sides of current controversial issues. To help toward such an understanding it was necessary to buy four different types of daily newspapers and several weekly digests.

## Jobs from Embalming to Lawn-Mowing Help Students Go to U. W.

Part-time jobs ranging all the way from mowing lawns to acting as assistant embalmer in a local undertaking parlor are helping many young men and women through the summer session of the University of Wisconsin this summer.

Records at the State University's student employment office reveal a total of 316 placements so far during this year's summer school. Of the total, 119 are permanent part-time jobs which will continue to help the students who hold them through the regular session which opens in September.

Even though many jobs were filled, the number of jobs available outnumbered the demand for work on the part of students. A number of part-time jobs which would give students their meals in exchange for a few hours' service daily have remained unfilled, the records reveal.

Many of the students are working part-time as stenographers, typists, and adding machine operators. Some secretarial positions have been filled, and a number of young women are assisting with housework and the care of children.

Most unusual is the case of the young man who is earning his way through school acting as assistant embalmer in an undertaking parlor. Other men students take care of lawns and gardens, or act as camp directors or directors of recreational activities at private camps.

Private tutoring work for young high school students who didn't do so well in their studies last year is the means by which several young men and women are putting themselves through summer school, while still others are earning much-needed funds by soliciting business for dry-cleaning and laundry establishments.

The credit of the United States is still excellent, despite the billion dollar debts and expenditures of the last year, according to E. E. Witte, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin.

## First Step in "Science Inquiry," Aimed to Close "Social Gap" Between Natural and Social Sciences, is Completed at U. W.

First steps in a Science Inquiry, designed to close the "social gap" between the natural and social sciences at the University of Wisconsin—a move that may point the way to similar efforts on a nation-wide scale—have just been completed through the cooperative efforts of some 200 faculty members at the State University, Pres. Glenn Frank announced today.

Inaugurated in December, 1933, by Pres. Frank and other faculty members, the Science Inquiry was aimed to meet the demand that science contribute more help to solving social problems facing the nation today.

Recognizing that science has itself caused many new social problems and that the epidemic of social planning now sweeping the world is calling for scientific aid in almost every social field, the Inquiry has made it possible for University faculty members to review its activities in science in the light of changing social conditions, Pres. Frank said.

### Consider Social Implications

The Inquiry was deliberately aimed to ascertain the extent to which the natural sciences of the University are considering the social implications of their work, and how such consideration is reflected in teaching, research, extension, and outside activities of the University, a report of the Inquiry reveals. The report was made by Professors C. K. Leith, E. B. Fred, Harry Steenbock, and Chester Lloyd Jones.

It also attempted to determine the extent to which the natural scientists are in touch with and cooperating with the social scientists in fields common to both, and the extent to which the social scientists are taking advantage of the contributions of the natural scientists to problems in which they are mutually interested.

The Inquiry also tried to ascertain in general whether the University is

using its natural and social science resources to the best advantage in teaching and research concerned with the many problems of public interest in which both natural and social sciences are concerned, the report explains.

### Many Problems Considered

Problems common to both natural and social sciences which were considered by the various faculty members who helped make the inquiry include the following: conservation, land-use, lakes, mineral resources and the social sciences, forestry, engineering and its social implications; technological unemployment, public regulation of utilities, transportation, consumption, plant improvement, industrial utilization of farm crops, chemistry, physics, public health, child development, reorganization of local government, international relations, cattle improvement, wild life, and agriculture in general.

In explaining its objectives, the inquiry report points out that from the very beginning of its history science has tended to disturb the religious, social, economic, and political status quo, and has been the subject of more or less public protest.

### Help Solve Social Questions

"The recent outcry, arising from the accelerating impetus of scientific achievement during the last few decades, and aggravated by special conditions of the world war and the recent depression, is nothing really new," the report declares. "A part of the public is again expressing its alarm and is calling on science either to stop its advances until social adjustments can be made or to contribute more aid than formerly to the social questions raised by scientific advances."

"In the present Inquiry no attempt is made to discuss the demand that

the advances in science be stopped, because we assume that the impetus of science makes this attempt futile," the report maintains. "The demand that science contribute more help to solving social problems seems to have a more reasonable basis, and our inquiry has therefore confined its attention to this question."

The inquiry revealed that University treatment of problems in the combined field of natural and social sciences has been too much departmentalized, that there is a promising field of cooperative effort between social and natural sciences still unoccupied, and that in the natural sciences particularly not enough attention is being given to the social bearing of scientific findings, the report states.

### Suggest Periodic Reviews

The Inquiry recommends that Pres. Frank, in conjunction with deans of the various colleges of the University, call on the various groups which have reported to the Inquiry, and on others which may be formed, for a periodic review of progress on the subjects common both to the social and natural sciences.

### The natural science investigator

should not leave the social interpretation of his results entirely to others, but that from his vantage point as the possessor of exceptional understanding of the scientific problem, he can contribute much more effectively than at present to the solution of the social problems involved," the report asserts. "A better perspective of the relation of his work to social problems will aid in the selection of scientific researches which will contribute to public welfare. Likewise, the social scientist can make earlier and better use of the many natural science contributions which touch his field."

## Higher Education Doesn't Come High at U. of Wisconsin

### State Residents May Attend Whole Year for About \$400, Report

Higher education may be costly at some institutions, but at the University of Wisconsin, where the traditional democratic ideal of education for all still exists, a man or woman student may go to school for a whole year at an average cost of from \$400 to slightly over \$600, a student expense bulletin recently published by the University reveals.

While these figures are about average, many state residents attend the University for a whole year for even less, other figures show. Many cases of students who have met all expenses while attending their State University during a year at a cost of from \$300 to \$400 can be cited.

### Answer Question on Cost

Directed by the office of Frank O. Holt, University registrar, the student expense bulletin is published to answer the question which, in these days of more or less financial stringency, is raised by the high school graduate who desires to enter the University. That question is: "How much does it cost?", according to Mr. Holt, who attempts to give a clear and correct answer.

Mr. Holt points out that the State University charges no tuition for attendance by a resident of the state, but that, like all institutions of higher learning, a small fee is charged. This fee at Wisconsin, including the library deposit, amounts to only \$57 for the entire year, only half of which is payable each semester. In addition to this general fee, some laboratory courses which students desire to take also charge small fees.

### Impressions on Cost Erroneous

Impressions about the cost of board and room at the State University are very erroneous, Mr. Holt maintains. Board may be obtained at the University for as low as \$150 for the entire year, he explains, and a double room may be had for only \$70 per person, making a total cost for board and room of only \$220. The average cost for both board and room for the whole year is only slightly more than \$300, the figures reveal, and the highest but little more than \$400.

Mr. Holt also points out that the State University operates five cooperative houses—three for men and two for women. Operated on a cost basis, these cooperative "homes away from home" have brought student living costs down to new low levels at the University.

### Less Than \$1 Per Day

Men students have secured both board and room in the men's cooperative houses during the past year for less than one dollar per day, while at the cooperative houses for women, students obtain both board and room at a cost of about \$250 for the academic year of 10 months.

Single rooms in organizations such as the University Y. M. C. A. or in private homes can be obtained for as low as \$2 per week, while board can be secured in the University-operated Memorial Union at a cost as low as 53 per day for three good meals.

Father John Augustine Ryan, summer session teacher of economics at the University of Wisconsin, was recently appointed one of three members of an NRA board of appeals to hear oppression cases brought by small businesses.

## Made Pennies Count

### Men Living in Coop Houses at U. W. Had Thrifty Year, Report Shows

Students who lived in the men's cooperative houses at the University of Wisconsin during the past year made their pennies count as far as living expenses were concerned.

The average cost for both board and room for each student per day was less than one dollar, H. S. Kerst, manager, has reported. The students living in the houses have formed their own organization, known as the Badger club, which manages the various activities at the houses.

The cooperative houses for men were started by the University two years ago as a means of giving young men of limited financial resources an opportunity to attend the State University at a minimum of cost.

The houses are run on a cost basis, with board and room being furnished the student residents at a cost of about \$30 per month or less. This figure is brought to such an economical level because the students themselves help keep down the costs by caring for their own rooms.

The houses, located within a block of the campus, are operated on the same plan that the cooperative houses for women have been run by the University for more than a decade. Competent, experienced managers have charge, and daily inspections are made to see that the rooms kept by the students are in order. Thoroughly wholesome food, ample in quantity, is served in central dining rooms, and the students live and study in spacious double rooms.

## State Social Welfare Workers Study at U. W.

Cooperating with the state emergency relief administration, the departments of sociology and economics at the University of Wisconsin have just completed a two week institute designed to give the state's social welfare workers information that will better enable them to carry on their work during the coming year.

Thirty-five case workers from various counties in the state were selected by state field workers to attend the institute. Prof. Helen I. Clarke, of the department of sociology, gave a course in case work. Others who gave courses during the institute include Professors J. H. Kolb, E. L. Kirkpatrick, Don D. Lescio, Selig Perlman, Asher Hobson, Edwin E. Witte, C. F. Wehrwein, and Harold Groves.

Federal and state emergency relief organizations are making concentrated efforts to procure college trained men and women for social work throughout the state, and it is for this purpose that the institute was offered.

## R. O. T. C. RATED EXCELLENT

Both the infantry and signal corps of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the University of Wisconsin were rated excellent during the past year, according to a communication received recently from Chicago headquarters of the sixth corps army area. The communication was from the office of the commanding general of the sixth corps area, and was signed by H. D. Mitchell, adjutant-general. Rating of the Wisconsin corps was based on the various exhibitions given by the signal and infantry groups at tests administered in May of this year.

## Less Than Half of Milk Dollar Goes to Farmer

### When Prices Fall, Producers Take Brunt of the Decline

The price paid by the fluid milk consumers in Wausau, Beloit, Madison, Racine, Kenosha and Superior is more than double the price received by the farmers.

A study of dealers' margins in 22 cities in Wisconsin and nearby states for a period of 14 years indicates that farmers have, in most cases, obtained slightly less than half of the dollar paid by the city consumer, reports W. P. Mortenson of the department of agricultural economics at the State University of Wisconsin.

Data for these six cities in Wisconsin for 11 years show that the farmer obtained on the average 47 cents and the milk dealer 58 of the dollar paid by the city family.

### Farmer Gets Less and Less

The number of cents of the consumers' dollar going to the farmers has decreased noticeably since 1930, he reports. When prices fall, farmers suffer a greater proportionate drop than does the distributor.

It does not follow that the increase in the proportion of the consumers' dollar going to the dealer has resulted in increased profits to the dealers, points out Mortenson. Many expenses of the dealers tend to continue at a rather constant rate even when prices of some commodities fall. Interest on bonded indebtedness of the milk distributing companies is a case in point. Plant repairs and upkeep have continued high. City wage earners have resisted wage reductions.

### Dealers Suffer Less

The most pronounced factor, however, in making it difficult for milk distributing companies to reduce the expenses per unit has been the fact that the volume of product handled has been reduced as the result of new distributors coming into the market. Thus the regularly established distributors have to meet constant expenses with reduced units of sales. These expenses could only be met by maintaining a relatively wide margin per unit.

"When all factors are taken into consideration, the dealers have apparently suffered less severely as a result of the depression than have the farmers," declares Mortenson.

## Japanese Reprint Work of Badger Bacteriologist

A translation of the famous bulletin on Root Nodule Bacteria and Leguminous Plants written by E. B. Fred, I. L. Baldwin and Miss Elizabeth McCoy of the agricultural bacteriology department of the University of Wisconsin has been published in Japanese. The translation was made by K. Konishi, a former student in the Wisconsin department, who is now bacteriologist in the Chemical Institute of the Agricultural College of the Kyoto Imperial University at Kyoto, Japan.

Added information on University of Wisconsin campus life and housing possibilities is given in incoming freshmen this summer by two booklets now being mailed to them. One of the booklets, entitled "Wisconsin Men," is published by the University Y. M. C. A. and surveys campus activities and leaders, while the other booklet is being sent out by fraternities to give the first year men information on their houses at the University.

## "Quick Freezing" Opens New Market for Cheese, State University Experiments Show

Experimental results secured the past three years seem to indicate that the practice of quick freezing, as used in other food products, can be successfully applied to cheese, reports Walter V. Price of the dairy industry department of the University of Wisconsin.

"Quick freezing," says Price, "preserves the quality of natural cheese, and holding the cheese in frozen storage delays spoilage in the package due to mold growth, leakage of fat or change in quality."

Many trials were made to determine the influence of age of cheese, color, moisture content and texture upon the results of the freezing treatment.

### Put in Small Packages

The cheese was cut into eight ounce pieces so that it would be in suitable packages for the consumer. These pieces were then checked for weight and wrapped in cellophane, tinfoil, parchment, laminated aluminum-cellophane, and laminated aluminum-paper wrappers. Price states that the metal foils proved most satisfactory.

The cheese was then frozen in a special cabinet through which air at about 10 degrees below zero was blown by a high speed fan. Rapid circulation of air over and around the cheese made it possible to freeze the small packages in about 30 minutes. He also says that "slow freezing caused defects in body, texture, and color which could be easily detected after defrosting."

### Placed in Cold Storage

The cheese was then packed in cardboard boxes, such as are used for shipping butter. These boxes were closed with strips of glue-coated paper and placed in a storage room where temperatures at about zero

were commonly maintained. They were stored for periods varying from a few days to eight months, but periods of storage longer than four months proved undesirable.

The cheese was defrosted in a dry refrigerator. The dry air prevented the condensation of moisture on the surfaces of the packages or cartons while the refrigerator temperatures of 35 to 40 degrees permitted the frozen cheese to thaw rapidly without any leakage of fat.

### No Change in Quality

Mr. Price and his associates examined the fast-frozen cheese critically after defrosting and they found that there wasn't any change in quality. Defects in flavor were found to be caused by torn or loosely fitting wrappers which permitted drying and free access of air to the cheese surface.