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Cities Lag in Use of Films as Tools of Learning--Hanson

The motion picture—a potent aid to learning in the classroom—is virtually unrecognized by school administrators in their structural and curricular planning, a Wisconsin educator believes. Characterizing the projected picture as “indispensable” in the modern school, Dr. J. E. Hansen, director of the bureau of visual instruction, University of Wisconsin extension division, deplored the general lack of equipment for using pictures and of teachers trained to use them by approved pedagogical methods.

“Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on stupendous school building programs during the past few years,” he commented. “Many dozens of huge temples of learning have been erected in my own state in recent times—some costing hundreds of thousands of dollars each, in which no cost has been spared to provide many of the modern facilities, but in which the utilization of one of the most effective aids to learning has been entirely overlooked.”

The lack of visual equipment, he noted, applies to buildings of both early and modern construction, with most schools lacking even the means for darkening classrooms, proper electrical outlets, and desirable acoustical treatment for good sound effects. “School buildings without these provisions,” he contended, “can hardly be considered modern. The failure by architects and school officials to provide these facilities is denying boys and girls the benefit of the most effective aid to learning yet discovered.”

The small school can be equipped for from \$1,000 to \$1,200 for all types of projected pictures, he estimated, and the cost for the elementary and the high school was held moderate when compared with that of other facilities now considered essential.

Dr. Hansen recently asked the National Education association, through its visual education department of which he was chairman last year, to propose standards for equipping schools with visual aid facilities.

The next problem, in his opinion, is the proper training of teachers for using visual aids in classrooms. He recommended special training through several courses, including an undergraduate course dealing with the problems of the classroom teacher and a course on the graduate level for directors and teachers of courses in visual methods and for other specialists in the field.

“Such a course,” he maintained, “ought also to be mandatory for persons planning to specialize in curriculum construction and for persons preparing to engage in the planning and production of various types of visual aids.”

U. W. Co-op Residents Enjoy \$750 Rebate

Rebates totaling \$750 were mailed recently to members of the University of Wisconsin men's cooperative, H. S. Kerst, manager, announced yesterday. The 123 men to share in the profit will receive checks averaging \$6.60.

The 1940 rebate, considered average, represents a saving to the students who room and board in the State University-operated Badger club houses on Irving place. Each resident is charged \$278 a year, but since the houses are cooperative, he is given a chance to share in whatever profits accrue at the end of the term.

Starting with two houses eight years ago, the Badger club now includes five halls and a commons. It houses and feeds men for about \$1.10 a day

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.

Release Wednesday, August 14, 1940

Teach Americanism Through Citizenship Program of State U.

Describing the development of the University of Wisconsin adult citizenship training program, Richard C. Wilson, of the Extension division, reported in a recent radio interview that 19 Wisconsin counties took part in the program this year.

About a dozen other states have adopted a similar program which was pioneered at the University of Wisconsin last year.

Designed to better acquaint the 21-year-old new voters with the organization and operation of government, the adult citizenship training program is set up on a county-wide basis. In each community, informal discussions led by a leader are carried on.

Plan of Education

“The whole plan,” said Wilson, “is one of education and like other educational programs it is made up of two parts . . . learning and a graduation ceremony. The learning is citizenship training and the graduation is the climax of the program when the formal induction of the new voters into the electorate is held on Citizenship Day, which is the third Sunday in May.”

The University of Wisconsin Extension division conducts special institutes for the discussion leaders. The Extension division supplies the training materials used in the discussion meetings and counsels with the county committees and discussion leaders in carrying out the program.

Contrasting the Wisconsin plan of citizenship training with the youth training in Europe, Wilson declared that there “is a marked difference.”

Teach Cooperation

“Over here we’re teaching our youth to think clearly in relation to public problems,” he said. “We’re giving them an opportunity to become better acquainted with public affairs, and are urging them to take part in their solution. We all know that in most European countries today, youth is being taught to live in blackouts, to shoulder rifles, and to follow governmental dictates without question.”

“We’re teaching cooperation over here, we’re explaining how democracy works and why it is the ideal form of government, why it’s the best way of living.”

The citizenship training program was fathered by Prof. R. J. Colbert of the University of Wisconsin faculty. Last year it was adopted in Manitowish and a citizenship training program for young men and women coming of age each year was set up.

and the residents have to take care of their own rooms.

Ray Hilsenhoff, University financial adviser, does all the accounting for the organization. He listed 1939-40 income at \$29,052, and expenses at \$28,302, which he termed a “remarkably good showing.” The balance of \$750 he is checking out to last year’s student members.

TAUGHT IN SYRIA

One of the English instructors in University of Wisconsin Extension centers was for five years in charge of the freshman English department, and for one year head of the English department, at American university, in Beirut, Syria.

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.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

Giant Ultracentrifuge Machine At U. W. May Be Used In National Defense Work

That the University of Wisconsin’s giant ultracentrifuge machine, only one of its kind in an American university, will soon be projected into the national preparedness program became a possibility this week as the campus began plans to “draft” its scientific resources for defense.

The ultracentrifuge is a five-ton velocity machine used to obtain important information regarding molecular weights and other fundamental scientific data difficult to measure minutely. It is housed in a special reinforced concrete laboratory in Chemistry hall. Working with the machine are Prof. J. W. Williams, Dr. H. P. Lundgren, Dr. M. L. Petermann, E. M. Hanson and a staff of research assistants and fellows. The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation is making continuous and generous grants in support of the work.

Of Military Import

A study of the serums for treatment of gas gangrene and tetanus, two dreaded war-time diseases, is a task of military importance the ultracentrifuge can perform, Prof. Williams has suggested to a faculty committee which has recently been set up to evaluate what the State University can do for national defense. Chairman of the committee is Dr. J. H. Mathews, head of the chemistry department.

Because the apparatus has a normal operating speed of 60,000 to 70,000 revolutions a minute and produces centrifugal forces up to 350,000 times the force of gravity, the laboratory in which it is housed had to be constructed like a regular fortress. More than 300 tons of concrete were

used to reinforce it against shocks like that of bursting shells.

During recent months Williams and his colleagues have been using the machine to study the constitution, transport in the organism, and physical chemical properties of proteins. The work is financed by an Alumni Research Foundation grant, and has included analysis of diphtheria proteins, enzyme action, virus proteins, and alcohol soluble plant proteins.

Got Machine in 1937

The ultracentrifuge arrived in the spring of 1937 from Upsala, Sweden, where it was built under the supervision of its inventor, Prof. The Svedberg, former visiting professor in the Wisconsin chemistry department. It is one of the only seven such machines in existence throughout the world. There is one other such machine in this country, owned by the DuPont laboratories in Wilmington, Del. Of the others, two are in England and three in Sweden.

An accurate study of macromolecular substances, what Professor Williams terms “one of the last great blind spots in our knowledge of the material composition of our immediate environment,” is made possible through use of the machine, which cost its donor, the Rockefeller foundation, about \$15,000.

Of Value in Medicine

“The nature of such substances as proteins has remained obscure because there has been a dearth of methods capable of handling and studying them,” he says. “We have entered upon the study of macromole-

cular substances because recent very elegant refinements in the procedures of sedimentation and electrophoresis have made it possible to concentrate and analyze them.

“Such data are of value in the science of medicine,” the chemist points out.

In operating the ultracentrifuge, nearly an hour is required to attain normal speed, and the same time is needed for it to stop. At normal speed, the rotor of the machine turns over about 15 times as fast as the crankshaft of an automobile running at top speed, and has a surface velocity of more than 20 miles per minute, which is about one and one-half times the muzzle velocity of an ordinary .22 caliber rifle bullet.

Photograph Process

From the massive concrete ceiling of the lab are suspended heavy iron beams to damp out vibrations and support an 18-foot camera. The camera is used to take photographs of the sedimentation process in solutions under observation, which are placed in a small windowed cell in the rotor.

By directing a beam of light through the windows, the effects of the tremendous centrifugal force can be noted. In order to obtain exact measurements, the camera snaps pictures at intervals, and from the film the rate of settling of the dissolved substance can be calculated and the size of the molecules which make up the liquid determined as a further aid in solving research problems, problems which soon may take on national defense significance.

High School Youth Shown Ways to Keep On With Education

Young people out of high school who are prevented from attending college this fall are not denied opportunity of starting a college program or of taking courses for their vocational advancement. School officials in Wisconsin cities and villages are aiding eligible graduates to continue their education through offerings of correspondence courses taught by the University of Wisconsin extension division.

Many Extension courses give college credits which are accepted by colleges and universities toward the requirements for graduation. Beginning courses are recommended in college freshman subjects in English, history, foreign languages, mathematics, science.

For students who are not interested in degree credit but are more interested in improving their qualifications for advancement, the Extension division provides courses in business and technical subjects. The business courses include business correspondence, business management, and accounting. The industrial courses include aeronautics, meteorology and navigation, drawing, heating and ventilating, refrigeration, electric wiring, construction estimates and costs, automobile operation and care, and many others.

There are practical courses also in library practice, home economics, landscape design, and other fields.

U. W. Enrollment Expected to Stay At Same Level

Enrollment in the University of Wisconsin this fall is expected to remain at about the same high level that it reached during the past two years, the University registrar’s office revealed recently with the announcement that up to the present time more than 1,900 applications for entrance into the freshman class have been approved.

Registrar Curtis Merriman said that enrollment for the coming school year is expected to be about the same as last year, reaching more than 11,000 students by the time fall semester classes begin on Sept. 25.

At the rate they are coming in, the number of approved applications for entrance into the freshman class will reach 3,200 by the middle of August, and 3,500 by Sept. 1, Mr. Merriman said. This would be about the same figure as last year.

Of the 3,500 students who apply for entrance into the freshman class, about 2,500 are expected to enroll, according to the registrar’s office. It was pointed out that this figure will about equal last year’s freshman class registration.

The number of advanced students transferring to the State University this fall will also be about the same as last year, C. A. Smith, secretary of the faculty, reported. Annually about 600 students with advanced standing transfer to Wisconsin from some other college or university. Mail bringing in the applications of these students to transfer to Wisconsin is heavier than usual this year, Mr. Smith reported.

Among the students who already have announced their transfer to Wisconsin this fall is a member of the Rockefeller family, William Rockefeller, grand-nephew of the late John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Young Rockefeller, a graduate of Yale university, is enrolling in the Law school to continue his education.

The new students, both freshman and upperclass transfers, will be welcomed to the campus during the 12th annual Orientation week to be held Sept. 18-24. Approximately 400 upperclass students will return to the campus early to help the faculty welcome the new students to Wisconsin.

Print Guide to U. W. Student Activities

A guide to all student activities—extra-curricular, scholastic, and social—at the University of Wisconsin is being prepared this summer for distribution to incoming freshmen in September, Douglas Osterheld, junior staff man of the Memorial Union, said yesterday.

Including brief descriptions and fitting pictures, the guide will be published for the first time in booklet form and will fill what has been felt to be a need for activity direction. More than 6,000 copies will be issued.

Assisting Osterheld in writing the “Wisconsin Guide” are Mrs. Richard Showman, Union hostess; and Clarence Schoenfeld, editor of The Daily Cardinal. The work is under the direction of Rueben Hill, acting house director of the Union, and will be financed by the Union directorate.

Alumni Give Grads Booklet to Aid in Search for Jobs

Graduating seniors of the University of Wisconsin this year received a booklet entitled “The College Senior Seeks a Job.” Distributed by the Wisconsin Alumni association, the booklet is designed to aid the seniors in job placements.

Written by a former University graduate, Glenn L. Gardiner, the booklet, which was first published last year, is in its third edition. Three thousand more copies were printed this year.

Ten definite steps in job-seeking are listed by the author of “The College Senior Seeks a Job.” The booklet discusses the planning of a job campaign, preparing the interview, the interview itself, and clinching the prospective job. The primary object that the author stresses throughout is that of the applicant “selling himself” to the prospective employer.

Glenn Gardiner, the author, has interviewed more than 36,000 job seekers in the past 15 years. He is at present the assistant to the president of the Forstmann Woolen Mills, New Jersey.

As a part of its program, the Alumni Association Placement committee has distributed the booklet not only to seniors, but also to interested alumni. This year the committee sponsored special vocational lectures for the graduating students. Outstanding personnel authorities addressed the seniors on the problems of job getting.

In addition to furnishing this information, the Placement committee has set up placement divisions in Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, and many other cities in order to cooperate with graduates in finding job opportunities.

Supreme Court Justices Help U. Law Students Learn Court Work

An experimental program designed to give first-year law students a preview of the nature of an attorney’s work, was conducted by the University of Wisconsin Law school in the nature of a moot court during the past school year.

The “court” concluded its activities last month with the arguing of a fictitious case before Justices Fairchild, Nelson, and Martin of the state supreme court in the public hearing room of the Capitol.

Justice Nelson acted as chief justice, and four first-year students, chosen because of their argumentation work during the first semester, were the counsels. The four were Joseph Filachek, Cudahy, and Marvin Holz, Milwaukee, who represented the victorious defendant-appellant, and Marvin E. Klitsner, Lancaster, and Howard Huntington, Green Bay, who appeared for the plaintiff-respondent.

Case Reversed

The case, Sidney vs. Find, resulted in an unanimous reversal of an imaginary previous decision. It concerned the imaginary suit of a man who had purchased an antique set of drawers, against the jeweler who had bought, from a repairman, a jewel he had found in a secret drawer of the set. The “court” held that the purchase of the set did not give the plaintiff title of possession to the jewel which had hitherto been concealed, and that he was not entitled to any recovery.

The moot court was introduced to

U. W. Employment Office Fills 54,000 Jobs in 14 Years

During the past 14 years, enough students have been placed in jobs by the University of Wisconsin Student employment bureau to populate the average second class city in Wisconsin.

“Approximately 54,000 placements were made from 1925 through 1939,” declared Miss Marion E. Torney, manager of the student employment bureau. “In addition, 5,716 students have worked on the NYA program since it was organized in 1934.”

More than 60 per cent of the students attending the University are partly self-supporting. In a survey made last fall, 28 per cent of the student body indicated that they were wholly self-supporting, while 31 per cent declared they were half self-supporting.

Fill 4,145 Jobs

In 1939 there were 4,145 placements made by the bureau, Miss Torney pointed out. In addition to this there were 1,229 students working on the NYA program in University departments and with various city organizations. The students earned \$887,489 on the NYA program since 1934, she revealed.

Although the student employment bureau has about 7,000 students registered for work, every attempt is made to find suitable employment to meet the needs of the students. Contacts are made with the prospective employers, students are referred to possible openings for work, and placements are followed up.

Requests for odd and unusual jobs come into the employment bureau ranging from an extroverted social companion to one who can wake a student every morning at 7:30 a. m.

Some Jobs Unusual

“One anxious mother,” explained Miss Torney, “asked us to find a good looking fellow to work for his room and board and act as a companion to her son who was also a student. She wanted to be sure that he would introduce her bashful son to some girls and have double dates with him. We found the right boy evidently for we have had no complaints.”

At the request of a student who had difficulty rising in the morning in time for his 8 o’clock classes, the student employment bureau found a job for a student living next door to shake Mr. Sleepyhead daily at 7:30 a. m.

A society matron who didn’t have time to give her dog exercise hired a co-ed through the employment bureau who earned her room and board by “walking the dog.”

U. W. Poultry School To Convene Oct. 17-19

Practical questions dealing with chick and poultry management will be considered at the three-day poultry school which will be held in the short course dormitories at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, October 17, 18, and 19. To be considered at the school will be questions and problems dealing with nutrition, culling, breeding, and management.

The course is open to anyone interested in poultry, including flock owners, hatchery operators, plant managers and others, announces J. B. Hayes, extension poultryman in charge of program arrangements.

42 Papers On Water Studies To Be Presented At First Hydrobiology Meet At U. W. Sept. 4-6

A total of 42 scientific papers discussing the history, geology, physics, chemistry, bacteriology, botany, and zoology of all kinds and bodies of water in all parts of the world will be presented by 55 scientists at the world’s first symposium on Hydrobiology to be held at the University of Wisconsin Sept. 4 to 6 inclusive.

The 55 scientists will come to the University of Wisconsin campus for the symposium from 17 colleges and universities scattered throughout the United States, from a dozen state and federal public health and conservation services, and in spite of the war, from two European countries, according to the printed program for the event recently distributed by Dr. Chancey Juday, professor of limnology at the State University. Funds for the symposium have been provided by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

Discuss Badger Lakes

Both social and economic aspects of inland lakes and streams will be given considerable attention at the symposium. The conservation of water in lakes and streams, and how to use these bodies of water to the best advantage for fish culture and recreation will be discussed. Several papers on Wisconsin lake studies will be given, since research work on the state’s lakes and streams has been carried on for a number of years by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey.

This scientific study of the state’s lakes and streams is important to Wisconsin since its entire purpose is the conservation of the state’s natural resources insofar as its lakes and streams are concerned. Thus the work is of great importance to fishing and to the state’s outdoor recreation

industry, considered to be Wisconsin’s second largest.

Consider “Aquaculture”

The papers which will be read by the nation’s foremost scientific investigators of all kinds and bodies of water, ranging from small streams and big rivers to large inland lakes and oceans, will give consideration to the new water science known as “aquaculture,” and to the various problems of sanitary science and lake utilization.

The two foreign scientists scheduled to appear on the program are Kaare M. Strom, noted Norwegian limnologist from the geological museum at Oslo, Norway, who will present a paper on “The Sediments of Norwegian Lakes,” and S. F. Snieszko, formerly professor of bacteriology at the University of Cracow, Poland, who will read a paper on “Pond Fish Farming in Poland.” Prof. Snieszko is now at the University of Maine.

List Scientists

Other scientists scheduled to appear on the program include: Raymond C. Osburn, Ohio State University; James G. Needham, Cornell University; Stafford C. Hopp, of the soil conservation service; C. L. Utterback, University of Washington; Paul S. Welch and C. L. Hubbs, University of Michigan; Arthur T. Henrici and George O. Burr, University of Minnesota; S. A. Wakeman and Willem Rudolfs, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station;

W. H. Weston, George L. Clarke, C. E. Renn, all of Harvard university; W. H. Twenhofel, George S. Wehrwein, Aldo Leopold, C. N. Sawyer, G. A. Rohlich, L. H. Kessler, Edward A. Birge, and Sterling Brackett, all of the University of Wisconsin; W. C. Purdy, J. B. Lackey, and F. J. Brin-

ley, all of the U. S. Public Health service; Thomas R. Camp, George O. Tapley, and M. W. Jennison, all of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; T. H. Frison and D. H. Thompson, of the Illinois Natural History survey;

Honor Dr. Birge

Charles R. Cox, of the New York state health department; L. T. Coggeshall, of the Rockefeller foundation; W. J. P. Aberg, of the Wisconsin conservation commission; Paul B. Sears, of Oberlin college; C. B. van Niel, of Stanford university; W. W. Cort, of Johns Hopkins university; L. H. Tiffany, of Northwestern university; R. E. Coker, of the University of North Carolina; John B. Hawley, Fort Worth, Texas, consulting engineer; J. K. G. Silvey, of North Texas Teachers’ college; M. J. Gillen, attorney, Land O’ Lakes, Wis.; Neil Hotchkiss, of the bureau of biological survey; John Van Oosten, of the U. S. bureau of fisheries; H. S. Swingle, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Louis F. Warrick, Wisconsin state sanitary engineer; Arch E. Cole, University of Louisville; D. B. McMullen, University of Oklahoma; and B. P. Domogalla, Madison, Wis., city biochemist.

A highlight of the symposium will be a dinner in honor of Dr. E. A. Birge, president-emeritus of the University of Wisconsin and one of the world’s foremost authorities on lake studies. With Pres. C. A. Dykstra of the University presiding, the dinner will be held in Elizabeth Waters Hall, new women’s dormitory on the campus, on Sept. 5, in honor of Dr. Birge’s 89th birthday. Pres. Dykstra will also welcome the scientists to the campus at the symposium’s opening session at 9 a. m. Sept. 4.