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3 Special Institutes Planned for 1942 U.W. Summer Term

Three special institutes or school sessions, which are held collateral with the University of Wisconsin's summer school but which are not an integral part of it, are expected to attract hundreds of leaders in the fields of education, music, agriculture and rural sociology to the State University campus next summer.

One of the special schools will be held just before regular summer session classes convene, while the remaining two will take place during the summer school, thus enabling those attending them to enroll in summer classes at the same time and take studies which correspond with the work of the special schools.

The 1942 Wisconsin summer school, 44th in the history of the University, offering hundreds of courses of study taught by more than 300 faculty members, will open with registration on June 27 and first classes on June 30. The six weeks session ends Aug. 7. Eight week courses designed for graduate students and qualified undergraduates will continue until Aug. 21, while the Law school's 14-week sessions begins June 1 and ends Sept. 5.

The three special sessions or schools which are expected to draw many citizens to the campus are:

The Institute for Superintendents and Principals, July 20-23;

The Rural Leadership Conference, June 29-July 10; and

The Bandmasters', Orchestra Leaders', and Chorus Conductors' clinic, June 15-24.

All of these special meetings have been held during previous Wisconsin summer school sessions on the State University campus. The Institute for Superintendents and Principals is sponsored by the school of education and annually brings to the campus schoolmen and women from all parts of Wisconsin and other mid-west states.

The annual Music Clinic is held by the school of music, and gives training each summer to more than 400 bandmasters, orchestra leaders, chorus conductors, and high school students of music. The Rural Leadership conference, under the direction of the College of Agriculture, attracts many town-country leaders from rural communities throughout the state and nation.

U. W. Pilots Prepared for Service In Allied Effort At Home, Abroad

Wisconsin CPT boys soon may be heard from "on every continent and perhaps on every ocean" and be in a position to rival the performances of two midwest graduates of civilian pilot training courses who recently were cited for gallantry in action. Making this forecast, F. L. Caudle, director of the pilot training program of the University of Wisconsin, recalled the present service records of Wisconsin-trained pilots and prophesied for them distinguished service as members of the armed forces.

Already, a Purdue CAA trainee—George S. Welch—has received a decoration for bravery at Pearl Harbor, and Melvin Potter, a CAA trainee at Lockport, Ill., has been decorated for outstanding performance over the English channel.

To date, 520 Wisconsin students have received pilot training at Madison, while at government CAA centers throughout the country the colleges and universities have given similar training to 70,000 since 1939. The safety record, it was pointed out, has been outstanding—only 17 fatalities in three years, with 11 of these the result of automobile or motorcycle accidents enroute to or from airports.

Go Into Many Fields
Wisconsin's CPT graduates have applied their training in many fields, it was indicated. Some have joined the army and navy and now have officers' commissions. One is a naval squadron leader at Jacksonville, Fla., another is an instructor at the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla. Others have entered civil branches, such as the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Weather Bureau. Three are employed at Madison Municipal airport as flight instructors, and three are traffic control officers at airports in Atlanta, Indianapolis, and Washington.

Almost 90 per cent of CPT graduates entering the service have earned officers' commissions, as compared with less than 50 per cent of applicants with no previous flight training. Commercial airlines have absorbed numerous CPT students. One Wisconsin graduate is with the Pan-American Airlines in Alaska. Originally girls were allowed to take CAA courses. One—Marcia Courtney, '41,

Post-War World Is Next Debate Topic

This year it was compulsory military training, next year it will be the kind of peace that should follow the war, as the debate question for Wisconsin high school students.

General theme of the next debates, according to an official announcement this week, will be post-war world organization.

This subject, chosen from several submitted for 1943, received the largest number of votes by affiliated state leagues, and was likewise the referendum choice of the Wisconsin High School Forensic association.

Exact wording of the proposition will be announced early next fall. Schools will be offered material, including Debate Handbook (Vol. I, dealing with the general topic, available about Aug. 1, and Vol. II, dealing with the specific question, available about Nov. 15), and package library collections from the University of Wisconsin extension division.

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, April 8, 1942

High Schools Send Student Speakers To State Contests

Outstanding speaking talent among Wisconsin's high schools will be heard at Madison April 11 in final contests of the State High School Forensic association. The contestants, competing by virtue of success in district and section tournaments, will now seek highest state honors in the fields of declamation, oration, extemporaneous speaking and reading.

Judges, selected from the University of Wisconsin speech department, will be Jeannette Anderson, extemporaneous reading; Robert B. Huber, extemporaneous speaking; William S. Howells, oration; Wynett Barnett, non-humorous declamation; Gertrude E. Johnson, humorous declamation.

On April 11, also, will take place the annual oratorical contest of Future Farmers of America, at the College of Agriculture, when young men who survived elimination contests in 30 districts will offer original orations. The FFA also will sponsor its annual state contest in quartet singing.

At the day's close contestants and coaches in both groups will be guests at a supper-conference, when addresses will be given by Prof. A. T. Weaver, of the University's speech department, and Melvin W. Ecker, Sheboygan, for the University forensic board. The high school awards will be presented by Supt. T. J. McGlynn, De Pere, state forensics chairman, and the FFA awards by L. M. Sasman, adviser.

Last year, 113 young people representing 78 high schools in 44 counties reached the state finals in the high school tournaments. The year now closing recorded 390 high schools as forensic association members. Approximately 2,000 certificates of merit for participation in the year's activities will be issued by the association.

of Hartland, Wis., now is ferrying planes from an eastern factory to army centers. Carol Ann Reis, '41, of Madison, is employed at the Milwaukee Municipal airport. Mary Ahlstrom, of LaCrosse, Wis., now a senior, is prepared to serve in similar capacities after graduation.

Instruction Is Free
"Flight students at the University have sufficient advanced training courses open to them," commented Prof. Caudle, "to qualify them as commercial pilots and flight instructors. All of this instruction is furnished free by the government. It would cost the student at least \$5,000 to obtain it privately. By taking the work while still in school he receives an excellent background for a military or commercial career in aviation. Under new rulings, also, the student is assured of receiving academic credit for work taken in both the elementary and secondary courses. This allowance is retroactive to benefit those trained in previous flight programs."

U. W. Students Buy Defense Bonds for War Memorial Fund

Plans for a permanent War Memorial which would "promote the safety and growth of the democratic way of life," are now fully under way at the University of Wisconsin.

Plans for the memorial were recently inaugurated with appointment of a Committee on War Memorial, consisting of John Bosshard, Bangor; Roger Robbins, Belmont, Mass., and John Wickhem, Madison.

Also established was a Wisconsin Memorial funds committee to publicize the purposes of the fund and to arrange and supervise the receipt and conversion of the funds into defense bonds for the duration of the war. Members of this committee are Helen Baldwin, Madison; Ray Hilsenhoff, University student financial adviser; and Mary Lu Slack, Viroqua, publicity chairman.

A Wisconsin War Memorial committee will be set up after the war to determine the purpose for which the money collected by the funds committee shall be used, and to act as a permanent committee to provide for the actual establishment of the memorial and the maintenance of it.

Although no definite plans have been made for the actual nature of the memorial, the suggestions are that it should be something serviceable—something to further the cause of liberty and democracy.

It has been suggested that the funds be used to set up a professional chair and staff to devise and carry on a study in the field of international relations, or a library to facilitate the study of relationships of governments.

The Memorial Funds committee has secured the proceeds of the 1942 Military Ball for the project.

Carl Runge, Military Ball general chairman, expressed the sentiments of the military department in saying: "Both as students and as University of Wisconsin men about to enter the country's armed forces, we feel that it is in keeping with the fundamental ideals of the 'army of democracy' for us to make an initial contribution toward a means of solving serious world problems in post-war years."

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

Rural Life Groups to Meet May 1-2

Many questions that rural young people are asking about the present international conflict, both with respect to winning the war and preparing for post-war reconstruction will be considered by young folks at the Wisconsin rural life conference at Whitewater, May 1 and 2. The conference is composed of students interested in social problems of the farm and home.

John R. Barton, rural sociologist at the University of Wisconsin, is asking member groups to name problems which they wish especially to discuss. "What issues are at stake in the present war?" "How can we best serve our cause this summer?" "Must people in a democracy prepare themselves for new social roles after the war?" These questions and others are being suggested for consideration.

Schools and colleges which will be represented at the conference include: normal training schools of Columbia, Dunn, Green, Green Lake, Racine, Kenosha, Richland, Sauk, Waushara, and Wood counties; state teachers' colleges at La Crosse, Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, and Stevens Point, and the University of Wisconsin.

U. W. Laboratory Guards Mental Health of State

While carrying on its regular job of investigating causes and cures of mental and nervous diseases, the University of Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute has undertaken the additional war time duty of giving blood tests to Wisconsin soldiers before they enter the armed forces. Dr. W. F. Lorenz, director of the institute, declared in a recent radio broadcast from the campus.

"The work of the Psychiatric Institute is directed at improving and maintaining the mental health of our state," Dr. Lorenz explained.

"Mental diseases are forms of sickness," he continued. "In the vast majority of cases the causes are known and therefore this form of illness can be frequently prevented. Furthermore, it can be successfully treated."

Improve Treatments
"In the course of 25 years many important improvements in treatment have been developed at the institute," Dr. Lorenz said. "Because it is situated at the University, it is possible to call upon other scientific departments to assist in this general program."

One worthwhile research result mentioned by Dr. Lorenz was the progress made in the state in reducing the number of mental diseases due to syphilis.

"Twenty-five years ago from 12 to 15 per cent of the persons committed to state hospitals in Wisconsin were suffering from mental diseases due to syphilis," Dr. Lorenz recounted. "As a result of successful research, various measures to control the disease were developed. All such were promptly applied in Wisconsin and mental disease due to syphilis has been reduced over 70 per cent."

Blood testing as a means of detecting syphilis was started as a laboratory service by the institute in 1915, Dr. Lorenz said. The service is available without charge to hospitals, institutions, and physicians. Wisconsin was among the first states to pass a law requiring a blood test in every person who applies for a marriage license, the director added.

Make 250,000 Tests
"When selective service began, the government adopted a similar plan; that is, every soldier is tested before he is taken into the armed forces. All of these blood tests are made in the laboratories of the institute. Over 250,000 young persons have been examined for syphilis in the last few years. From that number of examinations we find that the present rate of syphilis in Wisconsin is far below that found 15 to 20 years ago. Furthermore, Wisconsin now has the lowest rate found in any state of the United States," Dr. Lorenz stated.

Among other public service research work being carried on at the institute, Dr. Lorenz mentioned the search for new drugs to treat epilepsy, research in the influence of vitamins or lack of vitamins in mental disease, and improvements of locating brain tumors.

Extension Students Visit U. W. Campus

To gain a better understanding of campus life and rules, extension students from many Wisconsin cities came to Madison this week, mingled with students in residence, and were welcomed by administrators of the University as component members of the University community. The observance, known as "University day," was the first of its kind for extension students and faculty, as was an extension center basketball tournament conducted in conjunction with it.

The visitors were addressed by Pres. C. A. Dykstra and Dean F. O. Holt, and were taken on campus tours and permitted to attend University classes.

Extension centers, conducted in 18 cities, have been stepping stones to further education for a large proportion of their students who have continued their courses at colleges, universities, and training schools.

12 Midwest Schools Send Students To Inter-America Convo At U. W.

Fourteen district contest winners will represent 12 colleges and universities in the north central regional eliminations of the National Extempore-Discussion contest on Inter-American affairs to be held at the University of Wisconsin next Tuesday, April 14. The winner at Wisconsin will enter the national finals to be held May 14 at Washington, D. C.

Students in universities and colleges all over the nation have been competing in local, district, and regional meetings to select six national finalists who may be conducted on a tour of other American republics at the conclusion of the contest by the Office of Co-ordination of Inter-American affairs of the federal government.

The regional finalists to compete at Wisconsin next Tuesday have been chosen from schools in six midwestern states. The student speakers, their schools, and the states they represent are:

Norval Dvorak, University of Wisconsin, and Richard Wilford, Beloit, from Wisconsin; Ordean Ness, University of North Dakota, and Leona Charbonneau, Moorhead State Teachers college, Moorhead, Minn., representing North Dakota; James McBath, Augustana college, and Phillip Kaye, Dakota Wesleyan university, South Dakota entrants;

Bernhard Erling, Gustavus Adolphus college, and Robert Cosgrove, St. Thomas college, from Minnesota;

Six British WRENS To Visit State U. Campus This Week

The six WRENS, members of the British Women's Royal Naval Service, who will be guests of the University of Wisconsin's Haresfoot club this weekend, April 10-12, have been selected by the Admiralty Officials stationed in Washington, D. C., according to an announcement by Fred Doerflinger, president of the Haresfoot club.

Doerflinger was informed by the First Officer of the Women's Royal Naval Service in this country of the selection of the girls who will represent the youth of Britain. Second Officer Meda Mackeown will have charge of the party while they are in Madison. The names of the girls who will fly to Wisconsin, as announced by the First Officer, include Elizabeth Gibson, whose father is a rear admiral in the Royal Navy; Angela Long, from London; Margery Trehern, a rural girl from Hertfordshire; Gill Pertwee, who is the youngest WREN coming for the visit; and Jocelyn Davies, who was evacuated from the Isle of Guernsey.

The party will arrive in Madison Friday afternoon in time for a radio broadcast over a statewide network. In the evening they will attend the 1942 Military ball as the guests of the Haresfoot club. On Saturday afternoon they will be the special guests at a tea given in their honor.

During their stay in Madison they will live at different sororities. They must report back in Washington Monday evening, April 13.

U. W. Engineers Furnish Heating, Ventilating Standards for America's Homes and Factories

If you're building an air conditioned house, office building, or factory today, you may not realize it but as engineers design the structure for winter warmth and summer coolness, they depend greatly on research performed in University of Wisconsin engineering laboratories, the results of which have been included in heating and ventilating standards used throughout the industry.

Prof. G. L. Larson and D. W. Nelson, of the department of mechanical engineering in the College of Engineering at the State University, have been directing the research through more than 15 years. The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers has often provided funds for a fellowship for a graduate student. In their laboratories the professors, with their graduate and undergraduate assistants, have compiled air leakage values and air distribution standards now contained in the annual guide book issued for heating and ventilating engineers all over the country.

Study Air Leakage

Air leakage research began at Wisconsin about 1927. Studies were made on air leakage through shingle roofs, through many types of wood walls, through brick walls, and through 43 different window setups. The engineers made a survey on oil burner performance in the heating of residences, on vacuum steam heating systems used in school and office buildings, and on heating methods for class rooms and large auditoriums. Some of this work was done in the huge University Field house, where temperatures were taken at 10-foot intervals from the ground floor to the 100-foot high ceiling.

In the air leakage experiments, equipment and material used ranged from delicate air-speed meters to ponderous brick walls 8 feet high, 6 feet wide, and 13 inches thick. In their experiments the University engineers were able to measure the

amount of air which leaks through a brick wall at various wind velocities. Using a large pressure chamber with a blower mounted at one end, air was forced against one side of the brick wall at speeds of from 5 to 30 miles an hour, just as light or heavy winds blow against the side of a building. A measuring device on the opposite side of the pressure chamber revealed the amount of air penetrating the 13-inch thick wall.

Seven Types of Walls
Seven types of brick walls were used in the experiments and to approximate actual construction conditions bricklayers from the University service department were called in to build the walls. Two of the walls were plastered for further testing, and after removal of the plaster they were used to determine the effectiveness of several kinds of paint on halting air leakage.

Similar work was done with storm windows and double-hung wood framed windows, of the type used in homes. Figures were established for both plain and weather-stripped windows, for leakage in winds up to 30 miles an hour. The engineers studied variations from one window to another for cracks and clearances, locked and unlocked conditions, and for several types of weather-strips.

Estimate Heat Loss

In both the brick and wood wall, and window tests, the investigation extended over six months for aging of materials to bring the work closer to actual building conditions. Resulting tables show rates of air passage which can be anticipated in buildings, and engineers can calculate heat losses due to air leakage in buildings long before actual construction begins.

For the past four years, the work has been devoted to air distribution systems for air conditioning. Experiments have been made with air currents passing through large ducts

simulating ventilating systems. Performance of stack heads, secondary ducts which lead into individual rooms from a main circulating system, have been examined. These experiments were made using 10 different types of grills, which deflect air currents from stack heads in various directions and influence the speed and circulation of air.

Now under way are experiments on the flow of air through horizontal ducts, a problem which faces engineers designing school buildings with long air ducts running the length of corridors, and having side outlets which feed rooms along the length of the hall.

Test Air Distribution
The air distribution studies now being made will result in better tables and graphs taking into account the effect of approach on discharge of air from duct openings. Previous to these experiments, engineers have depended on tables which show distribution of air from grills, assuming a perfect approach to the grill, which only occurs when the grills are placed at the end of a straight duct. In actual installations, however, poor approaches are common, which often account for drafty conditions encountered in some air conditioned rooms.

In some tests, photographs of the air flow have been made by introducing smoke into the ducts and taking pictures as the smoke poured out through the grills. Also, photographs have been made of air currents in a specially built flow analyzer, a glass enclosed device in which stack heads and grills can be simulated. The smoke used in the work is produced by using a mixture of ammonia and hydrochloric acid, which produces ammonium chloride, a white gas.

Smoke pictures visualize good and poor performance in a ventilating system, and show how shapes of the ducts and types of installations influence performance.

Town-Rural Leaders to Meet at U. of W. June 29 to July 10

Questions dealing directly with sociological issues of the war and the peace that is to follow will highlight the Wisconsin town-country summer leadership school at the University of Wisconsin, June 29-July 10.

Among the courses offered will be those on: Our Changing Economic Life, by D. D. Lescohier, department of economics; Rural Community Organization, A. F. Wileed, department of rural sociology; The Family with Reference to Problems of Personality, Mrs. M. R. Harrower-Erickson; Understanding Our Modern Society, R. J. Colbert, extension division; Local Community Resources and How to Use Them, J. H. Kolb; and Public Discussion, Principles and Techniques, Martin Andersen, department of rural sociology; Recreation and Leisure-Time Problems, A. L. Masley, department of physical education.

Afternoon sessions, according to Kolb, will be devoted to discussing issues arising directly out of the war. Among these forum discussions are those on: "The United States in the Old World Order" and "The United States in the New World Order," both led by J. D. Hicks of the University history department; "A Layman's View of the Church in War Time" and "Problems of Peace Making," by J. V. Easom of the department of history; and "The Voice of the Church in Determining the Terms of the Peace," led by Martin Andersen of the department of rural sociology.

A special conference for those unable to attend the first ten days will be held July 10 and 11. Those who will lead in these discussions are: the Rev. Martin Schirber, O. S. B., St. John's university, Collegeville, Minn., representing the National Catholic Rural Life Conference; and the Rev. C. C. A. Jensen of the Lutheran Home Missions Council of America, Minneapolis, representing the Lutheran groups of Danish, German, Norwegian and Swedish background.

USE BADGER FEED GUIDE

The Wisconsin feed buyers' guide, popular among Badger dairymen for determining best feed "buys," is now being used in other states. Recently a manufacturer of feed grinding equipment made a reprint of the guide for nation-wide distribution among dealers and operators of portable feed grinders. The guide was prepared by Gus Bohstedt, livestock feeds authority at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

U. W. GRADUATE CHOSEN

T. Roy Reid, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, has been named director of personnel for the United States Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement by Secretary Claude R. Wickard. Reid, a native of Campobello, South Carolina, received his master's degree in agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin in 1926. He has recently served as chief assistant to the secretary.