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To report news

Faculty and staff members are encouraged to report honors, awards and other professional achievements. Coverage suggestions and feedback also are welcome.
Campus mail: 19 Bascom Hall
E-mail: wisweek@news.wisc.edu

To publicize events

Wisconsin Week lists events sponsored by campus departments, divisions and programs. We must receive your listing at least 10 days before you want it published. Upcoming publication dates are: Dec. 8, Jan. 19 and Feb. 2.
Campus mail: 19 Bascom Hall
E-mail: calendar@news.wisc.edu

To find out more

- Vilas Hall Box Office: 262-1500
- Union Theater Box Office: 262-2201
- Film Hotline: 262-6333
- ConcertLine: 263-9485
- Elvehjem Museum of Art: 263-2246
- TTU: <http://www.wisc.edu/union/>

Daily news on the Web

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■ <http://www.news.wisc.edu/wisweek>

Weekly news by e-mail

Sign up for a weekly digest of campus news, with links to more information.
■ <http://www.news.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/newslists/wireadds>

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Wisconsin Week

Vol. XIV, No. 16, November 17, 1999

Wisconsin Week, the official newspaper of record for the University of Wisconsin-Madison, carries legally required notices for faculty and staff.

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COMMUNITY

SECC campaign wrapping up

There's still time to contribute to this year's State, UW and University of Wisconsin Hospital & Clinics Combined Campaign of Dane County (SECC) if you haven't already done so.

Several thousand university and state employees already have pledged their support to more than 300 nonprofit organizations and eight umbrella groups participating in this year's "Partners in Giving" campaign, which began Oct. 11.

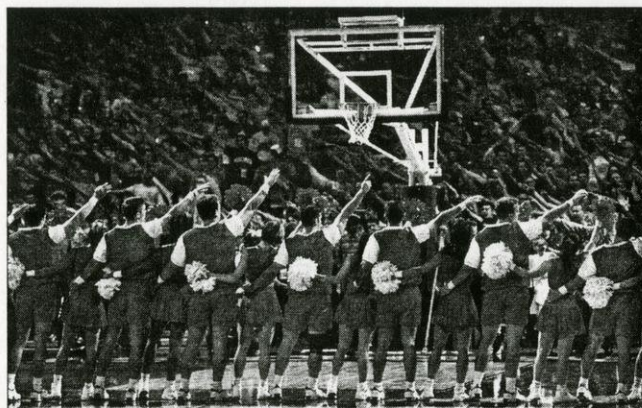
By Nov. 8, actual contributions from university employees had risen 21 percent from 1998: \$308,600 versus \$254,896. Overall, contributions totaled \$820,682, an increase of 19.8 percent over a year ago — but still only 37.3 percent of this year's goal of \$2.2 million.

Although the SECC campaign officially ends Tuesday, Nov. 30, contributions after that date are welcome. Information: Contact your SECC coordinator, see the SECC brochure or visit: <http://www.wisc.edu/secc>.

Fulbright scholars form chapter

A new association for Fulbright scholars formed recently at the university plans to promote international education and strengthen the network of Fulbright scholars, students and teachers on campus.

The Wisconsin Chapter of the Fulbright Association held its inaugural reception Oct. 29 at the Pyle Center. More than 60 Fulbrighters and their guests — representing countries such as Kazakhstan, China, Poland, British Columbia, Turkey, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Germany, Indonesia,



New university calendar captures memorable campus images

This photo of cheerleaders at a UW-Madison basketball game is among 14 full-color images of some of the most noteworthy moments on campus included in a new calendar produced in a unique partnership between the university and The University Book Store. More than \$10 of the \$12.95 retail price goes to the Chancellor's Undergraduate Scholarship Fund. The 14-by-20-inch wall calendars for the year 2000 are now available at all University Book Store locations. Each month's double-page spread in the "Memories for a Lifetime 2000 Calendar" captures beautiful scenes and memorable moments in photos from the UW-Madison Office of News and Public Affairs. "Thanks to the generous support of The University Book Store, the Undergraduate Scholarship Fund is growing," says Peyton Smith, university sesquicentennial coordinator. For more information or to order by phone, call (800) 957-7052.

Nigeria, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Jordan and the Czech Republic — attended the event, says Mary McEniry, president of the group.

The Wisconsin chapter is part of the national Fulbright Association, headquartered in Washington, D.C. The chapter has received a small grant from the United States Information Agency to develop enrichment activities for incoming Fulbright scholars, students and teachers.

The chapter plans activities that bring the Fulbright community together, promote advocacy of the Fulbright program, and advance the ideals and importance of international education, says Robert Skloot, secretary/treasurer of the group and an associate vice chancellor for academic affairs at UW-Madison.

Information: McEniry, 266-2769, mceniry@stat.wisc.edu; or Skloot, 262-5246, skloot@mac.wisc.edu.

FEEDBACK

The Nov. 3 issue of Wisconsin Week brought the good news of the creation of a Humanities Center. This is a welcome development for all of us interested in encouraging a vigorous humanities presence on campus and in the community.

The article may have inadvertently left the impression that the activities of the existing Institute for Research in the Humanities (IRH), situated in Washburn Observatory since 1959, are limited to "provid[ing] support for individual research projects." This the Institute certainly does, but it does much else as well. Each year, the IRH welcomes 25 to 30 fellows from the UW-Madison campus, the UW System, and colleges and universities around the world (through its Solmsen and nonstipendiary fellowship programs). These fellows not only pursue their individual research, but also participate in a regular round of seminars and brown-bag lunches where this research is discussed in a highly collaborative and interdisciplinary environment.

In addition, the IRH has long actively promoted the humanities on a campus-wide basis. Our biweekly seminars are open to all, and we make considerable effort to publicize them. The IRH sponsors two endowed lectures, the Coleman lectures in the history of science and the Brée lectures that focus mainly on French literature and culture. The IRH also sponsors one or two public conferences each year that bring to Madison distinguished humanities scholars who tend to draw large audiences.

In welcoming the Humanities Center, I also want to assure Wisconsin Week readers that the Institute for Research in the Humanities will continue to carry out its interdisciplinary and public activities, while also fulfilling its central and vital mission of enabling humanities scholars to pursue their individual research.

— Paul Boyer, IRH director

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Conference lends context to epidemics

WI. Week 3/15/89

By Barbara Wolff

Yellow fever literally stopped the trains in the American South during the 1870s. According to Harvard historian of science Margaret Warner, that epidemic was key to the establishment of a United States health service.

"The New York bankers who had paid for tropical produce to be shipped from Southern ports lost money because the goods were quarantined," Warner said. "Another factor was the Reconstruction government's belief that the South couldn't handle its own affairs. At that time the South was America's third world country."

Warner and colleagues from UW-Madison and around the world will speak on "Epidemics and Their Social Impact," a memorial conference to be held Friday-Saturday, March 31-April 1.

Although treatments such as Susan Sontag's *AIDS and Its Metaphor* have fanned interest in the subject, scholarly investigation into epidemics as social and historical phenomena is only 20 years old, according to Humanities Research Institute Director David Lindberg, a UW-Madison history of science professor.

"William McNeill's book *Plagues and Peoples* dramatically changed the way researchers addressed the topic. Before McNeill, most of the inquiry was carried on by retired physicians, and most of them were not trained researchers. McNeill and those who followed looked

at epidemics in their full social, political and scientific context," Lindberg said.

McNeill will be one of the speakers at the UW-Madison conference and will offer concluding remarks and commentary on Saturday, April 1, at 2 p.m.

The threat that Acquired Immune Deficiency now poses makes it especially important to understand the past, Warner said.

"Since the chances for contracting AIDS increases when a person has many sexual partners, the opportunities for male homosexuals to have many partners helped spread the disease. Indirectly, our modern commitment to individual freedom has fostered AIDS," and it's important to understand that, Warner said.

One of the conference organizers, Judith Leavitt, UW-Madison historian of science and medicine, said the symposium will preach no specific morals.

"There will be a wide diversity of viewpoints represented," she said. "And all the papers presented will be new."

Leavitt said the conference is in memory of William Coleman, UW-Madison professor of the history of science and history of medicine who died a year ago. Like Warner, he had been interested in yellow fever epidemics.

"The ability of governments to respond to something like the epidemic in the American South depends on the climate of public expectation," Warner said.

David Lindberg agrees. "These are issues of the most serious sort. Putting

epidemics in their social and historical contexts will help us think more clearly about them and how they affect our futures."

Other subjects and speakers include:

- "Plagues and Medicine's Past: The Meaning of the 14th Century Black Death from the Middle Ages to Our Own Time," by Faye Getz, Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.

- "Rashes in the Renaissance: The Threat of Typhus," Ann Carmichael, Indiana University.

- "Tracing Epidemics in the African Past," Marc Dawson, Western New England College.

- "Disease and the European Settlement of the New World," Alfred W. Crosby, Jr., University of Texas.

- "The Social Impact of Cholera in 19th Century Europe," Richard J. Evans, University of East Anglia-Norwich.

- "The Wages of Sin? Struggles over the Social Meaning of Venereal Disease and AIDS," Elizabeth Fee, Johns Hopkins University.

Sponsors of the symposium include UW-Madison's Institute for Research in the Humanities, and the Departments of History of Science, History of Medicine and History. All conference sessions are free and open to the public, and will be held in the Elvehjem Museum. No advance registration is required.

For more information contact Loretta Freiling at the institute, 262-3855. ■

Researchers explore aging

WI. Week 3/15/89

Social and biological factors involved in "aging throughout the adult life span" will be explored by UW-Madison researchers and other experts at a colloquium April 13-14 at the UW-Madison Memorial Union Reception Room.

The colloquium, sponsored by the UW-Madison Institute on Aging and Adult Life, will feature the following lectures: "American Families and Households: the Changing Context of Adult Life," by UW-Madison sociologist Larry Bumpass; "Aging and the Vitamin D Calcium System," by UW-Madison biochemist Hector DeLuca; "The Changes in Tumor Aggressiveness: Lessons from Experimental Animals," by William Ershler, MD, director of the gerontology program at the UW-Madison Medical School; and "From Riches to Rags: The Continuing Hazard of Widowhood in American Life," by UW-Madison poverty researcher Karen Holden.

Dan Perry, executive director of the Alliance for Aging Research, will open the colloquium with a speech on "Aging Beyond the Year 2,000." Matilda White Riley, associate director of the National Institute on Aging, will speak on "Aging in an Aging Society: More than a Medical Issue." Richard Weindruch, also of the NIA, will present a lecture on "Dietary Energy Intake and Aging."

For registration information, call Kay Smith at 263-6404. ■

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Juni*

Release: Immediately

3/17/89

CONTACT: Loretta Freiling, (608) 262-3855

HUMANITIES CONFERENCE LENDS CONTEXTS TO EPIDEMICS

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--Barbara Wolff, (608) 262-8292

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10/20/78 ns

UW-MADISON NEWS BRIEFS

CONTACT: Prof. Victor L. Hilts (608) 262-1406

SCIENCE HISTORIANS TO HOLD NATIONAL MEETING

An estimated 300 persons are expected to attend the four-day annual meeting of the national History of Science Society next week (Oct. 26-29) at the Wisconsin Center, 702 Langdon St.

Historians from universities around the country will speak on topics ranging from medieval science to scientific developments in the early 20th century. They will explore ways that scientific information is developed and transmitted across time.

The meetings begin Thursday (Oct. 26) and are free and open to the public.

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CONTACT: S. M. Riegel (608) 262-2851

FOREIGN STUDY PROGRAMS TO BE EXPLAINED

Students interested in participating in one of the University's Study Abroad Programs during their junior or senior years are invited to attend a meeting Wednesday (Oct. 25) at 7:30 p.m. in 104 Van Hise Hall.

Former directors and student participants will discuss the programs in France, Germany, Israel, Italy and Spain.

- o -

NORTHWESTERN PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR TO SPEAK

Edwin Curley of the philosophy department at Northwestern University will speak on "Philosophy and the History of Philosophy" at a colloquium Friday (Oct. 27) at 3:30 p.m. in 4281 Helen C. White Hall.

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*Institute of
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U. W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/9/57 jl

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MADISON, Wis.--Three great scientists--Virchow, Pasteur, and Darwin--laid the basis for the modern science of biology, J. Walter Wilson of Brown University said today at the Institute for the History of Science being held at the University of Wisconsin.

The Institute has drawn outstanding historians of science from this country and England for formal addresses and informal discussions of current problems in the field.

Wilson continued that Virchow was first to state the biological axiom that all cells come from preceding cells; Pasteur proved that spontaneous generation does not exist; and Darwin proved that all species are derived from pre-existing species.

"These three investigators were, in fact, saying virtually the same thing in different language," Wilson added. "Working in entirely different fields and from entirely different points of view, they were, in effect, saying that living substance arises only from living substance."

The great Jacques Loeb, however, carried the obvious argument one step further, Wilson pointed out. "Loeb used to contend that the biologist who teaches that life can only come from preceding life is really leading his students astray. He should, rather, teach them that the primary job of the biologist is to find out how life arose from the non-living and proceed himself to create it," Wilson said.

The old controversy of spontaneous generation actually had nothing to do with the modern "quite sophisticated question of the ultimate origin of life," Wilson said, "but rather with the production of known specific forms of organisms."

ad one--Wilson at History of Science Institute

The fact of the continuity of life has a meaning that most individuals can hardly grasp, Wilson continued.

Washing the hands, he said, removes a few dead skin cells. He commented, "The death of each of those cells is the first death that has occurred in a continuous line of living protoplasm extending back through our whole lives to the fertilized egg, through this to our parents, grandparents and distant ancestors--to primitive man and his prehuman ancestors--to the primitive mammal and thus to the lower vertebrates--to the ancestors of these vertebrates and finally to the lowest forms of life, the original life that appeared on earth."

Wilson added that "this represents an extent to time and of experience that is almost beyond comprehension."

During this time, he said, life has been transmitted from cell to cell and individual to individual, it has endured through untold hazards, and it has carried on the "majestic process of evolution."

"This is the unifying idea," Wilson concluded, "that led to the maturation of biology as a science."

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U. W. NEWS

Science, History of
FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/6/57 jl

RELEASE:

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MADISON, Wis.--The French philosopher Condorcet, in the beginning years of the French Enlightenment, was among the first to prophesy that science would work an industrial revolution, L. Pearce Williams of the University of Delaware said to historians attending the Institute for the History of Science at the University of Wisconsin.

Speaking on the general topic of the politics of science in the French Revolution, Williams said that by this time science had progressed to the point where its methods were, in general, respected and their reliability accepted.

Important for the revolutionary generation was "the fact that the sciences combatted superstition and prejudices, those twin evils of the philosophies, and thus made the transition from an oppressed to a free society an easier one," Williams continued.

"While creating a society of free men, the sciences also prepared the way for the maintenance of this freedom in the material as well as the intellectual sphere," he said.

"Already of immediate utility in the various professions, the time would come, Condorcet prophesied, when science would produce a revolution in the mechanical and agricultural arts and free the laborer from the routine and dependence upon others which, together with superstition and prejudice, had made him a slave," Williams pointed out.

U. W. NEWS

*Institute
History of Science*

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/5/57 jl

RELEASE:

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MADISON, Wis.--In a world "being shaped by science and its activities as never before" it is important that individuals "learn to live in that world and not be lost in it," Dorothy Stimson, Goucher College, said today at the Institute of the History of Science being held at the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. Stimson is one of 73 historians of science from this country and England taking part in the institute, devoted to addresses and discussions of ideas and problems in the field of history of science.

"The problem of the colleges and the universities," she continued, is how best to shape their curricula for the training and development of the students who, by virtue of this training, will be among the leaders of tomorrow."

She added that a course in the history of science is of particular value in the liberal arts curriculum, where it may constitute one of the few courses these students will have in the field of science.

"Through some understanding of the age-old processes of trial, error, and success, of the questions science asks and the questions science cannot answer, its limitations as well as its achievements, the student of the humanities as well as the one in science can gain a perspective, and integration of knowledge obtainable to my belief, in no other way," she said.

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U. W. NEWS

*Institute Short Courses
Conferences etc*
FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/4/57 jl

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MADISON, Wis.--The technological achievements of ancient Babylonia, Assyria, Egypt, China, and India are tremendously impressive---but they lack the essential elements of science, a general theory and a mathematical proof, Alistair Crombie of Oxford University said at the Institute for the History of Science being held this week at the University of Wisconsin.

"It seems to me that it was the Greeks who invented natural science as we know it," Crombie added, "by their assumption of a permanent, uniform, abstract order and laws by means of which the regular changes observed in the world could be explained by deduction."

This Greek scientific tradition was submerged for a time after the fall of the empire, and was then re-introduced into the Latin West through the translations from Greek and Arabic made in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, he continued.

These ideas found a fertile soil in the minds of men awakening from the Dark Ages. The ideas were of such great interest to the natural philosophers of the day that they felt it necessary to become philosophers of science first and scientists only secondarily, Crombie explained.

As philosophers they seemed aware of the possibility, for example, of mathematical proofs, but the rigorous rules and marvelous clarity of mathematical thinking was still beyond them. As scientists, too, they were limited, because they seemed unable to venture far from the world of the crafts and into the generalizations of science, Crombie said.

-more-

add one--Crombie at Institute for History of Science

"A pathetic example for the 11th century may be read in the correspondence between Raimbaud of Cologne and Radolf of Liege, who vainly tried to outdo each other in attempting to prove that the sum of the angles of a triangle equal two right angles, and in the end suggested solving the problem experimentally by cutting out pieces of parchment," he continued.

"It is important for the scientific tradition that scholars should have held so strongly in mind a theory of empiricism, but it was not until they had learned from Greek sources the idea of a theoretical scientific explanation and of a geometrical proof, and been shown many examples, that they were in a position to begin to possess themselves of the whole tradition," Crombie said.

Once the tradition was established, however, the way was paved for modern science, and scientists were aware that they must have not only " 'know-how' but also understanding of what they are doing," he added.

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U. W. NEWS

*Institutes
Science, History of*

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

9/4/57 jl

RELEASE:

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MADISON, Wis.--The origin of science in Medieval times resulted from the emergence of men who combined the qualities of both thinkers and craftsmen, Rupert Hall of Cambridge University, England, told fellow scholars attending the Institute of the History of Science being held this week at the University of Wisconsin.

Medieval scholars and philosophers, on the one hand, Hall said, were beginning to evolve theories leading to the direct investigation of natural events "which was essentially that applied with success in the scientific revolution."

There were those who believed, on the other hand, "that the scholar would often become more learned if he would consent to apprentice himself to the craftsman," Hall added. The noted exponent of this idea was famed and controversial Francis Bacon.

But it was a combination of the two--both scholar and craftsman--which brought about the emergence of science as we know it today, Hall continued.

Technical progress had continued to advance during Medieval times--the magnetic compass and lenses were products of this period--and if science were nothing but technology, Hall explained, it could be said to have steadily progressed since Greek days. Science is more than technology, however, and some beginning notions of the scientific way of looking at things were becoming generally prevalent in the Middle Ages.

These beginning notions of the scientific method were held by both scholars and craftsmen, Hall continued.

-more-

add one--Hall talk

Some scientists, like Robert Boyle, seemed to be very practical in their work--yet they were "in fact deeply engaged in the search for general theories and laws." But there were also non-scientist scholars who criticised established ideas and urged the direct exploration of natural events, Hall said.

"The roles of the scholar and the craftsman in the scientific revolution were complementary ones...The scholar's function was active, to transform science; the craftsman's was passive, to provide some of the raw material with which the transformation was to be effected," he added.

11/11/11

U. W. NEWS

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Science, History of*
FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

8/27/57 jl

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MADISON, Wis.--Seventy-three outstanding historians of scientific progress from the time of Aristotle to the present day will come to the University of Wisconsin for Sept. 1-11 to discuss their ideas and research at an Institute of the History of Science.

It is sponsored by the University of Wisconsin and three other organizations: National Science Foundation, the joint committee on the history and sociology of science of the Social Science Research Council, and the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science.

Funds for the conference have been furnished by the National Science Foundation and the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

The program of the institute will focus upon some of the intellectual, social, and educational problems in the development of the history of science. The participants will include professional historians of science, scientists, and general historians.

The conference is planned so that two major addresses by leading scholars will be delivered each morning, and afternoon sessions will be devoted to general discussion. Maximum opportunity for informal discussion is provided in the program. The general topics and major speakers with the titles of their addresses are given below:

The Scientific Revolution: the Nature and Character of the Factors in Its Development:

"The Scholar and the Craftsman in the Scientific Revolution," by Rupert Hall, Cambridge University; "The Place of the Artist in the Scientific Revolution," by George O. de Santillana, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Monday, Sept. 2);

-more-

ad one--Institute of History of Science

"The Significance of Medieval Discussions for the Development of the Methods of Modern Science," by Alistair Crombie, Oxford University; "The Philosophy of Science and the History of Science," by Father Joseph T. Clark, Canisius College (Tuesday, Sept. 3);

"The Origins of Classical Mechanics from Aristotle to Newton" by E. J. Dijksterhuis, Universities of Leiden and Utrecht; "Contra Copernicus: A Critical Re-estimation of the Mathematical Planetary Theory of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Kepler," by Derek J. Price, Smithsonian Institution (Wednesday, Sept. 4);

Teaching the History of Science:

"The Place of the History of Science in a Liberal Arts Curriculum," by Dorothy Stimson, Coucher College; "The Introductory Course in the History of Science: Objectives and Techniques," by Henry Guerlac, Cornell University (Thursday, Sept. 5);

Science and the French Revolution:

"The Disorganization of Science Under the Terror," by Charles Gillispie, Princeton University; "The Politics of Science in the French Revolution," by Pearce Williams, University of Delaware (Friday, Sept. 6);

Conservation of Energy:

"Conservation as a Unifying Principle in Nineteenth Century Science," by I. B. Cohen, Harvard University; "Energy Conservation as an Example of Simultaneous Discovery," by Thomas Kuhn, University of California (Saturday, Sept. 7);

Evolution:

"Biology Attains Maturity in the 19th Century," by J. Walter Wilson, Brown University; "Evolution and the Social Sciences in the 19th Century," by John Greene, Iowa State College (Monday, Sept. 9);

The Structure of Matter and Chemical and Physical Theory:

"The Development of Ideas on the Structure of Metals," by Cyril S. Smith, director of the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago; "The Structure of

ad two--Institute of History of Science

Matter and Chemical Theory in the 17th and 18th Centuries," by Marie Boas, University of California at Los Angeles (Tuesday, Sept. 10);

Research Programs in the History of Science:

A panel discussion of research programs and problems in the history of science: I. B. Cohen, Henry Guerlac, Alistair Crombie, Rupert Hall, et al.

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U. W. NEWS

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN NEWS SERVICE, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

2/3/55

RELEASE:

Immediately

Institutes

MADISON, Wis.--Four new workshops have been added to the traditional program for the 1955 eight-week Summer Session at the University of Wisconsin, June 27-Aug. 19.

The four, all to run for four weeks, are the Workshop in [Science Education], July 5-29; the Workshop in the Teaching of Motor Skills, sponsored by the men's and women's departments of physical education, June 24-July 22; the Session in Home Economics, July 5-29; and the Conference on the Teaching of Mathematics, June 24-July 22.

All students, including those just graduated from high school and post-graduates in many special fields, will find a wide variety of courses. The resident faculty will be augmented by visiting experts from colleges and universities across the country.

Special conferences and institutes will be held for teachers of English, foreign languages, reading, mathematics, arithmetic, speech, elementary music and science; for superintendents and principals, for beginning principals, for principals of rural-community schools.

Workshops will include the four-week session for teachers of vocational agriculture; the three-week session for agricultural extension personnel; the four-week Economics-in-Action Workshop; the Community Arts Workshop; and the Foreign Language Workshop.

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The 26th annual Music Clinic will bring to the campus hundreds of high school boys and girls for the band, orchestra, and chorus sections, July 4-23, as well as their directors, July 21-23.

Mari Sandoz, well-known author of "The Buffalo Hunters," "Old Jules," and "The Tom Walker," will rejoin the faculty of the eight-week Writers' Institute.

Special areas will be covered by the Institute in Alcohol Studies; the School for Workers in Industry; the Catholic Rural Life Institute; the Agency Management Institute; the School of Advanced Life Underwriters; and the Fire College.

For high school graduates wishing to start their University work this summer the session will include beginning courses in botany, chemistry, creative design, dancing, drawing, English, French, geography, German, history, mathematics, music, philosophy, physics, political science, Russian, sociology and anthropology, Spanish, and zoology.

The Summer Session for law students will be of 10 weeks duration, from June 20 to Aug. 27.

Information on courses, institutes, clinics, or conferences may be obtained by writing to the Summer Session office, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

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