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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, Dec. 22, 1937

U. W. Must Serve Day-to-Day Needs of State--Dykstra

University's Responsibility Is to All Citizens of Wisconsin

The University of Wisconsin proceeds upon the premise that the whole state is its campus and that its responsibility is to all of the people of the state, C. A. Dykstra, president of the State University, declared in a radio address which was broadcast throughout the nation recently as a part of the National Farm and Home Hour. The program originated from WHA studios on the University campus.

Declaring that "ours is not the cloistered attitude toward education," Pres. Dykstra defined the "Wisconsin Idea" in education—an idea which was originated at Wisconsin in the early 1900's, and which held that the University should serve every home in the state. He maintained:

"We ask that the University keep in touch with life as it is being lived from day to day and that it make its contribution to the knowledge about human beings and their environment which will aid in the solutions of problems which challenge individuals and society at every turn.

"We believe that thought without action is the parent of action without thought," he continued. "We see evidences all over the world today of hasty action which has plunged educational systems into chaos or routinized them into conformity with a current theory of power. Unless the educational process helps the democratic way of life to meet and solve its problems with patience and sanity our path may become steep and thorny in the coming years.

"And so here in Wisconsin we have an established faith that education must premeate the countryside and the urban centers and bring, not only to youth but to adults as well, the record of human achievement, the processes of day-to-day experimentation and development and something of man's possibilities in the light of historic record and his current activities."

Such a program is the responsibility of the whole University, Pres. Dykstra said. Not only should agriculture and the mechanic arts be handmaidens of society in the broadest sense but also engineering, law, medicine, the other professions and our letters and science establishments have their contributions to make in the life we live, he stated.

"All of these disciplines and the educational processes which attend them must have their roots in and get their support from the people of the whole state," he asserted. "We look forward to a future in Wisconsin in which education and life proceed together on the great adventure which still faces humanity. Institutions, after all, are but the lengthened shadows of human beings representing their experiences and their hopes and aspirations. Their function is to serve man and society. Man lives in society; he does not exist in a vacuum; he is not an individual on the loose.

"Here in this university we recognize this fundamental fact and we desire in our service to man to serve the society which makes it possible for man to be an individual. It may be a long slow climb, but we gladly continue the journey on which we have set out. This I believe to be the essence of the Wisconsin Idea to which we subscribe and to it we pledge our continuing allegiance," he declared.

Wallenfeldt Appointed U. W. Dairy Specialist

Evert Wallenfeldt has been named extension specialist in dairy industry at the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture, a position which he will assume February 1. Among his duties, will be that of assisting dairymen, creamerymen and county agents in a program of quality butter production formerly carried on by Hans T. Sondergaard, who retired from active service last August.

Wallenfeldt, a native of Montgomery county, Iowa, has had a wide farm and dairy experience. Since 1929, he has served as dairy field worker in quality control and quality improvement work in and about Chicago and more recently served as dairy bacteriologist of the research division with an eastern milk concern. From 1926 to 1928, he served as agricultural instructor in Wisconsin in the Bloomer high school.

Sondergaard, whom Wallenfeldt succeeds, has been associated with the University of Wisconsin in quality improvement in butter production since 1926. While engaged in quality improvement work with the cooperative creameries of Polk county, he attracted state and national attention for developing uniform manufacturing methods which made possible the first carload shipment of butter of uniform grade from cooperative creameries to eastern markets. Sondergaard, who learned the art of buttermaking in his native Denmark, was one of the first butter-makers in the United States to use the Babcock test for the determination of patron payments and to introduce pasteurization into butter manufacturing methods.

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

Vol. 32, No. 4

Recent Gift Enlarges Agricultural Library

A file of "Nature," internationally known science magazine, complete except for the first eight volumes which soon will be obtained, has been set up in the library of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Starting with a gift of 43 volumes by A. J. Rogers, Jr., formerly instructor in the horticultural department at the University of Wisconsin, and now lately enlarged by a gift of 88 volumes presented by former Dean C. S. Slichter from his personal library, provides a file of "Nature" consisting of 132 volumes, considered most valuable for scientific reference purposes. Current issues obtained by subscription will provide a complete file for the constant use of agricultural college workers. The library of the agricultural college is already recognized as one of the outstanding libraries of its kind in America.

U. of Wisconsin's High Non-Resident Tuition Reduced

Present Fee Cut to Reciprocal Basis with Other States Or \$100

Feeling their way cautiously, University of Wisconsin regents recently endorsed a plan of reducing the University's non-resident tuition from \$200 a year to a reciprocal fee with other states or to \$100 per year, whichever is higher.

With certain qualifications in the case of both undergraduates and graduate students who come to the University of Wisconsin from other states to obtain their higher education, the plan is to be tried out as an experiment for the academic year 1938-39, the regents decided.

Under the terms of the plan, the present \$200 non-resident tuition fee, one of the highest in the country, is reduced to a reciprocal fee with other states or to \$100, whichever is higher, in the case of undergraduate students who have attained sophomore standing, who have had at least one year's work at Wisconsin, and who have earned a 2.0 grade-point scholastic average during their last year at Wisconsin.

The non-resident fee would be reduced similarly in the case of graduate students who enter Wisconsin with a 2.0 grade-point scholastic average in accredited institutions for their undergraduate work, and or have earned a 2.0 grade-point scholastic average in work at Wisconsin during the immediately preceding year.

The University's non-resident tuition of \$200 per year was set by the 1927 legislature, but this law was amended by the 1937 legislature to permit the University to enter into the reciprocal agreements with other state universities, so that Wisconsin's non-resident tuition would not be any higher for residents of a certain state than that which Wisconsin residents would have to pay to study in the university of that state.

It was pointed out at the regent meeting that the new plan would not apply to freshman students entering the University of Wisconsin from outside the state, since they must have first attained sophomore standing before being exempt from the present \$200 non-resident tuition.

The plan was drawn up by a faculty non-resident tuition committee, consisting of Harold M. Groves, chairman; A. W. Peterson, W. B. Sarles, W. R. Sharp, E. B. Fred, and Registrar Curtis G. Merriman.

State U. Men Are on Program for National Economic Conference

The leadership which Wisconsin has taken in the study and adjustment of land use practices will be reviewed by members of the American Farm Economic association when they meet for the twenty-eighth annual conference at Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 28 to 30.

George S. Wehrwein, of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture, and a pioneer in the study of land use practices, will address the conference on "Goals in Land Use Policy." This sectional meeting on land policy will be under the chairmanship of a former Badger student, M. L. Wilson, now under-secretary of agriculture.

Other State University men who will take an active part in this national meeting include Don S. Anderson, who will discuss "Prices and the Agricultural Problem"; B. H. Hibbard, who will list some "Objectives in National Agricultural Policy"; and Asher Hobson, secretary-treasurer of the association, who will lead the discussion group on "Agricultural Exports." Hobson and Wehrwein will also serve with other members of the association census committee to consider proposals for the conduct of the next agricultural census.

The American Farm Economic association includes a membership of approximately 1,200 of the leading economists of the country. It has grown out of the original Farm Management association, which was formed in 1910 with a membership of 14 individuals. Among its past presidents it includes such Wisconsin men as B. H. Hibbard of the University college of agriculture and Dan H. Otis of the American Bankers' association.

New Procedures In Teaching Credited With Social Gains

Wisconsin Survey Shows Trend Of Experimental Work On School Techniques

Many of the methods used in experimental teaching contribute positive gains to more effective techniques, especially where they throw light on long-term developments. Thus Burr W. Phillips, assistant professor in the teaching of history, University of Wisconsin, evaluated benefits of newer methods in teaching the social studies, based on a survey of many investigations in this field.

The Phillips report is published as Chapter 3 of the 1937 Yearbook of the National Council for the Social Studies, issued at Cambridge, Mass., in November. It records results of a study of numerous unpublished theses and articles on investigations and experiments in the field of history and social studies teaching.

Certain trends in methods of experimental teaching stand out above others, the report makes clear. In general, Prof. Phillips asserted, the trend is in the direction of "greater opportunity for pupil initiative and activity, socialization of classroom procedures, and richer and fuller concepts of mastery and standards of performance."

Newer procedures are not necessarily superior to the old, it was felt, but they produce stimulative effects on teachers and pupils; they make both teachers and pupils work harder, yet are more popular than the old.

It was concluded there is no "best" nor "superior" method.

"An overemphasis on any one type of teaching is deadly," Professor Phillips continued. "A rich and varied technique is essential to good teaching. Few teachers can expect to imitate successfully another teacher's method, no matter how well it may have worked with its author."

"The superior teacher's method is a synthesis; one may and should learn much from articles, books and courses in methods and from the results of experimental teaching, but the most telling aspect of one's procedure is that factor, usually indefinable, which grows out of one's own experience and personality, which goes a long way toward making a true artist of the teacher, and which can not be equated out in any experimental set-up."

The purpose in experimental teaching, it was concluded, should be not so much to prove the superiority of any one technique as to discover how the "new" technique can make positive contributions to the art of teaching.

One or two men's dormitory units, constructed with pre-fabricated iron and concrete materials, may soon be erected on the University of Wisconsin campus as an experimental project in economical student housing, under action taken by the University board of regents recently.

U. W. Scientists Evolve "Ever-Normal Granary" for Fish in Wisconsin Lakes

The millions of big and little fish in Wisconsin lakes may never have heard of such a modern economic phrase as "ever-normal granary," but several Wisconsin scientists have just uncovered proof that, through "fertilization" of lake waters, they are able to secure an ever-normal supply of food for the finny inhabitants of the thousands of lakes in the state.

The discovery, which is of great importance to Wisconsin in its fish propagation and conservation efforts, is revealed in the annual "Progress Report of the Cooperative Investigations of Wisconsin Lakes for 1937," recently compiled by Chancey Juday, professor of limnology at the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Juday, along with Dr. E. A. Birge, beloved president-emeritus scientist of the University, is in charge of lake investigations of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey.

Increase Plant Growth

The 1937 report revealed that planting of ordinary farm fertilizers in lakes, first started in 1932 in an attempt to increase the food supply for fish, has really resulted in an "ever-normal granary" of fish food materials in that the increase of such food in a "fertilized" lake is maintained for a time even though fertilization is discontinued.

The fertilizing of lakes was originally started to increase the plankton or plant growth in lakes, in the same manner that a farmer fertilizes his fields to increase the productivity of his land. Since certain organic materials which make up the greater part of the fish diet come from the plant growths, the scientists figured that by fertilizing a lake they would increase plant growth and thus increase fish food in the lake.

The scientists tried phosphate fertilizer the first year, and in following years planted both phosphate and lime fertilizers—the same kinds which are used on Wisconsin farms—in the lakes. The result was an immediate increase in plant growth and thus in fish food materials in the lakes in which the ex-

U. W. Graduate Directs Holstein Field Work

Glen M. Householder, for the past 14 years general farm supervisor for the state board of control of Wisconsin, has been named director of the extension service for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Householder, a native of Richland county, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture in 1914, served for a time as agricultural agent in Rusk county, and later as supervisor of county agents in northern Wisconsin counties. He will direct all extension activities to be undertaken by the association.

Schools Organize Debate Talent For Year's First Test

Forensic Work Takes Form In State as New Board Sets Policies

High schools in every Wisconsin district are massing data and opinion for arguments on the one-house legislature as a policy for American states. Registrations for the debates have closed, and Jan. 15 has been set as the latest date for the first round of debates and Jan. 22 for the second round. Later contests take the debaters into semi-sectional, sectional, and tournament meetings, preliminary to the state title contest to be held at Madison on March 5.

New chairman of the Wisconsin High School Forensic association is E. J. McKean, superintendent of Tomah schools. Newly elected or re-elected board members are the following school superintendents: W. R. Bussewitz, Horicon; Joseph F. Krause, Stevens Point; George E. VanHeuklom, Glidden; and Charles A. Jahr, Elkhorn. The organization operates in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin extension department of debating and public discussion and the University department of speech.

The board recently proposed plans for placing speech work on a more effective basis in Wisconsin schools. Redistricting was one proposal. M. A. Fischer, Dodgeville, G. E. VanHeuklom and W. R. Bussewitz were named to formulate a plan. T. J. McGlynn, De Pere, H. M. Lyon, Chippewa Falls, and J. F. Kraus were appointed to draft a new point system of judging debates.

The school for the blind, Janesville, was declared eligible for membership in the association. Biography was selected as the vehicle for this year's reading contest. The association went on record as encouraging the use of the public address system in high school speech work in order to develop a microphone speaking technique for students.

Speech institutes, an activity of the association, were held during the fall at Shawano, Madison and Spooner, attended by 1,133 students and coaches from 91 schools. Another is scheduled for Sparta, Jan. 8.

periment was tried.

Conduct Other Studies

In 1936, soy bean meal was also used as fertilizer and an unusually large crop of plankton growth was obtained. In 1937, however, it was decided to discontinue the fertilizing, in order to see what the lasting effects of such experiments would be, and it was found that the fish food material available was only 1.3 per cent smaller than in 1936. Thus it was determined that the effect of fertilizing lakes, as in the case of land, is cumulative and of benefit even after such fertilization is discontinued.

The State University scientists also continued all of their other studies on Wisconsin lakes during 1937, the report reveals. These studies were carried on in the fields of geology, physics, chemistry, bacteriology, botany, and zoology. Investigations into fish diseases were also carried on, and a study of the fish population of several lakes was made.

Work Important to State

All of this scientific work is of extreme importance to Wisconsin, since its entire purpose is the conservation of the state's natural resources insofar as its lakes and streams are concerned. All of the work is either directly or indirectly concerned with the number of fish and the amount of fish food in Wisconsin's lakes—important information in the solution of the state's fish conservation problems.

Some lakes and streams have more fish in them than their natural food supply will support, thus resulting in the death of thousands of fish by starvation each year, or at least in retarded growth which makes it impossible for fish to reach "legal" size in a natural period of time. Other lakes and streams contain a great deal of food for fish, but are understocked. Information on these lakes is of great importance to the state's conservation commission in "planting" fish each year, and thus it is believed that the lake investigations will eventually contribute scientific solutions to many of the state's fish conservation and propagation problems.

Ten Years of Drama Feted By Wisconsin Guild in '38 Plans

Community Theater Interests Will Reach Peak in Anniversary Program

Passing of its first decade of activity, devoted to furthering cultural and recreational resources through community drama, will be celebrated by the Wisconsin Dramatic guild as it goes into the annual tournaments in play production and playwrighting. In ten years of the community theater movement in the states, more than 100 little theaters (an increase from four), were established, and hundreds of dramatic clubs organized in schools, churches, women's clubs, and rural districts.

In celebration, the guild this week announced a broadened program for the nine groups in its membership, through a series of weekends for each, and the all-guild dramatic festival to take place at Madison on Feb. 25-27, 1938, when community theater plays and new original plays of merit from all guild groups will be presented in University theater.

Original plays, both full and short length, are to be submitted by Jan. 8. Playwriting also is encouraged from individual members, not affiliated with clubs, with a view to production. Playwriting for radio is a guild opportunity for original work. Such plays will be judged by the staff of WHA, state station.

Award of a bronze medallion will be made to the club winning first place in the production of an original play. Special awards for individuals and organizations will go to authors of winning plays in the playwrighting tournament. The donors for each group are announced as follows:

Church groups, Mrs. Zona Gale Breese, Portage; urban little theaters, Mrs. Breese; rural dramatic clubs, Blue Shield Country Life club, University women's clubs, Miss Jennie Schrage, chairman, literature and library service, State Federation of Women's Clubs; high schools, Wisconsin Players of the University; vocational schools, Mrs. Jennie Turner, state board of vocational education; CCC camps, a special CCC award; international plays, Miss Ethel Rockwell, bureau of dramatic activities, extension division; American Association of University Women, Miss Beulah Charmley, Whitewater; radio plays, WHA; all-guild award, Phi Beta, national speech fraternity.

This year's tournament for vocational schools will be conducted by the guild, and the tournament for high schools will again be directed by the State High School Forensic association.

A recent check of published plays by Wisconsin authors showed at least 152 are now available in the state University extension library. Many Wisconsin amateur playwrights attempted their first plays in order to enter guild contests.

Officers of the guild are: Mrs. Zona Gale Breese, honorary president; Robert Freidel, Milwaukee, president; Miss Calista Clark, Muscoda, vice-president; Miss Ethel Rockwell, University of Wisconsin, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Laura Sherry, Milwaukee, honorary member.

Several Appointments to U. W. Staff Made

Several important new appointments to the State University staff were recommended by Pres. C. A. Dykstra and approved by the University of Wisconsin board of regents recently.

Among the new appointments were those of Christina C. Murray, of the Royal Jubilee hospital, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, as director of the school of nursing and professor of nursing; Prof. Herman Ranke, of Heidelberg university, Germany, as professor of archeology in the department of art history; and Wilhelm Credner, professor of geography and director of the geographic institute of the Technische Hochschule, Munchen, Germany, as Carl Schurz Memorial professor for the first semester of the 1938-39 school year.

Miss Murray, who will come to Wisconsin on March 1, 1938, to take the position of director of the school of nursing held until recently by the former Helen I. Denne, resigned, was highly recommended for the post by Pres. Dykstra. Miss Murray was formerly an instructor in the department but went to Canada in 1930 to join the staff of the Civil Hospital in Ottawa. Later she studied for a year in England on a fellowship granted her by the Canadian Nurses' association, and then was on the staff of the Royal Jubilee hospital in Victoria.

The University of Wisconsin News Bureau Wishes All Its Patrons A Joyous Holiday Season and A Prosperous New Year