



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

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## U. W. Class Centers Send Large Student Quotas to College

In keeping with yearly precedent, extension classes of the University of Wisconsin, established in cities of the state, served during the last school year as "feeders" for other colleges, universities, and training schools in Wisconsin and other states. Every Wisconsin college shared in the student accretions through transfer from local classes.

Annual data on transfers, prepared by Mrs. A. H. Smith, extension recorder, showed that 307 extension class students transferred credits to residence schools in 1941. Over the eight-year period covered by the extension class program since 1933, there was a total enrollment of 4,575. Of these, 888 matriculated for further training at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and 31 entered the Milwaukee center of the University, a total of 919, or 20 per cent of all extension students.

Teacher colleges received 406 students by transfer, other Wisconsin colleges 128, a total of 534, or 11.6 per cent. Colleges and training schools outside Wisconsin received 183, or about 4 per cent.

Twenty-five cities sent extension students to residence schools in 1941, as follows: Racine, 49; Sheboygan, 42; Manitowoc, 36; Kenosha, 33; Menasha, 23; Green Bay, 18; Antigo, 13; Janesville, 12; Eagle River, Wausau, 11 each; Beloit, Fond du Lac, Rhinelander, 10 each; Wisconsin Rapids, 8; Watertown, 6; Madison, Mayville, 3 each; Williams Bay, 2; Elkhorn, Medford, Merrill, Richland Center, Two Rivers, Waukesha, Waupaca, one each.

Since the beginning in 1933, 406 extension class students transferred to state teacher colleges, as follows: Eau Claire, 25; La Crosse, 13; Milwaukee, 82; Oshkosh, 115; Platteville, 9; River Falls, 7; Stevens Point, 75; Stout, 17; Superior, 8; Whitewater, 55.

In the same period 128 transferred to other Wisconsin institutions, as follows: Beloit, 8; Carroll, 19; Concordia, 1; Lawrence, 15; Marquette, 42; Milton, 8; Milwaukee-Downer, 3; Mission House, 8; Northland, 1; Wisconsin Institute of Technology, 2; Ripon, 5; St. Norbert's, 8; Milwaukee School of Engineering, 2; county normals, 6.

Out-of-state schools receiving former Wisconsin extension students included well established colleges and universities in many parts of the country. Others were chosen for training in such fields as music, dramatics, missionary, theology, hospital, kindergarten, YMCA, military, mining, and aircraft training.

## New Assistant Dean Of Women Directs Vocational Advice

Miss Beulah Larkin was recently named assistant to the dean of women at the University of Wisconsin in charge of placement and vocational advising. She replaces Miss Margaret Hebard, who resigned because of ill health.

A graduate of Northwestern University in 1929, Miss Larkin has worked on Time, Life, and Fortune magazines. She has been assistant to the drama editor of a textbook publishing house, and for a time ran a little theater.

Her job as vocational counselor will be to give Wisconsin co-eds occupational advice and guidance, and help them find jobs after graduation.

Miss Larkin is confining her work to women enrolled in the general arts and letters course because this is the only field on the campus for which there is no organized placement work at the present time. Other specialized courses, such as home economics, education, journalism, and commerce, already have their own departmental placement set-ups.

## Chemistry Workshop At U. W. Source of Delicate Instruments

You know those complicated scientific instruments that chemists use to measure heat and color. Well, Lee Henke, mechanician in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin makes them in his basement workshop in the Chemistry building.

Inventor, designer, and builder, the 43-year-old mechanician spends his time constructing and repairing lie detectors, microphotometers, spectrometers, calorimeters, colorimeters, and other highly scientific chemical instruments.

"We never work from blue prints, and we seldom have specifications," he explained. Although instruments, he said, must be accurate within one-tenth thousandth of an inch.

### Works With Assistant

Henke came to Wisconsin 13 years ago. He works with Lloyd Lincoln, his full-time assistant, and six NYA helpers.

In the construction of any one of the complex instruments to which they have devoted their efforts, these men must have a high degree of technical knowledge and skill.

Their work, for example, has been of real value in crime detection. The comparitor camera, developed by Mr. Henke, provides an accurate comparison of two bullets when superimposed. The action of the camera permits either bullet to be rotated axially, up or down, or sideways.

Included in the long list of apparatus built and repaired in the laboratory are thermostatic baths, equipped

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. 17, 1941

## Regents Accept \$57,942 in Gifts Grants to U. W.

A total of \$57,942 in gifts and grants was accepted by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents at its recent meeting in Pres. C. A. Dykstra's office in Bascom hall.

Among the gifts was one of \$1,000 from Morgan E. Manchester, Madison merchant, for use by the University Medical school in making a study of a new treatment for crippled limbs resulting from infantile paralysis. In announcing the gift, Pres. Dykstra explained that two children of Mr. Manchester had been stricken with the dreaded disease during a trip east last summer.

Many of the gifts were from American industries to provide for industrial research in the University's laboratories, while others were for student scholarship and loan funds, including one for \$2,000 from Mrs. George E. Frazer, Winnetka, Ill.

Another gift, totaling \$5,000, to provide funds for the University's Pro Arte string quartet, came from five individual donors, one anonymous. Others who contributed included A. J. Horlick, Racine; George I. Haight, Chicago; Thomas E. Brittingham, Jr., Madison; and Joseph E. Davies, Washington, D. C.

Largest of the gifts was for \$35,000, which came from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, to provide for assistantships and apprenticeships in science research work in various departments of the University during the 1942-43 school year.

## State Schools Get Winning Farm Essays

Departments of agriculture in Wisconsin high schools have been supplied with copies of the winning essays in the recent national Saddle and Sirloin contest, according to an announcement by J. A. James, head of the agricultural education department of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

The winning essays, all won this year by students in agriculture at the State University, were written on: "The Influence of Research on Livestock Practices."

The essays will assist agricultural teachers in bringing to the attention of their students the important place of research in the future development of American agriculture.

## U. W. Students Hold 15th Yule Festival

Seven students from the state served as committee heads to direct the annual University of Wisconsin Christmas festival held in the Union theater Tuesday.

Miss Susanne Adkins, Madison, and Eugene Dinet, Joliet, Ill., were the general co-chairmen for the event. Subordinate co-chairmen were Miss Florence Fox, Madison, and Win Fountain, Janesville, music; Miss Esther Hougen, Madison, and Ralph Behrens, Beloit, publicity; and Miss Georgia Ann Trebilcock, Madison, and Robert Braeger, Wauwatosa, program arrangements.

The Christmas festival is the annual all-university recognition of the holidays and is under the combined sponsorship of the YWCA, YMCA, and the Wisconsin Student Association. This is the fifteenth consecutive year the festival has been presented.

with controls which hold the temperature within one-five hundredth of a degree.

Then there are microphotometer devices for measuring infinitesimal amounts of liquids, and high-pressure hydrogenation units for adding hydrogen to a compound at high pressure and high temperature.

Mr. Henke also designs and builds calorimeters for measuring heat, colorimeters for measuring color, and spectrometers for measuring amounts of color.

He invented and developed a stirrer motor in 1939, which is now manufactured for public consumption by a Chicago firm. The motor contains an extreme amount of power in a small unit, and is used for organic stirring, cleaning test tubes, and boring holes in rubber stoppers.

### Began Work With Plastics

The Wisconsin mechanician suggested the use of infra-red lamps for drying, evaporating, and melting substances in the laboratory, and developed an implement called the "scoopula" from an idea suggested by Dr. J. H. Walton, professor of chemistry at the University.

Several years ago he began working with plastics, and to date he has had considerable demand for apparatus to handle hydrofluoric acid, the corrosive action of which no metal can withstand.

At the present time, Henke is doing a large amount of defense work for the United States government.

# 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

## Sergeants' Electric Target Helps Make Marksmen of U. W. Cadets

Spare time, spare parts, and "junk" have been turned into an idea which may win promotions for two United States army sergeants attached to the University of Wisconsin Reserve Officers Training corps, and which makes more effective the study of musketry, fire control, and leadership by University cadets.

Mucks, widely known throughout Wisconsin for his work with livestock breed associations, has been manager of both the Junior Livestock exposition, sponsored annually and held at the University livestock pavilion, as well as the Northwest Wisconsin Junior Livestock show held for the first time this year at Menomonie. Before becoming secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' association, he served as county agent of Barron county.

## Dykstra to Students: Stand Ready to Serve Nation When It Calls

Serve your country, when it calls you, to the best of your ability, and in the meantime, prepare yourselves, mentally and physically, to do best whatever national defense may require of you, President C. A. Dykstra told University of Wisconsin students at a University convocation on the campus Friday.

To a huge audience of more than 11,000 students and faculty members gathered in the Wisconsin fieldhouse, President Dykstra declared:

"In such a time as this we are all drawn closely together. Our interests merge and we seek just one thing—the long time interest of our common country, our homeland. This is not the time to cultivate suspicion, or to breed animosities or hatred. This is a time for consecration to the high purpose to which America is dedicated. This is a time for faith, for belief in our leadership, for the cherishing and brightening up of our ideals and our hopes. We have closed ranks. From this day on we march together, calmly, deliberately and with united purpose."

"It is not only natural, but wholesome that we here on the campus should be asking ourselves about our immediate duties and obligations as American citizens who love our country and are willing to come to its defense. There is no question of our loyalty or of our willingness to serve to the uttermost. There is no suggestion of sacrifice. There is only the deep desire to be useful to our common country in this period of crisis. We realize perhaps as never before that what we have believed in—what America stands for—must constantly be fought for and defended. This is the attitude of students and faculty alike on the campus of the University of Wisconsin."

### Discusses Problems

During his convocation address, President Dykstra attempted to answer questions and problems which have risen in students' minds during the past week which has seen America's entry into the second World War.

Discussing the question as to whether students should immediately enlist in the nation's armed forces or await the call of Uncle Sam, President Dykstra asserted:

"It is my duty—and I ask you to remember that I had some part in the earlier administration of the Selective Service Act—to tell you that selective service means exactly what it says, namely, that our government undertakes to say through the operation of the selective program, where the individual can be most useful to the nation and what it is that the nation asks of him. This is not a day of individual choices. It is a day in which each one of us responds to the call of the nation, whenever and wherever our individual service is necessary."

"I think I know how many students feel at this moment. They feel as students felt in 1898 and 1917. Always students have volunteered for the armed service. Those were the days before there was any national mandatory system for recruiting the man power of the nation. In the last analysis, however, this question of enlisting is one that the individual will have to decide for himself. The decision must come however after there has been careful consideration of the national policy as announced by the Congress. We should also keep in mind the fact that there are armed services which still depend completely for man power upon such enlistment."

Discussing the problem as to what attitude students should take toward their college work and what activities they should be interested in as a part of campus community life during this period of national emergency, President Dykstra reminded the students that "from the universities come those who extend the boundaries of knowledge and those who help to conserve the heritage of civilization. I would say therefore, of course you contribute to the welfare of the country and to its future by

they firing on the actual terrain represented on the target, they would be unable to see results of their shots, so the target carries out the situation.

### How It Operates

When the target is in operation, the instructor manipulates the controls, switching on red lights in the upper right hand corner to represent a machine gun position in the barn pictured on the target. A blue light can be flashed in the lower right corner to simulate a squad of riflemen dispersed along a rock fence. When the instructor flashes a red light in the upper left corner of the target, it represents machine gun fire from the base of a haystack, and a blue light along the lower left of the target warns of fire from a second squad of riflemen.

When the device is in use, an instructor sits at the controls flipping switches on the bakelite-faced control panel. As lights flash on the landscape, fire control officers issue proper orders for changing of range or direction of fire, and cadets blast away at the blinking lights.

### Really Two Targets

The target actually consists of two targets, at one of which the rifeman aims, while the other records the shot. The lower "aiming" target is lithographed in colors on fairly stiff paper to show countryside terrain with buildings, trees, hills, and open fields. "Recording" targets, mounted 23 inches above the landscape targets, are exact duplicates of the landscape targets, but printed in black and white to save expense.

When a rifleman shoots at the target, his sights are set so he aims at the lower picture but the bullet strikes the upper or "recording" surface. During actual practice the upper target is covered with light cloth so the riflemen cannot see how close they are coming with their shots. Were

### U. W. Reference Aid Is Guide to Village And City Transition

Legal factors that must be recognized by villages aspiring to incorporate as fourth class cities are outlined in a new study aid, "From Village to City," just issued by the department of debating and public discussion, University of Wisconsin extension division. The author, Edward W. Arnold, prepared this reference pamphlet under the joint direction of Prof. R. J. Colbert, of the social science staff, and Almere L. Scott, of the department of debating and public discussion, of the Extension division.

The publication lists problems contingent upon reorganization as fourth class cities, requirements to be met, legal references, and citations to books, pamphlets and periodicals bearing upon the problems.

Nine programs are suggested for special study: How a village may become an incorporated city; the mayoralty as a form of government; the "strong mayor" vs. "weak mayor" plan (arguments for a debate); the commission form of government; the city manager plan; municipal finance; city planning; the city charter.

Students are directed to sources upon which to weigh the relative advantages and disadvantages of reincorporation, and to material on the various types of city government and affairs of city administration.

prosecuting your studies diligently and faithfully until our country calls you to a more immediate task," he declared.

### Keep in Condition

"For that task I know you are ready when the summons come. Meanwhile our slogan cannot be 'Eat, drink and be merry,' for that is the slogan of a decaying civilization and of a disillusioned and a hopeless society. Sobriety, courage and industry are characteristic of those people who believe they know where they are going and why life is worth while at all."

President Dykstra advised the students that plain and simple social and recreational activities should be continued on the campus as it is in army camps, to help maintain morale, and that they should make full use of University athletic facilities to keep themselves in tip-top physical condition. He also warned students that "some of our energy and some of our thought ought to be directed to the question: 'After the War, What?'"

"We must give our technicians and our scientists as free an opportunity to tell us what they can do for a society at peace as we now give them carte blanche to direct the fortunes of war," he declared. "They are peaceful men now commanded to turn their knowledge of science into channels for destruction. Let us by taking thought try to provide the environment which they need so that they can do what they really would like to do, turn science loose for the uplifting of the human race. Our generation faces a great opportunity which we must not miss. What boots it if we win a war only to lose a peace? Let us hope that yours will be the generation that does not lose the vision of a better world."

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## Badgers in Iceland Defy Arctic Blasts In Learning Quest

In bleak Iceland, helping build army camps, are a handful of young men from Wisconsin who as a side issue are studying extension courses from their own State University. The month is October. In Madison at the same time thousands also pursue college work, but there the analogy ends. For while in the home state the quest for learning is accompanied by seasonal comforts, in Iceland, close by the Arctic circle, the army student looks up upon October blizzards, and guards well the ink supply against ruin from zero cold.

The Wisconsin men in the armed forces who are hitting the books in their spare time are taking University of Wisconsin extension courses by correspondence at their state's expense. Mailings often take a month.

One army student, in force building a permanent army base, wrote of tackling his assignments in English literature in the midst of a "howling blizzard."

Another, located at Hvalfjordur, uses the new environment as subjects for vivid description for themes in college English. His writings are described as strong in descriptions of the island, and of the life of the people—the natives and the visiting soldiers.

In southern camps obstacles of different character have been reported by Wisconsin students. There, student letters revealed, studies sometimes are delayed until maneuvers are over, and occasionally lesson papers are lost in the confusion of field operations. Invariably, however, these handicaps are overcome by young men set on making the most of the free educational opportunities offered by the home state.

Under the 1941 Wisconsin law giving Wisconsin men in service the right to take University correspondence courses without cost, 441 service registrations were received by the Extension division in the five months since the law became effective last June.

Alumnus and the Badger Quarterly, publications of the Association, which are being sent to all alumni soldiers, sailors and marines, with the compliments of the Association.

The news letters are designed to keep the service alumni informed about the activities of their fellow alumni who are also on duty with troops or on