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THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PRESS BULLETIN

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.

The purpose of this Bulletin is to bring to the newspapers of Wisconsin and their readers—the people of the state—the 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.

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MADISON, WISCONSIN

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Equal Educational Opportunities for Farmers Are Urged

Training in Economic and Social Fields Important to Farmers of Future

A plea for equal educational opportunities for those who will man the farms of the future with those of the business and professional men of the city was made by Chris L. Christensen, dean of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture, in a radio address to Wisconsin farmers and homemakers over state stations WHA and WLBL.

"Adequate training of men and women for the vocations of farming and homemaking are of vital importance, not only to the farm and home, but to society in general, for the future of the farm is so intermingled with the future of the country that they cannot be kept apart," the speaker pointed out in answering the question "Shall the Farm and City have Equal Educational Opportunities?"

Although suggesting that it was unnecessary to call attention to the number of ills from which American agriculture in general and Wisconsin agriculture in particular is suffering, he emphasized that by far the greatest factor in any permanent cure of those ills lies in the development of capable management of the social and economic affairs of agriculture by the farmers themselves.

While suggesting that there was, perhaps no necessity of the schools of the country being modeled either architecturally, or in course of study, after the schools of the city, Christensen emphasized the need for schools of the country being suited to the needs of the country and being equipped and so manned as to make it possible for future farmers to be trained to meet on equal terms those of other vocations.

In laying plans for adequate rural education, the dean pointed to the desirability of studying the needs of the farm, and of evaluating the work of our schools in terms of present-day conditions, so that our present system might be modified to furnish adequate educational opportunities without imposing burdensome costs upon a district.

The permanent solution of many of our agricultural problems, he concluded, can only be attained by the education of our farm youth, not only in the arts and sciences of agriculture but in the economic and social fields as well.

320 Engineers Make Survey of State Under U. W. Man's Direction

Under the direction of Ray S. Owen, professor of topographic engineering at the University of Wisconsin, field work has been started by unemployed civil engineers and surveyors in Wisconsin for the purpose of extending the present network of triangulation belts and level lines of the geodetic control survey of the United States.

The work is being done under an appropriation of \$42,616 which has been allotted by the state civil works administration. Prof. Owen is the Wisconsin representative of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic survey, and has charge of all the field work in Wisconsin.

Local CWA units throughout the state are cooperating in the establishment of concrete monuments for traverse stations. As rapidly as civil engineers and surveyors in each section are organized and traverse points established, they are being sent out into the state. At present there are more than 27 engineers working on the project. The Wisconsin quota is 320 men of a total of 15,030 for the entire country.

The work consists of developing a supplementary network to the existing first-order triangulation system by means of which miscellaneous points of prominence and importance will be located and will serve as controls for future survey work performed by cities in the state. This will enable such surveys to be in accordance with the precise first-order system and make them of greater importance for future reference and record.

U. W. Should Receive Support, Confidence, State Teachers Say

State supported institutions of higher education, such as the State University of Wisconsin, are an essential part of a system of free education and should receive full and adequate support and confidence of the people of the state, the Council on Education of the Wisconsin Teachers' association asserts in its program for the reconstruction of public education in the state.

The program was submitted to the annual meeting of Wisconsin schoolmen held in Madison recently, and adopted by them in full. The schoolmen set up the program upon the principle that education is a state function, and that educators have a social trust which places upon them the duty to protect the common welfare by maintaining good schools.

The association went on record in opposition to groups and alliances who are attacking free public education, and announced its unalterable opposition to any movement to place the burden of this depression upon the backs of little children.

Farm Fertilizers Cause Plant Forms in Lakes to "Bloom"; Increase Food for Fish, U. W. Scientists Find

Juday, professor of limnology.

Experiment is Important

The attempt to increase the fish food content of Badger lakes and streams by the addition of fertilizers to the water is one of the important newer phases of conservation work in Wisconsin, which, because of its reputation as the recreational center and summer playground of the middle-west, must always look after its natural fish and lake resources.

Earlier research conducted by the University scientists has revealed that many Wisconsin lakes do not have sufficient natural food for the fish swimming in their waters, even when some of the lakes are known to be understocked. Constant stocking of such lakes, however, would be useless because of this lack of food, which would either cause many of the fish to die of starvation, or so retard their growth that it would be many years before they would attain legal size.

Increase Food in Lakes

The only answer to this problem was to increase the food content of the lakes by fertilization of the waters. This work was first started in 1932. Government fish ponds had formerly been fertilized, with good results, in some cases the actual rate of growth of the fish being considerably increased because of the large increase in the amount of food in the ponds.

The fertilizing experiments in Weber lake, which has a surface area of 38 acres and a maximum depth of

45 feet, are the first to be carried on in any large lake in the entire country, however.

While the addition of both lime and phosphate to Weber lake last summer did not appear to increase the total plankton crop, there was a distinct "bloom" on the lake in August which probably resulted from the fertilizer treatments, the report of last year's work states.

Such a "bloom" was not observed during any of the eight previous summers in which plankton work was done on this lake, and the occurrence of this "bloom" indicates that the fertilizer treatments stimulated the growth of certain kinds of the small plant forms in the water, it explains.

Cost is Very Small

About 500 pounds of superphosphate and 2,000 pounds of lime were added to the lake during the summer. The superphosphate was applied by placing it in boxes supported by floats anchored in the lake, thus allowing it to slowly dissolve in the water. The lime was applied by mixing it with water and then distributing the mixture in the shallow water along shore.

The cost of the lime and phosphate for the entire summer amounted to only 86 cents per acre of lake surface, the report points out, explaining that this experiment shows that the numerous small soft water lakes of the state can be treated with fertilizers at reasonable cost if such treatments are found desirable in an attempt to increase the fish food content of these bodies of water.

Two U. W. Students Named State Rhodes Scholar Candidates

Two University of Wisconsin students have been chosen as the state's candidates for Rhodes scholarships by the state committee of selection, it was announced by A. D. Winspear, associate professor of classics at the State University and a member of the committee.

The two Wisconsin students, who were chosen to represent the state in district competition from among applicants from other schools in the state, are William Riley and Frank Burton, both of Madison.

A Rhodes scholarship permits the holder to spend as long as three years in study at Oxford University, England, and carries with it a stipend of approximately \$2,000 per year. Only 32 scholarships are assigned each year to students in American colleges and universities.

The two Wisconsin candidates were to compete with winners from five other states in this district in Chicago early this week. From the 12 state candidates who compete at this district meeting, only four are elected to enter Oxford University in October of this year. The five other states whose candidates were to compete with those of Wisconsin at the district meeting are Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Rhodes scholars are chosen on the basis of four groups of qualities. These include literary and scholastic ability and attainments; qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy, kindness, unselfishness, and fellowship; exhibition of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates; and physical vigor, as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways.

The two Wisconsin men who won in state competition for the scholarships are both enrolled in humanities at the State University. Mr. Riley will be the first graduate of the new course in classical humanities, established last fall, and if elected Rhodes scholar, will study classics and law at Oxford. Mr. Burton is enrolled in the regular humanities course, majoring in mathematics, and will continue his study of mathematics at Oxford if he is elected.

Members of the state committee of selection who chose the two State University students as Wisconsin candidates are Judge F. A. Geiger, Milwaukee; Dean H. H. Holt of St. John's Military academy at Delafield; M. H. Herriott and L. J. Burlingame, Milwaukee attorneys; and Prof. Winspear.

Debaters Appraise Wisconsin Radio

High school teams in Wisconsin and most other states are this year debating the question, "Resolved: That the United States should adopt the essential features of the British system of radio control and operation." Seeing in the Wisconsin state-owned stations the nearest working likeness in this country of the British plan hundreds of young debaters have studied the work now being done.

The State of Wisconsin operates two radio stations as a chain. WHA, located in Madison serves southern areas, and WLBL at Stevens Point reaches northern parts of the state. The stations broadcast certain service features simultaneously as a chain. As in the British plan no advertising is put on the air. Unlike the foreign plan there is no tax on receivers, funds for operation coming direct from the state as in the case of other extension services.

These school debates are making students, and their parents as well, more critical of the programs they hear. Radio must be responsive to listeners' demands. These debates will play a part in improving the quality and variety of offerings on the air.

Inflation

And Gold Standard in NRA Feature New U. W. Extension Course

The gold standard, inflation, and related topics in the national recovery program will be interpreted in a popular lecture course to be offered to Wisconsin cities by their vocational schools in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Extension division. A course of six weekly meetings will be scheduled. The lecturer will be Prof. H. R. Doering, of the Extension department of business administration.

The meetings will be of the forum type, with opportunity for questions and discussion by the participating members.

The first groups to be organized for these discussions are at Fond du Lac and Sheboygan, where the program will open on Jan. 17 and 18, respectively. Bookings are now being made for the second series to start in March.

The purpose of these lecture-forums is to give to interested persons a more authentic knowledge of the major policies which underlie the recovery plan, and a clearer insight into many of the intricate factors involved in the entire program.

Many Students Help Make Plans for U. W. Mothers'-Dads' Day

Members of the six student committees which will make preparations for the first annual combined Mothers' and Fathers' Day program to be held on the University of Wisconsin campus next May 19 and 20 were announced today by the two general chairmen of the event.

The two general chairmen are Margaret A. Condon, Brodhead, and Fred R. Holt, Madison. These two students will direct the efforts of the 13 students on the committees which will make plans for the joint event, at which mothers and fathers of students attending the State University will be welcomed to the campus for a two-day visit and celebration.

The six committees and the students appointed to them are:

Contacts, Agnes Ricks, Tulsa, Okla., and Edwin M. Wilkie, Madison; Program, Frances B. Stiles, Aberdeen, S. D., and Gilbert E. McDonald, Oshkosh; Invitation, Louise E. Langemo, Stoutenot, and William O. Schilling, Jr., Evanston, Ill.; Publicity, Mildred E. Allen, Ridgewood, N. J., and Robert M. Dillett, Shawano; Banquet, Kenneth B. Chase, Antigo, and Mary Belle Lawton, Brodhead; and Finance, Lois Montgomery, Evanston, Ill., and Olen W. Christopherson, Barneveld.

Fourteen members of a faculty advisory committee, which will aid the students in working out the preparations, were also named today by Pres. Glenn Frank. Members are Mrs. Louise Troxell, dean of women; Prof. Helen C. White of the English department; Miss Blanche M. Trilling, director of the women's physical education department; Prof. Irene B. Eastman of the school of music; Mrs. James S. Watrous, Memorial Union hostess; Prof. Margaret Pryor of the economics department; Miss Abby L. Marlatt, director of the home economics department;

Albert Gallistel, superintendent of buildings and grounds; Charles Dollard, Memorial Union service supervisor; Frank O. Holt, registrar;

Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men; Prof. Guy S. Lowman, director of the men's physical education department; Prof. E. B. Gorden of the school of music; and Don Halverson, director of Dormitories and Commons.

Norwegians Came to State 95 Years Ago U. W. Man Recalls

Nearly a century has elapsed since the first Norwegian pioneers came to Wisconsin to make their homes, Einar Haugen, professor of Scandinavian languages at the University of Wisconsin, recently revealed, in discussing cultural contacts between Norway and America.

The first Norwegian settlement in the state was at Jefferson Prairie, Rock county, in 1839—ninety-five years ago, Prof. Haugen said. Wisconsin was one of the first states to which these hardy pioneers found their way in the new world, he said.

"The Norwegians do not now form the largest racial group in the population of Wisconsin, but they have at all times been a respected and well-regarded group," he declared. "They have taken their share in the building and the government of the state, and have been assimilated into its life more thoroughly than in any other state."

U. W. Cultural Pioneer

Because of this strategic position of Wisconsin in the course of Norwegian immigration, the Badger state was one of the first to establish cultural institutions to express the life of the immigrants, Prof. Haugen maintained.

"Here was established the first Norwegian church, and the first Norwegian newspaper," he pointed out. "And at the State University of Wisconsin was established the first chair of Scandinavian languages and literatures anywhere in the world outside of Scandinavia. As a consequence it was from Wisconsin that the earliest cultural impulses went out, not only among the Norwegians themselves, but to Americans as well."

State U. Men Help

"I remind you once again of the cultural pioneering of Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, through whom the American public first heard of Leif Erikson, of the old Norse sagas, of Henrik Wergeland, of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and Henrik Ibsen. His work was ably continued by his successor, Prof. Julius E. Olson, who implanted in generation after generation of American and Norwegian-American students the same warm love and enthusiasm for the culture of the North as fired himself."

Milwaukee was the scene of the first Ibsen performance in the English language in America, Prof. Haugen maintains, in spite of the belief by some that the first Ibsen performance in English was given in Kentucky. The first performance—a version of The Doll's House—was played in Milwaukee in 1882, after a translation made by a school teacher of that city by the name of William Lawrence.

Politician is Answer to Unsolved Problem of Democracy, U. Man Says

The politician is the present's answer to an unsolved problem of democracy, and instead of merely damning him, we might understand him and create a situation in which his energies will be more largely used for the greater good.

Such is the view which was expressed about the average American politician by John T. Salter, associate professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, before the recent annual meeting of the American Political Science association held in Philadelphia.

"The politician is the human bridge that spans the gap between the unseen and complex government of the Great Society, on the one hand, and the inadequate political capacity of the citizen on the other," Prof. Salter maintained. "In this role, the politician often substitutes his will for the citizen's, and in these cases, only the forms of popular government are preserved."

The politician substitutes an appar-

Plan Five Big Days for Annual State Farm Week

Badger Farmers, Homemakers to Meet at University Jan. 29-Feb. 2

Shaping 1934 plans to meet the agricultural adjustment program, Wisconsin farmers and homemakers will meet for their annual state Farm and Home Week at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture Madison, January 29 to February 2.

Five big days, each given over to some special part of the adjustment program, have been planned by the many farm groups that will take part in this annual farm event.

Monday, January 29, will be Corn-Hog Adjustment Day. Several of the various swine breeders associations have called meetings of their groups on that day when they will join with Wisconsin corn-growers in considering the changes that will be affected by the corn-hog program soon to be presented to the farmers of Wisconsin. They have invited J. F. Cox of the United States Department of Agriculture to explain what may be done with acreage taken out of corn production.

Consider Farm Finance

Tuesday, January 30, will be Farm Finance Day and many of the questions before farmers regarding refinancing plans will be brought up for consideration. William F. Renk, James G. Maddox and H. M. Knipfel of the Farm Credit Administration will explain production credit and the credit terms extended to cooperative associations.

On Wednesday, January 31, which is Agricultural Adjustment Day, Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will meet with Wisconsin farmers to explain the federal plans for adjusting farming to meet the situation with which it is confronted. To accommodate the large crowd expected to hear the secretary, this session will be held in the University stock pavilion.

Study Dairy Problems

On Thursday, February 1, Wisconsin dairymen have arranged for Dairy Adjustment Day when, under the auspices of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association, they will consider ways of bringing dairy production into line with 1934 conditions.

On Friday, February 2, Rural Life Day, several rural drama and music groups will hold their annual festival when they will give demonstrations of accomplishments in those rural activities.

A special program and exhibits for the women, the state grain show, the Little International Livestock Show, the state drama festival, and honorary recognition to three men and two women for their contribution to better farming and homemaking, are other features of this big annual Farm and Home Week.

Nearly 20 rural organizations have scheduled meetings and programs as part of the week's program events.

20 Wisconsin Boys Given Regent Short Course Scholarships

Special regent agricultural short course scholarships, each of which carry a stipend of \$75, were granted to 20 young men from Wisconsin homes by the University of Wisconsin board of regents at its recent meeting.

Those who were awarded the scholarships by the regents are:

Fred Breckon, Mineral Point; Roy Dallman, Shawano; Gordon Fouks, Cylon; Armand Freitag, Beaver Dam; Carl Grunwaldt, Black Creek; Helmer Helms, Belmont; Kenneth Johnson, Dane; Edward Klein, Dallas; Clarence Kroll, Clintonville; George Lorier, Waukesha;

Robert McGill, Avoca; Norman Maass, Seymour; Robert Mullen, Janesville; Donald Nichols, Wisconsin Dells; Norman Nyre, Mondovi; Jay Sheafor, Richland Center; Roger Sharratt, Oshkosh; Herman Suhr, Neillsville; Marcel Van Hoesen, Durand; and Marvin Westerfeldt, Reedsburg.

Two other Wisconsin residents, both of them from Richland county, were awarded the Evan W. Evans memorial scholarships, also carrying stipends of \$75 each, by the regents. They are Shirley M. Maxwell and Walter A. Greenbeck, both of Lone Rock.

Play Production Class Begins at Green Bay

The Green Bay vocational school, in cooperation with the University Extension division, on Jan. 11 is beginning a course in play production under the direction of Miss Ethel T. Rockwell, chief of the extension bureau of dramatic activities. Classes will be held two hours each week for 17 weeks, open to anyone interested.

ently friendly government for an impersonal one, Prof. Salter pointed out, explaining that this is important to many people who live in a city that has been described as having a "cold eye."

"If the voter abdicates in favor of the politician on election day, the loss to Democracy may often be as properly charged to the increasingly technical nature of governmental interests, and the expansion and quality of the electorate, as to the man operating a traditional government under modern conditions," he claimed.