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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.

August 22, 1934

Educational Film Seen As Antidote For Evil Movies

Visual Educators Suggest Use Of Pictures in Schools To Raise Standards

That baneful effects of unexpurgated movies on children can be offset partially by publicly-supplied educational motion pictures, especially for schools, is a view held by visual educators at the University of Wisconsin. A supporting view has been taken by federal officials in the field of education.

"The conviction cannot be escaped," said John E. Hansen, chief of the University of Wisconsin extension bureau of visual instruction, "that motion pictures, with their atmosphere of reality and their strong emotional appeal, are teaching our children and youth, whether we like it or not. The only intelligent move we can make is to employ educational motion pictures in our schools to the fullest extent."

Many Schools Lack Films

The Office of Education, department of the interior, estimated that less than 10 per cent of all public schools are making use of motion pictures in classroom instruction—primarily because of lack of adequate film libraries.

The department expressed belief that educators "have a responsibility to guide, in so far as they can, and work with the motion picture industry in such a way that false conceptions and improper situations may not be accepted through countless reiteration to the entire cross-section of the population."

Motion picture courses in high schools were recommended by the Office of Education as offering a new and promising method for building better standards of judgment of films on the part of children.

Wisconsin Library Among Largest

The collection of educational films in possession of the University of Wisconsin Extension division is claimed one of the finest and most complete in the United States. With a large number of small cities and towns in Wisconsin, the Extension library of films makes it possible for small schools to use these teaching materials which ordinarily are available only to schools in the larger cities.

Among the film topics available are general science, biology, health, physiology, anatomy, the world's geography, citizenship, safety, applied arts, physics, industries, astronomy, and transportation.

Political Parties Air Differences on State Stations

The offer of free time over the state-owned radio stations is giving all political groups a hearing on the air. Vital issues are threshed out daily in these state-sponsored broadcasts.

Wisconsin is unique among states by its foresight in using its own radio facilities for public enlightenment. It sells no time to any party; but gives equal time to all.

The schedule for next week (August 27-31), the second in this four weeks series follows:

Monday
WHA and WLBL 9:45 AM Democrat
WHA and WLBL 1:00 PM Republican
WLBL 4:00 PM Progressive
WHA 5:45 PM Progressive

Tuesday

WHA and WLBL 9:45 AM Socialist
WHA and WLBL 1:00 PM Democrat
WLBL 4:00 PM Republican
WHA 5:45 PM Republican

Wednesday

WHA and WLBL 9:45 AM Progressive
WHA and WLBL 1:00 PM Socialist
WLBL 4:00 PM Democrat
WHA 5:45 PM Democrat

Thursday

WHA and WLBL 9:45 AM Democrat
WHA and WLBL 1:00 PM Republican
WLBL 4:00 PM Progressive
WHA 5:45 PM Progressive

The state-owned stations broadcasting this political education series are WHA, 940 kilocycles at the State University, and WLBL, 900 kilocycles, in Stevens Point. Neither station sells any time but both operate as state service agencies.

America's Brightest Young Men to Get Fellowships at State U. of Wisconsin

Some of America's most gifted students of the natural sciences will begin indefinite periods of training at the University of Wisconsin this year as a result of the establishment of a limited number of special fellowships at the Wisconsin institution.

Search throughout the nation for candidates for the fellowships has already been started by University research authorities. Only the brightest young men, who possess extremely high personal qualities as well as extraordinary talent, will be chosen for the fellowships, the stipends for which will be greater than the usual amount.

The special fellowships will permit the young man to carry on research in the natural sciences at the University of Wisconsin. It is hoped that these exceptionally bright young men, after their period of scientific training

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

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University Will Hold 20th Annual Judging Contest

High School Students Will Evaluate Wide Range of Farm Exhibits

The 20th annual state agricultural high school judging contest will be held at the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, October 5 and 6, announces J. A. James of the department of agricultural education, who is making the arrangements.

Contests in judging livestock, potatoes, dairy products, meat, apples, crops, poultry and eggs, as well as weed and seed identification, a singing contest and a farm mechanics contest will be scheduled on the program. An objective examination in field crops and animal husbandry will also be given.

Exactly 95 agricultural high schools sent representatives to the contest last year, says Mr. James, and an even larger number is expected to be here this year. Hundreds of boys will be on the University campus for the competition and to see the Marquette football game.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America will be held on the second day. Each high school chapter is entitled to two voting delegates.

New Wilt Resistant Pea Developed by Delwiche

Wisconsin Perfection, a new wilt resistant canning pea, has been tested at five locations the past year and has made good.

This new strain of canning peas was developed by E. J. Delwiche of the agronomy department at the University of Wisconsin. Seed of the new variety is now multiplying in Texas and Mexico so that a limited amount of seed will be available in the spring of 1935.

Wisconsin Perfection provides an excellent supplement to Wisconsin early sweet, the early wilt resistant variety also developed by University agronomists. The two varieties assure canners a steady run of quality peas throughout the season and will decrease the importance of pea wilt as a problem in the industry.

24 Counties Compete In 4H Musical Contest

More than 150 Wisconsin 4H boys and girls will sing in a special chorus at the Wisconsin State Fair this year announces Miss Geneva Amundson, assistant state club leader. Groups of from four to eight young folks representing 24 counties will take part.

In addition to the chorus, the various county groups will compete for recognition. Prof. O. E. Dalley of the University School of Music will direct.

Counties represented in the 4H musical contest include: Fond du Lac, Douglas, Washburn, Rusk, St. Croix, Pierce, Pepin, Trempealeau, Jackson, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Wood, Marinette, Waushara, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Dane, Green, Iowa, and LaFayette.

"Each of the county groups has competed in a local contest in which at least three local clubs participated, explains Miss Amundson. The contest this year will be the fourth held at the state fair. Each county learns the same groups of songs.

Besides the chorus, there will be a 4H club orchestra of 70 members at the fair.

Makes Population Study For Endowed Foundation

Bushrod Allin, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and former member of the agricultural economics staff now with the agricultural economics bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, has resigned to accept an appointment with the Rockefeller Foundation.

He is to make a study of the distribution of agricultural population, a section of a large general study undertaken by the Foundation.

Wisconsin Graduate

Wins Honors at Oxford

Another graduate of the University of Wisconsin has just achieved distinguished honors in the field of classical studies, it was announced here to-day. The man honored was V. L. Johnson of the class of 1931, who won the Haigh prize and second class honors at Corpus Christi College, Oxford University, England, where he completed three years as a Rhodes scholar in July. He was enrolled in the Honour School of Literae Humaniores, the so-called "Greats" of Oxford.

Johnson's work was done in the most exacting of Oxford courses of study, based upon the classics, philosophy and history. In a letter to Prof. A. D. Winspear of Wisconsin, Sir Richard Livingstone said: "Johnson was viva'd for a first like three other Corpus Christi people... He was one of the best of his year here and carried off the Haigh prize but was unlucky not to manage his first."

According to Prof. Winspear, the Honour School of Literae Humaniores is the most highly selected group of students in the English-speaking world. Johnson has been tendered a fellowship in the classical department of the University of Wisconsin for the coming year.

State's Original "Alarm Clock," Invented by John Muir, Interests Many at U. W. Museum

Among the thousands of exhibits in the state historical museum at the University of Wisconsin, the one that seems to attract most interest from the many visitors to the museum each year is the near-human clock invented and constructed about 1865 by John Muir, famous scholar, explorer, author and geologist of Wisconsin.

John Muir was born of Scotch parents—Daniel Muir and Anne Gilrye—in Dunbar, Scotland, on April 21, 1838. Before Daniel emigrated to the United States in 1849, two more children were brought into the world: Sarah and David. The five Muirs, one of whom was destined to become internationally famous, settled on a tiny farm 12 miles from Portage. Here began the fascinating biography of John.

Invents First "Alarm Clock

The youngster of 11 years was consumed with a desire for knowledge. He read every volume of printed matter he could buy, borrow, or exchange for many miles around. John's father, always the shrewd Scot, restricted the boy from reading in the evening, but slyly added that John might rise as early as he pleased to pore over his books.

John was a veritable upstart with "new-fangled" ideas. Accustomed to rising at the break of day, he would whittle, pound, and saw to make clocks, mill-wheels, and a host of other intricate appliances. It was during this stage, while constantly bringing his family down on his head for his disturbing noises, that the clock—now a relic but once a valuable contrivance—was created.

John had to be assured of waking at the early hour his father prescribed, and he perfected what is perhaps Wisconsin's original alarm-clock. By connecting his time-keeping machinery with a pair of collapsible legs on one side of his bed, Muir would be awakened by this device which let one side of the bed fall, thus rolling the occupant out on the floor.

Clock Startles Englishman

One of the most proverbial of anecdotes which have been circulated about John's clock is that of a learned gentleman from England who was visiting John during his days at the University of Wisconsin. The noble man had the audacity and the simplicity to sleep in John's trick bed. At the early hour of 6 a. m. Muir's "old faithful" buzzed, groaned, and not delicately sent the conservative visitor sprawl-

ing on the floor. The Englishman was speechless, but the storytellers say that he gathered his wits within the hour and John's clock and reputation were saved for posterity.

At the age of 22, John entered the State University at Madison. He completed his four-year course in 1863, paying and working his way entirely through the school by harvesting and school-teaching. He took no degree when he graduated, saying that he preferred to choose his own studies rather than follow a prescribed curriculum. In later years, John Muir had honorary degrees conferred upon him by Harvard, Wisconsin, Yale, and California universities.

While Muir attended the University of Wisconsin, he lived in North Hall—then a men's dormitory and now occupied by classrooms and departmental offices—and he actually began anew to submerge the residents with his whittling, pounding, and sawing. He flooded his room with intricate and feasible inventions. One of them, now the most famous, is this clock which he re-built and to which he added a book-study contrivance.

Clock Regulated Study

He kept his books in a case within the clock, just below a large disc which in turn was connected with the timekeeping machinery. At a certain hour in the day for study, say 4 p. m., the clock would eject the book which was scheduled from the case and deposit it on a study-rack on the disc. When the study period was over, the book automatically slipped through an opening in the rack on top of the disc and fell back into the case. And so on into the night. Each volume had its hour. And each hour saw John Muir perched atop his stool poring over his books.

Muir's fame as an inventor began to spread and in 1860, when he was a mere second-year man at the University, school officials began to take notice of the young genius. Soon a conglomeration of his versatile inventions were placed on exhibition at the Wisconsin State Fair held then in Madison. John Muir was now a candidate for the Badger state's hall of fame.

As a naturalist and geologist, Muir was rarely excelled. He was interested in all the life and phenomena of the world of nature. He was the first man to demonstrate the origin of the Yosemite valley by glacial erosion, and in his middle-age years wrote many books on the topic.

Movies and Radio Play Big Part in Teaching of Young

Problem is to Improve Central Nervous System of Children

Controlling human behavior and raising the limits of average intelligence of the human race through control of the early development of children is entirely possible, and we have no right to say that it cannot be done, Kai Jensen, assistant professor of education, told several hundred Wisconsin educators who met for a week's conference at the University of Wisconsin recently.

Educational psychologists are interested in the prediction and control of human behavior, and in the improvement of children themselves through scientific study, Prof. Jensen told the educators. He said that there is evidence which shows that it is possible to improve individuals mentally as well as physically.

Can Change Mentality

"We have no justification whatever for believing that our present level of intelligence is the limit," he asserted. "It may be under our present conditions, but what if we change those conditions? We are subject to change physiologically—that is a known fact—and we have no reason at all to believe that mental and physical conditions we now have are perfect."

Prof. Jensen described research with a "brain meter" with which it is possible to measure the activity and functioning of the brain and the central nervous system in an effort to learn its true condition. Once the true condition is learned, it is possible that deficiencies can be corrected, and thus make the individual a better, more intelligent person. The importance of making persons better individuals is related to the solution of the problems they must face and solve, he said.

May Help Solve Problems

"We have economic, religious, social, and political problems facing us, and the more perfect we can make individuals, the more chance we have of finding a good solution to these problems," Prof. Jensen maintained.

He explained that all the evidence educational psychologists have indicates the importance of controlling early development of children, and that greater improvement of the individual human being is more possible of attainment before school age than after. The problem is to raise the intelligence level of children through improving their central nervous system before they get into school, thus giving teachers better children to work with, he declared.

under the fellowships grants, will be found among the nation's leaders in their fields of science within the next decade or two.

A grant of funds amounting to \$10,000 has been made to the University by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to support the fellowships, which will be known as the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation fellowships.

Making it clear that nobody claims that studies can be taught as well by radio as they could be in person, Prof. Ewbank explained to the schoolmen that radio can be of valuable assistance through the information and guidance given by those who have specialized and are leaders in certain fields and whose assistance would not be available in many cases except through the radio.

Radio education can be of great value, not only in the school, but also in the carrying out of the program of adult education outside of the school," Prof. Ewbank said. "Through the state radio station's 'College of the Air' programs relating to agriculture, the home, social problems, and science are being heard in homes that would not receive this information except through the use of the radio."

Typewriting has been successfully taught over state-station WHA at the State University by Miss Ann Orr, original radio typing teacher. Students learned to write from 20 to 35 words per minute.

Million and a Half Books and Pamphlets Available to U. W. Students in Several Libraries

A million and a half books and pamphlets, in a half-dozen different libraries all easily accessible, are available to students who seek their higher education at the University of Wisconsin, a survey has revealed.

The library of the State University, located in the main library building at the University, contains about half a million volumes and nearly 300,000 pamphlets covering a wide variety of subjects. The state historical library, located in the same building, runs a close second with nearly 300,000 books and the same number of pamphlets.

State law and legislative reference libraries are housed in the state capitol building less than a mile from the University. The law library contains more than 100,000 volumes, while the reference library has more than 60,000 books and innumerable pamphlets and clippings. Finally there is the Madison free library which has nearly 100,000 volumes.

Besides the main University library, there are a number of branch libraries located in respective departmental buildings to make them more easily available to the students who are taking courses in those fields of study. The list of branch libraries include those in the biology, geology, agriculture, English, law, medical, and astronomy departments.

U. Good Landlord, Tent Colonists Say

Summer Tent Colony at U. W. Helps People Go to School

If satisfied tenants who return year after year are any indication, the University of Wisconsin must be a good landlord.

Such is the fact revealed by the records of the State University's tent colony—the wooded area a mile or more from other states, return to make shore of beautiful Lake Mendota, where some 60 families live each summer while the husband, or both husband and wife, attend University summer session classes to earn an academic degree.

The records show that many families, not only from Wisconsin but also from other states, return to make their summer home in the tent colony every summer until the work for the degree has been completed.

Bring Own Homes

The tent colony residents literally bring their own homes with them when they come to the University each summer. They furnish their own tents, which they erect on wood platforms leased to them by the University at a nominal sum. Then they establish their own village government, which runs the affairs of the colony—and they are all set to combine study with recreation, minus the traditional fidgety landlord and his high rent.

Four, five, or even more years of residence is the usual thing for these tent colony residents. The high record is held by Francis F. Schlosser, superintendent of schools at Algoma, Wis. Off and on for 13 summers he has stayed at the colony, pursuing successively undergraduate and graduate work. He had planned to return this summer, but since a new high school is under construction at Algoma, he was obliged to stay at home.

Seek Space Year Ahead

And then there is the case of A. T. Wilson, manual training instructor in an Ohio school, who nine years ago came with his wife and small daughter to live in the tent colony while he studied in the Wisconsin summer school. He has returned every summer since, and his daughter, who is now 16 years old, is also a student in the University.