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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.

July 18, 1934

Ninety Enrolled in Workers' Summer School at State U.

State's Industrial Workers Seek Mental Tools to Help Solve Problems

Ninety students from many communities in Wisconsin and five other states, and from Washington, D. C., are enrolled in the 10th annual summer school for workers in industry now in session at the University of Wisconsin.

Attempting to provide its young industrial workers-students with the mental tools that will help them solve the complex problems they are facing in the rapidly changing economic situations of the present-day world, the Wisconsin school for workers is one of only a few of its kind in the country.

Teach How to Think

Annually it brings to the Wisconsin campus from 50 to 100 young men and women industrial workers for six weeks of intensive study of labor problems and labor history, the history of industrial society, and for training in English and oral and written expression. The school does not try to teach its students "what to think," but "how to think," according to Miss Alice Shoemaker, executive secretary.

Scholarship funds provided by local trade unions, by community groups of public-spirited citizens, and by the federal government enable the industrial workers to take advantage of the opportunity to study in the school, which is supported by the State University.

19 Badger Cities Represented

Students from 19 Wisconsin cities are enrolled in the school this year. While nearly 75 per cent of the students enrolled are from Wisconsin, five other states, and Washington, D. C., are represented. The other states from which students have come are Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan.

Twenty-four of the Wisconsin workers enrolled are from Milwaukee. They are Esther Bachmann, Dorothy Bornstein, Irma Breutzmann, Lucille Carroll, Tessie Drews, Lila Ehler, Alice Holz, Eleanor Kawczynski, Helen Latus, Ann Lisiewski, Marion Maramonte, Anne Murkovich, Marie Powers, Elsie Staehle, Esther Stein, John Strobel, Erna and Edwin Steuber, Wilma Thiel, William K. Timmer, Lucille Woehrer, Annette Hellwig, Paul Baumann, and John Holzauer.

Sheboygan and Superior are each represented by seven students in the school. From Sheboygan have come Florence Bordue, Lillian Dahmer, Hilda Heck, Edgar Katte, Ruth Kleinschmidt, and Mary F. Malatich. Superior is represented by Goldie Aine, Evelyn Franzon, Mary Sylvester, Fern Berg, Ingrid Ahistus, Laila Koski and John Karra.

From All Parts of State

Students enrolled in the school from other Wisconsin cities include: John A. Backland, LeRoy Johnson, and George Zittlow, all of Madison; Mary R. Barford, West Allis; Evelyn Altman, Chippewa Falls; Carl A. Benson, Mary Bonofiglio, George Nordstrom, and Angelina Skufka, all of Kenosha; Florence Burgett, Manitowoc; Loretta Christensen and Ann Kralicik, both of Racine;

Valeria Brodzinski, Menasha; Viola Deffke, Dorothea Loveland, and Eleanor Timm, all of Green Bay; Catherine Fernback and Edna Kahelski, both of Beaver Dam; Robert Powers, Port Washington; Eleanor Parker and Anna Fanie, both of Fond du Lac; Jeane Gehrman, Appleton; Edward Grenier, Two Rivers; Margaret McDonald, Mary Novochek, and Berline Thompson, all of Eau Claire; Tordis S. Muri, Beloit; and Myrtle Schumacher, of Wausau.

Cooperation—the Way Out

by Glenn Frank
President of University
of Wisconsin

"There must be no halting of the relentless pushing forward of a soundly organized and ably led cooperative movement, with the complete organization of the farm forces of the nation as its goal. It is just because the American farmer has been so tardy in effecting this nation-wide organization of his forces that, when the present crisis hit American farms, he had no instrumentality of national power through which he could himself secure nation-wide action either on issues of production or distribution. Had he had such an instrumentality ready, the possibility of regimentation would not today fall like a shadow across his future. But now he must do what he should have done a generation ago or resign himself to the lock-step. And if he is ultimately lock-stepped, it will not be because some Brain Trust wanted to lock-step him, but because he let his affairs get so tragically out of hand that government had no choice but to take them in hand and impose upon them some measure of order and discipline."

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. 30, No. 3

Two U. W. Students Take "Time Out" from Studies to Seek Adventure in South America

Two University of Wisconsin students will take "time out" from their studies during the first semester of the coming school year to seek adventure in South America in search of a lost expedition, a fabled "Fountain of Blood," and all kinds of material and pictures for newspaper and magazine stories and lectures.

The two students are Paul Behm, 23, junior student at his State University from Cedarburg, Wis., who has already traveled through Europe in search of adventure; and Walter Horidovetz, 18, of Kenosha, University sophomore student.

Leave in August

The two young men will leave Wisconsin in August with only a few hundred dollars in their pockets, to make a trip that will take them all of 3,000 miles from home. Armed with typewriters and cameras, the two youths hope to make their expedition not only pay for itself by writing and photographing what they see for American newspapers and magazines, but also earn them a little surplus which will help them continue their studies at the State University, to which they will return by next February.

The young men are already laying in supplies for their trip, and are collecting data on the countries and sections they propose to traverse. They already have enough money to buy an inexpensive automobile which will take them to the Atlantic coast. There they hope to find jobs on a boat shipping southward.

Seek Fountain of Blood

Their first big adventure, the boys maintain, will be a search for the strange "Fountain of Blood," a phenomenon so mysterious as to be almost mythical.

This fountain is supposed to pour forth a reddish liquid that is purported to have a chemical analysis similar to human blood. It is supposedly located in British Honduras, and the boys claim they have information on its location.

According to Behm, the Royal Geographic Society of London has endorsed the expedition for its decision to pierce the Matto Grosso jungle in Brazil where Col. H. P. Fawcett, English explorer, disappeared in the jungles in 1926 while searching for a "City of Gold" which he believed held the secret of a civilization older than either Babylon or Egypt. Traces of the Fawcett expedition have never been found, and the London society has a standing reward for information that will clear up the mystery of its disappearance.

Raise Funds by Lecturing

The boys are raising funds for their expedition in every way possible. Behm has given blood transfusions during the past year to raise money, and he has arranged to give lectures before service clubs during the next few weeks on a European trip he made several years ago.

At that time he set out with \$250 in his pocket, and worked his way as a stoker on a ship crossing the Atlantic. He spent six months on a bicycle trip of several thousand miles through the various countries of Europe. He helped finance his trip with newspaper and magazine articles, and when his money gave out he worked his way on a ship back to New York. He is now completing work on a book on his European travels, and has already made tentative arrangements for its publication, probably during the coming year.

administration of the revolutionary measures which make up the new industrial revolution: were enumerated by Father Ryan. These obstacles include the doubt arising as to the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the dilemma facing employers who are required to pay more wages before their sales are increased, human greed, and the attack on the New Deal on the grounds that it creates an enormous government debt and that it destroys personal liberty.

If the present recovery program fails, human greed will be one of the main causes of its failure, Father Ryan maintained, pointing out, however, that if it does fail, the American people are apt to turn to an alternative based on even more revolutionary measures than those behind the present program.

Regents Name 7 Badger College Scholars for 1934

Seven Wisconsin college scholars were named recently by the University of Wisconsin board of regents for the coming year.

Clarence Schloemer was appointed Beloit college scholar; John Parkinson, Carroll college scholar; Viola Sperka, Lawrence college scholar; Lura M. F. Randolph, Milton college scholar; Janet Macnaughton, Milwaukee-Downer college scholar; Ernst J. Dornfeld, Marquette university scholar; and John Kaestner, Ripon college scholar.

300 High School Musicians from 114 Badger Cities Bring Problems to Music Clinic at State University

More than 300 selected high school musicians from 114 Wisconsin cities, and about 100 band, orchestra, and chorus directors from nearly a dozen states are enrolled in the University of Wisconsin's fifth annual music clinic this summer.

Sponsored by the State University school of music, the clinic annually brings to the Wisconsin campus hundreds of Badger high school boys and girls for three weeks of intensive music study at low cost.

Following preliminary instruction, the students in the clinic form the All-State high school band, orchestra, and chorus, which give several public concerts on the campus during the session. The clinic comes to a close this year on July 28.

Students from Wisconsin homes outside of Madison who are listed for the clinic are as follows:

George Amundson, Rio; Loraine Amundson, Wisconsin Rapids; Don Anderson, Janesville; Martha Anderson, Milwaukee; Phillip Arneson, Barneveld; Bonnie Bach, Stevens Point; Mary Baldwin, Wisconsin Rapids; Wallace Barlow, Monticello; Ted Bayley, Beaver Dam; Joseph Benkert, Monroe; Shirley Bentz, Neokosa; Bill Berg, Park Falls; Eleanor Bergum, Rio; Billy Bills, La Crosse; David Bolts, Bohrnstedt, La Crosse; David Bolts, Beloit; Joseph Braggner, Mr. Horeb; Neal Brown, Almond; Bud Bruemmer, Kewaunee; Bennet Buell, Watertown;

Barbara Burns, Walworth; Lloyd Burt, Wisconsin Rapids; Robert Clason, Kewaunee; Phyllis Claus, Mauston; Robert Crommet, River Falls; Fay Cullman, West Salem; Ruth Dale, Milwaukee; Robert Dahmert, Neillsville; Shirley Dainoder, Wausau; Marion Davidson, Markesan; Gerald Disch, New Glarus; Elaine Davis, Spring Green; Reuben Darlson, Tomah; Marion Dewar, Westfield; August Eckhardt, Viroqua; Verome Erpenbach, Elk Mound; Ruby Erickson, Sparta; Tom Eubank, Westfield;

Ann Eubank, Westfield; Walter Frandrich, Oxford; Richard Fenno, Wauwatosa; Joan Fisher, Wild Rose; Lyle Fox, Glenwood City; Jim Flaherty, Janesville; Florence Franz, Tomah; Gordon Frederick, Sparta; Jean Freudenberg, Markesan; Max

Gaebler, Watertown; Wilma Goedecke, West Salem; John Goes, Milwaukee; Lyle Goff, Tomah; Alfred Garske, Wausau; Olive Green, La Crosse; Rosemary Green, La Crosse; George Grenzow, Monticello; Donald Grinde, Mt. Horeb; Milo Hagen, Rio; Harold Hansen, Eau Claire; Dolly Haldiman, New Glarus; Kenneth Hall, Sparta; Anita Hanneman, Mt. Horeb; Howard Hansen, La Crosse; Harold Harris, Antigo;

Gilfred Helgeson, Mt. Horeb; Harlin Helgeson, Janesville; Jerome Heland, Mt. Horeb; James Hinkle, Milwaukee; Audrey Hennings, Wauwatosa; Kenneth Hoesly, New Glarus; Bernice Hoesly, New Glarus; Marion Hoff, Mt. Horeb; Hazel Hoffman, Watertown; Heloise Hoffman, Black River Falls; Ruth Holmen, Argyle; Roderick Huff, Barron; Tom Hutchinson, Antigo; Robert Iliff, Black River Falls; Vernon Jacobson, Beloit; Byron Johnson, Osseo; Lucille Johnson, Mt. Horeb; Jean Jones, Bloomer; Charles Justus, Oshkosh; Dorothy Jutton, Milwaukee; Mary Jutton, Milwaukee; Theodore Kaap, Milwaukee; Byron Kabot, Menomonie;

Arvilla Kalsched, Marshfield; Grace Kanneman, Westfield; Russell Kellogg, Rio; Arnold Kehrl, New Glarus; Marcella Kalkhorst, Columbus; Clyde Kepke, Dodgeville; George Kitchen, Green Bay; Gretchen Kinder, La Crosse; Harlan Kittleson, Rio; Leo Killeen, Eau Claire; Hilman Kittleson, Rio; Donald Knobel, Monticello; Grace L. Konkko, Black River Falls; Eleanor Krakow, Columbus; Howard Krueger, Ripon; Lila Kubly, New Glarus; Merle Kubly, New Glarus; Carol La Budde, Milwaukee; Elizabeth Lappley, Mazomanie; Alfred Lieser, Monroe; France Lien, Rio; Bette Lindberg, Green Bay; Francis Lockwood, Mazomanie;

May Maas, Rio; Arleigh Markham, Sparta; Frank Martin, Mineral Point; Thomas Martin, Oshkosh; Robert Maerzke, Watertown; Robert Mau, West Salem; Robert McCormick, Belleville; Helen McQuillin, New Glarus; Ruth McQuillin, New Glarus; Sidney Mear, Whitewater; Frank Menichetti, Petersburg; Fred Miller, Wausau; Joan Mithus, Mt. Horeb; Clayton Moen, Argyle; Ellis Mooney, River Falls; Clifford Morrell, Alvin Mertz, Delbert Mertz, Monticello; Marie Murdock, Colum-

Scientists Find Cream Holds Electric Charges

Believe it or not, each fat globule in cream has an electric charge which is very greatly influenced by the amount of acid in the cream.

Recent investigations by G. C. North and H. H. Sommer, of the department of Dairy Industry at the University of Wisconsin, have also revealed that the degree of acidity of the cream has a lot to do with the length of time it takes to "bring butter". It determines, too, whether much or little butter fat is lost in the butter milk.

The investigators found that churning time and fat losses decreased with increasing acidity up to a given point. This is explained on the basis that the electrical charges become less and less negative with increasing acidity until that point is reached and then at the higher acidities the charge becomes progressively more positive.

While this information can not be practically applied, according to Mr. Sommer, the findings help to explain some fundamental facts.

900 Students to Get Jobs at U. W.

Federal Part-Time Job Plan Starts Again in September

Nearly 900 students, both men and women, will receive financial aid to help them attend the University of Wisconsin during the coming school year as a result of a decision by federal emergency relief officials to continue the federal government's part-time job program for college students during the 1934-35 school year.

The program was put into effect at the State University originally last February and continued until June 18. During that period more than 700 students were given part-time jobs of social value on which they earned a total of about \$50,000.

The job program will be started again at the University when school reopens in September, federal officials have decided, according to Frank O. Holt, University registrar. Last year students were allowed to earn an average of \$15 per month on the jobs, and it is probable that they will be permitted to earn as much during the coming year.

Jobs will be available to both old and new students of the University, Mr. Holt said. Students will be given part-time work on the basis of need and scholarship. Students who do not have to earn part of their way through school, or who do not have at least average grades either in their earlier work in the University or in their high school work, should not apply for jobs.

Plans for administration of the part-time job program for the coming year are already being formed so that when the University's regular session opens in September student applications for jobs can be readily taken care of.

Continuation of the student job program is expected to bring many students back to school, since it will furnish them with the jobs they need to help finance their education.

Each of the college scholarships carry with them a stipend of \$250 to help the students study at the State University for one year.

U. S. Farmers Need Foreign Markets to Aid Farm Recovery

Nation Should Seek Foreign Markets, U. W. Economist Maintains

The world is now engaging in a nationalistic spree unequalled in perhaps a hundred years, declared Asher Hobson, chief of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin, at the recent sessions of the American Institute of Cooperation.

The imports of one country are the exports of another, said Hobson. Nations with declining exports find it necessary to reduce imports in order to reduce unfavorable trade balances. Protection against foreign competition is contagious—a nation fights protection with protection, he said.

"Most governments are striving to protect their agriculture against the ravages of this depression," explained Hobson. "This comes in part from the widespread feeling that the welfare of agriculture is closely associated with the welfare of the nation as a whole. To many, a declining agriculture is looked upon as a warning finger pointed toward a decaying nation."

Other Nations Increase

"Last fall while we reduced wheat sowings by about 7,000,000 acres, England encouraged the production of wheat by her farmers, guaranteeing them about \$1.30 a bushel," he declared. "While the South was plowing up 10,500,000 acres of cotton, Egypt increased her planting by 60 per cent over the year before."

Representing probably less than one twenty-fifth of the farmers of the world, American farmers produce on the average, over one-half of the world's cotton and tobacco, one-third of the poultry, one-fourth of the oats, one-fifth of the wheat and one-seventh of the world's cattle, to say nothing of its outstanding leadership in the production of corn and hogs.

The task of re-establishing a system of world economy is not a simple one, but it is far less difficult and offers far greater promise than does the task of becoming nationally self-sufficient, he asserted.

Foreign Outlets Needed

"Economic self-sufficiency is based upon national planning to a degree never before known in this country," Hobson stressed. "It requires a centralization of power and a mass regimentation of producers. In Russia, Germany and Italy one notices a distinct similarity between industrial and commercial controls and the principles of military organization. The army is perhaps the best example of a planned society. Planning to the extent carried on in these countries is not possible under a system of freedom of discussion. Nation planners must not be disturbed by the confusion of debate.

From the beginning the farmers of America have depended upon foreign outlets for goodly portions of their production and prices received in over seas markets were not always highly remunerative, but they were seldom ruinous, he continued.

"Ordinarily half of our cotton goes abroad, customarily one pound out of every three of our tobacco reaches a foreign port, one bushel of wheat in five was in normal times shipped over seas. One hog in every ten, plus the lard from every third hog was sold in foreign markets, but the times have changed. Certainly a nation cannot sell abroad, if it is not willing to buy abroad.

U. S. Must Seek Markets

The United States has not turned its hand to the task of holding its own in the battle for foreign markets, Hobson believes. For example, he points to wheat quotations in Berlin, Paris and Milan where the price is a full dollar a bushel above the world price. These countries need our wheat and are paying exorbitant prices to encourage a domestic product grown under unfavorable conditions.

"In emphasizing the possibilities of the foreign market, I am quite aware that never in the history of this country have nations in peace times ever created so many barriers designed to limit, if not prohibit entry of foreign goods. Sacrifices will have to be made. They will be no more severe, and the advantages immeasurably greater if our national policy be generously influenced by an international point of view," he insisted.

It is Being Asked

—if compulsion is likely to become a part of the control program in case control ever becomes effective?

"Compulsion," says B. H. Hibbard, of the agricultural economics department of the University of Wisconsin, "is already in vogue in the cotton control through the Blankhead Act recently passed by congress. Those who already had signed contracts providing for a limitation of acreage voted, through a questionnaire, to bring those in who had not signed. This is a departure from Mr. Roosevelt's first idea of control, which he held must be voluntary. If we are to make control effective, it will mean that it will, and must, be done under compulsion. Any voluntary admission will break down."