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National and Local Loyalties Renewed By Citizenship Day

In the spotlight as part of a national crusade for more intelligent participation in government, Citizenship day, a University of Wisconsin conception, drew appreciative comment from national and state sources following this year's countrywide observances in May. The idea centers on the training needs of youth on the threshold of new duties as voting citizens.

The 1942 observance nationally was described in the June issue of National Municipal Review, New York, by Jerome A. Mahlberg, now a student at the University of Wisconsin. It was young Mahlberg who, not long after finishing high school, organized the new voters of Manitowoc county and served as their spokesman at the first Citizenship day ceremonies, in 1939, at Manitowoc.

Largest Crowd Ever

"In a very real sense," Mahlberg reported in the magazine, "the whole nation participated this year—from small family groups around their radios to the unprecedented gathering of an estimated 1,250,000 persons in Central park of New York city."

Police officials described this as the largest crowd ever to assemble at a single spot anywhere in the world.

Mentioned also were Wisconsin observances at Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and De Pere, and that at Chicago, Ill., where more than a half million persons of foreign descent reaffirmed their loyalty to the United States.

At New York's celebration, the article noted, the spirit of a free people was eulogized by Justice Hugo L. Black and Mayor F. L. La Guardia, by Lieut. John D. Bulkeley and Ensign Anthony Akers, both fresh from Bataan, and by Pvt. Joe Louis.

"It is a challenge to educators of America," Mahlberg declared, "to carry out the implied responsibility expressed as early as 1787—the responsibility of training our citizens for their proper place in the electorate."

Reviewed in Blue Book

The history and present scope of the citizenship training program were described in the 1942 Wisconsin Blue book by Richard C. Wilson, formerly U. S. forum counselor, who assisted Dr. R. J. Colbert in the statewide organization efforts. This article noted the spread of the plan throughout the nation, interest shown in foreign countries, national emphasis as reflected by the act of congress for countrywide observance, the Wisconsin law establishing a central citizenship training program in the department of public instruction, adoption of the plan by the National Education association and by the American Vocational association, and endorsement by the American Legion and many other groups.

Plan Week to Aid Farmers in Wartime

Already a committee is at work on the 1943 Wisconsin Farm and Home week which is scheduled to be held at the University of Wisconsin on January 25, 26, 27 and 28. The event will be used to aid Wisconsin farmers in their wartime efforts and to envision the problems which will follow the war. Dean Chris L. Christensen is heading the committee of breeders, feeders, extension and research workers which is planning the demonstrations, and panels which will fill the four days of the conference.

Students Should Continue Training While Waiting for Uncle Sam's Call

Students who have college ability can serve their country best by continuing their educational training while they wait for the summons from Uncle Sam, Pres. C. A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin wrote in a letter which is being sent to the parents of all undergraduate students except seniors who were enrolled in the State University last year.

"In the days of uncertainty that lie ahead, you and your sons and daughters will discuss, among other things, the relation between college training and preparation and the winning of the war," he wrote the parents. "Students are eager to do their full duty by the national effort and are anxious to know just where their duty lies."

"In order that you may have the benefit of the thinking of responsible national officials in the marshalling of the manpower of the nation and the relation of the university to this effort, I am sending you this message in the hope that it will help you to an intelligent counseling of your young men and women this summer."

Pres. Dykstra called attention to the fact that President Roosevelt, the director of selective service, the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and industry as well are emphasizing the great need that the nation has for trained men and women.

"In spite of the fact that the recruiting of men for the various services is being emphasized in the press and on the radio, students in our colleges are being urged by the government to continue their training while they wait for the summons of Uncle Sam," he explained.

"It is now becoming clear that our nation's program contemplates a complete mustering of American manpower. It is also clear that Federal authorities need men in certain categories. They want them right now in camps, in industry, in agriculture, and on the fighting fronts. But they also want a large portion of this manpower in special training programs."

These many demands have thrown a great responsibility upon our schools and colleges, Pres. Dykstra pointed out. They have thrown a re-

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Information Center Shows Publications On Civilian Defense

An exhibit at Madison this week at the state war-information center, for free inspection by Wisconsin residents, is a special collection of publications relating to civilian defense.

The center, located in room 123 of the University of Wisconsin library, was established at the behest of the U. S. office of education to help acquaint people in Wisconsin with source material on the war situation as a whole. Visitors are aided in obtaining literature from government and private sources for community use. Books, exhibited by the state traveling library, are loaned by the agency where they are not to be found in local libraries.

This week's special collections on civilian defense provide suggestions on such problems as air raid procedure, bombshelters, window blackouts, protection of school children, animals and industrial plants, sabotage, home nursing, careers in defense, women in defense, civil defense of the United States, and many others.

During the two weeks beginning Aug. 3 the center will feature publications on many phases of "the American way," a broad field of interest encompassing the total philosophy for which the United Nations are struggling on world fronts.

The center now has on file for public examination practically all publications of the Office of Civilian Defense, much Red Cross material, and the American Legion publications on air raid warden training.

U. W. Man Takes Over Large Eastern Farm

Ben Roche, member of the animal husbandry department of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture and in charge of the University farms department has resigned his position to take over the operation of the noted 400-acre Merriman farm located on the York Pike, between York, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland.

Roche has been in Wisconsin since 1924, coming here from the University of Maryland to take graduate work at the University of Wisconsin. He became an instructor in 1928, took charge of the University farms in 1932, and has been an assistant professor in animal husbandry for the past ten years. During this time he has conducted research in the feeding of swine, beef cattle, and dairy cattle, horses, and sheep, working with F. B. Morrison and Gus Bohstedt on these projects. Dean Chris L. Christensen announced that Malcolm Ross of BELLEVILLE will succeed Roche.

THE "WISCONSIN IDEA"

John Bascom, president of the University of Wisconsin from 1874 to 1887, was the originator of the "Wisconsin Idea" in education, that the students and staff of the University should render service to the government of the state.

Ways and means of remedying the teacher shortage facing Wisconsin schools were discussed by Wisconsin educators at one of the sessions of the Institute for Superintendents and Principals meeting at the University of Wisconsin recently. More than 300 Wisconsin schoolmen and women attended the institute which is annually sponsored by the State University's school of education.

LeRoy Peterson, research director of the Wisconsin Education association, reviewed the salary levels of teachers during the last year in this state. "Salaries have increased approximately about 11 per cent," he said, "lifing, about 11 per cent," he said, "but the average teacher's salary is still lower than the average paid in industry."

Pointing out that we demand more of our teachers now than ever before in the history of education, Mr. Peterson maintained that it is only fair that a sufficient remuneration be made for the education, initiative, responsibility, and intelligence that is required of teachers.

"On the lower teaching levels, Wisconsin salaries are good," he said, "but in the higher administrative positions, the average salary is below the average for other states."

Because teachers have been able to obtain industrial jobs that pay better and also because many male teachers have gone into armed services, Wisconsin, as well as the rest of the United States, faces a serious teacher shortage this year, J. F. Waddell, senior assistant superintendent in the department of public instruction, stated.

To alleviate the shortage, two plans are at work. Retired teachers have been contacted and many of them are taking summer school "refresher" courses to prepare them for teaching this fall. This will add about 500 possible teachers to those already available.

Mr. Waddell then explained the Wisconsin plan whereby persons who are qualified, through experience, to teach but who do not have the educational requirements for a teacher's certificate may, upon recommendation of their school superintendent, obtain a one-year permit to teach in Wisconsin schools.

These permits will be renewed next year if the emergency still exists and if their work has been satisfactory, Mr. Waddell said. This plan has been worked out in cooperation with the wish of the president that schools make every available effort to continue their present schedule for the welfare of the youth of the United States.

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.

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U. W. Goes on Year-Round Basis to Aid Students Graduate in 3 Years

To enable students in all divisions of the University to complete their training in three years instead of the traditional four, the University of Wisconsin faculty recently unanimously voted to put all of the colleges of the State University on a "round-the-clock" basis of operation for the duration.

The faculty recently adopted a resolution of the University War committee providing that a summer term of not less than 12 weeks be offered in all University colleges during 1943, and that Pres. C. A. Dykstra appoint a special committee to consider the question of the organization of the University for such a session.

The faculty action is in conformity with action taken by the University Board of Regents some weeks ago, and also with former faculty decision, to the effect that the State University should do everything possible to aid the war effort.

Addition of the 12-week summer term to the University's program will enable all Wisconsin students to complete their college training in three calendar years in the future, by enrolling in three regular sessions and three of the summer terms.

The State University is operating on this accelerated basis in some of its departments this summer—in fields in which it was necessary to speed up the production of trained men and women for the nation's war effort. These departments include engineering, medicine, pharmacy, physics, chemistry, and law.

The faculty action places the entire University on a year-around operational basis, and now makes it pos-

sible for students enrolled in all departments of the University to carry the accelerated study and training program leading to the completion of their academic work and their degrees in three calendar years.

It was pointed out by Scott H. Goodnight, dean of the summer session, and also by Dr. J. H. Mathews, chairman of the University War committee, that establishment of the 12-week term in all colleges would not preclude the continuation of the present regular six and eight week summer terms for summer students, such as teachers and others, who devote part of their summer vacation from teaching to study toward higher degrees. Provisions will also be made to continue these shorter terms as they are being conducted this summer and as in the past, they explained.

In bringing the matter to the faculty's attention, Pres. Dykstra spoke briefly, explaining that it was necessary to consider the accelerated program for all colleges as early as possible so that the University could proceed more rapidly with plans for it. He pointed out that the nation's armed services, as well as industry, were calling for more and more trained manpower, and that it was the job of universities throughout the country to train such manpower as rapidly as possible.

Pres. Dykstra recalled that the University had speeded up its program during the 1941-42 school year as much as possible, and that it had also inaugurated the accelerated courses of study in many of the technical fields of study this summer.

32,000 Badger 4-H Clubbers in All-Out Work to Help Win War

Wisconsin 4-H club members—32,000 strong—are enlisted in an all-out effort to aid in winning the war and to help write an enduring peace.

This is the recent report made by T. L. Bewick, state club leader at the University of Wisconsin. Wisconsin 4-H clubbers have participated in campaigns to purchase war bonds and stamps. They have done their bits to conserve all kinds of materials, scrap metals, paper and rubber. They have modified their regular projects to produce more food, to help parents and neighbors, and generally to be of such other service as they find opportunity.

Emphasis this year has been placed on ten specific projects which Wisconsin club members like to call their Victory projects; the production of food, meeting of family needs, or aiding in public service. While club members may carry in addition to the Victory projects any of the regular 4-H projects, their greatest interest this year is in one of the following: growing a garden, canning and storing of vegetables, making over garments or care of the wardrobe, raising baby beef, pigs, sheep, poultry or dairy animals, home improvement, and home service.

Bewick reports that while the ordinary canning project calls for the preservation of at least 35 quarts of fruits and vegetables, the Victory canning project requires at least 100 quarts as well as the storing of many vegetables. The ordinary 4-H garden calls for four square rods of area, but the Victory garden demands at least 1,000 square feet for a 12 year old, running up to 5,000 feet for a 20 year old. The ordinary poultry project calls for the raising of 50 baby chicks but the Victory poultry project requires at least 200 baby chicks. So it is with each of the ten Victory projects.

93 Years of U. W. History Shown In Historical Museum Exhibition

"Ninety-three years at the University of Wisconsin" are on display in a special exhibition of the Wisconsin Historical society on the first floor of the main library at the State University. Built around the portraits of the 12 presidents of the University, from John H. Lathrop to Clarence A. Dykstra, the exhibit traces the growth and development of Wisconsin's University, in both scholastic and extra-curricular activities.

Holding the position of honor in the center of the exhibition is the first butterfat testing apparatus invented by Stephen M. Babcock in 1890. This contribution to scientific dairying was the signal for the development of the College of Agriculture and the close relationship between the State University and the people of Wisconsin.

The geology department, which contributed two presidents to the University, Thomas C. Chamberlin and Charles R. Van Hise, is displaying old geological instruments, including a petrographic microscope, which used polarized light, in use here 40 years ago. A stereoscope, which was developed in the geology department here, changed the process of map making from the strenuous job of covering every yard of ground on foot to picture taking from the air.

In the athletic exhibit, a dark brown pigskin proudly bears the inscription, "1897-Wis. 39-Minn. 0." The boys had a good season that year; under the coaching of Phil King, they came through undefeated. Also on display is the football helmet of Pat O'Dea, who, in the 1899 game with Minnesota, "caught a punt in midfield, eluded several opponents in his dash toward the sidelines, and dropkicked a 55-yard field goal while

still on the dead run," according to the explanation attached to the helmet. Pat was Wisconsin's greatest contribution to football; he's still named on every all-time All-American team the sports writers dream up.

A massive desk, into whose pigeonholes and roomy drawers went all the documents connected with the beginning of the University, is one of the oldest "relics" in the display. The desk was the property of the first president, John M. Lathrop, during his term from 1848 to 1859. His quill pen rests on the open desk, just as if President Lathrop had just put it down and walked out of the office for a few minutes.

Pictures and maps showing the growth of the campus and its buildings give a comprehensive idea of the University from its first days when Main hall housed the entire University down to the present. One of the earliest sketches of what the University was to look like when it was built up shows that the first plans were to have sister buildings for both North and South halls.

Gazing down at the exhibits are the 12 presidents of the University, showing what the well-dressed university president was wearing in beards. President Birge broke away from the bearded tradition to the extent of merely wearing moustaches, but Glenn Frank, in 1925, was the first president to present a completely shaven face to the public. President Barnard, 1859-61, seems to have had the most luxurious beard, but President Van Hise, 1903-18, had the most distinguished one, a carefully cultivated Van Dyke.