



The University of Wisconsin press bulletin.

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July 12, 1933

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

Average Citizen Is Shown Value of U. Program of Study

Benefits of Extra Training for Intellectual Growth Cited by Extension Division

Ways in which Wisconsin people may use their leisure time to cultivate favorite fields of interest by systematic study are set forth in a bulletin issued by the University Extension division, entitled "Extension Courses for Wisconsin People." The bulletin calls attention to the list of 400 extension courses, including many of the finest offerings in the University curriculum, which may be taken by adult persons without regard to distance.

New Opportunities Opened

In every Wisconsin community," it emphasizes, "there are many individuals who, like Abraham Lincoln, are capable of rising above the limited opportunities at hand and attaining the intellectual growth that comes from knowledge and understanding. They need not forego altogether the privilege of college training. This opportunity can come to them by means of correspondence study, permitting these adults to share in the fruits of the university's research and in the general educational benefits which this university is pledged to provide."

Additional training, it was pointed out, is of advantage for the person who wants to increase his ability to do his present job better, to advance in a chosen field of business or a profession, or to increase his capacity as a technical planner or worker.

Many Aptitudes Covered

"Maybe your interest in mathematics or mechanics or some vocational subject is only partially satisfied," the bulletin suggested. "You may desire a more friendly acquaintance with the great worlds of science, literature, history, or philosophy. Your interest in the arts may be the interest of the teacher, the writer, the community leader, or the home-maker. Through extension courses at home you may seek a higher realization of life and the means of interpreting it satisfactorily to others."

These courses were recommended to business men and women, housewives, teachers, students, members of trades and professions, college graduates, and the retired or incapacitated. They were offered to "anybody who is naturally capable but financially unable to continue a formal study program."

U. W. Confers More Than 41,000 Degrees in 80-Year Period

In the last 80 years since 1854, when its first degrees were granted to several young men, the University of Wisconsin has conferred upon its sons and daughters a grand total of 41,496 bachelor and higher degrees, figures recently compiled by Miss Annie B. Kirch, University statistician, reveal.

Back in those pre-Civil war days of the '50s the state's major educational institution conferred but few degrees each year, and the classes which met under the name of the University were extremely small.

During the past year, however, 11,340 young men and women, almost 8,000 of them coming from Wisconsin homes, attended the state University, and in June of this year, 2,040 first and higher degrees were granted.

237 Honorary Degrees

Of the total number of degrees granted by the University in the last 80 years, 31,584 were bachelor degrees, and 7,872 were higher degrees—either master or doctor. In addition to the first and higher degrees which have been granted, the University has also conferred 237 honorary degrees to nationally and internationally known persons in various fields of human endeavor, the figures show.

Comparing figures for 1933 with those of 1932, Miss Kirch reveals that the total number of degrees granted by the University suffered a slight drop during the latter year. At the annual commencement exercises in June, 1932, the University conferred a total of 2,237 first and higher degrees, while in June, 1933, at the 80th annual commencement, only 2,040 degrees were granted. This represents a drop of 197 in the number of candidates for degrees—the first decrease since the World War years of 1917-18.

Bachelor Degree Popular

The two most popular first degrees are those of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science, the figures reveal. Between 1854 and 1933, the University conferred a total of 15,065 bachelor of arts degrees, while since 1873 when the science degree was first granted, the University has conferred a total of 10,698 bachelor of science degrees.

Other first degrees granted are: Bachelor of philosophy, 1,953; bachelor of letters, 1,398; bachelor of metallurgical engineering, 16; bachelor of laws, 2,944; bachelor of music, 273; graduate in music, 134; normal course, 25; and graduate in pharmacy, 526. Granting of several of these degrees has now been discontinued, since the courses have been merged into other courses of study in the University, and either the bachelor of science or arts degree is conferred instead.

Most of the higher degrees which have been conferred are master degrees, the figures show. Exactly 6,056 master degrees have been granted during the 80 years, while 459

U. W. Scientists to Take Census of Fish in Badger Lakes to Help Solve State Conservation Problems

Whether they like it or not, the fish in Badger Lakes to Help Solve finny residents of a number of Wisconsin's lakes are going to be subjected to a census-taking scheme during the coming summer which has as its purpose the determination of the total number of certain species of fish in various waters of the state.

Two University of Wisconsin scientists, assisted by their aides in the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey, will carry out the work of the fish census in lakes in northern Wisconsin—considered by many people throughout the country as the fisherman's and tourist's paradise. These two scientists are Dr. E. A. Birge, president emeritus of the University, who is in charge of the work, and Chancy Juday, professor of limnology.

These two men and their assistants have already gone to their headquarters camp at Trout Lake, in Vilas county, where they will spend the entire summer at their work. The camp includes, besides living quarters, several laboratory buildings in which the scientific work is carried on.

Direct Many Studies

Besides the work of taking the fish census, these two scientists will direct a study of the plankton growth in various Wisconsin lakes and streams; they will investigate the growth of lake algae and the food they manufacture with the aid of sunlight; they will study the large aquatic plants in the lakes; and they will continue their experiments in increasing the fish food of various lakes by the simple means of "planting" fertilizers on the lake bottoms.

All of this scientific work is of extreme importance to Wisconsin, since its entire purpose is the conservation of the state's natural resources insofar as its lakes and streams are concerned. All of the work is directly concerned with the number of fish and the amount of fish food in Wisconsin's lakes—important information in the solution of the state's fish conservation problems.

Measure Fish Food

Some lakes and streams are over-

Can't Teach An Old Dog New Tricks? Not So, U. W. Man Finds

The fallacy of the popular belief that "you can't teach an old dog new tricks" has at last been clearly demonstrated.

An experiment in the adult learning of French conducted in a Wisconsin vocational school at Madison has proved conclusively that adults with an educational background ranging anywhere from an elementary school training to a college degree and with widely different occupational pursuits can surpass the achievement of young high school or university students at the same levels of instruction.

The experiment was conducted recently by F. D. Cheydeur, professor of French at the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Cheydeur carried on the experiment in his spare time with night school classes in French over a period of three years.

Age Outstrips Youth

The immediate purpose of the experiment, according to Prof. Cheydeur, was to learn whether adults could learn a foreign language more or less thoroughly than school children or even university students, or in other words to ascertain what could be accomplished by students beyond the average school or college age when subjected to the same amount of instruction, the same methods, the same teacher, and the same examinations for measuring the results.

"The experiment ought to demonstrate the fallacy of the popular belief that you cannot teach an old dog new tricks, for insofar as foreign language learning is concerned, it would seem quite clear that the older person in vocational school of normal intelligence and some leisure through better motivation, application, and concentration may outstrip his younger brother in college with less clear-cut aims, industry, and singleness of purpose," Prof. Cheydeur said.

Revivify Old Ideal

What has been demonstrated in regard to the superiority of achievement of adults in the learning of French compared with university students is equally true of their attainment compared with high school students in the same subject at the same levels of instruction, he maintained. It is reasonable to expect, he said, that similar experiments in other foreign languages under approximately the same conditions, namely, vocational school adults versus college or high school students would bring comparable results and that the plan could be extended to other standard subjects such as mathematics, science, history, and English.

"What we require to carry out the program are open-minded administrators, devoted teachers, and earnest students," he declared. "The demonstration that the adult may hold his own with youth in the pursuit of knowledge should revivify the ideal of the fully developed man who like Goethe should ever strive after the good, the beautiful, and the true."

Engineering degrees have been conferred, and 1,947 doctor of medicine and doctor of philosophy degrees have been given.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

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Do You Know That

Pasture studies show the value of lime, phosphorus and nitrogen? Premature grazing of pastures is very injurious? Alfalfa can be cut three times annually if stand is vigorous and plant food plentiful? Rye proves highest-yielding grain in northern Wisconsin trials? Hybrid corn strains demonstrate important advantages in state-wide field tests? New canning pea varieties have splendid promise? Pedigree 38 barley wins wide approval and acceptance? Tobacco is menaced by cucumber mosaic disease? Cherry trees often need pruning to increase set of fruit?—Agricultural experiment station, University of Wisconsin.

Badger Ag Teachers Hold Summer Meet at State University

The annual summer conference of Wisconsin instructors in vocational agriculture will be held at the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, July 17-21. About 100 teachers are expected. The meeting is sponsored by the Wisconsin state board of vocational education and the department of agricultural education at the University.

Appearing on the program are a number of the faculty of the agricultural college and of various state departments. In addition a number of agricultural instructors from various high schools will take part.

Teachers on the program are Emery Owens, Antigo; P. J. Zerbolio, Belmont; A. A. Zurbuck, Lake Mills; J. S. Smith, Lancaster; H. G. Klumb, Rochester; W. S. Jacka, Sparta; W. D. Freitag, Westfield; R. H. Walton, Lodi; J. F. Wilkinson, Oshkosh; J. W. Wiseman, Janesville; M. W. Cooper, Fennimore; C. B. Campbell, River Falls; I. O. Hembre, Tony; L. R. Larson, Beaver Dam; and N. O. Eckley, Fort Atkinson.

Faculty and state officials speaking are: B. H. Hibbard, agricultural economics; V. E. Kivlin, director of the short course in agriculture; R. E. Vaughan, plant pathology; J. G. Moore, horticulture; G. C. Humphrey, James Lacey, J. G. Fuller, animal husbandry; H. C. Jackson, dairy industry; E. R. Jones, F. W. Duffee, agricultural engineering; and Dean Chris L. Christensen, George P. Hambrecht, Louis Sasman and Ivan G. Fay, state department of vocational education; John Callahan, state superintendent of public instruction; J. M. May, state teachers college, River Falls; and W. L. Witte and C. L. Hill, state department of agriculture and markets.

U. W. Women's Self-Governing Body Plan Social Aid Program

The new council of the Women's Self-Government association at the University of Wisconsin is planning for the coming year a program of social aid closely integrated with the projects of the University Young Women's Christian association, the Women's Athletic association, and the Women's Affairs committee of the Memorial Union, it was recently announced.

The Women's Self-Government association is composed of young women attending the state University, and regulates much of the women students' social activities on the Badger campus.

Plans are being started this summer so that the association will be working smoothly from the first week of the University year 1933-34 in the sharing of the additional burdens which women students are bearing during these times.

Both cosmopolitan and representative is the association council, which is composed of 13 members. The new president is Jean Heitkamp, and she and other new officers have already become acquainted with their work.

Many of them are applying themselves during the summer to the organization of various fall campus activities, including Freshman orientation week.

Personnel of the council includes Jean Charters, Columbus, O., vice-president; Hannah Greely, Madison, treasurer; Virginia Vollmer, Evanston, Ill., secretary; Stella Whitefield, Madison, judicial committee chairman; Charlotte Bennett, Chicago, senior class representative; Joan Buchholz, Janesville, junior class representative; Lois Montgomery, Chicago, sophomore representative; Linda Cohen, Lawrence, L. I., district chairman; Agnes Ricks, Tulsa, Okla., census chairman; Frances Stiles, Watertown, S. Dak., junior member on Union council and chairman of Women's Affairs committee; Irene Schultz, Hudson, senior member on Union council and chairman of the Library committee, and Frances Montgomery, Buffalo, N. Y., elections chairman.

The major causes of the economic crash of 1933 are very similar to those of the depression of 1930, even though almost one hundred years separate the two dates, Don D. Lescosier, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, recently told summer school students attending the University this summer. The crash of 1933 was characterized as the "back lash of the whip of excessive optimism" by Prof. Lescosier.

Tours through the State Historical museum and several excursions to state historical points around Madison and the state university are being planned for summer school students at the University of Wisconsin this summer by Charles E. Brown, director of the museum.

Nearly 100 entries have been received from 4H boys and girls who want to play in the state club orchestra of 60 pieces during the state fair, announces Miss Geneva Amundson, assistant state club leader, in charge.

Each club member applying for a place in the state fair orchestra has submitted a musical record and rec-

No Trick Cure for Drug Addicts, U.W. Man Tells Scientists

Two Kinds of Drug Addiction Described by Badger Pharmacologist

There is no trick cure for true drug addiction any more than there is a trick cure for a fractured bone. In true drug addiction, the central nervous system readjusts itself within a few weeks to its pre-addiction state, but the memory of the pleasures of the drug-taking and the possibility of psychic escape from responsibility is never lost—hence, a complete and dependable cure is rare.

Such was the conclusion drawn by Dr. Arthur L. Tatum, professor of pharmacology at the University of Wisconsin, in a paper which he recently presented at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Tatum discussed "Morphine Addiction and Morphine Tolerance."

Two Kinds of Addiction

Drug addiction is of two kinds, true addiction and psychic addiction, the Wisconsin scientist maintains. True addiction, such as is caused by morphine, brings about organic or functional changes in the central nervous system, which are responsible for the well-known abstinence symptoms that appear when the drug is withdrawn. It is improbable that any simple and sudden cure can be found to remedy these changes, he said.

True addiction to drugs occurs only with the taking of drugs that act as nerve depressants, such as morphine, while psychic addiction takes place only when drugs are used that presumably do not cause organic or functional changes in the central nervous system and on withdrawal do not give serious symptoms.

Cocaine Use Psychic

Such a drug is cocaine, which is not a depressant, but a stimulant, Dr. Tatum said. Addiction to the use of this drug, he reported, appears to be a condition of state of mind. The urge for repetition is based on the depressed state that follows the excitation and the recollection of the condition following its use. This kind of addiction may be called habituation or psychic, as distinguished from the true, addiction.

Alcoholism, in the sense of addiction to that drug, is like addiction to morphine in many respects, that it has many of the manifestations of morphinism. Most alcohol drinkers are not drug addicts; and the average Saturday night drunkard is more addicted with deviltry than with drugs. Hypnotic drugs are also sometimes capable of producing conditions somewhat resembling morphinism.

Drug Destruction Same

Various experiments that have been conducted in the study of the effects of drugs were described by Dr. Tatum, and furnished the basis for the interpretation which he put on the kinds of drug addiction. Other interpretations which he made were that morphine destruction in the addicted is not different from that in the non-addicted, and that development of tolerance in the use of drugs occurs only towards depressant drugs, such as morphine, and not to any known pure stimulating drug. Stimulant drugs generally lead to increased sensitivity and irritability on the part of the user.

Tolerance to drug depression seemingly parallels intolerance to drug stimulation. Tolerance to depressant drugs may be visualized as dependent upon susceptibility to stimulation, Dr. Tatum said. This amounts to the conception that the increased irritability of the human being's central nervous structures which have been stimulated in effect reacts against and outlasts the depressing actions of drugs on depressible nerve structures, he stated.

Counties represented in the final test include Douglas, Washburn, Sawyer, Price, Marinette, Marathon, Pierce, Pepin, Buffalo, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Dane, Green and Rock.

Last year 3,022 boys and girls from 257 clubs learned 13 songs as a part of their music appreciation work. A new group of songs is being used this year.

"4H clubs all over Wisconsin are singing at their meetings," reports Miss Amundson. "The youngsters are enjoying their music a great deal. Group and individual musical efforts are being encouraged."

Recommendations. A committee will select the orchestra and each boy or girl will receive a list of pieces to practice and learn. The group will play together for the first time at the fair. Prof. E. B. Gordon of the University School of Music will be their director.

4H Boys and Girls From 16 Counties In Music Contest

Sixteen counties have selected from four to eight contestants to represent them in the third annual 4H club State Fair Music contest, announces Miss Geneva Amundson, assistant state club leader in charge of the event. At least three groups of boys and girls were in local county try-outs and the winners meet in the state choral contest.

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