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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.

August 16, 1933

MADISON, WISCONSIN

Vol. 29, No. 7

**Technical Training
Given Impetus By
Economic Revival****Extension Division Outlines
Ways to Prepare for Better
Industrial Posts**

Training for industrial employment, now definitely gaining in the course of the general economic advance, is the subject of a recent bulletin of the University Extension division describing technical and other industrial courses offered to adults anywhere. The bulletin lists a variety of practical courses given by correspondence to give students suitable preparation for work in industry.

These courses are intended for shop workers, construction men, office employees, draftsmen, practicing engineers and architects, contractors, sailmen, and others for whom technical studies are adapted. They include courses in slide rule operation, elementary steam engineering, elements of drawing, principles of architectural drawing, freehand industrial sketching, electric power transmission, electric distribution system, watt-hour meters, shop arithmetic, electric wiring, plumbing principles, foundry practice, algebra for engineers, heating and ventilating, refrigeration, sheet metal drafting, graphic statics, storage batteries, physics, and practical economics.

"The individual who follows the line of least resistance, who exerts no effort to make progress in his vocation while others are reaping the rewards of study, is missing a valuable opportunity," the bulletin says. "The ambitious worker, anxious to rise above mediocrity and to win a place of responsibility and high professional standing, can, through self-directed study, determine his own success. One of the proven methods is instruction at home through university extension courses in technical fields, which has been used profitably, during the past quarter century, by ambitious men who have enrolled with the University of Wisconsin Extension division."

The technical training given by the Extension division is in the fields of civil and structural, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

**Science Essential
in Fight on Crime;
U. W. Man Declares****Crime Detection Lab at
U. W. Aids State
in Crime Battle**

With crime steadily rising, the most effective way of combating it is with the aid of science, according to Prof. J. H. Mathews, ballistics expert at the University of Wisconsin.

Crime detection is one of the most important subjects commanding attention today, Prof. Mathews, who is called on almost weekly to help solve murder mysteries, maintains. Applying science to crime detection is only one way of attacking this problem, he admits, but by using scientific methods it is not only possible to tell if the right suspect has been seized by the police, but it also can be determined if the wrong man is accused.

Prof. Mathews does not only serve the state in the capacity of ballistics expert and scientific crime detector. His real job is chairman of the chemistry department at the state University. Adjoining his office, however, is a large laboratory in which the state's scientific crime detection "machinery" is housed.

This machinery consists of a photomicrographic camera, a comparison microscope, and a stereophotomicrographic camera which, with several improvements added to its already complex parts by Dr. Mathews, is the only one of its kind in the country.

All of these "machines" are used for the same purpose—to discover proof to be used against a suspected murderer through the implements he used in preparing for or committing the murder, such as knives, axes, bullets, or guns.

Both of the microscopic cameras in the laboratory are used by Dr. Mathews in taking pictures of bullets and fingerprints. Taking the pictures through microscopes, these cameras give the crime experts two clear photographs—one of the fatal bullet which killed the victim, and the other of the test bullet, fired from the gun which it is suspected sent the fatal bullet on its death-dealing voyage.

The cameras are handy for other murder-solving methods also. Since no two firing pins ever make the same mark in the cap of the shell, microscopic photographs of the pin mark of the fatal shell may be compared with that of the test shell, and if they have been fired from the same gun, it is easily evident in striking similarities. Knife or ax cuts on wood may be photographed in the same manner, Dr. Mathews says.

The comparison microscope, which has but one eye-piece, also permits the minute examination of either bullets or shells. The grooves in the bullets, made by the "rifling" or spiral curves in the barrel of rifles and revolvers, are the tell-tale marks on the bullets, according to Dr. Mathews, who explains that no two guns can fire bullets with the same pattern of striation or grooving.

Although Wisconsin's crime laboratory has accomplished much during the past ten years in convicting murderous criminals in the state, much more still be done to make the laboratory entirely efficient and effective, so

**Pioneers' Letters in Historical Library
at U. W. Tell Stories of Early Wisconsin**

Penned to the tune of a spinning wheel to the flicker of tallow, letters, notes, and all kinds of writings which were written by the first settlers of Wisconsin and which are now a part of the collection of the manuscript department of the University of Wisconsin state historical library form a most interesting basis for the history of the state.

The entire manuscript collection of the library consists of more than a half million pieces, most of which are original copies, and a good deal of which concern Wisconsin. Ranging from the earliest white settlers in 1822 up until the present time, the papers were all acquired by gift either from the persons who had actually written or received them or from their descendants. They are extremely interesting because of the very real and vivid picture that can be had from them of early Wisconsin.

Reveal State's Life

An interesting fact about the collection is that most of the papers come to the library on the condition that they will not be opened for 10 years or so, and some are received on condition that they will not be opened until the persons they concern have died, according to Miss Alice E. Smith, director of the department.

The material concerns fur traders, early priests, missionaries, statesmen, physicians, lawyers, newspaper writers, literary personages, politicians, and governors, and there are also many pieces which do not concern people of consequence but which are kept because they so typify the life of Wisconsin during past periods.

The very earliest papers comprise 100 volumes of the Grignon, Porlier, and Lave families of Green Bay. These families were the first settlers of this region and were so interrelated that they alone laid the foundations for this community. The papers make up their correspondence

to friends back East, and in their telling of the life they met with, the general conditions of Wisconsin of that time are vividly pictured.

Papers of Governors

Among this extensive collection are also a large number of papers of the governors of Wisconsin, starting from about the middle of the 19th century. Morgan L. Martin, James D. Doty, Cyrus Woodman, Moses Strong, Governor Dewey, Lucius Fairchild, C. C. Washburn, William R. Taylor, Jeremiah Rusk, William Hard, James Davidson, and Robert M. LaFollette, are some of the most noted men whose papers are in this collection.

Increase Lapham, Wisconsin's first scholar and founder of the U. S. weather bureau, also is represented by many of his papers. There are many records of lumbering companies which contain all sorts of information of the lumbering business of the past, and there are also papers which give excellent accounts of the wars of the country, namely, the Blackhawk, Civil, and World Wars.

Used by Students

The papers of James Gorham, who came to Madison in 1848 and who kept a tavern that is still standing in Nakoma; a letter written in 1854 describing the arrival of the first train of passengers to Madison; the records of the Madison Female Academy from 1846 to 1852; invitations, announcements, and calling cards of the George B. Smith family dating from 1856 are some of the most interesting of the collection.

The manuscripts are not only limited to Wisconsin or middle-western areas, but are unusually extensive, containing information from all parts of the country. Yellow with age, they are kept with exceedingly good care and it is interesting to note how sought after they are by many University of Wisconsin students, who are able to use them in their studies.

**Music School, Started
in 1880, Has Trained
Students for 53 Years**

Giving them practical experience in the various university bands and orchestras, the school of music at the University of Wisconsin has been training students interested in a musical career for 53 years—more than half a century.

The music department, as it was originally known, was established at the state University in 1880 by the Board of Regents. F. A. Parker was appointed professor of music at that time.

From a modest beginning, public, official, and student interest gradually grew. New courses were added, while old ones were revised and strengthened, and important additions were made to the faculty.

Organize School

On Jan. 15, 1895, the regents adopted the plan which reorganized the department as a school of music. Old Library hall, the fourth oldest building on the campus, was given to the school for its headquarters. Today, Music Hall, with its clock tower, is still a campus landmark. The building, physically, has been outgrown, and there is now a four-story annex across from it on Park Street.

Dr. Charles H. Mills came to the university as director of the school of music in 1914. Previous to this only a two year course leading to a certificate in music had been offered. Under the leadership of Dr. Mills there was organized a four year course leading to the degree of bachelor of music. In 1916 the regents granted the first bachelor of music degree to Helen Piper Law of Madison.

Graduate courses were also introduced by Dr. Mills, with the first master of arts in music degree being granted in 1924 to Alice Goodell, now director of music, Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.

At the time Dr. Mills assumed the directorship of the school there were 25 students enrolled in the four year course the first year it was offered, and 40 in the two year course. In 1926 the undergraduate music courses were placed entirely upon a four year basis and the certificate course abolished.

During recent years more than 150 students are enrolled annually for under-graduate and graduate work as music teachers. There are several hundred students from other colleges in the university taking courses such as music appreciation, history of music, theory, and applied music.

But it is through the musical organizations sponsored by the school that music is made a "living" thing upon the university campus. The bands attract the largest enrollment while the orchestras follow next in popularity.

Men's and Women's Glee clubs attract many students, and the University Singers has a membership of about 60 each year. There are also several wood-wind and string ensemble groups.

that it can more successfully compete with modern criminal practices, Dr. Mathews said.

The state needs an effective and efficient centrally-located crime detective bureau that would help solve crime in Wisconsin, he maintains, pointing out that it should be located close to the University so that it could make use of experts located there. Such a bureau would be of great help to all chiefs of police and district attorneys in the state, he said.

**Depression Beaten,
Students Now Try
to Beat Inflation**

It's "Beat the Inflation" instead of "Beat the Depression" among students at the University of Wisconsin now.

A year ago many students were searching for ways of economizing on their living expenses to beat the depression while attending the University. Now with prices going up slightly due to inflation, but with many student pocket-books still suffering from "depression hangovers", students are trying to beat inflation.

Many of the students are planning on living in the University's Men's cooperative houses during the coming year, since these houses, which are operated on a non-profit, cost basis by the University, help them to reduce board and room costs to a minimum.

Last year more than 60 students lived in the houses at a total average cost of 93 cents per day for both board and room. Exactly 32 men students have already made reservations in the three houses, which have a capacity of 66 persons. Another 18 students have tentatively spoken for rooms, James D. Phillips, university business manager, with whom reservations may be made, has revealed.

The houses are owned and operated by the University under competent managers. Substantial food is served in a central dining room. Students are able to reduce their costs while living in the houses by working a few hours each week in caring for their rooms.

Students living in each of the houses are not confined to the privacy of their own rooms, but have free access to the entire house. Last year they formed their own social organization, the Badger Club, which has charge of various kinds of entertainment in the houses.

**U. W. Faculty Members
Aid Plans for American
Pharmacists' Meeting**

Several members of the department of pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin are taking prominent parts in preparing for the 81st annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical association, to be held in Madison from Aug. 28 to Sept. 2.

Among them are Ralph W. Clark, instructor in pharmacy; William O. Richtmann, professor of pharmacognosy, and Edward J. Ireland, fellow in pharmacy.

Something of interest for those commercially inclined as well as for those who would rather attend a scientific, practical, or historical section has been included in the program for the meeting. A plant science seminar, lead by Prof. Richtmann, will feature the conference. Business meetings will be held each morning, various trips will be taken during the afternoons, while a number of semi-popular talks will be given each evening.

Among the trips scheduled for those attending the meeting is one to the beautiful dells of the Wisconsin River at Wisconsin Dells.

Prof. W. H. Page of the University of Wisconsin Law school has been appointed to serve on a committee of 21 nationally known law professors, attorneys, and historians to organize an association for fostering the study of American legal history.

Do You Know That

Cooking poultry rations will destroy vitamins B and G, and has been known to result in the illness and death of many young chicks? Yeast adds to the cost of a poultry ration, but does not improve the nutritive value of a good ration? Vitamin G is deficient in some poultry rations and such deficiency causes low hatchability of the eggs produced? Chopped alfalfa hay and skimmed milk are potent sources of vitamin G and their inclusion in a ration for laying hens is recommended? Bacillary white Diarrhea is of little economic importance in Wisconsin if the Station experience is taken as a guide? Paying fancy prices for chicks from blood tested hens is not believed justified?—Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.

**New U. W. Course Smites
Pres. Frank with Yearning
for Undergraduate Days**

The new course in classical humanities which is to be started at the University of Wisconsin when the regular fall term opens in September has "smitten" Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University, "with a homesickness" for his undergraduate days, he admitted recently.

The new course will consist of a four-year study of Greek and Roman civilization, and at the same time provide the student with an indirect attack upon present-day American problems. It constitutes a demonstration in what is known as "artistic education", that is, the training of a few of the best students for intelligent public leadership.

Students enrolling in the course will be trained in language, literature, art, philosophy, history, economics, politics and religion. Teaching will be done by means of the tutorial method, with students assigned to certain tutors. A comprehensive examination at the end of the four-year period will be given the student.

"The new course interests me enormously as a creative educational venture," Pres. Frank said today. "As I have watched this venture develop in the University's classics department, I have been smitten with a homesickness for my undergraduate days, for I wish I might subject myself to the stimulation and discipline of the attractively intelligent scheme of study."

Members of the classics department, headed by Prof. A. D. Winspear, will devote all of their spare time to the new course, which thus will add no expense whatever to the University's budget during the coming year.

Exactly 145 different varieties of trees are found on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, it was recently revealed. A large number of these trees are native to Wisconsin, but many varieties have been brought in from other states and even foreign countries. Among the various kinds of trees are maple, willows, birches, poplars, elms, oaks, hawthornes, ashes, hickories, butternut, black walnut, apple, mulberry, lilac, boxelder, junipers, pines, arbor, vitae, spruce, cedars, yews, firs, cypress, hemlock, and larch.

**Changing Left-Handed Child is Dangerous,
May Shift "Brain Hemisphere" Wreck Mind**

If your child is naturally left-handed, don't try to make him right-handed, for by doing so, you are likely to shift his "brain hemisphere" from its natural position in the right side of the human nerve center to the left, and thus throw him mentally off-balance.

This was the warning sounded by Kai Jensen, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin, in a talk before Wisconsin schoolmen attending the annual Institute for Superintendents and Principals in Bascom hall at the state University recently.

In right-handed people the left hemisphere of the brain or nerve center is dominant, Prof. Jensen explained, while in left-handed people, the right brain hemisphere is "the boss" of a person's actions.

Change Hurts Mentality

"If you try to change left-handed persons, you may change the dominance of their brain hemispheres, and such a change may break down the stability of their mental processes," Prof. Jensen declared. "It has been shown that such a change may make a person stutter. At one mid-western university left-handed students are excused from military drill since there is no left-handed salute of arms, and it would be harmful to try and change the students."

Prof. Jensen told the schoolmen that "if you go into any feeble-minded institute, you will find a large percentage of the inmates are left-handed." It is thought that one reason why they are there is because they have injured their mental stability in trying to use their right hand instead of their left, he said.

Glands Have Importance

Prof. Jensen told of various modern studies of child development. Among them were those of the ductless glands, and motivation.

Ductless glands are those glands of internal secretion in the human body. There are thought to be about a dozen of them, the more important of

**Rural Kittenball
Teams to Contest
at State Fair****Tournament Director Expects
An Entry of 600 Boys
in 3 Classes**

Sixteen individual kittenball teams will vie for 1933 state honors when they meet for the State Tournament to be held at the Wisconsin State Fair, August 28 to September 1.

A. F. Wileden, of the College of Agriculture, in charge of the contest announces that there is still time for individual rural or urban teams that wish to qualify for the contest to submit their roster of players with their schedule of summer games and scores.

From all the teams sending in applications, sixteen teams will be picked by a committee of managers to compete in this event. These games, according to Wileden, are a part of a general state plan to develop home talent activities and to make the state fair a fair for Wisconsin people.

About 600 Wisconsin playground baseball players will compete in this and in the two additional classes which include rural championship teams and 4-H championship teams.

**Regents Vote Two
Cardinal Representatives;
No New Newspaper**

Reconsidering an earlier action by which they had ordered preparation of plans for the establishment of an official daily student newspaper at the University of Wisconsin, the board of regents recently approved a resolution which will place two representatives of the University on the board of control of the Daily Cardinal, present student newspaper.

If the articles of incorporation of the Daily Cardinal are amended to permit the addition of the two University representatives to the board of control, the status of official university newspaper will also be returned to the newspaper, the resolution provides. The resolution was originally recommended to the board by its executive committee.

At a meeting several months ago, the regents voted to request the Cardinal staff to remove from the masthead of the paper the words "official newspaper of the University", because it was held that the newspaper had misrepresented the University to the people of the state.

The resolution ordering its executive committee to prepare plans for the establishment of an official daily student newspaper at the University was adopted by the regents at their June meeting. Upon agreement with members of the board of control, however, that the Cardinal would cooperate with regents and university authorities in the future in respect to University welfare and policies, the regents relinquished for the present at least the plans for a new newspaper.

Placing of two official representatives—one representing the regents and the other the faculty—on the Cardinal board of control represents a compromise measure, and has already been given the approval of the Cardinal board.

which are the thyroid, adrenal and sex glands. All of these glands have internal body secretions which regulate human growth and mental ability.

"If the thyroid glands are over-secreting internal body fluids, the individual will be brighter than normally, he said. Such a child is known as one who is 'pathologically bright', because later in his life his intellectual ability decreases. Such an individual tends to become more irritable, nervous, and less physically developed, and the teacher must take special pains to help him return to normalcy."

Don't Conflict Emotions

In the field of motivation, that is, getting children to do what we want them to do, special care must also be used, Prof. Jensen said. In this field, conflict of a person's emotions must be guarded against, since it is such conflict which breaks down the minds of people and results in their insanity. In such cases of insanity, the structure of the brain is not changed, but its functioning is so over-wrought by strain of conflict that it either partially or completely fails.

"The earlier we can instill certain types of behavior in children, the better off we are," he asserted. "This applies especially to the child's thinking behavior, so that the individual can better evaluate our social, political, and economic system. All we are now doing in our schools is putting a premium on mere 'memory reproduction', while we penalize those who think for themselves."

"We should place our stress on developing the problem-solving type of ability in our children, because we can't make machines to think out and solve our problems for us," he said. "We are really only developing 'memory reproduction' in our children now, while we penalize those who think or utter anything which seems to clash with our present system."