The University of Wisconsin press bulletin. Vol. 30, No. 17 October 24, 1934

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, October 24, 1934

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.

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.

Published weekly by the University of Wisconsin

Entered as second class matter Jan. 11, 1909, at the Post office at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of July 4, 1894.

October 24, 1934 | MADISON, WISCONSIN | Vol. 30, No. 17

Use of Statistics Is Theme For New Extension Course

Introductory Study In Field Of Organized Data Is Offered to Public

Common principles and methods involved in statistical analysis are presented for home study in a new extension course, "Introductory Statistics," just announced by the University of Wisconsin Extension division.

The course includes data collected in the fields of economic, educational, business, social, and general statistics. The work is described as useful to the beginning student in statistics and to those in statistical fields who do not feel at home in the logical interpretation of their statistical work or who wish to understand the results of the investigations of others.

It is offered especially for students preparing to take government examinations, as for statistical clerk or senior statistician in state and federal departments and institutions.

The course has been organized to make the student familiar with the proper modes of procedure in securing data, to help him understand the organization of data and to present conclusions to reveal their trend and meaning.

The search for statistical facts as accentuated by the expansion of federal, state, and private agencies has given the use of statistics an application wider than ever before. As a result, it is now asserted, there is increasing necessity for business men, students, investigators, legislators, and others to understand the methods and language of the statistician.

Dedicate Plaque to Dr. Babcock

Plaque in Honor of Famous Scientist Given U. W.

Dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, famous University of Wisconsin scientist whose discovery of the Babcock milk test in 1890 has saved dairy farmers uncounted millions of dollars, a bronze plaque was presented to the State University at a dinner attended by many of the state's leading citizens Monday night in the Memorial Union building at the University.

Dr. Babcock, who died three years ago at his home in Madison, was renowned throughout the world for his invention of the Babcock milk test. This test enabled dairymen to determine the butterfat content of milk, and thus to determine accurately the quality of their product.

The bronze plaque, the work of the noted sculptor, Lorado Taft, was presented by A. J. Marschall, Madison, and was received for the University by Pres. Glenn Frank. The memorial was unveiled at the dinner by Mrs. E. H. Farrington, widow of the late Prof. Farrington, who up to the time of his death headed the committee which raised funds by popular contribution for the purchase of the plaque.

Contributions ranging all the way from a few pennies donated by school children in rural and city graded schools of the state, to those of several hundred dollars given by large dairy firms both within and outside Wisconsin, made up the fund with which the plaque was purchased.

Other States Like Wisconsin Bank Ads

The farm advertisements issued through the cooperation of the Wisconsin Press Association and the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture continue to meet with favor, not only in this, but in other states. A South Dakota editor recently requested a copy of the series of the Wisconsin bank advertisements which he wished to sell to his local banker and have reproduced in his weekly journal.

U. W. Engineers Build Soil Erosion Control Structures to Stop Gullies from "Eating Up" Wisconsin Farms

Aiding farmers of state and nation in their never-ending battle against soil erosion, University of Wisconsin engineers have just completed experiments with erosion control structures which are expected to help put an end to destructive formation of gullies and eventually save landowners millions of dollars annually.

The experiments have been carried on by State University engineers not only in University laboratories in Madison but also in actual field work on Wisconsin farms which suffer from soil erosion every time a heavy downpour occurs.

Results of the experiments are related in a bulletin just published by the engineering experiment station of the University. The experiments were conducted by Lewis H. Kessler, assistant professor of hydraulic and sanitary engineering, with the assistance of a number of other University engineers.

Work Very Important

Importance of the work is revealed by the fact that especially in hilly areas of the state heavy downpours of rain cause such great loss of fertile top soil through erosion that it sometimes takes from three to five years fertilization of a field to return its soil to pre-storm fertility. Prof. Kessler points out that in addition to the surface erosion the formation of gullies ruins the farm for all time unless measures are taken to prevent their advance.

Results of Experiments

The bulletin presents the results of experiments with four types of concrete conduits, flumes, and spillways used with earth-filled soil saving dams for erosion control. These four types of structures are drop inlets, notch spillways, head flumes, and head spillways.

The drop inlet is used to convey water through soil saving dams, while the notch spillway was developed to provide an outlet structure in a dam to discharge small volumes of water under moderate heads.

The head flume is an outlet structure designed for use with soil saving earth dams built at the heads of small steep gullies having a drop of eight feet or more, while the head spillway is designed to prevent erosion in a field where large quantities of run-off can be expected.

Use Reinforced Concrete

The bulletin relates that in June, 1933, flood control in Wisconsin was made a part of the Emergency Conservation work then being carried on in the state. This program had for its background five years of extension work by Prof. O. R. Zeasman of the University college of agriculture, who constructed soil saving dams with large sewer pipe or corrugated culvert pipe for conduits through the dams.

"But with prospects of constructing 300 or 400 finished earth dams from 10 to 40 feet high with 1,800 civilian conservation corps workers, it appeared that something more substantial than sewer pipe would have to be used for conduits," Prof. Kessler writes in the bulletin.

"Reinforced concrete seemed to be the best means at hand. Furthermore, the materials for the concrete cost less than the sewer pipe or corrugated pipe delivered on the job. Money was limited for the purchase of materials. Hence, concrete fitted in well with a project that was short on money and long on labor."

Tests Made on Farms

The soil erosion control experiments were carried on in fields of farms in Wisconsin and other mid-western states, as well as in University laboratories, Prof. Kessler revealed. During the past year 60 engineers made surveys out in the fields, while others worked in the hydraulic and sanitary laboratory at the University performing hydraulic tests on small scale models of several tentative designs that could be formed readily in the field by unskilled laborers under competent engineers.

The actual tests in the field, results of which are recounted in the bulletin, reveal that the erosion control structures designed in the University laboratories are efficient in stopping the washing away of fertile top soil, the extension of gullies through fields and are the most economical for the desired purpose.

Acknowledgment for valuable assistance given him is made by Prof. Kessler to a number of Wisconsin engineers, among whom are Prof. E. R. Jones, field director of the ECW in Wisconsin; Prof. Zeasman, Neal E. Minshall, who superintended tests during the last winter; and O. J. Knechtges, ECW engineer who aided in making tests and preparing designs and charts.

Youthful Showmen Will Honor Hirsh At Exposition Meet

A tribute from the junior livestock exhibitors of Wisconsin will be tendered Emil Hirsh, **Milwaukee**, at the annual banquet to be held on Wednesday evening, October 24, in connection with the Junior Livestock Exposition, at the State University college of agriculture.

Hirsh, who is manager of the beef department of a large meat packing company, has encouraged better methods of beef production among farm boys and girls for the past 25 years. He has been an active supporter of the Junior Livestock Exposition since it was first started in 1916.

His tabulation of carcass data obtained in beef feedings and killing tests at the college of agriculture with which he cooperated, has served as the basis for the score card now used by University students for meat judging work.

Presentation of the testimonial to Mr. Hirsh, will be made by R. E. Reynolds, **Lodi**, president of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders association, which sponsors the exposition. At the banquet will be the boys and girls who exhibit at the exposition, livestock breeders, and representatives of the packing industry in Wisconsin and Illinois.

"The nation shall escape the phase of social disruption through which so much of mankind has lately passed only through the exercise of a cool and constructive intelligence that refuses to let its approach to reality be obscured either by the traditions of reaction or the tentative theorizings of radicalism."—Pres. Glenn Frank.

Styles in Sheep

Are Changing as Human Living Conditions Change, U. W. Man Finds

Styles in sheep are changing. The place of the heavily fleeced, wrinkled sheep is rapidly being taken by a new model of more generous body proportions.

This is due, according to James J. Lacey, of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture, to the fact that with modern heated homes and comfortable equipment for travel, there is less demand for warm clothing. The heavily-fleeced animals are therefore being replaced by animals of the meat type.

At present, farm flocks are an attractive side line of dairy farming in Wisconsin and conditions point to the strong probability that dairymen in some sections will add a few sheep as an aid to the income from the dairy.

Mindful of the probability that many starting with sheep will have had little previous experience, a handy, practical circular for Wisconsin flock owners, entitled "Better Sheep Management on Wisconsin Farms" has just been published by the college of agriculture at Madison. Answers to many sheep management problems, such as flock owners meet from day to day, are given.

U. W. Journalism Grads Get Jobs

Find Advertising, News Writing, Teaching Jobs, Report

Twenty-four graduates of the school of journalism of the University of Wisconsin have obtained jobs during the past six months or so, a check of records of graduates kept by the journalism school has revealed.

Most of those who obtained jobs this year graduated from the school of journalism last June, the records showed, but several were graduates of a few years ago who gained new positions, but saw to it that younger graduates of the Wisconsin school were given their old jobs.

Older Grads Teach

Three of the older graduates who have been engaged in newspaper work in recent years have turned to the teaching of journalism this fall. They include Harry Wood, who is now teaching journalism and English at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Raymond Zuehlke, who is teaching English and journalism at Valparaiso University in Indiana; and Charles Hulten, former city editor of the Marinette, Wis., Eagle–Star, who is now instructor in the school of journalism at the University of Oregon.

Jobs are Scattered

Others who obtained jobs are: Katherine Tredinnick and Carl Zielke, both of whom have joined the staff of the Wisconsin Press association office in Madison; Richard Wilson, now city editor of the Marinette, Wis., Eagle–Star; and Virginia Pier, now on the staff of the Star at Niles, Michigan.

Others engaged in newspaper or advertising work and allied fields include Jean Heitkamp and Elizabeth Osborne, society reporters; Leslie Lindow, Ralph Rich, Mary Sheridan, Robert Dillett, and Lida Windemuth, who are engaged in advertising work;

Earl Mittlestaedt, Jennie Guenther, Roger Sherman, Paul Wagner, William Ballinger, and George Knudsen, who are engaged in newspaper reporting and editing work. Leora Shaw has gone into radio work, while Bernice Schaus is connected with the Cardinal Publishing company in Madison.

Test Safety Limit Of Brick Masonry

U. W. Man Tests Brick Columns for Safety Limits

With careful workmanship including filled joints and good materials, reinforced brick masonry columns should be safe under static loads up to one-fourth of their ultimate strength, research carried on at the University of Wisconsin by M. O. Withey, professor of mechanics, has revealed.

Results of the research were recently announced by Prof. Withey, who conducted a series of tests under a program planned by the Reinforced Brick Masonry Board to determine the properties of reinforced brick masonry columns. The results were presented at the 37th annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials by Prof. Withey, from whom exact results of the tests may be obtained in reprint form.

Results of the tests are considered of much importance to the building industry, especially where reinforced brick columns are used as building supports.

The tests show that the effective strength of a reinforced brick masonry column equals the sum of three components, the strength of the plain masonry, the strength of the longitudinal steel at its yield point, and the lateral restraint offered by steel hoops when placed in the horizontal joints of a brick column.

Following a formula involving these three components, and using very strong brick and mortar, the tests revealed that crushing strengths of 5,000 pounds per square inch may be obtained on gross area of a brick masonry column, and 7,000 pounds per square on core area alone.

Since the steel used in this type of brick column is the most expensive material, economy dictates the use of strong mortars and high-strength brick together with sufficient longitudinal steel to insure proper stiffness and requisite security under eccentric loading, Prof. Withey reports. He also finds that filling small cores with broken brick inside the brick column is not so effective as filling with high-strength concrete.

State 4H Leader Will Help Choose National Winners

Miss Geneva Amundson, assistant state club leader at the University of Wisconsin, is one of four club officials appointed by the national committee of boys and girls 4H club work, to select the national 4H club winners for 1934.

Serving on the committee with Miss Amundson are Perry F. Ainsworth, associate state leader, Indiana; Edwin I. Pilchard, state leader, Illinois; and R. A. Turner, supervisor of 4H club work in the central states for the United States department of agriculture.

The committee, in making their selection, will check and grade the records of outstanding club members submitted by state club leaders in the several states. Judging will take place at Chicago, November 9–12, and the awards will be announced at the National Club Congress, held in Chicago, December 1–8.

Three radio programs are now being broadcast over several Wisconsin radio stations weekly from the campus of the University of Wisconsin. They are the University of Wisconsin program, the University Quarter Hour, and the Voice of Wisconsin program. These programs are broadcast on Fridays over station WIBA, Madison, at 8:30 p. m.; station WTMJ, Milwaukee, at 9:30 p. m.; and state stations WHA and WLBL at Madison and Stevens Point at 3:30 p. m.

U. Workers School Serves Thousands of Citizens in Year

13,000 People Take Part in 1933–34 State-Wide School Program

More than 13,000 Wisconsin citizens have taken part in the five events which made up the 1933–34 program of the University of Wisconsin school for workers in industry, according to the annual report made public recently by Miss Alice Shoemaker, director of the school.

The total cost to the State University of carrying on the school during the year was $4,720, Miss Shoemaker pointed out in the report.

For this amount, the school carried on classes in economics in nine Wisconsin cities, with a weekly attendance of 275 citizens; sponsored talks on economic subjects at union meetings, with a total attendance of 10,500 persons; held institutes in four Wisconsin cities with a total attendance of 2,800; held a training center for FERA teachers at the University during the summer for 32 men and women; and carried on the regular six week summer school for workers, which had an attendance of 90 students.

Classes in 10 Cities

The classes in economics and general education were held in the cities of **Green Bay, La Crosse, Beaver Dam, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Waukesha, Racine, Oshkosh, and Madison.** Attendance in these cities ranged from 20 to 60 citizens per class, and there was "universal enthusiasm and appreciation," the report declares. Besides these classes, talks on economic questions were given in **Milwaukee.**

A feature of the winter program of the school for workers were the labor institutes held in **Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Madison,** and **Kenosha,** at the request of and with the cooperation of the central labor bodies in these cities. The institutes lasted from three to five days, and brought to the workers who attended nationally known speakers, many of them from the State University, who gave talks on current economic topics.

Add Government Projects

The scope of the 1934 summer session of the school for workers was enlarged by the addition of two government projects, the report records. The federal office of workers' education chose the University of Wisconsin, along with a half dozen other leading educational institutions of the nation, as the location of a training center for unemployed teachers who were to be used in the FERA workers' education program for the coming winter. The Wisconsin training center was the only one for five states—Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, besides Wisconsin.

Celebrate 10th Anniversary

The second government project was the addition of a unit of 55 unemployed women workers to the school for workers, swelling the total enrollment to 90 for the six week course of study. Classes were held in economics, English, and history.

The Wisconsin school for workers celebrated its 10th anniversary last summer with a week-end of festivities which brought back to the campus former students from 10 Badger cities and from seven of the nine previous sessions. The University can "well be proud of the vigor and effectiveness of the students of the school for workers who are on the campus only a few weeks during the summer, but who acquire a mental stimulus which carries them over many years," Miss Shoemaker declares in her report.

U. W. Men to Take Part in National Rural Life Meet

Several present and former Wisconsin rural leaders have been asked to take part in the National Rural Forum of the American Country Life association in Washington, D. C., November 16–19.

On the program are E. L. Kirkpatrick, of the department of rural sociology; Asher Hobson of the agricultural economics department; and C. J. Galpin, formerly head of the rural sociology department at the University of Wisconsin.

Held at the same time will be the student section of the American Country Life association of which E. L. Kirkpatrick is chairman. Hobson and Kirkpatrick are non-paid field secretaries of the association.

Rural rehabilitation, farm credit, A. A. A., rural beautification, and education and the church in town and country, are among the topics listed for consideration. Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, will address the conference.

In 1932, the annual meeting of the association was held at the University of Wisconsin. Organized in 1919, the association has as its aim the improvement of rural living throughout the United States.

"The dominant question that emerges from the events of the time is this: Can we ride the storm and make the revisions of political and economic policy which the effective operation of an age of potential plenty requires, without subjecting the American order of private enterprise and political liberty to subversive changes that may bring ultimate ruin in the wake of a transient recovery? The answer that national action makes to this question will determine the nature of the national destiny."—Pres. Glenn Frank.

Three Nations Honor U. W. Scholar, Back from Study in Archives of Europe and Asia

A scholar whose outstanding work in the field of ancient history has gained him distinction among educators throughout the world, and brought him honors from three foreign nations, has returned to teach his classes at the University of Wisconsin after a half-year leave of absence.

He is Alexander A. Vasiliev, professor of history at the State University. Granted a leave of absence from his University classes last February, this famous scholar has spent the last eight months in the Balkan states of Europe and in Turkey, searching through ancient archives for information on the ancient nation of Trebizond.

Knows 15 Languages

Equipped with a knowledge of 15 languages, Prof. Vasiliev has explored the libraries of a number of European capitals and searched through the dust-covered, poorly-lighted historical vaults and museums of the Balkan states and Asia Minor during the eight month period.

But when he returned to the University some days ago, he brought back with him many heretofore unknown and unpublished facts concerning the ancient nation of Trebizond—its culture, politics, economics and inhabitants. From this information gleaned from his researches, Prof. Vasiliev will write, during the months to come, a new volume on the history of Trebizond. When completed, the new history will be the first ever written by an American university professor, and one of only three histories on Trebizond known to the world today.

Decorated by King

During his eight months in Europe, Prof. Vasiliev was honored several times. In September he was called upon to preside at the final sessions of the International Congress of Byzantine studies held at Sofia, Bulgaria, and while there he was awarded the medal of "Grand Officer of the Decoration for Civil Merit" by King Boris.

During the summer he was honored by the Jugo-Slavian government by being elected a life member of the national Academy of Science at Belgrade, the capital of that nation. And shortly before that, Belgium called upon him to dedicate its Byzantine institute at Brussels.

Prof. Vasiliev has spent his life in the study of the history of the Byzantine empire, which is dated from 326 A. D., when the Roman emperor Constantine made Constantinople the capital of the Roman world, to 1453, when the empire was overrun by the Turks.

Three Nations Use Work

Today Prof. Vasiliev is an internationally known authority in this field of history, and his volumes on this ancient empire are used as textbooks in most history departments of major universities in America and England, and have been translated into French.

Trebizond, the ancient nation whose history Prof. Vasiliev now expects to record, was a Christian empire bordering the south shores of the Black sea in Asia Minor. Founded in 1204 A. D. by Alexius Comnenus V, it flourished as an independent state until 1461, when it was conquered by the invading hordes of Turks under Mohammed II. Beyond these few facts, its complete history has never been recorded.