



The University of Wisconsin press bulletin.

Vol. 30, No. 9 August 29, 1934

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, August 29, 1934

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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.

August 29, 1934

Decline in Birth Rate Minimized As National Peril

Sociologist Cites Factors That Influence Population Trends in U. S.

Alarm over the declining birth rate is hardly justified in the light of some of the factors which modify the significance of the decline, Norman M. Kastler, instructor in sociology in the University Extension division, asserted in a discussion of population trends in the United States.

Despite the decline, the population was declared to be increasing even now at a rate which, if continued, will tend to double the present population in perhaps 60 or 70 years.

The greatest single development which is reducing cause for apprehension was given as medicine's feat in removing the perils of germ diseases. Fewer persons die young.

Effects of Child Savings

"In the past," Mr. Kastler said, "highly contagious diseases have accounted for by far the greater part of infant and child mortality. We are now saving at least nine out of ten of our youngsters in their first year, rather than not more than three out of four, as did our grandparents."

Also, he said, a larger percentage of children reach adulthood, thus greatly increasing the power to multiply.

Another factor was given as the phenomenal growth of technological changes, which have nullified the necessity for so much actual human effort, as once was required.

The Real Concern

"The vast increase of 'labor reserves' during the past ten years has led to rising concern for what is to become of the man past 45," said Mr. Kastler. "It should give us at least equal concern for the number of cradles we expect to fill during the coming years."

Most of the pressure for higher birth rates, the writer declared, comes from extreme nationalists, concerned for national survival, and from those seeking to preserve the economic structure by assuring an abundant labor supply.

"We must not breed mere numbers," he concluded. "Unless we very soon take care, we shall find that we have utilized the extraordinary productivity of the machine merely to increase the population, rather than to explore the vast spiritual possibilities of personality. We must be truly fruitful of the one characteristic we have as human beings—the capacity for enlightened cooperation."

State Parties Continue to Air Badger Politics

After two weeks of sparring, political parties are dealing blows on various ideas in the series of political education programs over the state-owned radio stations.

All recognized parties are given equal free time over WHA at the State University and WLBL in Stevens Point. The aim is to assure the citizens of the state an opportunity of keeping well informed on current political issues.

Wisconsin, long a leader in political progress, uses its radio stations for dissemination of information of public concern. Under the plan, no party, because of financial backing or influence, is denied the right to present its case.

Next week's schedule (Sept. 3-7) of parties to broadcast includes:

Monday—
WHA & WLBL 9:45 AM Socialist
WHA & WLBL 1:00 PM Democrat
WLBL 4:00 PM Republican
WHA 5:45 PM Republican

Tuesday—
WHA & WLBL 9:45 AM Progressive
WHA & WLBL 1:00 PM Socialist
WLBL 4:00 PM Democrat
WHA 5:45 PM Democrat

Wednesday—
WHA & WLBL 9:45 AM Republican
WHA & WLBL 1:00 PM Progressive
WLBL 4:00 PM Socialist
WHA 5:45 PM Socialist

Thursday—
WHA & WLBL 9:45 AM Democrat
WHA & WLBL 1:00 PM Republican
WLBL 4:00 PM Progressive
WHA 5:45 PM Progressive

Friday—
WHA & WLBL 9:45 AM Socialist
WHA & WLBL 1:00 PM Democrat
WLBL 4:00 PM Republican
WHA 5:45 PM Republican

"The rank and file of Americans believe in rugged individualism as profoundly as did the pioneers, but they have had their fill of ruthless individualism. They will drive from power and destroy any political leadership that seeks to impose unnecessary and unworkable limitations upon the free exercise of rugged individualism, but they will submit to drastic limitations upon their freedom of enterprise before they will hand themselves back into power of a ruthless individualism of business, industry, and finance."—Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

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. 9

Coeds Still Gain Better Grades than Men at University

Fraternity, Sorority Students Lead Those Non-Affiliated in Grades, Report

Women students at the University of Wisconsin have once more excelled men when it comes to getting grades for scholastic work.

Tables recently compiled by the University statistician's office reveal that women students enrolled in the University during the past year earned a grade point average of 1.576 in their studies, while men students, while all men students, traditionally lower than women in their scholastic records, gained an average of 1.363.

For all undergraduate students in attendance during the second semester, the grade point average was 1.437, the tables reveal. These grade points are awarded on the basis of grades achieved in each of the courses studied. Thus, a Grade of A earns three grade points, B yields two, C one, and D none.

Sororities Lead Non-Sororities
While sorority women led non-sorority women slightly in average grade standings, the fraternity men this year also raised their scholastic standards enough to lead non-fraternity men in grade averages, the tables show.

Sorority women, with a grade point average of 1.616, lead the non-sorority women and at the same time had a much higher grade point standing than fraternity men. The average for non-sorority women was 1.552, the tabulated figures revealed, while the standing for fraternity men was set at 1.367. The scholarship average of non-fraternity men still slightly lower, 1.360.

Women Men in Engineering

The tables showed that women students gained their highest scholastic standings in the course in classical humanities, in which their grade point average was 2.451 grade points per credit. The women students made their second highest scholastic records in a course which is ordinarily considered a man's field of study, chemical engineering, where their grade point average was 2.216. The women's third highest standings were made in the long course in agriculture, where their average was set at 2.118 grade points per credit.

The men students made their highest averages in the humanities and classical humanities courses. In humanities, their averages were set at 2.305, and in the classical humanities course, at 2.112. Men students enrolled in the school of education made the third highest scholastic records, earning 1.912 grade points per credit of work.

Education Students Lead

Among the seven divisions of the University, students enrolled in the school of education earned the highest grade point averages during the year, the tables show. In this school, the scholastic average of all students was set at 1.665. School of medicine students ranked second with an average of 1.565, college of agriculture third with an average of 1.495, and the college of engineering fourth with an average of 1.459.

Among 30 undergraduate courses, the course in classical humanities ranked first with a grade point score of 2.236. The humanities course was next with an average of 1.935, the school of education third with an even 1.9, mining engineering fourth with 1.834, while journalism ranked fifth with an average of 1.758.

State-station WHA uses a transmitter designed and built by University of Wisconsin engineers. It is conceded to be one of the most efficient on the air.

State Air School Starts October 1

Will Bring Knowledge to Thousands of Citizens

The Wisconsin School of the Air, official radio feature for classroom use, will begin its 4th year of broadcasting on October 1, H. B. McCarty, program director of WHA, state radio station at the University of Wisconsin, announced recently. These courses are approved by the state department of public instruction and the state teachers association for reception in schools.

This year's School of the Air will be enjoyed by more listeners than ever before because more schools are radio equipped, and WHA will, by virtue of its substantial increase in power, reach new areas in the state.

Ten weekly broadcasts, two each school day, will be available to teachers.

Among the subjects to be heard are creative art, Wisconsin history, nature, character inspiration, music, stories for little folks, literature, and others.

Thousands of children in hundreds of Wisconsin communities enjoyed the programs last year. Radio is in reality a library which is able to speak for itself. As such, more schools are adding radios as an essential part of their equipment.

The Wisconsin state-stations, WHA at the University and WLBL in Stevens Point, will carry the programs. Both are owned by and operated in the interests of the people of the state. They sell no advertising time.

Two of the three most powerful broadcasting stations in Wisconsin are owned by the state and operated for public service. They are WHA at the State University and WLBL in Stevens Point.

Radio Beam "Ghost" Mystery May Be Caused By Earth's Surface Conditions, U. W. Scientist Says

The mysterious radio beam "ghost", which is raising so much havoc with aviators, especially those whose courses lead them over mountainous country, is not caused by electric charges thrown from the sun by sun spots, but is probably the result of nothing more than surface conditions of the earth and the relative degrees of conductivity of different earth surfaces.

Such is the opinion of several scientists at the University of Wisconsin. The federal government recently asked scientists of 71 universities in the country, among them the University of Wisconsin, to help solve the mystery of the radio beam "ghost" which played havoc with the aviator's radio controls, and often led him far off his correct course.

Radio beams were first devised to help aviators follow a straight course in bad weather when they cannot see the ground. The "on course" radio signal or radio beam is a steady hum in the radio receiver, which breaks after a few seconds, when the call letter of the sending station is repeated in dots and dashes. Then comes the steady hum again, followed by the dots and dashes.

The radio beam "off course" signal is a dot and dash, or a dash and dot, depending upon which side the pilot is off his regular course.

An aviator may be purposely going off his regular course to avoid a storm, and the off course dots and dashes will be buzzing in his ears. When suddenly a break will occur, and then the steady humming of the on course signal will begin, just as if he were on his regular course. This "ghost" beam has been known to lead

aviators off their regular course, thus making them lose valuable time, not to speak of dangers incurred in this way, especially over mountainous country.

Several Theories Advanced

Several theories concerning the "ghost" radio beams have been advanced. One is that they are caused by sun-spots, the powerful electrical disturbances on the sun. Another is that the "ghost" beams may result from reflections from mountain sides or tops, or that magnetic ores in the mountainous regions may cause them.

The sun spot theory was discounted by C. M. Huffer, professor of astronomy at the University of Wisconsin. He admitted that an electrical field does surround the sun, and electric currents, both positively and negatively charged, are sent out. Although these currents do penetrate the earth's atmosphere, the radio beams probably do not reach high enough to come in contact with them or even be affected by them, he explained.

Consider Earth Conductivity

Edward Bennett, professor of electrical engineering at the State University, and author of "Electrodynamics for Engineers", expressed the belief that the "ghost" beam originates in surface conditions of the earth and the relative degrees of conductivity of different earth surfaces.

A copper plate, Prof. Bennett explained, is the most nearly perfect conductor and a radio beam moves across it in a vertical direction. Even on sea water, which is the best natural conductor, the beam approximates the vertical. A moist meadow

4,500 Towels Weekly

U. W. Men Students Believe That "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness"

University of Wisconsin men students evidently believe in the old adage: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

For, according to Jerry Devine, who has had charge of the towel room in the University gymnasium for an even dozen years, the men students use about 4,500 towels per week in the gymnasium alone.

Jerry is known to thousands of Wisconsin alumni as the caretaker of the little room next to the swimming pool and lockers in the men's gym on the Wisconsin campus. He began his work in 1922 in the armory as a private detective to look after clothes left in the locker room by students making use of the swimming pool, the gymnasium, or the showers.

Today he is not only a favorite of all men students, but he annually receives many letters from alumni who are now scattered all over the country, but who still remember him.

Job Outlook for Youth is Good

National Survey Reveals Job Outlooks to U. W. Man

The outlook for jobs for youth is more encouraging now than it has been for a number of years, A. H. Edgerton, professor of vocational guidance at the University of Wisconsin, who has made a national survey of vocational opportunities, recently declared.

The best possibilities for jobs now lie in the fields of farm management, technical engineering, air conditioning, industrial art, retailing, personnel work, salesmanship, hotel and inn work, cost accounting, appraising, market research, and civil service, Prof. Edgerton explained.

The old order of vocational training is no longer acceptable, and there must be educational adjustment to meet technical changes which have been great during the past few years, Prof. Edgerton maintained. He pointed out that in 1890, about 90 per cent of the workers were engaged in providing necessities, while in 1924 less than nine per cent were thus engaged. There were about 60 general occupations in 1890, while now there are 25,000, he said.

"New occupations are being created constantly, and this fact necessitates new social adjustments," he explained. "Persons seeking employment are most successful if they have flexibility, adjustability, and versatility. The greatest increase in employment has been in professional services, even though many lawyers, teachers, and engineers are not adequately trained because they lack the flexibility which their occupations demand."

A high school education does not meet the present vocational needs, Prof. Edgerton stated, but the secondary schools have an opportunity to stress personality points. Personality and personal qualities are most important factors in vocations, he explained. Traits which should be overcome are poor self-control, discourtesy, and dishonesty.

Employers seek in their workers loyalty, thoroughness, initiative, natural humor, neatness, and proper dress, Prof. Edgerton said his national job survey revealed. Other employers seek, in addition, dependability, diligent work, and the ability to do the right thing at the right time. The useful worker is the one who is not confined to one specialty, but who can do well two or three things, in the opinion of many employers, Prof. Edgerton said.

is a good conductor and over such a surface the deviation from the vertical is not extreme.

But over those portions of the earth's surface where sand and rock predominate, the angle of declination is extreme, he said. Also, because of the uneven distribution of non-conducting substances, even in adjoining tracts, the angle and the direction of slant varies, due to the relative degrees of absorption by different substances.

In proportion as a surface is a poor conductor, so much the deeper does the beam penetrate within the surface and just so much is the power of the radio beam lessened, according to Prof. Bennett. The penetration into a sheet of copper is scarcely the fraction of an inch, hence the beam is most powerful. But in non-conducting rock surfaces the penetration is so great that the beam can be but faint.

Beam May Be Deflected

If all conducting surfaces were perfect conducting surfaces, and all the non-conducting surfaces were complete non-conducting surfaces, the radio beams would at least be reliable and true to form. But if the beam is badly deflected here and there by reason of variable non-conducting surfaces, the pilot might fail to get the correct off-or-on course radio beam, the "ghost" beam taking its place.

At any rate, the mystery of the "ghost" radio beams has started electrical engineers the country over searching for causes which may lead to a solution of the problem, and some safeguard against the will o' the wisp dots and dashes which may lead a pilot and his plane to a crash.

STATE DOCUMENT
WIS. LEG. REF. LIBRARY
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.

Wisconsin Hybrid Corn Makes Good In Field Tests

Experiment Station Receives Favorable Reports From Farmers of State

That is the report that workers at the Wisconsin Experiment Station are receiving from farmers who have tried it out under practical conditions last year and this.

Yields larger than those obtained under similar soil and moisture conditions from standard varieties are being recorded from the selected hybrid strains adapted to the state.

Thus far, the strains approved are largely those adapted to the southern half of the state. A small group of seed growers produced some seed in 1933, and a limited amount of this certified, officially sealed Wisconsin hybrid seed corn was made available last corn planting time. In 1934, much larger amounts should be ready for distribution. Development of hybrids adapted to the northern part of the state is in progress.

Other advantages besides yield are claimed for the new hybrid corn. Outstanding is its greater ability to keep from lodging, likewise its ability to mature ears while the stalks and leaves remain green. The hybrid strains are also more resistant to root and stalk rot than standard varieties. They show a lower percentage of stalks without ears.

Many farmers who have grown corn from limited amounts of hybrid seed offered them for trial by the Station during the last season, say that the advantage of cutting and husking a crop that will stand up, as compared with another that lodges, is in itself sufficient justification for the new corn.

Four Badgers on List of Twenty Year Leaders

Four Wisconsin workers are on the official list of 236 workers who have been engaged in agricultural extension work for twenty years or more in the United States.

K. L. Hatch, director of the state agricultural extension service; J. F. Wojta, state leader of county agents, T. L. Bewick, state leader of 4-H clubs, and E. L. Luther, assistant county leader, are the Badgers who have made this record.

"From the standpoint of the federal extension service, I cannot over estimate the value of this nucleus of tried and true workers," declares C. W. Warburton, director of extension work for the United States Department of Agriculture. "Through the years of practical experience these men have improved their abilities and relations with farm people in the light of constantly changing conditions."

Badger Graduate Wins South American Post

Paul Nyhus, a graduate of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and former crop reporter for Wisconsin has just sailed for Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he will be stationed to represent the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the United States Department of Agriculture in South America.

Nyhus has the rating of agricultural commissioner and has had experience in the Orient since leaving Wisconsin.

Hunt State Champion 4-H Kittenball Team

4-H club boys from Wisconsin counties will compete for the state championship in kittenball when the "umps" says batter-up at the Wisconsin State Fair, August 28.

Through elimination contests the best teams from 14 counties will meet at the Fair to decide the winner, announces V. V. Varney, assistant state club leader, who is in charge of the 4-H contest.

Teams from Walworth, Dane, Waukesha, Marinette, Green, Dunn, Marathon, Marquette, Shawano, Manitowish, Dodge, Milwaukee, Jefferson, and Portage compete in the first round.

Schedule 20 Games for Badger Basketball Team Next Season

Wisconsin's new cage coach, Harold E. (Bud) Foster, will face a formidable basketball schedule in 1934-35, according to the list of 20 non-conference games approved by the university athletic board in their most recent meeting. The schedule follows:

Non-Conference
Nov. 30—Franklin here
Dec. 7—Carleton here
Dec. 10—Wabash here
Dec. 15—Marquette here
Dec. 22—Marquette at Milwaukee
Dec. 29—Pittsburgh here
Dec. 31—Michigan State here
Feb. 6—De Pauw here
Conference
Jan. 7—Northwestern here
Jan. 12—Chicago at Chicago
Jan. 14—Michigan at Ann Arbor
Jan. 19—Northwestern at Evanston
Jan. 21—Minnesota here
Feb. 11—Chicago here
Feb. 16—Indiana here
Feb. 18—Purdue at Lafayette
Feb. 23—Michigan here
Feb. 25—Minnesota at Minneapolis
Mar. 2—Purdue here
Mar. 4—Indiana at Bloomington