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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.

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.

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Vol. 29, No. 5

U. Scientist Seeks Evidence that Star System is Smaller

Uses 100-inch Telescope to Show that Earth's System is Overestimated

Additional evidence that the Galaxy, the earth's star system, is much smaller than has always been believed by astronomers is being sought this summer by Dr. Joel Stebbins, professor of astronomy and director of the Washburn observatory at the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. Stebbins and his Wisconsin associate, Dr. Albert E. Whitford, are working with the 100-inch telescope at the Mount Wilson observatory in California. Attached to this telescope is the photo-electric cell, which Prof. Stebbins developed some years ago as a means of measuring the light which stars send earthward. With the use of this photo-electric cell, the light of stars much farther off in space can be measured.

The two Wisconsin astronomers are studying the absorption and space reddening in the milky way, as shown by the colors of the globular clusters of stars. They completed the first phase of their studies on this subject a year ago, when Prof. Stebbins was on leave of absence from the University of Wisconsin.

Overestimated Distances

When he had brought the investigations to a close at the end of the year, Prof. Stebbins reported to the National Academy of Science that there are "some objects like globular clusters of stars in the milky way that have hitherto been estimated to be as much as four times as far away as they really are".

"Most heavenly bodies are so remote that only for the nearer ones is it possible to measure the distance by triangulation," Prof. Stebbins explained. "When the angles involved become too small, recourse is had to what may be called the photometric method. When the intrinsic luminosities of nearby bright stars are known, the distances of fainter stars of the same characteristics can be estimated from measures of their relative light. However, this method must be modified in cases where the intervening space is not perfectly transparent.

Dust in Heavens

"With a photo-electric cell attached to the 100-inch reflector at Mount Wilson, the brightness and colors of various faint objects have been determined, and the results show that there must be an absorbing region in space. Just as the setting sun appears red because of the greater amount of air we look through near the horizon than when the sun is overhead, so do the stars and clusters near the central line of the milky way appear reddened. The so-called space reddening is due presumably to an extended cloud of small particles, gas or dust, which obstructs and scatters the light from stars in and beyond this region but does not blot them out completely.

"Because of this absorption, the evidence is that some objects like the globular clusters have hitherto been estimated to be as much as four times as far away as they really are," he maintains. "In the direction at right angles to the milky way, that is, where there are fewer stars and where we can see better out in the open, the observations indicate relatively little absorption, and previously estimated distances need to be revised by not more than 10 per cent."

Unemployed Should Attempt to Educate Selves for New Jobs

Unemployed persons should seek to improve themselves culturally because the first question asked of a job seeker today is "what have you been doing the past few months?", Prof. A. H. Edgerton, director of vocational guidance at the University of Wisconsin, declares.

Prof. Edgerton recently conducted a nation-wide investigation into occupational opportunities for college graduates. The survey was conducted among various employers in industrial and professional fields throughout the country.

The survey revealed that a college graduate has a much better chance of obtaining a job at present than a person without college training, he said. His conclusions are based on replies which he received from the employers.

The employers stress the importance of college training and social experiences which prepare one for living, working and playing with others, as well as specialized knowledge of the work to be done," Prof. Edgerton explained. "They indicate fully as much concern with control of the job-seeker's emotions as with his motions while at work.

"Employers sounded a warning to those who now fail to improve themselves while unemployed, since in interviewing a job-seeker they first ask "what have you been doing during the past few months?".

Radio Listeners Help Choose Speech Winners

Radio listeners throughout Wisconsin and the middle west took part in the selection of winners in the radio speech contest held recently at the University of Wisconsin.

Finalists in both the radio interpretation contest and the original speaking contest performed over the

Badger High School Districts Bear Too Large Share of Education Costs in State, Survey Shows

Citizens living in most of the high school districts of Wisconsin are bearing too large a share of the burden of expense for the secondary education of the youth of the state, a general survey of high school tuition and general education costs conducted at the University of Wisconsin has revealed.

The survey was carried on by George J. Skewes, Madison, under the supervision of Prof. John Guy Fowlkes of the school of education at the University. Mr. Skewes is a graduate student in the University and the investigation which he has carried on into the tuition and education costs of state high schools constitutes part of the work which he is doing to earn his doctor's degree in education.

The existing state high school tuition law is blamed for the imposition of too large a share of education costs on the high school districts by Mr. Skewes, who points out that the non-high school districts of Wisconsin send their children to schools in the high school districts at less cost to their own taxpayers.

Must Change Law

The non-high school districts pay a tuition fee to the high school districts for this privilege, but under the existing tuition law, most of the high school districts are not permitted to charge tuition fees which equal the costs they incur in educating the non-resident high school pupils.

The only possible way of correcting the evils under the existing law is for the state to enact a more equitable high school tuition law, he maintains.

Under the present law, Wisconsin high schools are legally restrained from charging a tuition fee for non-residents of the high school district equal to the expenditures made in their behalf, Mr. Skewes asserts, explaining that the tuition which may be charged is determined by prorating the expenses of instruction, but that all other expenses, such as those for heat, light, janitorial service, maintenance, debt service, and capital outlay cannot be included in costs when tuition fees are figured.

The present tuition law is a direct

U. Offers Course in High School "Math" Methods by Extension

To aid high school teachers of mathematics to interpret the subject through advanced methods based on a broad philosophy of teaching, a new course in educational methods, "Teaching of Secondary Mathematics," is now offered by the University of Wisconsin extension division.

This course of 16 assignments, open to teachers anywhere, is taught through correspondence study by the extension department of mathematics. It was prepared with the idea of helping the teacher to avoid old rule-of-thumb methods of presenting a subject in mathematics and, instead, of acquainting the teacher with the general philosophy behind it and improving the teaching technique accordingly.

The last ten years, it was pointed out, have witnessed desirable changes in emphasis in the teaching of mathematics. The course lays stress on these newer methods, with the aim of lessening student difficulties and inspiring greater pupil interest. A wise teaching technique can go far, it was added, in helping the pupil to gain easier mastery of mathematics, and a keener appreciation in both pupil and teacher of the vital role mathematics plays in the work of the world.

50,000 State High School Seniors, Sophs Tested

Slightly more than 26,000 seniors in the 438 public and the 46 private and parochial secondary schools of Wisconsin submitted themselves to what has been termed "the most important and effective testing program being conducted in America," Frank O. Holt, registrar and director of the bureau of guidance and records at the University of Wisconsin, reported recently.

The seniors of the state's schools are tested each year for college aptitude under a cooperative testing program between the state University and 18 colleges of the state and the secondary schools. The total cost of the testing program is borne by the University and the colleges on a cooperative basis.

More than 25,000 high school sophomores were also tested, and reports of the tests were returned to the high school principals and teachers with suggestions as to the possibilities of use of the grades made by the students.

The committee which has had the testing program in charge is composed of Superintendents Ben Rohan, Appleton; and F. C. Bray, Fort Atkinson; Principal J. H. McNeil, Beloit; President H. M. Wriston, Lawrence college; E. G. Doudna, V. A. C. Henmon and F. O. Holt, Madison, and State Superintendent John Callahan.

radio, and selection of winners was based entirely on the number of votes received from radio listeners.

The contest came as a climax to radio speech instruction at the state University summer session, where summer school students have been given instruction in planning radio programs, handling sound equipment, announcing, and other phases of radio work.

outgrowth of the state's original tuition law of 1901, he pointed out. In those days the proportion of non-resident pupils in any high school was small and thus they could be absorbed into the school system with only slight increase of expense. But when the proportion of non-residents became larger in more recent years, a tuition fee determined in this way may be very unfair to the high school district.

In 1926 the state department of public instruction issued a bulletin which revealed that 80 per cent of the area of the state was not included in any high school district, and since that time, the non-high school area in Wisconsin has increased, the survey reveals.

Figures compiled in the survey show that for the typical (median) high school in 1930-31, 40 per cent of the enrollment was non-resident, while their tuition fees paid for only 27 per cent of the total current expenses of the high school in which they were enrolled. In 1931-32, the non-resident enrollment in a typical high school had increased to 41 per cent of the total, and tuition fees were only paying for 29 per cent of the total current expenses of the school.

Boost School Area Tax

"It must be remembered that in half the schools of the state the situation is even worse than these figures would indicate," Mr. Skewes declares. "Every year many high schools have more non-resident pupils than resident pupils, and some have as high as 80 per cent non-residents. When these pupils pay only part of their proportionate share of current expenses, the cost to the district per resident pupil is increased."

"In most Wisconsin high school districts the cost to the district per resident pupil is greater than the cost would be if no non-resident pupils were present. As a result, the tax rates for school purposes in high school districts are much higher than the tax rates in non-high school areas are for high school tuition costs."

Gen. Johnson, 'Czar' of Nation's Industry, Praises U. W. School

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, "Czar" of American industry, took enough time off from his busy job of restoring the nation's industry to profits and prosperity a few days ago to send 50 booklets explaining the industrial recovery program to students of the University of Wisconsin summer school for workers in industry, along with a letter in which the school was complimented for its initiative in making a special study of the national recovery legislation.

The Wisconsin summer school for workers each year brings to the campus of the state University 50 or more young men and women industrial workers from all parts of the state to spend six weeks in the study of various social, political, and economic subjects.

This year the students in the school began a study of job security, and when they came to the future outlook for workers, they found that they had to have more exact information concerning the industrial legislation recently enacted by Congress.

At the suggestion of Miss Alice Shoemaker, executive secretary of the school, several of the students wrote Gen. Johnson asking him for the information needed, and explaining their reasons for the request.

The reply complimented the student-workers for so diligently undertaking their studies. He replied that although he was trying to be as economical as possible in carrying out the new legislation, and that ordinarily the booklets were not furnished to groups of citizens, he thought that in this case it would be worthwhile.

University Host to 1,200 Citizens During Summer

The University of Wisconsin has been host this summer to more than 1,200 citizens of the state who have come to the campus of their state University to attend six special institutes and conferences sponsored by the University for their benefit.

The six special conferences were the Institute for Superintendents and Principals, the annual Music Clinic, the sixth annual Dramatic and Speech Institute, the 12th annual rural leadership school, the annual summer conference of Wisconsin agricultural teachers, and the annual Labor Institute, attended by industrial workers from all parts of the state.

Special problems facing the various groups in their own communities were taken up at the many meetings of the different institutes and conferences, which constitute one of the many steps in the state University's constantly growing program of service to the people of Wisconsin.

Oneida Builds Museum, Saves Logging Relics

A Oneida county logging museum has been developed in Rhinelander, as a result of an idea conceived by L. G. Sorden, county agent.

As a result of his suggestion, the local legion post and lumber and business interests cooperated in erecting a log building and in gathering log

Do You Know That

Resistance to the yellows disease in cabbage, kohlrabi and Brussels sprouts can be completely attained? Bean mosaic of two types has been found and control methods have been developed? Overgrowths of apple grafts are largely controlled by the use of adhesive tape wrappers at time of grafting? Liquid lime-sulfur is still the best weapon for apple scab control? Agricultural Experiment Station—Barley disease can be controlled? University of Wisconsin.

300 School Band Students, Directors Attend U. W. Clinic

Almost 300 high school band directors and students from homes throughout Wisconsin are studying in the various classes of the annual Music Clinic at the University of Wisconsin this month.

The Clinic is sponsored by the University school of music, and both students and band directors are enrolled in either band, orchestra, or chorus work. In addition, several seminars are held for the directors, in which various problems facing music education during the present times are studied.

Among those from Wisconsin outside of Madison who are enrolled in the clinic this summer are:

Rosemary Green, Black River Falls; Norman Rom, Wauwatosa; Ruth Snowberry, Black River Falls; Micheline Van Biesbroek, Williams Bay; Mary Jane Van Deraa, Antigo; Phyllis Pongratz, Black River Falls; Normal Kuhl, Stevens Point; Douglas Taft, Waupun; Louis Welk, Algoma; Erling Erlandson, Stevens Point; Sidney Mear, Whitewater;

Russell Miller, Rio; Donald Voegeli, Monticello; Virginia Baker, Antigo; Alice Bentz, Nekoosa; Lunda Goeres, Lodi; Elizabeth Hilke, Nekoosa; William Hoppe, Waupun; Heloise Hoffman and Robert Iliff, both of Black River Falls;

Marion Sprague, Wauwatosa; Harold Harris, Antigo; Lawrence L. Hoadley, Wauwatosa; Evelyn Zipse, Walworth; Myrtle Schlosser, Algoma; Wayne Newby, Stevens Point; Harold Todd, Wauwatosa; Neil Resheske, Ripon; William Ringness, Stevens Point; and Marietta Moyer, Lodi;

Helen Allbritton, Waupun; Mary Baldwin, Wisconsin Rapids; Shirley Bentz, Nekoosa; Marvyl Campbell, Boscobel; Margaret Doolan, Oconomowoc; Betty Goe, Kewaunee; Lynda Goeres, Lodi; Olive Green, Black River Falls; Zella Joos, Alma Center; Norma Kongsgaard, Whitehall; Kathleen Lake, Viroqua; Marjorie MacGregor, Park Falls; Harriet Mullen, Viroqua; Ardis Scheide, Park Falls; Helen Smith, Lodi; Dorothy Taddy, Kewaunee; Evelyn Zipse and Fern Zips, both of Walworth;

Hubert Geimer, Richland Center; William Higgins, Sturgeon Bay; Robert Tenant, Portage; Martha L. Anderson, Shorewood; Alice Bentz, Nekoosa; Edna Carlson, Iron River; Helen Haasch, Wauwatosa; Jean Hedemark, Stoughton; Elizabeth Helke, Nekoosa; Helen Jeffrey, Wauwatosa; Thelma Johnson, Rice Lake; Dorothy Jutton, Shorewood; Hortense Malig, Wauwatosa; Marian Moore, Viroqua; Marcella Moyer, Lodi; Florence Valencia, Milwaukee; Michele Van Biesbroek, Williams Bay; William Hoppe, Waupun; Byron Kabot, Menomonie; Fred Leist, South Milwaukee; Lewis Shearer, Omro; and Carroll Squire, Sturgeon Bay.

Rural Drama Subject of New Publication

"Thousands of folks are taking part in dramatic performances in Wisconsin each year. Hundreds of adult and junior groups are presenting plays," reports A. F. Wileden, extension rural sociologist at the University of Wisconsin.

Community clubs, farmers' clubs, granges, farm bureaus, farmers' unions, breeders' clubs, parent teacher associations, homemakers' clubs, women's clubs, 4H clubs, church groups, schools, and many others are producing plays.

In order to help these dramatic activities, the agricultural extension service has issued a free circular, "Dramatics for Amateur Groups," which gives a lot of helps and pointers of value to rural people interested in presenting plays. The authors are A. F. Wileden, rural sociology, Miss Ethel T. Rockwell, University extension division, and Miss Gladys L. Borchers of the University speech department. They suggest that the circular will be particularly of value to drama leaders, coaches, and directors.

ging equipment from many parts of the county. Much of the paraphernalia of this early Badger industry is on display.

Included in the exhibit is a narrow gauge railroad and 10-ton steam hauler, French bateaus or river boats, tank sleighs for icing logging roads, and many smaller pieces of equipment.

"The aim of the museum" explains Sorden, "is to preserve this historical material for the future as well as to make an interesting feature for tourists who visit the county."

Fremont Conrad, of West Allis, has been chosen editor for the coming school year of the Wisconsin Country Magazine, student publication for agriculture and home economics at the

Kittenball Teams Already Entered in State Contest

Clubs from Badger Counties Will Compete for State Championships

Kittenball has become rural Wisconsin's most popular sport this summer. Hundreds of teams composed of adults and 4H club boys are competing in local leagues and contests and the winners will enter a state contest at the Wisconsin state fair.

Sixteen county teams and four alternates have been selected from the 4H club kittenball contests, reports V. V. Varney, assistant state club leader. The county teams which will play in the state contest at Milwaukee include teams representing Racine, Marathon, Dodge, Dane, Columbia, Sheboygan, Pepin, Dunn, Marinette, Winnebago, Jefferson, Walworth, Waukesha, St. Croix and Pierce counties. The alternates are teams from Rock, Wood, Milwaukee and Rusk counties.

In the rural Adult kittenball leagues ten counties have selected teams for the state contest, according to E. A. Kirkpatrick, department of rural sociology, who is in charge of Class A teams. Six more counties are still to select county teams for the competition, he said. The teams entered to date represent Dunn, Waukesha, Waukesha, Rock, Kenosha, Vernon, Pierce, Iowa, and Jefferson counties.

A special contest open to individual teams from either town or country leagues is being sponsored by A. L. Masley, of the physical education department at the University. Town teams wishing to enter in this class should send their entries to Mr. Masley not later than August 20. Already entries from towns in LaCrosse, Vernon, Dunn, Waukesha, Rock, Pierce, Green, and Milwaukee counties have been received.

U. of W. Coop Houses Provide 'Home Away from Home' for Women

Providing "a home away from home"