

Coogan, Collegian Editor In 1930, Praises Penn State Way Of Life

By JAMES H. COOGAN '30
Ex-Collegian Editor

Nothing has happened in the last 11 years to alter my conviction that Penn State represents the ultimate in democratic education—and the system, I submit, is well worth keeping.

I have met hundreds of Penn State men and women (older and younger than myself) in the years since I left the campus and, in the main, I found them people who were holding down responsible positions—and filling them with distinction. Of course there were exceptions—there always are—but their number was small.

To me this finding represented a victory for Penn State and the type of men and women it turns out. Even today it remains a source of satisfaction to me, to learn of a new Penn State achievement, to make the acquaintance of a man or woman who has something laudatory to say about Penn State, or to meet through the course of my own work a graduate who is doing big things in his or her field.

And as I stated in my introductory paragraph, nothing has happened in the intervening years to alter my faith in the job that

Penn State is doing for the youth of Pennsylvania. The steady growth of enrollment during the years of business depression, is proof enough that the people of Pennsylvania have faith in the College. So was the fruition in recent years of the building program designed to make Penn State a greater institution of learning.

Not even the lean years in football, could have altered my opinion of Penn State. As a matter of fact, those years strengthened my faith in the College, for I was proud of our pioneering in the direction of "simon pure" football and intensely gratified by the job Bob Higgins did in the face of new obstacles. I was proud, too, when the College acted as it did in the Soose incident, for I could not think of another college that would sacrifice a great boxer for the sake of a strict amateur policy.

There was other news, too, which made me proud. I have always been glad that our college never plunged for the silly "fads" that embarrass many colleges. I have a faint recollection of some student swallowing gold fish at Penn State, but I don't think anybody took it seriously or that the student body approved. I was gratified, too, by the absence of anti-war resolutions in a period during which many student bodies showed a complete lack of understanding of the effect on the public of such short-sighted publicity.

These, then, are the things of which Penn State is made and they are, also, the things which produce better men and better women. In the critical years ahead, I am confident that Penn State again will prove itself capable of big things and contribute its share to the defense of that other great democratic institution—the American Way of Life.

A Tip To Women—Never Interrupt

A tip to women: don't interrupt a man's speech if you want to keep his interest. Interruptions annoy men more than any other conversational fault, according to a survey of 162 students, graduate assistant in clinical speech.

Women are more often annoyed by loud talk, McDonald found, while both men and women dislike conceit. Misuse of English ranked second in annoyance.

Although they opposed gossip, a large majority of both sexes enjoyed non-malicious discussions of personalities. Discussion of dates was taboo in mixed groups but enjoyed by more than half in unmixed groups. Profanity and dirty jokes were condemned, but "shop talk" was approved.

The old belief that women talk more than men seems to be contradicted by the fact that more women than men reported difficulty in starting a conversation, talking to strangers, and finding interesting topics of conversation.

Half the group enjoyed puns, called by some "the lowest form of wit." Slightly more men than women enjoyed flattery; slightly more women than men definitely disliked it.

The purpose of the survey was to discover what college students prefer to talk about so that those who have conversational difficulties may be advised what background they need in books, magazines, movies, and radio to furnish the basis for interesting conversation. An experimental course is to be started this semester to discuss such problems and to furnish conversational practice in both mixed and unmixed groups.

Among donors of \$25,080 to Long Island College of Medicine recently was "a little girl," who gave \$1 for "general purposes."



ONLY ONE FIFTEENTH as many germs are found in the country as in the city says Dr. Helmut Landsberg, assistant professor of geophysics and College weather expert.

Take Your Choice: Insects Or Germs

Even if they do miss all the excitement to be found in a city, students who come to the central Pennsylvania hills to attend the summer session have one big advantage, according to Dr. Helmut Landsberg, assistant professor of geophysics, who says:

"You may get ants in your food, or you may get stung by a bee while vacationing in the country this summer, but you breathe in only one fifteenth as many germs as you do in the city."

"There are nearly fifteen times as many suspended particles in city air as in country air, and the number of germs varies in proportion."

Even if you live in a small town and vacation on a farm, you will breathe in only one third as many germs as you do at home. In the mountains, however, you will inhale even fewer, and the higher the mountain the fewer the germs.

In addition, city air suspensions cause a haze which absorbs most of the health-giving ultra-violet rays, and tall buildings prevent the wind from blowing away impurities, Dr. Landsberg explains. All these factors may be responsible for the increased number of respiratory diseases and hay-fever among city dwellers, he believes.

"Conditions indoors are even worse," he says. "One authority found a 25 per cent higher concentration of suspended particles indoors. Smoking may increase this number as much as 200 or 300 per cent."

Hurry! Buy That Ring Before It's Too Late

Diamonds for defense but not for milady's finger is the market trend today, according to a College mineral specialist.

The demand for diamonds is steadily increasing, reported Dr. W. Myers, assistant professor of mineral economics and technology, and at the present time the United States and Canada use \$6,000,000 worth of the precious stones.

"Consumption during the past four years has more than doubled," he said, "and the defense program will call for more. Diamond tools will be vitally important in machine operations connected with the production of munitions."

The elimination of Amsterdam and Antwerp as exporters of diamonds may make New York the diamond center of the world, Dr. Myers believes.

Only 25 per cent of the diamonds mined can be classed as gems. The remainder perform a vital industrial service such as cutting agents in the glass industry, in mining and petroleum industries, in the automobile industry, and in many other industrial operations.

Hyslop Will Lecture On American Painting

"American Painting Today" will be the subject of a lecture by Francis E. Hyslop, Jr., instructor in fine arts, in Room 110 Home Economics Building at 7:30 p.m. next Wednesday.

The lecture is one of a series sponsored by the summer sessions office. Admission will be free.

Mr. Hyslop will comment on the Armory Show of 1913, one of the turning points in American art; the influence of French painting in the 1920s the American scene movement in the 1930s; and government support of art in the 1930s.

He will also talk about the most prominent American painters active today. The list includes, Henry Varnum Poor, the painter of the Old Main mural, in addition to John Marin, Charles Burchfield, Franklin Watkins, and Max Weber.

Mr. Hyslop will also lecture on the Section of Fine Arts of the Treasury Department which commissions painters and other artists to do art work for public buildings. This branch of government work was started several years ago and has become a permanent policy.

Texas Technological College is holding a "give-a-brick" campaign to complete its West Texas Museum building.

Glen Miller Still Top Band

In practically every section of the nation the favorite dance orchestra of the American college student is Glen Miller's.

A national student survey, leaving aside political, social, and economic questions that today bother the world and the collegian, has turned to the field of college recreation, and in a nation-wide poll finds that the favorite recreations among college students are dancing, swimming, tennis, and reading. The favorite dance bands of the swing-conscious students are Glen Miller, Kay Kyser, Tommy Dorsey, and a tie between Guy Lombardo and Wayne King.

Miller's band tops all others, polling twice as many ballots as any other one orchestra. His music is sought by nearly one-fourth of all students. Kyser was a favorite in the Southern states, with Miller a close second.

While dancing is the one thing most eds and coeds would rather do when away from the classroom, swimming is not as great a favorite with women as it is with men. Second choice of the women was tennis. Bridge was among the most popular of recreations.

Coeds Not Always Happily 'Hitched'

The average senior coed rated lower than the average happily married woman in tests based on a prediction scale for marital happiness which were completed by Helen A. Hoover under the direction of Dr. Robert C. Bernreuter, in charge of the psycho-educational clinic.

"Girls in home economics or the School of Education had better ratings than those in the School of the Liberal Arts," Miss Hoover said. "It seems reasonable to suppose that those in home economics find greater satisfaction in activities connected with home and family institutions."

The study also revealed that the more money a girl has earned, the less likely she is to compare favorably with happily married women.

"This may mean that girls who have worked have developed personality traits of self-sufficiency and independence," said Miss Hoover, adding that certain educators have claimed that the happiest women are willing "to take subordinate roles and are not annoyed by advice from others."

The amount of dating or a preference for the company of boys has no bearing on the rating of the coeds, in comparison with the happily married women. Actually those few who expressed an equal preference for the companionship of girls and boys made better scores than those who preferred to associate with boys.

Engaged girls who were questioned had scores no better and no worse than others.

"A girl compares favorably or unfavorably with happily married women because of her traits and not because she is or is not in love or engaged," Miss Hoover declared.

However, engaged girls who met their fiances either at college or at home had higher scores than those who had met them while away on vacations.

These findings bear out those of educators and psychologists who have previously shown that more happy marriages result from meetings under circumstances that are "socially approved" than from unconventional meetings.

"Those who had publicly announced their engagement compared more favorably than those who had not," Miss Hoover concluded.

Girls who answered the question about being in love were usually either very much in love or not at all, the results showed.



To
Summer
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