

Psi Chi Initiates Twenty; Dr. Gilmore Discusses Modern Psychiatric Clinic

Psi Chi, national honorary society in psychology, held its formal initiation this semester in the southwest Atherton lounge, August 2, it was announced by Til Bronstein, president. Dr. John V. Gilmore, of the Judge Drake Clinic in Boston, who was guest speaker, discussed the working of a modern psychiatric clinic.

Graduate students and professional workers initiated include: Mildred Rose, Florence Johnson, Sarah Minnich, Lucil Williams, Naomi Jaffe, Leo Miller, Oliver Harris, S. E. Munson, Miriam Wilt, Irma Jehn Ross, Winona Morgan, Anna O'Toole, Anne Puglisi, June Smith, and Harold Hailey.

New undergraduate members are: Gertrude Cohen, Regina Lobel, Gertrude Rosen, Cecile Henschel, and Elaine Freed. Undergraduates elected had a 2.00 all-college average, a 2.00 average in psychology, and at least 12 credits completed or scheduled in psychology courses.

Short Course Director Announce Agricultural Conference, Programs

Agricultural short courses and conferences for the next ten months have been announced by A. L. Beam, director of short courses at the College.

Short courses include poultry husbandry, October 2 to 27; general agriculture, January 3 to 31, 1945; animal husbandry, January 31 to February 28; dairy farming, January 31 to February 28; fruit growing, February 5 to 10; ice cream making, February 12 to 24; market milk, February 26 to March 10; and dairy herdsmen, March 5 to 10.

Special training courses for dairy herd improvement association testers will be given August 23 to September 6; October 11 to 25; January 3 to 17, 1945; February 28 to March 14, and May 2 to 16.

Among the conferences scheduled are the poultry convention, October 23 to 27; milk and cream testing, February 8 and 9, 1945, and again on March 12 and 13; and town and country pastors, June 18 to 22.

Several other conferences, dates not yet selected, will be announced later, Beam said.

Army Announces Death Of Former IFC President

Harry E. Wagner, '41, was reported killed in action in France, June 28, according to a War Department telegram received by his parents, August 3.

A member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, Wagner served as IFC president while at College. He was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, scholastic honorary.

Wagner entered the Army as a private in the summer of '41, after he was graduated from the College. In March 1942 he received his commission after completing training at Officers' Candidate School, Fort Benning, Ga.

He was promoted to first lieutenant in August of that year. Wagner was sent overseas in December, 1943, and landed in Normandy on June 6. At the time of his death, he was serving as a first lieutenant in the 507th Parachute Infantry Regiment.

Cwens Give Frosh Picnic

Sixty-five freshmen women and transfer students attended a picnic in Hort Woods, Sunday, given by the Cwens, sophomore women's activities honorary.

Mary Margaret Dunlap, head of the program committee lead group singing and cheering. Joan Huber, Betty Steele and Patricia Turk were in charge of arrangements and food.

Professor To Travel Abroad Following War To Observe Educational Changes

As soon as the last Nazi legion has surrendered, Dr. Carroll D. Champlin of the department of education and psychology will sail to Europe for the fourth time to study the influence of this second world upheaval on European instruction.

"During the entire period of Reconstruction, I will travel across Europe, visiting elementary schools and finding out what scraps of culture have been salvaged from the advanced educational practices of the past three decades, after Hitler and his totalitarian regime have upset the advance of civilization" Professor Champlin explained in an interview.

"How much has European culture suffered from Hitler's ruthless measures, and how has America benefited by the exiles of German and Italian scholars? My research will attempt to answer these questions. I will contrast present conditions from the teaching methods I observed during my previous trips abroad."

By the early 30s Europe had outstripped the United States in most educational reforms, the Penn State professor emphasized. The school system of pre-Hitler days did not stuff just any sort of knowledge down the students' throats, but sifted mathematics, science, languages and the fine arts from the wealth of general information and taught these, studies as the true components of culture, the educator pointed out.

When French or British children reached elementary school age, they were allowed to enroll in the local schools, Professor Champlin related. Students who could not benefit by their studies after several years and who had not been reared in wealthy surroundings were discouraged from entering the secondary schools, continued the instructor of psychology. Unqualified boys were apprenticed in the work shops and factories, he continued, and un-academic girls were employed as personal maids at large estates.

Instructors never scolded or punished the studious youngsters who continued their education productively, Dr. Champlin told the interviewer, for these intelligent students needed no persuasion to labor at their studies. Totally different from his American counterpart, the German and Italian student in the secondary grades never watched the clock, testified the professor.

Beginning the schoolday early in the morning, the pupil left the class room when his parents called for him, occasionally after dark, said the educator. Since the European spent more time at classes than an American, the English or Austrian pupil advanced to a superior quality of scholarship than is the case with

the American at the same age, Dr. Champlin asserted.

"European instructors of the pre-Nazi period did not rely solely on textbooks. Before an instructor was commissioned, he was supposed to have traveled extensively and pursue advanced studies, and had to pass stringent professorial examinations. The teacher with his vast fund of experience could impart his learning to the students without dependence on any textbook. In fact, I still find the United States is the one outstanding advocate of textbook methods."

Dean Ray Asks Complete Names From Students Seeking Recommendation

Someone in the administration is always glad to recommend a student to her prospective employer, according to Charlotte E. Ray, dean of women.

"At one point, however, there is sometimes a delay in sending a transcript of a record because a woman who has acquired a new name through marriage forgets that the College records were in her maiden name. If she wishes a prompt report to her prospective employer, it is most essential that she mention in any communications with this College the name by which she was known in her student days," emphasized Dean Ray.

Dean Ray also reminds coeds that in all legal transactions a woman's signature must be her own full name as: Abigail Smith Adams and not Mrs. John Adams. As an example of the seriousness of such error, Dean Ray cites the following story.

"A girl who had given such a name as Mrs. John Paul Jones found that the College had no record of such a student. By the time the College had sifted through the records, another girl had received the job."

Gin Makes Headlines News In Early 1800's

Hard liquor made front page news about 1806, to judge from a broadside of that period loaned to the College library by Mr. Hassel Hurwitz.

The broadside, a large single news sheet, has no title and is thought to have been published in Philadelphia. Its columns are filled with scientific ratings of various drinks, ranging from milk to intoxicating beverages; the physical results of imbibing; and the punishments involved.

This ancestor of the modern newspaper may be seen in the office of the Librarian, Willard P. Lewis.

Instead of spending weekends at places of amusement, the students of high school age attended concerts, art exhibits, lectures, stated the professor. As topics of conversation, religion, philosophy and other intellectual subjects intrigued young European boys and girls more than scandal or sex, related Dr. Champlin. This deep love for knowledge was seldom abandoned after leaving school, he continued, for many legislators and government officials frequently distinguished themselves in art, music and letters besides conducting affairs of politics.

Traveling to Europe in 1934-35-37 to inspect educational institutions and practices, Professor Champlin observed that the superior standards of education in Germany were tarnishing. Liberal-minded instructors who opposed Hitler's philosophy were discharged and replaced by Nazi sympathizers. Youths were drafted into certain vocational and military schools to strengthen the ranks of the Elite Guard and other youth organizations. These boys were drilled in the goose-step and battle tactics. Functioning as Der Fuehrer's eyes and ears, they ransacked the homes of supposedly disloyal Germans and many Jews, and sometimes discouraged tourists from sight-seeing in the large industrial cities.

"If the Allies lend-lease educational equipment and materials to Germany after the war, I wholeheartedly believe that in 20 or 25 years the defeated nation will have a better chance to change to a democratic form of government. The peasants and factory workers have suffered famine, disease, and death too long.

"Hitler was welcomed after the last war because he promised bread and shelter, promised to erase the disgrace of submission by the Allies. This time the United Nations must not pack up and leave until Germany's wounds are healed, until the people are re-educated."

Dr. Champlin's interest in the effects of war on education dates back to the last international struggle. He earned his Master's degree in 1915 from Haverford with his treatise on "Some Psychological Roots of the Great European War," a study of the educational systems then current in the Old World. The College has appropriated a grant of money toward the professor's carrying out of his latest research problem.

Church Canteen Proves Success

Over 300 students and servicemen were present at the first recreation night of the Church Door Canteen in the parish house of St. Andrews Episcopal church Wednesday night.

The canteen, which plans to be open to students from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. every Wednesday, was conceived by Rev. John N. Peabody, who came to State College only four months ago.

The Navy-Marine band provided the music for the recreational night, and Pete Johnson served as master of ceremonies for the entertainment which was headed by Jinx Falkenberg, accordionist, and Bob Houser, Jr., V-12 tap dancer.

In the future the entertainers will be chosen from a talent pool of students and servicemen, with Pete Johnson serving as talent scout. Next week's program will include a return engagement for Falkenberg, and Johnny Setar, hot pianist.

The committee emphasizes that civilian students are invited to the canteen along with the servicemen. Since coeds will be the hostesses from week to week, no dates are needed.

Col. Mills Refutes Rumor

To refute the prevalent rumor that the ASTP units are to leave campus, Lt. Col. Guy G. Mills announced today that there is absolutely no foundation for it.

Col. Mills has been informed that students majoring in Mechanical Engineering are to be sent to the College next semester. This means that ASTP units will be on campus for at least one more semester.

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