

## Neuberger And His Gadget Forsee Warm, Dry Winter

By GLORIA NERENBERG  
 "Everybody talks about the weather but nobody ever does anything about it."—Mark Twain. Although he has no control over State College temperature and precipitation, Hans Neuberger, associate professor of geophysics at the College, has devised a method of learning these conditions ahead of time. With the aid of his self-invented recorder he has prepared a foreshadowing of climatic aspects for the coming six months.

According to his estimate this winter will be warmer and drier than normal. Odds for the foreshadowing coming true are rather low, only two to one, stated Professor Neuberger. Calculations are based on what occurred during past winters following summers with the same temperature and precipitation characteristics as were observed this summer.

Professor Neuberger spent several months perfecting the machine which he uses as one of the basis for his calculations. The automatic arm of this machine each day records whether the temperature and precipitation for that day are normal, above or below normal.

That the winter temperature will be higher than normal this year may be verified by the fact that 19 winters following summers similar to the past one had high temperatures while only 16 were normal and 12 below normal. Warm weather is expected during the Fall season because Fall temperature has been 32 times excessive, 25 times normal, and 15 times subnormal.

Snowfall for the coming winter will again be below normal as was the case last year. Professor Neuberger's estimate of last year's snowfall proved almost correct. He judged that State College would have about 38 inches of snow which is 6 inches below the normalcy level of 44 inches but only 30.26 inches fell. This figure was chosen as the norm after 58 years of observation by the College's weather observatory. This year the level of snowflakes is supposed to reach about 37 inches according to present atmospheric conditions.

Professor Neuberger has had amazing success with his forecasts and foreshadowings. Early last Spring he predicted the amount of rain he expected would fall in June. At the end of the month he discovered that 1.2 inches more had fallen than he had estimated. On checking his records he discovered that more than 2 inches had fallen during the first few hours of June 1. Since the calendar is an arbitrary way of keeping records, Professor Neuberger said that his calculations were just a little short.

For October the geophysicist

expects a normal precipitation of 2.8 inches and a temperature of 52 to 54 degrees which is slightly above normal. November promises to be a warm dry month with but 2 inches of rainfall and temperature readings above 41 degrees. December is the only month showing signs of being colder than usual, between 27 and 29 degrees. Precipitation for that month should be normal with 2.3 inches. According to calculations, January should be warm and dry with scarcely 2 inches of rain and thermometer reading of 28 to 31 degrees. February will be no wetter than usual, just 2.5 inches of precipitation but it will be very warm with the temperature ranging from 29 to 31 degrees.

## Gappy's Cigarette Puzzles Freshmen

"Is it alive?" are the first words gasped when anyone sees Gappy, a cigarette nonchalantly hanging out of his mouth, standing on freshman Mae Kunkle's desk in her room in Women's Building.

Gappy happens to be a slightly undernourished green heron with a quiet disposition. Perhaps one of the reasons he is the strong silent type is because poor Gappy has been dead several years. He was sent to Mae by her father who collects stuffed birds.

Gappy is a handsome fellow. He has a long beak, speckled breast, a slender neck and a green head and back. Miss Kunkle states that he is a lovely companion, cigarettes being his only vice.

## Decimated ROTC Exists, Overshadowed By Past

By ESTELLE SIMON

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys were marching—up hill, down dale, on campus, off campus—in the days when men of the Penn State Reserve Officers' Training Corps numbered 2,500. Today the Corps, a shadow of its former corpulent self, includes about 300 men.

Senator Morrill, who fathered the Land Grant Act, provided that military training be a part of the curricula of those colleges established under that law. Sweating students who may have cursed the late Congressman resoundingly when they drilled on campus probably blessed him when they

encountered live shot and enemy tactics.

But neither the blame nor the praise can go completely to the old gentleman. In 1920 Congress passed the National Defense Act which established the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at land grant and other colleges. It provided for military training directed towards supplying competent officers.

In the prewar period training was divided into two phases: basic and advanced. Basic was required while advanced was highly selective and limited enrollment. The exigencies of war have caused discontinuation of the advanced program.

In 1942 37 West Pointers entered this corps. In that same year 42 graduates of the College qualified for it. The largest number of men in the advanced phase has been 300 which makes 42 well over the percentage represented by West Point.

Prior to 1943 the Reserve Officers' Training corps was divided into three units. Students were classified according to the schools in which they were registered.

Those in the Schools of Miner—  
 (Continued on page eight)

## Sociologist Attempts To Solve Riddle Of Immigrants' Problems In New Book

By BENNETT FAIRORTH

A Chinese girl wearing a kimono of bright flowers turns the corner of Main street, U.S.A., and passers-by gaze and frown. An old Italian in his European costume hobbles down the street of any American city, and children stare at the "funny looking man" and giggle.

Although this Chinese or Italian belongs to cultural or ethnic groups with distinct customs and habits, they still want to fit snugly into the American pattern of life and become accepted citizens. Yet upstanding American people ridicule and discriminate against these foreigners.

How can Americans learn to understand these people who are still in the process of adopting chewing gum, baseball, and jazz? How can third and fourth generation Americans learn to accept these differences in dress, speech, and food and still strive for a united, healthy society?

Prof. Simon Marcson of the department of sociology is now finishing a book entitled "Peoples of the United States," which investigates cultural groups within our society and attempts to solve the riddle of adjustment of these groups to their new environment.

Irishmen, Poles, and other European peoples who migrated to America during this century to feed the expanding factory system passed through typical stages of action and reaction, according to the sociology professor.

All immigrants at one time or another were met by opposition from the Ku Klux Klan, the No-Nothings, and more recently the Coughlinites organizations. News-

papers in their attacks on the immigrant did not distinguish between Greek, Yugoslav, or Norwegian.

To strengthen their forces and preserve their native identities, Japanese, Italians, and other newcomers banded together into nationality communities such as Little Sicily in Chicago and Little Tokio on the West Coast.

The Italian developed his own institutions here such as spaghetti and macaroni restaurants, and his own Catholic churches. The Japanese educated their children after public school hours by teaching them Japanese history, language, and mythology.

"The United States is in the process of becoming a cohesive people but I doubt if we will ever become one people with all cultural differences eliminated," said Professor Marcson.

"Instead of cultural distinction disappearing in a common melting pot, clusters are formed around cultural and religious loyalties, as revealed by present day statistics on intermarriage."

Education has only begun to point the way to common understanding, according to the Penn State instructor. Some colleges and high schools in large cities have instituted regular trips to cultural areas, such as Little Sicily, Little Poland, Little Spain, and the Ghetto.

Students visit restaurants, festivals, art and music centers, churches, and newspaper plants. In New York City experimental projects have been developed, for Negro and white school children to work on art or woodwork projects

together in order to learn how to get along with each other.

American Council of Race Relations, backed by the Rosenwald and Marshall Field Foundations, are developing educational programs for improving relations between all ethnic groups.

U. S. Office of Education has cooperated with the Bureau of Intercultural Education by sponsoring a Sunday series of broadcasts called "Americans All" which pointed out the contributions of immigrant groups to American civilization.

Future diplomats in preparing for their foreign posts can learn about various nationality groups right here at home, suggests Professor Marcson. A college curriculum in foreign diplomatic service could well offer courses that would include practical work among Hungarian, Russian, or French communities, concluded the sociology professor.

During this war when all groups were fighting a common enemy, differences in most instances were erased. Men and women of these nationality groups worked in the factories and bled on the battlefields. When peace is declared the American must not forget the foreigners' contributions, must not play up their differences when jobs are at stake.



Student Department 9:30 Sunday.  
 World Wide Communion Sunday, October 1, 10:45 a. m., Morning Service Presbyterian Church. Join with other Christians in this world-wide bond of Christian Fellowship.  
 Westminster Fellowship 6:20 p. m. Sunday.  
 "Friday At Four." Enjoy a cup of tea with a bit of friendly fellowship.  
 Thursday Matins 7:00 a. m. The twenty-seventh meeting of the early morning breakfast group about the fireplace.  
 Closing Communion Service for the Westminster Foundation, Sunday, October 15, Westminster Hall 6:30-7:30 p. m.  
 Fill the Remaining Days of this Semester with Fellowship That You Will Remember.

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