Tech To Send Four Students To National Congress of NSA

Army to Defer Men in ROTC For 4 Years

(The following information was released on press release received by the ROTC Unit here.)

The number of college students taking ROTC training will be eligible for deferment under the new draft act during the coming school year was fixed at 125,400.

This deferment, announced by Secre­
tary of War Stimson, is in effect for the new draft act, which the act became effective June 24 and continue their courses as seniors are deferred under other provisions.

Of the 125,400 quota, a total of 77,000 will be allowed the Army, ap­portioned as follows: Freshmen, 36,500; sophomores, 23,600; juniors, 15,800.

To the Air Force, a total of 40,000 will be allotted, fresh­men, 14,000; sophomores, 9,600; juniors, 7,500.

To the Navy, a total of 7,000 as follows: Freshmen, 5,600; sophomores, 500; juniors, 500.

Students deferred in officer training courses are exempt from registration. Each will sign an agreement to accept a commission, if tendered, by the President, to serve in the reserve training course, and to serve at least two years on active duty. The deferrant will continue only so long as the student is satisfactory in his training course.

Notice of the allocations to individ­ual colleges and universities will be made to them as soon as determined, probably late in August.

At the time of the end of this June there were 59 Army Reserve and Navy ROTC units at 183 colleges and universities and the total ROTC enrollment was 150,586 of whom 72,946 were Army ROTC; 25,716 Air and 50,958 Navy.

Divided into classes the strength was: Army ROTC, 5,082 seniors, 7,415 juniors, 19,686 sophomores, 40,761 freshmen; Air, 2,173 seniors, 3,795 juniors, 11,109 sophomores and 10,962 freshmen. The Navy had 3,867 "regular" Naval Reserve midshipmen, and 1,387 Naval Reserve midshipmen in the Merchant Marine program who are exempt from draft under the Selective Service Act. Of the 1,902 "con­tract" ROTC students, 1,316 are in the Army and 506 in the Army and Navy ROTC units, 705 were seniors, 3,076 juniors, 927 sophomores and 72 freshmen.

Robbery Closed Tomorrow

The robbery will be closed out by the second division, after the case is taken in for handling. The police and the officers and the college authorities are to the type of occupation in which you are most apt to excel.

Are You A Misfit, Veteran?

Find Out at VA Center Here

By Tom Chestner

It's free, yes! Uncle Sam is footing the bill. He wants to find out if you are a misfit or a veteran. Simplicity is the basis of a aptitude test. It happens to be just one of the many services rendered by the Armed Forces. The test is designed to help you find your place by determining your qualifications, and interests only. After four pages of choices, you have arranged your strong and weak points and your goal. After four pages of choices, you have arranged your strong and weak points and your strong and weak points and your goal.

Are you a double student? Do you enjoy much quizzia? Do you solve puzzles? Do you enjoy the work of finding out which aptitude test you should take? If your answer to all these questions is "yes," then there is a 50-50 chance that you're really cut out to be an engineer. But if a slip­

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Professor William N. Cox, Jr., head of the Safety Engineering Department of Georgia Tech, was a featured speaker at the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society for Engineering Education held June 13-18 at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Professor Cox made three speeches during the meeting attended by regent representatives from 161 universities and colleges throughout the world, government agencies, interested industry, and five foreign legations and embassies also sent delegates to the meeting. President and Mrs. Blakely B. Van Loan and twenty deans, department heads, and administrative leaders from the University of Texas, Austin, were present for Georgia Tech. The gathering totaled over 100 people for the week-long session.

In his first speech, made before the industrial engineering session of the meeting, Professor Cox endeavored to acquaint industrial engineers, who are perhaps more directly concerned with safety engineering in its detailed forms, with the present situation as regards activities on various campuses: courses, degrees offered, and needs and predictions for the future. The program the industrial engineering section had carried out with the War Manpower Commission during the war was reviewed by Prof. Cox in his article, "Safety Engineering." He spoke of the establishment of safety engineering departments in universities and colleges made possible by grants from the National Safety Council, and among these was the Department of Safety Engineering formed at Georgia Tech, July 1, 1945.

He urged every person to "do his best to conserve our manpower and our property which are so often undervalued because of the vast reservoirs of them. We are . . . still left with the problem of the accident problem . . . and to devote abilities to its correction."

Professor Cox later spoke twice before a joint conference of the committee on industrial hygiene, safety and fire prevention and the sanitary engineering committee, rendering his recommendations of the committee on co-operation with engineering colleges—American Society of Safety Engineers. He told how the industrial safety effort had been handled with other special plant services during the wartime emergency. In this phase, over 75 key industrial and government supervisors were trained in safety techniques so that they might fill other safety functions. So that the gains made in safety consciousness under Prof. Cox's leadership are recommended that engineering education in colleges include:

1. Development of a limited number of safety engineering specialists.
2. Integration of appropriate safety materials into undergraduate courses.
3. Revision of campus laboratories and shops to exemplify accepted safety practices.
5. Development of libraries with safety literature.

In a third speech presented at Austin, the professor spoke before the joint conference of the:

IMMEDIATE AND EXPERT SERVICE
All Makes and Types
FLUORESCENT DESK LAMPS
SENIOR FLUORESCENT, INC.
70 SPRING STREET, S.W.
Cypress 2986

Five Tech Students To Rebuild Old Toys For Needy Children

Five Tech students, unaffiliated with any church or charity organization are undertaking the task of providing toys for underprivileged children of the community.

Although they have no set quantities of toys to produce or any dead-line to meet, they want to begin immediately. The first toys remained and stand to be worked upon by others.

They need help.

Any students who like to tinker, are handy at "fixing things" which are in need of attention, and like to cut a worthy cause are urged to contact Harold Markley, Box 498 (CA. 1371). Along with name, box and telephone number, a schedule of classes is requested in order that a meeting time may be established.

Past members of the group include A. F. Keown, E. R. Mooy, B. E. Roswell, and Irven Armstrong.

Yet Insurance Deadline Set for Saturday, July 31

Veterans who desire privilege of reinstating GI insurance without physical examination can do so until July 31, 1948. After July 31 a physical examination will be required to requalify for reinstatement.

The Atlanta VA Regional Office, 105 Pryor St., N. E., will be open on Saturday, July 31, for the purpose of affording veterans every opportunity to reinstate prior to the close of business on that day. All applications for reinstatement must be postmarked or officially stamped in from Washington, D.C., and are subject to liberal reinstatement provisions.

Co-op Plan—(Continued from page 1)

In school

Co-op students are under no obligation to remain with the companies after they graduate nor are the companies obligated to employ the students on a permanent basis after graduation; however, as a matter of interest, it was recently found that approximately seventy-five per cent of graduate co-op students found permanent employment with the firms for whom they worked as on-campus graduates.

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The 80th Congress has been "air minded." It has enacted laws which have established the Air Force as one of the three great military services. It has appropriated $222,000,000 more than President Truman requested in order that the aims of the military air services might be carried out adequately.

Members of the 80th Congress have studied the broad field of aviation thoroughly in several different committees which have given effect to the more important recommendations of the Congressional Aviation Policy Board. This Board, composed not only of Congressmen but other technical able men in industrial and commercial aviation, devoted many long hours to an exhaustive study which has received widespread approval.

Five-year Program

I believe that in five years the United States will have such a powerful Air Force and Air Arm that war involving the United States will be unlikely.

Further, Congress is seeking to give the proper development and expansion of our commercial air transport, both passenger and cargo. Speed and safety of transportation in the United States has been a factor in our prosperity of the past. Today greater emphasis is being placed on an increase in the number of cargo planes, which can be secured by the government and cooperated in the advancement of proper aims.

The large measure which was authorized will designate the design of prototypes for cargo planes for long hauls and for short or pick-up planes was passed by the House on the last day of the session. These airplanes will be elected by a competent air transport company. The government will provide planes which can be operated by commercial lines on a profit basis while serving less profitable lines in time of war. Meanwhile, the plane in its own needs.

In an effort to stimulate the plane, the government wishes to cooperate in the design of prototypes* for cargo planes in time of war. Meanwhile, the plane in its own needs.

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The College Inn will be closed all day on Saturday, July 31, for Annual Inventory. This will include the Soda Fountain, Cafeteria, Supply Counter, Drug Sundries Department and Bookstore. Please anticipate your needs before this date. Thank you for your cooperation.

GUROGIAN TECH COLLEGE
(Owned and Operated by Georgia Institute of Technology)

Friday, July 30, 1948
Girls In Night School
Take Education Serious

By Mark Gregorie

We've got to face facts and figures. Women aren't just another fad; aren't too many raised eyebrows any more.

Miss Van Leer is currently taking Math 302 and Physics 207 in preparation for her engineering course when she enters Vanderbilt in the fall. Another faculty member's daughter, Miss Ann Moore, daughter of Prof. J. R. Moore, was in school during the spring term taking English 100, Re- 203, Psychology 301 and 302. She commented, "The students are certainly to be commended for their gentlemanly conduct. Their attitude made my classes with them a pleasure." This summer Miss Moore is attending Enzor, where she plans to major in psychology.

Also attending the summer session are Miss Lee Spangenberg who is learning about stresses and strains in Mech. 301 and 303; similarly Mrs. Ann Beckham, Miss Margaret Ann Leitharter, and Miss Carol Hicks are struggling gallantly through algebra, English and physics.

On the whole, however, our fancy-husky cohorts have led a fairly quiet life on the hill, some have flunked out, some have gotten run in their stockings clambering over campus construction projects, and others have even found love while peering through a slide rule built for two, but primarily the Modern Astronomers seem entirely by Tech grads. Dean Narmore's daughter who goes to Agnes Scott, found her month memorable. She met many American visitors that practically all of the Havannans speak English.

Dean Narmore took advantage of his opportunity to visit the University of Havana. He found that the university offers little engineering education but does have a varied curriculum. It seems that most Cuban study law, architecture, or medicine. Architecture ranks next to medicine as a profession in Cuba. There are many Tech graduates in prominent positions in Cuba. The modern textile industry there is staffed entirely by Tech grads. Dean Nar- more reports that the labor unions are upsetting economics in Cuba and inflation has set in. Storekeepers in Cuba make up to fifteen hundred dollars a month.

'Alexander Ragtime' is Week's Y' Movie

The movie this week presented at the YMCA will be "Alexander's Ragtime Band" with Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, and Donald Meek. Irving Berlin's music against a backdrop of the Barbary Coast in San Francisco provides the background for a musical comedy that is considered a jazz recognized as a true American art form.

Tech Cadets Capture Relay at Aberdeen as Army Has Track Meet

As a part of its training program the Ordinance ROTO Summer Camp at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, held its annual track meet yesterday with cadets from different colleges and universities competing for trophies and individual medals.

The winners of the major events were: 100 yard dash—Cadet George Cofojohn of the University of Cincinnati; 220 yard dash—Cadet Jesse Kennedy, University of Nebraska; Running 880 yard relay—Cadets Robert L. Thomas and Robert G. Leitheiser, and Miss Carol Hicks are attending Enzor, where she plans to major in psychology.

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The South's Liveliest College

College Newspaper

Published weekly by the students of the Georgia Institute of Technology as an expression of student views. Printed and published at its own expense. Written and printed articles represent the views of their writers and not necessarily those of the editor.

Subscription rates $1.00 per quarter

PERSONALITY OF THE P.A.
Council President Barnes criticizes our present system

No method of grading that has ever been devised is perfect. No grade is truly indicative of what a student knows because too many uncontrollable factors are involved. Some of these factors are the influence of the professor, the mood at the time the grades are given, and the student's personal outlook on life at the time he takes the test. These are only a few of the uncontrollable factors. Although no system of grading is perfect, the faculty and students of this school should endeavor to achieve a system that is closest to the ideal.

Under the present system of grading at Georgia Tech, the student who makes 56 gets a "B," along with the student who grades 86. This is unjust and should be corrected. The only fair way to grade him is to give him a numerical grade. That is, give him an 86 or an 87 rather than a "B." Some professors have a different feeling about this. In answer to that let us say that it is my belief that those grades should be more indicative of his obtaining his first job, in entering graduate school, and in being admitted to honor societies. However, let us keep in mind the fact that each student's record remains on file in the registrar's office for a long, long time. There it is seen by all who have a right to see it. It is a student's grades that are a great factor in obtaining his first job, in obtaining graduate school, and in being admitted to honor societies.

Examinations and grades are necessary evils and are considered indispensable by most students. In the eighteenth and nineteenth grades must be given to each student, I feel that those grades should be more indicative of suitable courses through the study of numerical grades instead of letter grades.

—Roy Barnes.
Today, our nation faces three tremendous problems. The first is the realization of inflation. The second is the reality of depression. The third is the reality of infatuation. The second is the compelling need to provide economic aid to what remains of a frozen Europe. The third is the necessary step to return ourselves for security in a world that has not yet learned to live in peace. All these problems have a common denominator—their dependance on increased productivity. Our present strength, magnificient as it is, will not suffice. Something new must be added.

I have come before you today to submit the proposition that new vigor and vitality can only be achieved through greater industrial productivity.

Without getting technical, productivity can be defined as the process of getting more units of production per man-hour or per machine. That means that with the same number of workers, and using the same machinery, we produce an extra amount of products every hour.

At this point I think it is most important to make a very clear distinction between "production" and "productivity." These are two very different things. Suppose you have an apple tree that produces 100 apples. You can double production by planting another apple tree with the same yield. That is more production. But if, through added skill and effort, you get that first apple tree to yield 200 apples instead of 100, that is increased productivity.

That difference is a vital one. Just as it takes years to expand a nation's industrial system, it takes years to grow an apple tree, so it takes more than a generation to expand a nation's industrial system.

"Production" and "productivity." These are two different things. A generation is a long time to wait for increased productivity.

So it is also with plumbers, carpenters, electricians and all the other building trades craftsmen. Since 1940, their average pay has increased 64% above the pre-war level. That is good. But the catch is, their average output of work has declined 38% below the pre-war level. That is bad. Here is a crying example of decreasing productivity, and its result—fewer products, at higher prices for fewer people.

From whatever angle we diagnose the sick and money world, the medicine prescribed is not just increased productivity, is the key to America's future. Something new must be added.

To put it bluntly, they rigged their wage calculations so that an average workman would make a living wage, unless he was willing to give more than a human output.

Thus, the old-fashioned incentive system, adopted in so many factories, was too few and far between. In fact, a small group of workers who operated honorable and above-a-fair-day's-pay, prices, for better-than-a-normal daily output. Thus, the employer gets an increased output which translates itself into lower costs, and therefore into lower prices, bigger markets, and higher profits. And the worker receives bigger pay and consequently is able to enjoy higher standards of living. The public is able to buy more at lower prices, and so is able to make its dollars purchase more of the good things of life. On this basis, everyone gains.

You would think, therefore, that everyone would buy this idea. But this is not true. Some labor leaders are opposed to it. In order to find out why, I think we have to go back to the beginning. The worker has always been driven to seek a better life. He has always been driven to seek a better life. He has always been driven to seek a better life. He has always been driven to seek a better life. To put it bluntly, they rigged their wage calculations so that an average workman would make a living wage, unless he was willing to give more than a human output.

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THE LEAGLE BEAGLE

... gets slammed by R&B

A new face has made its appearance in the world of campus publications, recognized and otherwise.

Evidently inspired by the immediate success of The Bull Sheet, of the University of Texas, this pugnacious campus journalism venture, which calls itself The Legal Beagle, made its appearance the end of last year. It claims no doubt expected to cash in on the amazing success experienced by The Bull Sheet and The Legal Beagle.

We can hardly say this new face, unnoticed as it is, is a welcome one.

While we do not in any measure approve of some material that appeared in The Bull Sheet, we do not consider this material as anything more than a bump in the road of a journalism that is bound to be improved. We can hardly say this new face, unnoticed as it is, is a welcome one.

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Techmen Interviewed At Random Show

Business Girl Preferred To The Coed

By Walt Miller

Could it be that the Atlanta school girls are scaring the Tech students off? An independent survey taken on the Tech campus reveals that more engineering students prefer to date business girls rather than school girls. Some of the comments are as follows:

Carl Jerden—"Business girls have a more mature outlook on life and are more fun to date because more fun can be had on a party with them."

Bob Hosten—"Business girls because my experience with the Atlanta 'picks' has scared me away from all school girls."

John Preston—"Business girls have a more practical outlook on life (further development on the point is unnecessary and unnecessary for publication)."

Mack Stacey—"I think it depends upon the individual girl, but in general I would rather date a business girl because the college girls think they are too high and mighty and set themselves on a pedestal and expect you to come crawling to them on your knees."

Norman Fuller—"Business girls are much nicer to date because they can help out with expenses at the end of the month; besides, they frequently have their own apartments."

Ted Harris—"I will take a business girl two to one because they have a better sense of values. Actually, in my position, I can hardly afford to speak harshly of either group."

Some of the Tech students prefer the school girls and some of their comments are listed below:

Fred Branch—"I believe that any girl can be fun on a date and it depends only on the personality of the individual girl. Personally, I will take one or two Georgia coeds above the rest."

Wallace Cook—"I prefer school girls mainly because they are more available."

Ed Lawson—"I prefer college girls because my vast experience in this big world has shown me that you can have much more fun with a college girl."

Otis Morris—"Even a school girl can get down to business occasionally."

Bill Johnson does not prefer either of the above groups and all that he would say was: "Neither, she is all right."

An article of this type would not be complete without the benefit of the experiences of some experts; therefore I have interviewed two of the most noted experts in the field. Kilroy says that he would rather date a coed down on the river road in preference to any other women and he claims to have met a few in his vast travels.

George F. Burchell—"Just give me any girl that enjoys a party and you can keep their sense of values."

Educators Discuss Teaching Problems
In Economic Field

New York, July 25—Representatives from 14 state departments of education and 36 city school systems today began a summer workshop on the problems of teaching economics in the field of secondary education. The workshop is being conducted by New York University's School of Education. This is one of a group of experimental projects being conducted by various colleges in which the Committee for Economic Development is cooperating in an effort to learn more about methods and techniques for improving our understanding of economic problems. Seventy-five participants including state superintendents, directors of curriculum, principals and teachers from all parts of the country are joining with prominent economists and business men, to study the subject of high school economic education. Facilities of the Riverdale Country School, Riverdale-on-Hudson, are being used for this three-week project, with C. Derwood Baker, Director of Secondary Education of NYU, as director, Mr. John H. Coe, Coordinator, In-Service Teacher Education, State Department of Education, Atlanta, Georgia; and Mr. Shearouse, Director, Twelve Year Progress, State Department of Education, Atlanta, Georgia, are participants in this program.

Speaking at the first evening session, W. Walter Williams, chairman of the New York University School of Education, stated:

"We are in CED to acquaint the educational leaders which new facts the country's educators are facing. To realize what has been demanded of our educational system, we need only to remember that while the national population has increased 100 percent, enrollment in our high schools has been multiplied 50 times and in our colleges 50 times."

"We cannot forget that while the United States was leading to implement its policy of universal free education, immigration was at its flood periods. The presence of large foreign elements in our population imposed an unparalleled fact upon an unprecedented program. Nor may we forget the complications, interruptions and changes of two world war periods. Above all we must not forget the explosive and disruptive impact of modern science on our traditional concepts, "By your analysis of the difficult problems relating to economic education of high school students, and by your recommendations for action to solve them, you will help materially to advance economic literacy in the country. Your workshop will serve as a valuable example to those who look to you for guidance."

During the workshop, special committees will develop recommendations (Continued on page 7)
Psychologists, Professor Foster Discuss The Kinsey Report and Its Implications

By Mack Gregorie

Will the "Sexual Behavior of the American Male," more widely known as the "Kinsey Report," revolutionize public opinion in the treatment of sex? Whether the statement by Mr. Morris L. Ernst, the noted psychologist, that "The Kinsey report is doing for sex what Columbus has done for geography," is true or not is a matter for conjecture; nevertheless, the volume is "The 'Kinsey Report' is doing for sex what Columbus has done for geography." By the Atlanta Chapter of the American Veterans Committee, Dr. Whittaker and Dr. Topper, members of the Psychology Department of Emory University, and Professor Foster of Tech discussed the context of the book; and in a subsequent discussion moderated by Mr. A. S. Glischman, A.V.C. president, they answered questions and attempted to predict its repercussions. All of the principals were united in their belief that Professor Kinsey's facts and statistics were valid and that his survey, which extended over nine years and represented 8,000 interviews, contains a cross-section which is wide enough to draw conclusions from. A thought-provoking question considered was the general effect of the publication of such information on the public. It was believed by the group that the volume should not be considered as a sexual Bible, but rather as a valuable source of information which could remove much of the hush surrounding sexual education.

Consider the case of a high school student who averages 2.1 experiences per week. However, with an educated people what would be the result when every one knew of everybody else's . Thus, if we are to believe Professor Kinsey, at one time or another fully 90% of American males have broken society's laws of moral conduct. Similarly, statistics about marriage and divorce are an expression of the will of the majority of the people shall they be changed or prevented? It was gen­ erally believed by the psychologists, Dr. Topper and Dr. Whittaker, that the sexual code needs overhauling; but that we need not fear a drastic over­ sight revision of present laws. "However, the modern tendency," they believe, "is in the direction of greater understanding of the problems and possibly an accepted outlook in time to determine what Columbus has done for geography."

It was pointed out that through child­hood, adolescence, and early man­ hood or womanhood little intelligent light is shed on the matter of sexual relations. And during a single marriage ceremony lasting perhaps four minutes the doubts and fears concerning sex are to be swept away on a surge of emotions and per­ fect understanding formed in their place. Human nature just doesn't act that way. Indeed literally hundreds of sexually unsuited couples find their way into diverse courts through their inability to realize each other's needs. "The cause of male and female relations," Pro­ fessor Kinsey pointed out, "is not helped by physical phenomena since man reaches his greatest desire at 16 to 20 years old, whereas the woman realizes hers usually at the relatively late age of 56."

Professor Kinsey's book is the first of a series of nine volumes which will deal with the sexual habits of men and women and possible solutions to the present muddle caused by social dogmas.

Committee

(Continued from page 6)

for action on various phases of eco­ nomic education such as the need for new test materials and the increased use of audio-visual methods. During the last week a panel composed of members of these committees will view their findings and recommenda­tions with a panel of business men in­ cluding Roy Lawson, president, Tinn, Inc.; Robert D. Gahs, associate di­ rector of the General Education Board; Mr. Brownlee; and Clarence Francis, chairman of the board, General Foods Corp.

News Briefs

Student Union Donation

Mr. L. C. Hart, vice president of Johns-Marlville Corp., who was the commencement speaker for last year's graduating exercises, has donated the $220 given as a student to the Student Union Building Fund.

I. M. Society

Members of the Industrial Management Society will have an outing at North Fulton Park on Saturday, July 31.

Members will meet at the Tech YMCA at 2:30 p. m. Those having cars can there load up with any men not having transportation. Men Irving Marlella or Lawson can get to­ gether and go directly to the park. Softball, swimming, golf, and food will be provided. Wives, children and dates will be welcome.

Tau Beta Pi Shingles

Tau Beta Pi President Frank Bull announced that shingles and bents of recent initiatives of Tau Beta Pi may now be picked up. Members concerned may receive their certificates of the office of Dr. E. L. Swepson, Graduate Division offices on the second floor of Knowles.

WGST Program Preview

Friday, July 30— As a young composer whose com­ positions leave much to be desired Albert dishes up a new set of serenades for his hard-working brother Hank, and Hank's fiancée, Muriel, on "It's Always Albert" tonight at 8:30 over WGST.

Bandleader Dick Jurgens features a glamorous singing star and a popular instrumental group as his guest on "Spotlight Revue" tonight at 9:30 over WGST. "Mr. and Miss Teen-Age," chosen from one of the metropolis districts in the country to visit New York and "Spotlight Revue," will get a chance to say hello to their folks back home.

Saturday, July 31—

Gold Shield Dry Cleaning

For that "Spic and Span" look try Gold Shield Dry Cleaning. Our MAY'S LAUNDRY is at 520 West Peachtree Street, N. W. (Convenient to Tech)

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