

Listener Talks Back

How Beneficial Is Music Study?

By WILLIAM L. DOUDNA (State Journal Music Editor) Just as some college students wonder how much good French or calculus is going to do them in, say, the field of advertising, so boys and girls often ask how the study of music will affect them later in life.



Not many of those who have private music lessons or join instrumental or vocal classes, or even who play in school bands and orchestras, will become professional musicians. More of them will continue as amateur players or singers, and many will use their musical training as an aid to their listening.

earned money from their music. This is more than double the national average among persons who have learned to play an instrument, as established last year in the nation-wide survey of the American Music Conference.

About 13.4 per cent now teach an instrument or musical theory, and 23 per cent formerly taught.

Today 37 per cent play as amateurs in such groups as concert bands, dance orchestras, home groups and symphony orchestras; and an additional 31 per cent formerly played in such groups.

Almost half of the compositions and composers listed as "favorites" can be classified as classical. Besides a life-long love for music, other benefits of school music activity listed included: "learned to work with a group"; "appreciation of discipline"; "friendships"; and "better understanding of the other fellow."

Some of the most significant findings come from an analysis of the backgrounds of the former band members.

One-third had studied piano before starting on a band instrument. Most of the members started lessons on their band instruments between the ages of 9 and 12; 74.63 per cent started with private teachers. Most of the members spent 2 to 4 years in a grade school band and 4 years in the high school band. Almost half participated in solo contests in either elementary or high school.

While presenting these findings as significant in many ways, Mr. Frasca pointed out that they cannot be taken as typical. Joliet high school has had nationally famous bands for many years, and the city itself is one of the leading exponents of brass bands.

Under the late Archie McAllister, who has been called "father of the school band movement," the high school and American Legion bands rose to national prominence that they still maintain. This prominence has had an important influence on the teaching of elementary school children and the great interest in music among children of all school grades.

Uncle Ray's Corner

Oxen Were Slow But Powerful

An old way to pay a man a compliment about his muscles is to say that he is "as strong as an ox."

No man, no matter how strong, could pull a load equal to what an ox can pull. Compared to his own weight, a wrestler or boxer might be stronger than an ox, but an ox weighs much more. A good ox weighs as much as eight or 10 heavyweight wrestlers.

Oxen Trampled Grain From the early times of written history, oxen have been employed by men. The ancient Egyptians used them to trample grain and to draw plows. They have been hitched to carts by people of a hundred countries.

To this day there are lands in Europe where two-wheeled ox-carts are in common use. Four-wheeled wagons also are drawn by oxen, and the animals play a big part in field work on the farms of Europe.

march of settlers, across mountains and plains. They pulled covered wagons during the gold rush to California a century ago.

Much the same story may be told about the settlement of parts of South America. Pioneers who traveled to southern and western sections of Argentina hitched oxen to wagons with wheels of huge size. Sometimes the wheels were 10 or 12 feet in diameter.

Oxen fill even a larger place in Asia than in Europe or South America. In Asia there are sections where oxen are the only animals which pull loads, though elephants, horses, donkeys and camels do such work in other parts of the Orient.

Oxen are slow-moving beasts. They have strength but little speed. They travel, as a rule, at the rate of only 3 or 4 miles an hour.

bulls. In Ceylon I saw bullocks trotting along as they pulled carts. I did not test them with a watch, but I believe that they made a speed of 6 or 8 miles an hour.

That is a good rate of travel for any member of the ox tribe, but think of the changes in people's ideas of speed during the past century! Railway trains often go from 60 to 100 miles an hour, and the engineers could go even faster if they wanted to do so.

If a young ox, or bullock, can trot along a street at the rate of 6 or 8 miles an hour, it makes far better time than oxen did on this continent a century ago!

Made Slow Progress Airplanes of the present time can carry passengers across the continent—in 9 hours. That is a great change, but better speed is to be expected. Very likely there will come a time within 15 or 20 years when rockets, or rocket planes, will take people from coast to coast in a single hour.

Bullocks Are Faster The only oxen I have seen move fairly fast are bullocks, or young

Classified Highlights of Today's Schedules

Religion

8 a. m.—Revival Hour (WISC): "The Holy Spirit at Pentecost." 9 a. m.—Message of Israel (WISC): "Why I Believe in Immortality." National Radio Pulpit (WMAQ): "How Free Can We Be?" Church of the Air (WBBM): the Rev. M. W. Fogie, Disciples of Christ, on "One's Own Part in Christian Unity."



TOBIN TRUMAN

5 p. m.—Catholic Hour (WMAQ): "The Man of Athens." 6 p. m.—National Vespers (WBBM): "What the Reformation Accomplished." 10:15 p. m.—Religion in American Life (WIBA, WISC): special program with Pres. Truman. Pres. Charles E. Wilson of General Electric Co.

Discussion

10:30 a. m.—Reviewing Stand

(WGN): "Can We Stop Drunken Driving?"; R. L. Donigan, Dr. R. N. Harger, Judge H. H. Porter. 12:30 p. m.—Round Table (WMAQ): "Mankind in a Revolutionary Age." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chandrasekhar Robert M. Hutchins, Prof. Robert Redfield.



TOSCANINI DONAT

3:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air (WIBA): moves to NBC: "Why Strikes?" Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, Pres. Herman Steinkrantz of U. S. Chamber of Commerce. 5:15 p. m.—Ralph Peterson (WFOV): "Mask of Glory" and "Day Without End."

Drama

10 a. m.—Destination Freedom (WMAQ): Capt. Hugh Mulzac, only Negro captain on high seas.

3 p. m.—House of Mystery (WKOW): Marion Starkey, author of "The Devil in Massachusetts," guest. 5 p. m.—Family Hour (WBBM): Kirk Douglas in "Winter." 7:30 p. m.—Theater Guild (WIBA): Robert Donat in Galsworthy's "Justice," with Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy.

Documentary

3 p. m.—Living 1949 (WIBA): "Southeastern Asia: on the Fringes of Crisis." 4 p. m.—Family Closeup (WISC): the problem of an aging father.

Music

1 p. m.—NBC Symphony (WIBA): Arturo Toscanini, conductor; "Romeo and Juliet." Berlioz; "La Mer." Debussy... Choralists (WBBM): "Sea Fever." "Great Day," "Only a Rose." 2 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony (WBBM): Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Martha Lipton, mezzo-soprano; Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, guest speaker; "Pastoral" symphony, Beethoven; "Songs of the Wood Dove," Schoenberg; "Uirapuru," Villa-Lobos.

SUNDAY program schedule table with columns for WIBA, WISC, WKOW, WIBU, WBBM, WENR-WLS, WGN, WMAQ and rows for various time slots from 6:00 AM to 11:00 PM.

Sunday's Crossword Puzzle

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-30 and 31-60 indicating starting positions for words.

VERTICAL 1. A volcanic eruption... 2. A form for advertising... 3. A musical instrument... 4. A clear shape... 5. A passage through a mountain... 6. A drink... 7. A Russian lake... 8. A woman's name... 9. A mineral... 10. A French wine... 11. A plant... 12. A breath... 13. A hairless animal... 14. A kind of soup... 15. A kind of fish... 16. A kind of bird... 17. A kind of insect... 18. A kind of flower... 19. A kind of fruit... 20. A kind of vegetable... 21. A kind of animal... 22. A kind of plant... 23. A kind of mineral... 24. A kind of rock... 25. A kind of metal... 26. A kind of wood... 27. A kind of stone... 28. A kind of shell... 29. A kind of bone... 30. A kind of muscle... 31. A kind of nerve... 32. A kind of organ... 33. A kind of system... 34. A kind of tissue... 35. A kind of cell... 36. A kind of molecule... 37. A kind of atom... 38. A kind of particle... 39. A kind of wave... 40. A kind of force... 41. A kind of energy... 42. A kind of matter... 43. A kind of space... 44. A kind of time... 45. A kind of direction... 46. A kind of distance... 47. A kind of speed... 48. A kind of acceleration... 49. A kind of deceleration... 50. A kind of momentum... 51. A kind of impulse... 52. A kind of work... 53. A kind of power... 54. A kind of heat... 55. A kind of temperature... 56. A kind of pressure... 57. A kind of volume... 58. A kind of mass... 59. A kind of length... 60. A kind of area... HORIZONTAL 1. A kind of animal... 2. A kind of plant... 3. A kind of mineral... 4. A kind of rock... 5. A kind of metal... 6. A kind of wood... 7. A kind of stone... 8. A kind of shell... 9. A kind of bone... 10. A kind of muscle... 11. A kind of nerve... 12. A kind of organ... 13. A kind of system... 14. A kind of tissue... 15. A kind of cell... 16. A kind of molecule... 17. A kind of atom... 18. A kind of particle... 19. A kind of wave... 20. A kind of force... 21. A kind of energy... 22. A kind of matter... 23. A kind of space... 24. A kind of time... 25. A kind of direction... 26. A kind of distance... 27. A kind of speed... 28. A kind of acceleration... 29. A kind of deceleration... 30. A kind of momentum... 31. A kind of impulse... 32. A kind of work... 33. A kind of power... 34. A kind of heat... 35. A kind of temperature... 36. A kind of pressure... 37. A kind of volume... 38. A kind of mass... 39. A kind of length... 40. A kind of area... 41. A kind of perimeter... 42. A kind of circumference... 43. A kind of diameter... 44. A kind of radius... 45. A kind of angle... 46. A kind of degree... 47. A kind of arc... 48. A kind of sector... 49. A kind of segment... 50. A kind of chord... 51. A kind of tangent... 52. A kind of secant... 53. A kind of normal... 54. A kind of altitude... 55. A kind of median... 56. A kind of bisector... 57. A kind of perpendicular... 58. A kind of parallel... 59. A kind of congruent... 60. A kind of similar... Solution on Page 5, Section IV

Advertisement for The NBC Symphony Orchestra, featuring Arturo Toscanini conducting Romeo and Juliet. Includes details about the Madison Civic Music Association, concert dates (Nov 1, 27, Dec 18, Jan 29, Feb 19, April 4, May 7), and a coupon for membership.