

Highacres Collegian



"HAZLETON CAMPUS' OWN NEWSPAPER"
Published by the Journalism Club of the Hazleton Campus
of the Pennsylvania State University, Hazleton, Pennsylvania

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WHAT PRICE FOR FREEDOM?

EDITORIAL

By CHARLES DICKINSON

In this day of nuclear bombs which are capable of destroying large segments of population, we must ask ourselves this question: "What price must we pay to maintain our hard-won freedom?"

This question can be best answered by looking at our adversary, communism. The aim of the Communists is to overthrow democracy in the world. And they are doing it. Today they are in control of a third of the world's people and over one quarter of the earth's surface. This they have accomplished in only 43 years.

What have we been doing to combat this? We have been pouring foreign aid into countries which become Communist Russia's satellites anyway. We have merely sent threatening letters when Russia gobbles up one country after another. We have listened to their tirades in the U.N. and have tried not to cross Khrushchev too often—only when he attacks us personally.

There is only one course left to us at this late hour. That is **action**. We must keep men in office who won't whimper in front of a crude barbarian such as Khrushchev. We must make the individual in America independent of government aid. We must build up our military so that the Communists will think twice before attacking us, or any democracy. We must enforce our laws that deal with the Communists in America—let them know we mean business, if we really do. And last of all, we must be willing to pay the price of **personal sacrifice**.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Friday, November 3, Mr. Daniel Flood, a member of the House of Representatives, spoke at Highacres...

Notices had been posted in the HUB, announcements had been made over the loud-speaker for days in advance, and members of I.C.C. and Student Government had "talked it up." We hoped for a good turnout at this lecture. Approximately twenty students were present. To this writer, this was an atrocious abuse of the right to meet, discuss, and take an active interest in our government...

There is a great disparity between the attendance at any dance and the attendance at a lecture or a movie. The reason for this disparity is that most students feel that their education ends with the 4:40 bell. Any events which are held in the evening must be simply a chance to let off steam. Obviously, steam can be let off by doing the "Bristol Stomp," the "Pony," and the "Fly," but not by hearing Daniel Flood, seeing Operation Abolition, or All the King's Men.

Come on, kids! One of the many
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Ward Discusses Fallout Problems

Mr. Gilbert Ward, Associate Professor of Physics at Highacres, spoke recently before the Hazleton branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Ward, who is also a member of the Highacres faculty committee for Civil Defense affairs, discussed the problem of radioactive fallout.

Fallout, Ward pointed out, is the principal danger to those residing beyond a radius of approximately twenty miles from the point of a nuclear explosion. Those within the radius will be destroyed by immediate blast and heat effect at the moment of explosion. For those beyond the radius, though, the fallout is the major danger.

As might be expected, the radiation dose is most dangerous nearest the explosion itself; however, wind currents can carry deadly material for long distances beyond this point. It is upon the direction of the wind that much of the fallout destruction will depend.

Because of the effects of the wind, areas up-wind from a blast should experience little fallout beyond the twenty-mile radius formed by the blast wind. Crosswinds should not greatly increase the distribution of fallout either, but those living down-wind from a blast will be in real danger from the effects.

Fallout danger would vary with the strength and direction of the wind, for while strong wind would increase the area covered by the rain of radioactive material from the heavens, it would also diminish

some of the fallout intensity by dispersing it over a wider area, Ward noted.

Actual prediction of the direction and intensity of fallout after given bomb bursts would vary so greatly with each individual burst and with the topographical features of the surrounding terrain that attempting to make detailed specific estimations of the areas probably affected by a blast would be extremely difficult. Roughly, however, it might be expected that the Hazleton area would probably be affected to some degree by fallout originating from a burst in the Pittsburgh or Harrisburg areas.

Although Philadelphia is admittedly the nearest of the more major metropolitan areas, Ward pointed out, the prevailing wind patterns generally run from west to east, thus placing the Hazleton area in a more or less up-wind position in relation to Philadelphia.

Regardless of fallout source, protection against the radiation danger would be taking shelter wherever possible. The A.E.C., for example, has concluded that even an ordinary house, since it would get the individual out of the open, would provide considerable protection. Since dust would settle chiefly on the roof, the cellar would of course offer most protection in normal circumstances.

In circumstances where the householder is located downwind of a potentially important military or industrial target, or a major population area, it becomes requisite to install some form of additional shelter for protection, since the combination of downwind drift and geographical location produce the probability of more severe fallout.

UNIVERSITY PARK PROFESSOR TALKS ON MODERN LIT.

Dr. Bernard Oldsey, assistant professor of English at the Pennsylvania State University, spoke at the Hazleton Campus on Friday, November 17.

He talked on "Aspects of Fiction," discussing good and bad fiction.

The lecture was one of the Faculty Artists Series arranged by the University to stimulate student interest in the areas of art, music, drama, and literature.

Dr. Oldsey is a native of Wilkes-Barre and a Penn State graduate. He was appointed instructor at the University in 1950 and was named assistant professor in 1955. He obtained master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees from Penn State also.

His general research has been in the area of war literature and he is currently working on a book concerning war novels. His master's thesis was written on Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" and his doctoral dissertation was titled "Aspects of Combat in the Novel—1900-1950." He was a combat infantryman in the U.S. Army and two of his three years of service were spent in Italy.

HAVE YOU READ?

Many students are unaware of the variety of periodicals available in the Highacres Library. Mrs. Ferry, our librarian, has made up a general list of articles appearing in these periodicals. The list is varied in content in order to appeal to all students. The list for this issue of the Collegian is:

"What College Students Read"—Saturday Review, November 18, 1961.

"The Economy Can Survive Nuclear Attack"—Fortune, November 1961.

"Picasso and His Public"—Horizon, November 1961.

"Deterrence and Shelter"—Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, November 1961.

"Cartier-Bresson on Photography"—Photography, Nov., 1961.

"Chromosomes and Disease"—Scientific American, Nov., 1961.

"Fiorello's Finest Hour"—American Heritage, Oct., 1961.

"Beyond Berlin"—Commentary, Nov., 1961.