

Today's Events Camouflage College War Training Drive

Are Penn State alumni celebrating their last home coming for the duration? Will the Blue and White go into action on the Nittany gridiron at this time next year?

Today, as Penn State couples its annual Alumni Weekend with Dad's Day, hundreds of graduates and visitors will take time out from war-time activities to celebrate in a manner they used to know before Pearl Harbor. Today, Penn State will make an all-out effort on the gridiron, will dedicate a work of art—the Lion Shrine—and tonight, a student stage production and informal meetings will climax the whole affair.

To most visitors and graduates, Penn State will look and act just as it did last Fall or ten years ago. On the surface the campus and all its activities will be camouflaged to appear just as it did on Alumni Weekend or Dad's Day a year ago. But beneath today's festivities, Penn State has undergone revolutionary changes since war was declared ten and one-half months ago.

Despite general opinion, colleges of the country are not operating on a peacetime basis. Their programs have been overhauled and revised, just as the nation's industrial plants have converted pre-war machinery into essential war production.

At Penn State, the administration has accelerated the study program to include three semesters each year, so that a regular four-year college course may be completed in less than three years. Students have eliminated unnecessary extra-curricular activities and expensive social events. Both men and coeds are undergoing military training, and hundreds of students are enrolled in vital war training courses offered by the College and the United States Office of Education. In campus research laboratories, chemists and technicians are working 24 hours a day, discovering better methods and materials with which America will finally defeat the Axis.

Can anyone now say that American colleges are not keeping pace with the rest of the nation in the prosecution of the war? Don't let today's festivities fool you, for it is only a slight attempt by Penn State to retain some of the traditions that are a living part of the College.

As Penn State continues to gear its program to meet more critical war measures, there will undoubtedly be epic changes in every phase of campus life. The College may become an armed camp and war training center, just as it did in the last world war. Regular soldiers taking special technical courses may replace all students, and again, as in 1918, army tents may be pitched on all parts of the campus—even on New Beaver Field, where today Colgate and Penn State will battle for football supremacy.

Today you see preliminary effects of the war on campus life; but tomorrow you may witness climatic results.

To The Twenty

Once a month, this column drops its editorial dignity in order to take a fling at sports comment. Today's the day, and may it be said without due hesitation that this corner predicts a grid victory for the Nittany Lions when they battle Colgate's Red Raiders in one of the top battles of the East.

But when you see the Lions in action this afternoon, just remember that there are twenty men who would have donned the Blue and White if they had not entered the armed services of the nation.

THE DAILY COLLEGIAN

"For A Better Penn State"

Established 1940. Successor to the Penn State Collegian, established 1904, and the Free Lance, established 1887. Published daily except Sunday and Monday during the regular College year by the students of The Pennsylvania State College. Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1934 at the Post-office at State College, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Editor: Gordon Coy '43 Bus. and Adv. Mgr.: Leonard E. Bach '43

Editorial and Business Office: Carnegie Hall, Phone 711 Downtown Office: 110-121 South Frazier St., Phone 4372

Saturday, October 24, 1942

Staff This Issue

Managing Editor This Issue: Fred Clever
 Managing Editor: Paul I. Woodland
 News Editor: M. J. Winter
 P. S. C. A. Supplement Editor: Mickey Blatz
 Assistant Managing Editor: Seymour Rosenberg
 Assistant News Editor: Joan Piollet
 Assistant News Editor: Lee Freedman
 Assistant News Editor: Jane McChesney
 Freshman Assistant: Allan W. Ostar
 Advertising Manager: George J. Cohen
 Assistant Advertising Manager: Rosalind Becker
 Graduate Counselor: Louis H. Bek

Collegian Records Five Year Swing

By LARRY CHERVENAK

"Nye Launches Blow At ROTC, Calls It 'Bunk'."

That was the Collegian's front page headline of less than five years ago; today it might well be the opening scene in a gigantic pageant—the story of a nation's five-year march from complete neutrality to total war.

Pacifism Rides High

Nye's attack on compulsory college military training, recorded in Collegian on November 5, 1937, was the prelude to a campus "emergency peace campaign," announced in the next issue of the College newspaper.

On November 16, 1937, Collegian announced that Philip Jacob, assistant director of the Student Peace Service of the Emergency Peace Campaign, had been contacted by the PSCA and would arrive on campus that day to discuss peace campaign plans.

ROTC Stays Under Attack

An editorial of the same issue attacked the Senate Committee for recognizing an upperclass military honorary. During December, 1937, a series of three fiery articles sub-titled "This Question of ROTC", ridiculed training college students "at \$1,000 a head" when the money could be better used for "useful government activities."

Early 1938 saw a continued peace and neutrality activity: a peace forum demanded the right of a war referendum, student debaters upheld neutrality as the only solution to our international problems, and the Penn State Peace Action Council brought the Intercollegiate Peace Institute to campus. Highpoint of the anti-preparedness sentiment on campus was reached on March 29, when—according to a Collegian poll—79 per cent of Penn State's students favored the abolition of compulsory ROTC.

Preparedness Makes Debut

First indication of any general student interest in preparedness is recorded in the Collegian for January 1, 1939—the report of the Student Opinion Surveys of America of a cautious three-to-two approval of President Roosevelt's request for armed forces strong enough to defend the Western Hemisphere. A month later, the records showed that one half of America's College students were willing to agree with Roosevelt that United States should sell planes to the warring democracies.

The about-face that was to end in war was next recorded on April 18, 1939, when the number of students favoring selling planes to democracies rose to 52 per cent, and 9 out of 10 students expressed the fear that our neutrality law could not keep us permanently out of war.

Editorial Pleads For Peace

Recognizing the growing war interest, an editorial appearing April, 1940, issued the following plea:

"Let us not in the heat of the moment again save the world for democracy. We fought that war to end war twenty years ago. While yet it is not treason we plead for intelligent neutrality.

"Let us have peace in our time."

Pacifism's Last Mile

News of campus interest in intervention, armament, and lend-lease continued through 1940 and early 1941, but peace and isolation sentiment remained close behind. Senator Nye carried the isolation banner back to campus; peace groups continued to hold meetings and conferences; student debaters adopted a discussion of a possible union with the warring British Empire as their debate topic for the 1941-42 school year.

Polls of student opinion, reported in Collegian periodically during the Fall of 1941, showed a majority of students on the lend-lease bandwagon, and a third favoring even more active participation in the war.

Final entry in the peace-to-war pageant came in the December 10 issue, when Collegian's front page contained a single thought:

"College Prepares For Total War Effort."

Both Army and Navy aviation technical ranches are after instructors in airplane mechanics, radio operating, engineering and general shop work.

To get a "student instructor" job, which pays \$1620 a year, you must have completed one year of college—although a CAA ground instructor's certificate or satisfactory practical experience may be substituted for the college training.



Drawn for Office of War Information
KID SALVAGE

Tyson Comes To Dinner; Players Offer Hit Comedy

By L. W. HAYMAN

A demon was housed in Schwab Auditorium last night, a grey-bearded Beelzebub harnessed to a wheel-chair. His name was Sheridan Whiteside, and the Penn State Players put him through a series of antics called "The Man Who Came To Dinner." Demon though he was, the Homecoming audience loved him until the last curtain, and they left the theatre quoting to the trees on the Mall his acidic and withering diatribes.

Mr. Raymond Tyson played Whiteside, the man who came and stayed—and stayed, to the mingled consternation and delight of the bewildered Mesalia, Ohio family, on whose doorstep the famous raconteur and friend of the great and near-great slipped and fell.

Mr. Tyson got his teeth solidly into one of the juiciest roles ever written for a post-draft-age actor, and his fluent and malevolent reading of the part gave each line its proper sting. He was ably aided in his machinations by Beverly Carlton, played by Robert Hermann, and the incomparable Banjo, leered through by William Emmons.

Playing the role of Lorraine Sheldon, the actress who makes her way in the theatre via the primrose path, was Janet Drayton. Here is a young lady who knows her way around and she casts her eyes—and something else—about the stage in an easy and professional manner.

Lillian Brandt, playing the role of Harriet Stanley, contributed an eery but subtly humorous bit as the ax-murderess now living a peaceful and anonymous existence. And by virtue of her truly fine comic talent, Marion Daugherty as Miss Preen, the harassed nurse, managed to deflate even the omnipotent Sheridan Whiteside in the final scene.

Miss Scott and her staff set and costumed the piece in a clean and pleasing fashion, and Mr. Neubaum's direction was well-paced. The cast will probably remember

by tonight not to finish their exit speeches until they are actually through the exit, and the inevitable falling drapery will be fastened more securely. With these few corrections, the cast will again romp through a most joyous piece of stage literature tonight.

"The Man" is one of the latest comedies to come from the mutual pen of Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman, adding another charm to their gee-gaw bracelet of riotous comedies. It had a professional career of several months on Broadway, with Monte Woolley playing the leading role. Clifton Webb took the second company into the hinterlands, and Alexander Woolcott essayed the role in a third company on the West Coast.

Woolcott is said to be the prototype for Whiteside, and the moon-faced, bespectacled radio charmer and sponsor of literary unknowns was no end pleased with his dramatic portrait, merciless and devastating though it be. The little New Yorker is, like Whiteside, the friend and confidant of a host of strange and dubious characters the likenesses of whom we saw last night.

Whiteside's Winter of discontent will fall again tonight at eight-thirty for the last time and become Penn State Players' history. Mr. Tyson will go back to his classroom, but there will ever be quite certain that he will not be called a "sex-starved cobra" or addressed as "Miss Medpan." Such are the perils of sitting at the feet of the master who once played Sheridan Whiteside!

Nine of ten iron hitching posts in the Grand Island, Neb., courthouse square have been enlisted in the scrap drive—they'll help do a job on three horses named Hitler, Hirohito, and Mussolini.