

Pollock Circle Gets Four More Phones

In addition to the one telephone in Dormitory No. 1, four phones are soon to be installed in Dormitories 4, 7, 9 and 12, John Anderson, chairman of the Public Works Committee reported at the meeting of the Pollock Circle Council, Wednesday night. Distributed in this manner, there will be one phone to every three halls.

Frank Maguire, chairman of the Health and Sanitation Committee said that the meals and menus of the dining hall have improved tremendously, and that a request will be made for the changing of the Sunday breakfast schedule from 9-9:30 a. m. to 9-10 a. m., so that the residents attending early religious services will not miss that meal.

It was reported that 400 clothes lockers are expected by Mr. William Gross, Pollock Circle maintenance supervisor, for some dormitory rooms, and any resident who wishes one should contact his hall president.

All residents having firearms in their possession are requested to register them and entrust them to Campus Patrol Captain Phillip A. Mark for safekeeping. These may be checked out of his office when desired.

Hall presidents will start canvassing their buildings for opinions of the Pollock Circle holding a dance sometime in December.

MI Compiles Facts On Housing Needs

At least 600,000 new dwellings a year must be built to relieve the current housing shortage according to a bulletin recently compiled by the Mineral Industries School on the proceedings of a housing and heating conference held on campus.

For every 1000 people, about 263 houses are necessary or about one housing unit for every four persons. In the past, when families were much larger, 100 to 150 houses could easily accommodate 1000 people.

Since 1940 about 5,000,000 new families have come into existence for whom adequate housing has not as yet been provided.

Increase in the average span of life, shifting of population from rural to urban areas, physical depreciation of buildings, demolition by fire and old age, plus the fact that building was practically brought to a standstill during the war years—are all responsible to some extent for the present shortage in housing facilities.

In 1936, 7,970,000 families occupied 7,093,000 houses, which was approximately an extra family in every seven houses. With the advent of the war, the situation became progressively worse. According to the bulletin it will take three or four years to meet even part of the current demand.



"Darling, now that we've moved out of Windcrest, don't you think—"
Courtesy Westinghouse Electric Corporation

Russia Dominates Poland; Freedom Rules Denmark

By Lewis Stone

September, 1939. Poland invaded and conquered by the Wehrmacht, April, 1940. Denmark squashed under the German boot. May, 1945. VE Day—liberation for the long-suffering Poles and Danes. How are these once-occupied countries faring today?

A Penn State student, spending a few September days in each of these countries, saw part of the answer. Many Poles expressed to him their preference for German occupation over Russian "liberation." The Danes seemed happy, normal, and very grateful for their liberation.

Guns, military might, and force are ever-present in the Danzig-Gdynia area of Poland. Street shootings and disappearances are almost daily happenings. NKVD, the feared Russian secret police, reduces complaints about the system to furtive whispers. Even in the privacy of his own home, a parent was observed cautioning his not-so-prudent son about lamenting too loudly.

Discrimination—economic, racial, and social—is rife. A small independent artisan, who is an American citizen and a devout Lutheran, is a good example. Because of his self-occupation, his rent and electric rates are many times higher than normal, even though he has been unable to obtain materials for his business since liberation.

Excessive grammar school tuition, actually a tax on his religion, prevents him from giving his oldest son an education. The 14-year-old lad shows considerable native intelligence, and speaks English and German as fluently as his native Polish.

A shipyard guard tells of the removal to Russia of their best machinery, and the resulting decrease in employment and production. Polish sailors gripe about their men-of-war now flying the Red hammer and sickle. The married ones point bitterly

to the fine apartment buildings—in a city of rubble—from which they have been ousted to make way for Russian seamen and their families.

Conflicting Laws
Multitudes of restricting and conflicting laws make shore leave precarious even for Americans. They are not allowed to have American or Polish money in their possession. They cannot carry cigarettes, sell them or even give one away. Buying anything, or bringing it back to the ship is prohibited. After an afternoon snack of cake and "ice cream," the surprised eaters learned it is illegal that day of the week.

Food is scarce, expensive, and of poor quality. Black market purchases, at exorbitant rates, are necessary to raise existence above the starvation level. In fact, practically all dealing is illegal, and law-breaking becomes the normal way of life, in spite of frequent Siberian exilements.

Denmark, on the other hand, is characterized by the freedom and gaiety which permeates the daily scene. Soldiers are unnoticeable; even policemen are scarce. People

Good Food Only a Hobby, Pollock Circle Chief Knows His Stuff!

To hear a man say that venison should be soaked in burgundy wine for two days before it is cooked would make the average person think that he was hearing a professional chef from a ritzy New York hotel speaking.

The man doing the talking, however, was only an amateur cook, a man who cooks as a hobby. Though they may not know his name, the 800 men at Pollock Circle know his cooking, for there is where he practices his hobby. This chef, Norman B. Thomson, has as his real profession a diversified and successful business career.

Temporary Job
"I came to the East," Mr. Thomson said, "to be near my wife who is in New York recovering from an operation. Wanting the chance to help veterans, I came to Penn State in answer to a newspaper ad calling for a chef to cook at your veterans' dormitories. It's only a temporary job, but the fellows are real men and I'm glad to help them."

After attending the College for three years, Mr. Thomson left in 1917 to become a pilot in the Air Force. When the war ended he completed his education, attaining his B.A. from Drake University and his M.A. from the University of Chicago.

In Business
In 1926, after three years as the director of finance of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Thomson became president of the Illinois Assets Corp. During the same period and up until 1934, he was also the director of the

freely curse or praise the government, with the praise predominant.

Food Plentiful
Food is present in mouth-watering quantities; meat, eggs, cheese, butter, and milk are especially plentiful. Rationing exists, but the legal diets are ample. Black marketing is negligible, and deals with cigarettes only. Stores are jammed with a dazzling array of merchandise.

In nearly every respect, Denmark seems more like a part of the United States than a foreign country. Here the people are not afraid to express an opinion. Their care-free life is characterized by their night club behavior. Hearing the entire crowd spontaneously and boisterously burst into the words of the band's tune, it is difficult to imagine that only a few months before, they had been subjugated under Nazi rule.

1500 Faculty, Staff Attend Reception

Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the College, and Mrs. Hetzel entertained approximately 1500 members of the faculty and administrative staff of the College and their wives at the annual reception in White Hall Thursday night.

Guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Hetzel, State Secretary of Mines Richard Maize and Mrs. Maize and Mrs. Clara C. Phillips. Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Maize are Trustees of the College.

Members of the receiving line greeted reception guests before a bank of palms, ferns, and chrysanthemum arranged by Dr. E. I. Wilde, professor of ornamental horticulture. Dance music was provided by the Campus Owls, student orchestra, and refreshments were served by students in Hotel and Institution Administration under the direction of Esther A. Atkinson, associate professor of home economics.

Following the reception, Dr. and Mrs. Hetzel entertained Trustees of the College and members of the Council of Administration and their wives at a supper party.

Porcelain Tile Co. and the Northern Lloyds Insurance Corp.

With the depression Mr. Thomson became editor and publisher of the Southwest Daily Times of Liberal, Kansas. Since 1939 he has been a consultant in industrial and financial management.

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