

Editorials and columns appearing in The Daily Collegian represent the opinions of the writer. They make no claim to reflect student or University consensus. Unsigned editorials are written by the editor.

### Non-Partisan?

Partisan politics rears its ugly head in the Liberal Arts Student Council presidential election.

Evidence that council members belonging to a campus political clique were planning to elect one of their number for the avowed purpose of introducing a "party" vote into All-College Cabinet, has been compiled.

Such action, on the part of any party, in any student council, is inimical to the best interests of the council in question, the students it purports to represent and student government as a whole.

Partisanship of this uncalled-for variety, can be cited as detrimental or unethical on at least two levels, the All-College and the school.

One of the strongest features of All-College Cabinet is its 16 to 6 margin of non-political to politically elective seats. This should guarantee the impossibility of a strong machine railroading motions for selfish partisan purposes.

Should a clique desire to dominate Cabinet, it would need to get six of its members in as council presidents, as well as winning the All-College and class elections. Fortunately for the strength and integrity of student government, this is practically impossible.

Council members are elected by the fellow-students of their respective schools, as individuals, and not as clique members, nor on party platforms. Failure to represent their constituents constitutes dishonesty of the grossest variety.

To prevent any possibility of misunderstanding, Collegian still maintains its complete impartiality about who is elected by the LA Council. All we are interested in is that the president display his loyalty to his school by representing it, and not any political clique, on Cabinet.

We have confidence in the ability and desire of the council members to select and support such a president.

### Out on a Limb

Now is the time for editorial writers to make their predictions of election results. This year we are going out on a limb prepared perhaps to fall but confident of our prescience.

As should be well known, the Daily Collegian is non-partisan in both campus and national politics. The predictions that follow should not be confused with the persuasions of the writer or the newspaper.

Next January 20, Thomas E. Dewey, we feel, going with most other editorial writers of the country, will be inaugurated president.

Despite the confident predictions of the Democratic party, we feel that Republican sentiment, coupled with the defection of the Dixiecrats and Wallaceites will be enough to defeat President Truman. The long term in office of the Democrats has also made many people anxious to give the other party a chance.

The 1946 Congressional elections have often been cited as a straw in the political wind of 1948. The Democrats brush this aside with the comment that labor's failure to vote was the chief cause of their defeat. But many labor votes this year will probably be attracted to the Progressive Party.

New York, very often carried for the Democrats by the New York City vote will probably fall to Governor Dewey this year. A lighter-than-usual Democratic registration in the city, together with a heavy, traditionally Republican up-state vote, will bring about this result.

The solid South will probably not be too solid this year either. Governor Thurmond is expected to carry as many as four states and the activities of the Dixiecrat party in Virginia may throw that state to the Republicans.

Illinois, if carried by President Truman, will probably be the only one of the largest states to go Democratic.

About the only bright hope for the Democrats is the recently reported fact that Henry Wallace will probably not get the seven million votes conceded to him at the beginning of the campaign. Mr. Truman, by advocating more liberal policies, has evidently been able to recapture those votes for his own party.

Nevertheless, the outcome of today's election, as we see it from here, will undoubtedly be a Republican resident in the White House for the next four years.

—Elliot Shapiro.

### That Day

That day is here again. The American voter has been subjected to wearisome weeks of "giving 'em hell" from one train platform and to a persistent plea for "unity" from the other. Today he has his chance to use the one power before which all politicians quake.

One would think that the candidates, having no more babies to fondle and no more fish or donkeys with which to pose, could sit back today and watch the scoreboard in comparative peace. But such is not the American way. With our ever-alert press on the job, Truman and Dewey will have to appear at their respective polling places for the usual picture-taking.

What thoughts will linger behind those last-minute, slightly-used smiles? If previous offhand remarks give any indication, both leading candidates will be thinking that there is more pain than pleasure in the office they seek.

"Pray for me, boys!" Thus spoke Harry Truman to assembled newspapermen when he suddenly found himself President on April 12, 1945.

Earlier this year, when Dewey was asked why he wanted to go to the White House, he replied, "I'll be darned if I know," or words to that effect.

Nevertheless, one of these men will know late tonight that he has been hired for one of the toughest jobs in the world by the world's most critical employers, the American people.

—John Bonnell.

### The fate of the world—



### In the Land of Jim Crow

By Ray Sprigle

Ray Sprigle, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter and staff member of "The Pittsburgh Post Gazette," recently disguised himself as a Negro and for four weeks "lived black" in the South among his fellow Americans. In a series of twelve articles, of which this is the third, he presents his findings. Mr. Sprigle has changed the names of persons and places in some instances to protect those involved.

We're at breakfast in this pleasant, comfortable Negro home. One of the daughters is home on a visit from Tennessee where she, and her husband are university instructors. The conversation drifts, as it inevitably will wherever and whenever Negroes gather, to the all-over-shadowing race problem. Her five-year-old son is at the table too. Whenever she uses the word, "white," she spells it out. She spells n-e-g-r-o, too. So far she hopes, her youngster doesn't know the difference between Negro and white. He probably doesn't because some of his relatives are as white in color as any white man and others range all the way to deep black.

Those spelled-out words highlight another and vitally important problem of the intelligent Negro.

When do you begin teaching your child how he is to live as a Negro? When do you begin teaching him the difference between black and white—not as colors but as races? When do you begin teaching him how to live under the iron rule of a master race that regards him as an inferior breed? When do you begin teaching him that for him, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are scraps of paper?

#### Parents Must Answer

Those are questions that every Negro mother and father has to answer.

"We try to let them have their childhood free of prejudice and confusion," the mother says after we have shooed young Bobby out to play. "But we've got to tell them before they come up against the hard facts of discrimination and prejudice for themselves. You people up North have only one set of 'the facts of life' to put before your children. Down here we've got two. And sometimes I think the racial facts of life are the most important." (When she says "you people up North," she does so with the assumption that I, too am a Negro.)

Generally the Negro child gets his first lessons in race relations before he goes to school. But one couple I know delayed. So one day their little daughter brought home a white friend, a girl of her own age. They had encountered each other when their pathways to school crossed—one on her way to her white school, the other on her way to the Jim Crow school house. The parents had to work fast.

First, as considerably as possible, they sent the little white girl

on her way homewith the understanding that she was never to come back. To their own little one they had to explain that she could not enter a white home except through the back door. That no white could enter a Negro's house except on business and that certainly no little white girl could ever visit a little black girl.

#### Guest From North

All through the day, friends of the visiting daughter of my hosts were dropping in to see her. And of course Mr. James R. Crawford, the guest from Pittsburgh, was introduced to all of them. (James R. Crawford was the name I was using.) So what was more logical and natural than that Mr. Crawford should seek to slant the conversation toward a comparison between life in the South and the North?

The Southern Negro woman, particularly one of refinement and culture has Jim Crow problems all her own. For instance, there's the seemingly simple matter of buying hats and dresses. In most Southern cities—with the notable exception of Atlanta—no Negro woman is permitted to try on anything, not even a \$200 dress if she's got the \$200 right in her hand. In some millinery departments the sales girl will carefully pin a cloth over her black customer's head before she'll let her try on a hat. But in most places the Negro customer just picks her hats and dresses off the rack. If she touches them—she's made a purchase—they're all hers. All the women agreed that Baltimore was the worst town in the country for mistreatment of Negro patrons.

Shoe stores arbitrarily set aside certain benches in the rear of the store for Negro customers. Every woman there recalled what happened to Roland Hayes, famous Negro tenor, when his New York-born wife went into a Rome, Ga., shoe store for a pair of shoes. Hayes had purchased the plantation, not far from Rome, where his mother had been born and lived in slavery. He planned to establish a model plantation that would supply ideas, modern methods, pure-bred seed and stock to neighboring farmers, white and black. In town for the weekly shopping, Hayes had dropped his wife off at the shoe store and had driven on to park. In the shoe store, Mrs. Hayes sat down on the first bench available. A white clerk, determined to keep his race pure, ordered her

(Continued on page six)

### Safety Valve

Letters to the editor must be signed for inclusion in the Safety Valve, although names will be withheld on request. Telephone numbers and addresses must be included to facilitate verification of authenticity of signatures. Letters exceeding 200 words in length may be cut when required by space limitations.

#### Ostriches?

TO THE EDITOR: When one says that existing bad conditions are not actualities, he is similar to the ostrich hiding its head in the sand. Mr. Schlegel, Chairman of the Food Committee, is imitating this ostrich when he claims that the Nittany Dining Hall complaints have been remedied. Any remedy made has been in the form of reprisal.

The desires of these men are simple. They ask but to be permitted to live in health. The most popular requests have been listed below by the Committee.

1. An adequate breakfast, including fruit, milk, coffee, cereal, and solid food. (One sweet roll is not considered to be substantial food.)
2. Lunches which are both adequate and appetizing. (One stuffed pepper is not considered a substantial lunch.)
3. Dinners which are adequate, appetizing, and well-balanced. (An all-starch meal is not considered well-balanced.)
4. Constant coffee availability from 7 a.m. until 12 p.m.
5. The closing of the PUB, and the redirection of PUB funds into the Nittany Dining Hall.
6. The publication of the facts concerning the statement "that the most important of more than 1000 complaints taken from 396 men eating in Nittany dining hall have been remedied."

These six requests have been tabulated through accurate survey methods. They are not unreasonable or unfair. Will action be taken?

—The Pollock Circle Vigilance Committee.

Joseph Winton, David Winton, William Geiger, Thomas DeCoursey.

Again and again, Collegian implores its readers to submit their legitimate complaints to legally constituted student government bodies. Four persons, speaking as individuals, out of 2000 can easily go unnoticed, when on the other hand, representatives of the 2000 can get things done.

You will no doubt be quick to point out that an All-College Cabinet committee has "failed" to get action. But so far, complaints have been registered with Collegian from only one-fifth of one percent of the Nittany diners.

Mr. Schlegel's complete report will be published when completed.

### The Daily Collegian

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### Collegian Gazette

Tuesday, November 2

PI LAMBDA THETA, Westminster Foundation, 5:45 p.m.

COLLEGIAN AD STAFF, 1 CH, 6:45 p.m.

College Hospital

Admitted Saturday: George Kerr and Nancy Neusbaum.

Discharged Saturday: Florice Dawson and George Kerr.

Admitted Sunday: Carolyn Rice, Phyllis Mowrer and Thomas Paul.

Discharged Sunday: Fred Wiker, Hiram Williams, William Cregar, Siegmund Knies, John Folk, Leonard Bletz and Philip Klemick.

Admitted Monday: Leona Schadle and Puis Dillon.

#### College Placement

Arrangements for interviews should be made in 204 Old Main at once

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., November 1 to 5, seventh and eighth semester men from Chemistry, Chem Eng, ME and Mining Eng.

Proctor and Gamble Co., November 2 and 3, eighth semester men from ME, EE, IE, Chem Eng, Chem, and Commercial Chemistry.

Brown Instrument Co., November 9 and 10, eighth semester men from EE, ME and Physics.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., November 8 and 9, eighth semester men from ME, IE, EE, CE, Metallurgy and Chem Eng.

Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid, November 3, eighth semester men from Chem and Chem Eng.

Sylvania Electric Co., November 8, eighth semester men from EE, ME, Chem Eng, Chem, and Ceramics.

Armstrong Cork Co., November 11, 12 and 13, seventh semester men in IE, ME, Ph.D. in Chemistry, Chem Eng, and Physics.

Bell System, November 9, 10 and 11, eighth semester men from EE, ME and IE. B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. men in EE and Physics.