

# The Daily Collegian

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Marv Krasznansky Editor Edward Shanken Business Mgr.

## STAFF THIS ISSUE

Night editor: Julie Ibbotson; Copy editors: Chuck Henderson, Shirley Vandever; Assistants: William Pete, Phil Austin, Bill Jost, Chiz Mathias.

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## Judging Team Fee Fair Proposal

Although when first proposed by the School of Agriculture Student Council the fee increase to support Penn State's judging team was put at ten cents per student per semester, the proposal which received the first approval of All-College Cabinet Thursday night, asks a 25 cent increase.

At the same time that cabinet approved the 25 cent increase, it also recommended that the ag activities fee of \$1.50 a semester now paid by all students in the School of Agriculture, be lowered by 75 cents.

As the plan for the 10 cent fee hike for all students was first envisioned, the judging teams could be maintained by taxing each student in the School of Agriculture 75 cents a semester via the ag activities fee, plus a 10 cent fee on all students, including those in agriculture. Under this plan, ag students would have been paying 85 cents a semester for the teams, while all other students would have been paying ten cents a semester.

Under this plan, ag students, who comprise 18.2 per cent of the student body, would have been paying 88 per cent of the costs of supporting the teams. The other 81.8 per cent of the students would have been meeting 32 per cent of the costs.

In the words of Marilyn Levitt, Panhellenic Council president, who moved that the fee for all students be increased to 25 cents, such inequity as described above would be "grossly unfair." The proposal to lower ag fees and raise all student fees came as such a surprise to representatives of the School of Agriculture that they had to take time out to do some quick figuring on a fee which might cover expenses. That figure was 25 cents.

Under the previous plan, approximately \$4476 would have been raised; under this plan \$4682 will be forthcoming. It would have been impossible to shave the overall figure any closer.

We think the move to have all students share the costs of the judging teams is a good one. In competition the teams do not represent the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College. They represent the entire College, as do the debating teams, the glee club, the Blue Band, and the athletic teams.

Being representative of Penn State and being bona fide student activities, the judging teams deserve the support of the entire student body. With the "one-fee-for-all" theory getting the necessary two-thirds approval of cabinet Thursday night, apparently the feeling is that the cost of supporting the teams should be shared equally by the entire student body.

We don't think there can be much of a quarrel about the fairness of the proposal.

## Juniors Initiate Useful Project

In starting a new record collection, the present junior class has begun what should be a continuing and growing project on campus.

The junior class used its \$100 project fund to set up a collection of records called "The Greatest Shows of the Century." These records circulate for three days, as do books in the reserve book room of the Pattee Library.

What the juniors have done shows what a small group of conscientious students can do in coordinating efforts for something new. When the class decided to have this as its project at its meeting last month, there were only 19 members of the class present. When Robert Sherman, chairman of the project committee, gave his report, it was received with favor because this was a new idea and one which would benefit present and future students at Penn State. And so, the committee went ahead and completed its plans, establishing what they hope will be a growing project.

The collection of 28 albums the juniors presented can be the start of a growing idea, if we, as students, assume responsibility in their use. Further, the juniors have intentions of interesting the sophomore class in adding to the collection. If this happens, and successive organizations decide to take similar action, we can foresee a diversified collection in the library.

Part of every project is to look into the future. If this collection can grow, perhaps when the library is expanded, someone will come up with the idea of providing a listening room.

The junior class has indeed begun a commendable project, and can be proud of its accomplishment.

-Mimi Ungar

## Co-ops Have 'Week'

The "Co-ops on Campus Week," being observed locally by the College Cooperative Society, directs the attention of the public to the work of a little-known group on this and many other campuses which is helping students work their way through college.

Students live in cooperative houses under the same regulations as dormitory students, but share the expenses of food and housing and divide the housework among themselves. In this way they save on living costs and enjoy the advantages of fun and fellowship that dormitory students have.

The local Nittany avenue Co-op is an excellent example of the way in which these cooperative societies operate. Approximately 20 women eat and live there and 50 men eat meals there. All share in the work, spending four or five hours a week, at times convenient for them. A full-time cook prepares the meals, but co-ops assist her, wait on tables, and wash dishes. The house cleaning and washing of house linen are also shared.

In these activities, co-ops illustrate their motto, "Cooperation Gets Things Done."

-LaVonne Althouse

## An Apology...

Yesterday, for the first time in the history of the Daily Collegian—to the best of our knowledge, that is—the pages of this newspaper were numbered consecutively 1, 6, 7, 4, 5, 2, 3, 8.

This error was, as all newspaper errors are, the fault of the print shop.

Somehow, however, we feel like the little boy who has been crying wolf. For years we have been blaming the printer for everything. Anything.

This time it really was the printer, so we blame it on the printer. And all the people laugh. (Printer's note: Ha! Ha!)

## Safety Valve

### Statement from Constitutional Text 'Contradicts' Collegian

TO THE EDITOR: This letter is intended as a comment upon your editorial in the Daily Collegian of Thursday, March 13, entitled "Mandatory Voting Would Hurt Gov't."

It is quite evident that the major part of the editor's argument is mere personal opinion which lacks a foundation in reason. However, the editor has attempted to substantiate his argument by referring to Robert's "Rules of Order." Since Robert's Rules don't bind members to vote as instructed, says the author, they should not be bound to do so.

In reference to this argument, I suggest that the editor read some American constitutional history. On pages 31 and 32 of Kelly and Harbison's book entitled "The American Constitution," it says: "... The theory of representation which prevailed in 18th century America was vitally different from that in England. In England, members of Parliament were held to represent the nation at large rather than the particular district which elected them, and never considered themselves bound to obey local interests. . . . In America, however, the representative was regarded primarily as a deputy, sent to the assembly by the people of his district simply because they were too numerous and too preoccupied to go themselves. This American concept of representation was to prove a potent factor in colonial unwillingness to submit to Parliamentary taxation . . . and was thus of some consequence in promoting the Revolution itself."

-Melvin Rubin

(Ed. Note: The issue in this case is not one of "Parliamentary taxation." If it were, we could quote the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes . . .").

## Gazette...

- Sunday, March 23
- BRIDGE LESSONS, TUB, 6:30 p.m.
- Monday, March 24
- CAMERA CLUB, Lion Studio, 7:30 p.m.
- ELECTRONIC WARFARE UNIT 4-3, 200 Engineering E, 7 p.m.
- INTER COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ON GOVERNMENT, 313 Willard Hall, 7 p.m.
- ORIENTATION COUNSELLORS COMMITTEE, 109 Old Main, 4 p.m.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 2 Agricultural Education Building, 7:15 p.m.

- ### COLLEGE PLACEMENT
- Sperry Gyroscope Co. will interview June graduates in E.E., M.E., and Phys. Friday, March 28.
  - Sylvania Electric Co. will interview June graduates in E.E., M.E., I.E., Ch.E., Com., A&E, Act., Chem., Cer., Metal.
  - Oil Well Supply Co. will interview June graduates in M.E., P.N.G. and I.E. Wednesday, April 2.
  - Reaction Motors, Inc. will interview June graduates and 1952 M.S. candidates in Aero.E., Metal, and M.E. Wednesday, April 2.
  - Scintilla Magneto Division will interview June graduates in Aero.E., E.E., I.E. and M.E. Wednesday, April 2.
  - Bridgeport Brass Co. will interview June graduates in Ch.E., Metal, I.E. and M.E. Monday, March 31.
  - Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. will interview June graduates in Ch.E., C.E., I.E. and M.E. Thursday, April 3. They will interview chemists at all levels.
  - International Business Machines Corp. will interview June graduates in Com. and L.A. Wednesday, April 2.
  - Mergenthaler Linotype Co. will interview June graduates in M.E., E.E., I.E. and Com. Thursday, April 3.

- ### STUDENT EMPLOYMENT
- Experienced counterman.
  - Married men for summer work.
  - Rooms and board job for man with car.
  - Girl for computing work. Should know square root and the use of the slide rule.
  - Ralston Purina Co. will interview June graduates in Ag.Ec., Ag.Ed., Ag.Eng., Agro., A.H., D.H. for sales and graduates in Ch.E., C.E., E.E., I.E. and M.E. for production Thursday, April 3.

## Little Man On Campus

By Bibler



"The whole family was proud of Stan—first one in our generation to graduate from college."

## The Old Millstream

By MOYLAN MILLS



"Money talks" is a frequently heard phrase when American foreign policy is discussed. This pithy statement has been most recently used by decryers of the current French cabinet crises.

Supporters of the "money talks" school rightly point out that French political vacillation could hold up the full realization of a cooperative European defense community and European army. This group maintains that the United States should cut off aid to France unless the French clear up their political troubles, thus letting American dollars do the tuncalling.

But the U.S. has been letting money talk too often and too loudly—a factor which has contributed to the oft repeated statement from travelers returning from abroad that foreigners have not comparably increased their love for the U.S. with the more money given or loaned to nations abroad.

And why is this? So many times money spent by the U.S. abroad to build up a weak nation's defenses or economy is laced with attached strings. Americans are of the opinion that money expenditures abroad must show a profit in the ledgers within a certain period of time or it is wasted. Thus the term "American dollar diplomacy" was originated to describe the outlay of money to countries which, in return, had to provide the U.S. with a more favorable attitude toward American policies or other concrete profits.

A case in point would be the controversy last spring over sending grain to famine-ridden India. Certain congressmen advocated sending the much-needed grain only if India showed a less favorable attitude toward neighboring Red countries. Humanitarianism, or the giving of grain to the starving Indian millions purely because the U.S. had a grain surplus and human beings in India were dying for lack of precious wheat, was not considered valid by many in Congress.

Subsequently, after months of wasted time, grain was shipped to India without strings attached. But the unfavorable impression that Americans want their money to talk had already been made on hundreds of Indians at a time when Russia was sending grain to India with nothing in return expected. Naturally, the Soviet Union appeared in a more favorable light to the Indian nation.

Now persons are advocating that the U.S. give a no-more-monetary-aid-unless-you-comply-with-American-demands ultimatum to France. France has to raise more tax money to sup-

port its position in the European defense set up. But the French deputies have been reluctant to let a measure raising taxes pass the French parliament.

These deputies feel that the French economy, just now recuperating from the devastation of World War II, cannot stand the strain of added taxes. Therefore, the French have unofficially appealed for U.S. aid to keep their nation from collapsing under new burdens of European defense.

Therefore, threatening to cut aid to France can only antagonize the French and create more disunity in a Europe which the U.S. is struggling to pull into a cohesive unit as a bulwark against any Soviet aggression. By making American dollars talk in this high-handed fashion, the U.S. would be negating all the possible goodwill built up in Europe by the Marshall Plan and U.S. arms aid.

It's hard to see how talking money can ease a tense situation. Instead of cutting off French aid, why not show the Gallic nation that the U.S. can understand a tough situation and provide additional help. An atmosphere of good will might achieve more quickly a cooperative attitude from the French and thus promote European unity.

The recent Lisbon conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization showed that the nations of Europe can work together. If France pulls out of the NATO set-up because of economic distress, what is gained?

It's obvious that for a long time to come the U.S. will have to underwrite European economics until the nations themselves can get back on their feet. Why not take the situation for what it is and use American dollars in a less begrudging way?

To cut off money from France might force the French into straining their economy to get the additional revenue. But what good is a cardboard defense set-up, built on animosity, which could collapse at any moment?

Yes, money talks. But cooperative group action based on good will and mutual aid can be more effective than talking money.