

IFC Commended For Pi Lam Stand

The suspension of the charter of the Omega Gamma chapter of Pi Lambda Phi was not a pleasant piece of business for the Interfraternity Council, or for any other group concerned. The council, aware that stern disciplinary action had to be taken, never faltered once in its determination to cooperate with the College to see that appropriate action was taken. The group is to be highly commended for its stand.

With the average age of college students now once again pretty well back to its pre-war normal, the council realized it was faced with a now-or-never decision. If the IFC had turned its back on the infractions committed by the fraternity, it would not only have weakened its position with the College, but would undoubtedly have lowered its effectiveness as a spokesman for the fraternities. As it is, the IFC has firmly established itself as a force among the fraternities.

The suspension of the Pi Lam charter for nearly one year is a harsh penalty, but in committing its offenses the fraternity must have realized what the consequence could be if caught. It decided to take the risk, and lost. But even so, some leniency was shown the group.

Permission was granted for the members to operate as a local club outside the chapter house and to select club members on a basis to be determined by the national office, the chapter adviser, and the College administration. In addition, the way was left open for the fraternity to eventually regain its former standing on the campus.

A representative of the fraternity has stated that the members of the group will show an active and sincere interest in campus activities next year. We hope they will, and hope that once their penalty period is up, they will have no trouble in rejoining the national organization.

It is too bad that Pi Lambda Phi must be held up to other fraternities as an example of what can happen to them if they step too far out of line. The Interfraternity Council has shown it means business. We hope the warning is heeded.

Class Gifts Chosen Through the Years

Each year the age-old controversy appears on almost every campus in the country. The senior class is faced with the decision of finding an acceptable, practicable, and unique present to give their soon-to-be Alma Mater.

This spring the discussion of what was to be the 1952 senior class gift aroused many and varied feelings. It is probable that similar discussions and arguments have occurred since the first gift was given to Penn State in 1861.

The Penn State senior class gifts have ranged from a sundial located on the front campus, a gift of the class of 1915, to the elevator in the Infirmary donated by the class of 1934. A steel wireless tower was contributed by the class of 1912, but was removed in 1924 because of fire hazard.

Many of our familiar traditional campus sights are owed to preceding class gifts. The class of 1900 is responsible for the benches on campus. Class Ivy on the Engineering Building, the Auditorium, the tower of the Armory, Carnegie Hall, and MacAllister Hall was a gift of the classes of 1908 through 1912.

The terrace in front of Old Main and the drinking fountain at the Old Willow were donated by the class of 1913 and 1914, respectively. Memorial gates to the campus were given by classes of 1916 through 1918 and the classes of 1925 and 1926. The class of 1937 is to be thanked for their donation of the Westminster chimes in the tower of Old Main. The famous Lion

Shrine was given to the College by the class of 1941.

Innumerable scholarship and memorial funds have been class gifts over the years. Funds for further construction on campus have been given by various classes. Loan funds have been given by six senior classes. Such practical presents as the Beaver Field scoreboard, money toward a Student Book Store, an organ and two pianos, a telescope, and a fund to buy more books for the library have been donated by various classes.

The class of 1952 has not yet announced what their gift to the College is to be. Their decision will contribute a gift which in fifty years will undoubtedly be another tradition on the Penn State campus.

—Bev Dickinson

Safety Valve—

Physics Library Closes File of Old Blue Books

TO THE EDITOR: After five years of trying to provide students in the School of Chemistry and Physics with a file of old "blue books," the Physics library feels compelled to withdraw and discontinue the effort. The experiment has failed largely because of the irresponsible attitude of a few students. The books have been mutilated and some have been removed from the room for keeps. These books cannot be replaced, for such numbers of tests must be accumulated over a period of years.

This service has been provided through the generous efforts of Dr. R. L. Weber and the secretaries in the Physics department. The librarian has tried every means possible to keep the books in good order and available to all students. But this has been defeated by a few who tore whole sets from the books or took the books away altogether. It is with regret that they have brought this about for the many conscientious and worthy ones are denied a valuable source of reference.

If students through their governments can arrange a method for keeping such a file, all assistance will be given them in the project. However, it will require years to accumulate any substantial number of such tests. These files covered all tests from 1946-1950 inclusive.

—Mrs. R. U. Blasingame
Asst. in charge of
Physics Reading Room

Gazette . . .

Tuesday, May 27

DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB, TUB, 6:45 p.m.
OMICRON NU, Home Economics living center, 7 p.m.

AT THE MOVIES

CATHAUM: Tuesday—Indian Uprising 1:58, 3:53, 5:48, 7:43, 9:44 Thursday—Son of Dr. Jekyll, Friday—The Marring Kind.

STATE: Tuesday—Flight to Mars 1:54, 3:47, 5:40, 7:33, 9:25, Wednesday—The Green Glove, Friday—Red Mountain.

NITTANY: Tuesday—Death of a Salesman 6:00, 7:54, 9:48, Thursday—Room for One More, Saturday—Trail Guide

STARLITE DRIVE-IN: Tuesday—Ten Tall Men, plus The Highwayman 8:30

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Woman for evening clerking.
Man to work for part of rent of downtown apartment. No children.
Work on college farms any time during week.
Clerking 20-30 hours per week during summer.
Work for room and board for summer or for summer and fall.
Opportunity for foreign student to work in western section of country. Housework. Room, board, transportation, and good salary offered.
Couple for local summer employment.
Wife to do office work on weekends for rent of apartment. May have one child.
Husband for work in exchange for apartment for couple.

COLLEGE PLACEMENT

The Vulcan Soot Blower division of Continental Foundry & Machine Co. will interview June graduates in M.E. May 28.

Little Man On Campus

By Bibler



"Would you call back? Professor Snarf is grading term papers right now."

Interpreting the News

Powers of President Defined 160 Years Ago

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.

Associated Press News Analyst

President Truman, the Supreme Court, Congress and the American people are now going through a process regarding the steel dispute which seems actually to have been envisioned by the drafters of the Constitution.

The evidence has been dug out of the long-hidden papers of James Wilson, Philadelphia lawyer and member of the drafting committee, by Richard Barry, former New York Times reporter who is working on the third edition of his book, "Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina."

John Rutledge was chairman of the drafting committee, which also included Edmund Randolph, the governor of Virginia.

Rutledge was perhaps the only man in America who had ever been, by legislative authority, a virtual dictator.

During the revolution he had been granted "all power" by the Assembly of South Carolina. He remained in this position for 54 days, until on his own motion his right to interfere with trial by jury was removed, and he was required to consult with the state council on important affairs "when convenient." This sort of constitutional dictatorship had lasted for two years.

Years later this experience remained an important factor with him.

He assigned Randolph to write the first draft of the Constitution. Wilson and Randolph wanted the powers of the President sharply circumscribed even in wartime. The third and controlling draft of the document is among the Wilson papers, showing where Rutledge struck out the timid phraseology with regard to wartime power and made the President "commander in chief."

Then came the matter of peacetime powers. Wilson wrote that it required more debate than any other clauses except those defining the power of the judiciary.

Wilson submitted several drafts closely defining the President's powers. Slowly he and Randolph were worn down by Rutledge. They boiled it down finally to the single phrase about the President being the Chief Executive.

Rutledge's argument, Wilson reported at the time, was that the definition of "executive" should be made only when the powers are at stake. "Anything less is unworthy of the powers," he said. If the President errs, there is Con-

gress and the judiciary to correct.

There, in the Wilson papers which were not unearthed for 160 years, seems to be a dependable statement of what was in the minds of the Constitution's framers. It is another marvel in the background of one of the greatest governmental documents in the world, written in such a strangely different America from that of today, yet written to encompass even the storms of a modern nation.

The framers obviously foresaw that the President should have the right to act in emergency. The definition of an emergency, and how far the President might go under it, was left for the day of need. The President can act, the Congress and the court shall decide if he is right.

In the particular issue of today, the steel matter, it will be recalled that the drafters of the Constitution, Rutledge in his actions in South Carolina both as dictator and later chief justice, the entire foundations of America, were strongly predicated upon the common law brought from England as the basis of protection of both human and property rights.

Alumnus Wins Editing Prize

Quentin R. Fehr, a graduate of the Department of Journalism in 1941, has been awarded first prize in the annual Mass Transportation Magazine contest for editing the nation's best transit company employees' newspaper for companies with more than 1000 employees.

The award was made to Fehr as editor of PTC News, a bi-weekly publication of the Philadelphia Transportation Co.

Fehr has won two other national prizes for his publications. As editor of Youthadelphia, Philadelphia YMCA monthly, he won first prize for the nation's best "Y" paper in 1943. He received the top national award in 1950 as editor of the Philadelphia Poster, Junior Chamber of Commerce monthly.

Science Helps Catch Criminals

By HELEN LUYBEN

With only blobs of red paint found on a wrecked car to go on, Dr. Mary L. Willard, professor of chemistry and well-known expert in criminalistics, can pin-point guilt onto one of two trucks involved in a tragic three-car collision.

Here's the story. It was 8 a.m. on a January day, as a mother stood combing her six-year-old daughter's hair by a window in their home. On the highway in front of the house, two men in a green car traveled slowly north.

A new red truck followed the green car. An older truck, repainted red, approached the two from the other direction. Inside the little girl said, "Mommy, the red truck is getting awfully close to the green car."

Dr. Willard was telling this story, illustrating it with little drawings in this reporter's notebook, in an interview in her office-laboratory.

Short and white-haired, Dr. Willard sat amid comparison microscopes, and more microscopes, explaining the work with scientific crime detection which has made

her famous throughout the United States.

She continued. As the trucks approached each other, the green car spun around on a small bit of ice in front of the house and crossed in front of the southbound truck. Both men were thrown from the automobile and killed.

Here Dr. Willard came into the picture. Her job was to determine whether the new truck had started the green car into its skid, or whether the whole responsibility was on the older truck.

Large blobs of red paint on the license tag and the back fender of the demolished car, examined under a spectrograph, were found to be the same as the paint on the old truck. The new truck was cleared from all guilt.

This is just one example of the kind of work Dr. Willard does each day in her laboratory on this campus. A native of State College, she began her work in the field of criminalistics by testing for alcohol content in the blood.

Since then she has gone on to develop many new methods of chemical analysis, forensic ballistics, and blood identification, to

mention only a few.

Picking a small piece of wool from this reporter's sweater, Dr. Willard held it between her small fingers and explained, "You know, if a man hit you and he had on a signet ring, he'd catch some tiny piece of wool in his ring."

"We could take that little piece of wool, examine it, and tell you that it was green. We could tell you if it were new or reworked wool, and even what kind of sheep it came from. All from that little sample—that little piece of fuzz."

New methods of crime detection, Dr. Willard said, are making not only the scientist, but even the hardened criminal realize that crime doesn't pay.

Dr. Willard's aim is to develop the field of scientific crime investigation beyond the hobbyist and avocationist field. She would like to see modern criminalistics laboratories, accessible to everyone, in every state.

Dr. Willard's work takes her to testify in courts throughout the state. Here she said she feels the ordinary jurist is a "little hazy" about the use of technical data in laboratory reports. She believes education would be helpful.