

The Daily Collegian

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WSB Not Stealing Milk, Mr. Dictator

There have been plenty of ridiculous statements made in the current political campaign, but the most asinine of the recent crop was one which wasn't even directly involved in politics. It was John L. Lewis' heart-rending cry that the Wage Stabilization Board was trying to steal "milk money" from miners' babies because it had knocked 40 cents off the \$1.90 daily wage increase provided in a contract Lewis had recently obtained from the mine operators.

And so the miners are on strike again! No one will disagree that miners have one of the hardest, most disagreeable jobs in the nation today. No one will argue that they are entitled to high wages. But there is a limit. The minimum daily wage would have been \$18.25 under the terms of the new contract.

Just what does this pay raise mean? To the average consumer it means increased prices, and the average consumer is getting no pay increase with which to meet this. Just how long is the situation going to continue? Apparently every time the miners' contract runs out we can expect another demand for wage increases and probably another strike. And in the end, industry will have to bow to labor's demands.

We are not anti-labor. We merely have come to the realization that industry has had controls placed upon it, and under these controls has grown up. But when are some controls going to be placed on labor that will effectively stop its current trend toward domination of industry? And when is John L. Lewis going to stop playing little dictator?

Everyone realizes that prices have gone up, most of all the white-collar worker. Perhaps a portion of the wage increase asked by the miners is justified. But the WSB decision is far from stealing milk money from the miners, Mr. Lewis. It may keep some of them from buying a television set for awhile or from making a down-payment on a 1953 car, but the babies won't go without milk.

Some Facts Behind Penn Game Seats

There has been a great deal of griping and general dissatisfaction on the part of many students who purchased seats for the Penn game, but few have looked into the situation in an effort to find out the reasons for what has been done. It must be obvious to all that not everyone can be pleased. Here, then, are some of the facts behind the current situation.

The University of Pennsylvania allocated the College approximately 16,000 seats, or the entire north stand section running the length of Franklin Field, plus a section of bleachers in the western end of the field behind the goal posts.

Tickets were apportioned on the following basis:

1. From the western end-zone to the 40-yard line to students. (The football team received the seats in the 28 to 40-yard line section. A place for the Blue Band was also reserved here.)
2. From the 40 to the 50-yard line to athletic personnel and officials.
3. From the 50-yard line east to alumni of the College.

The west end-zone bleachers and the seats in the NA section, located on the extreme western end of the north stands, were priced at \$2.60 each; the remaining seats were priced at \$3.90, with the exception of 738 box seats at \$5.20 each.

Of the 16,000 seats allotted to the College, nearly half, or about 7500, were given over to the students. In addition, it is to be noted that the alumni group amounts to nearly 50,000, most of whom are located in the large eastern cities. The potential alumni market for tickets outnumbered the potential student market by a ratio of nearly 5 to 1.

Since the demand for alumni seats was unprecedented, many ticket orders had to be refused. The demand became so great that Harold R. Gilbert, graduate manager of athletics, repeatedly tried to obtain 1500 addi-

tional seats, but they were not available. The College's policy has always been to allot better-than-average seats to students of visiting schools. Yet, as in the present case, many Michigan State visitors of last year had to be satisfied with 10 or 15-yard line seats when no others were available.

It appears that the game is rapidly approaching the sell-out stage. Since this is so, one might be prompted to comment regarding the tickets distributed: "The lucky ones are those that, at least, got seats."

—Leonard Goodman

Safety Valve—

Activities Group Needed

TO THE EDITOR: Congratulations to Hat Society Council for suggesting a senior women's hat society! The need seems to be quite evident on our campus at present.

There are those who say that senior women already have a hat society, but how can Mortar Board be called thus when in reality it is an honorary whose members are chosen mainly for high scholarship? As pointed out in an editorial in the Daily Collegian, very few members of Skull and Bones or Parminous have averages of 2.0 or above. Why must senior women meet such high standards before receiving recognition for the work they have done in extra-curricular activities?

A hat society for senior women would also add a great deal of incentive to underclass women who have not been tapped by either Cwens or Chimes by the end of their sophomore year.

As it now stands, the only possible means of receiving recognition for junior year accomplishments is to reach a scholastic level above that average of her fellow classmates. This certainly is a goal desired by all, but just how many are able to reach these standards?

Let's have tapping of new members done by the application and point systems illustrated by some of the men's societies. Please let's have no more of this "sorority sister pulling in sorority pledge" business which has been so evident in past years. Also, there is no reason why the average requirement could not be at least 1.5. Compare this with the 1.0 required by senior men!

Let's have the entire Hat Society Council not only recognize this obvious and worthwhile need, but also start constructive action to achieve a new senior women's hat society.

•Letter cut

—Terry Moslak

Penn Ticket Gripe

TO THE EDITOR: Wednesday I picked up my \$3.90 tickets for the Penn-Penn State game. They are on the minus 15 yard line (that's 15 yards behind the goal line). The Athletic Association office told us that the seats ran from the 40-yard line to the goal line in the \$3.90 bracket. How many students are between the 35 and 40 yard lines? I, for one, do not know of any student so honored.

The Athletic Association likes help in the support of athletics and athletes. It goes so far as to look to fraternities to help support players. But when it comes to giving the students a square deal in buying tickets the association doesn't seem to come through.

If told the true situation at the time tickets were ordered it would have been a simple matter to obtain at least 40-yard line seats from Penn. This seems an odd situation when you can obtain a better deal from the opposing school.

For myself I think anyone who pays \$3.90 a seat beyond the goal line must have more money than brains, and from the looks of things there seem to be quite a few who have been forced into that category here.

—Name Withheld

Ed Note: Harold R. Gilbert, graduate manager of athletics, explains that the Blue Band and complimentary players' tickets took a rather large slice from the 35-yard line sections. Students may refund their tickets until 5 p.m. next Wednesday if they wish.

Gazette...

COLLEGE PLACEMENT

Bell System, including Bell Telephone Co. of Penna., Bell Telephone Laboratories, and Western Electric Co. will interview January B.S. candidates in E.E., I.E., and M.E., and '53 M.S. candidates in E.E., M.E., phys., and chem. Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 3-4.

National Tube Co. will interview January B.S. candidates in E.E., I.E., and M.E. Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Stewart-Warner Corp. will interview January B.S. candidates in E.E., M.E., aero. eng., math., and phys. Wednesday, Oct. 29.

General Electric Co. will interview Ph.D. candidates in E.E. and M.E. Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Naval Research Laboratory will interview January B.S. candidates in E.E. interested in electronics Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Champ Hats at Sunbury has openings in production, quality control methods, etc., for January graduates in I.E., M.E., and com. and finance; also openings in sales for non-engineers. Those interested must contact College Placement Service, 112 Old Main, before 5 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Ortho Pharmaceutical Co., General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. and Elmco Corp., represented by Dr. Paul E. Williams, will interview January B.S. candidates in L.A., M.E., I.E., C.E., chem., metal., zool., chem. eng., fuel tech., sanitary eng., and com. Wednesday, Nov. 5.

West Penn Power Co. will interview January B.S. candidates in M.E., I.E., and E.E. Thursday, Nov. 6.

Colgate Palmolive Peet Co. will interview January B.S. candidates in M.E., E.E., I.E., C.E., chem. eng., and chem. Thursday, Nov. 6.

Armstrong Cork Co. will interview January B.S. candidates in M.E., I.E., E.E., C.E., arch. eng., com. and econ., L.A., journ., dram., and advertising and Ph.D. candidates in chem. Thursday and Friday, Nov. 6-7.

United Aircraft Corp. will interview January B.S. candidates in M.E. and aero. eng. Thursday, Nov. 6.

Penna. Railroad will interview January B.S. candidates in M.E. and E.E. interested in railroad work Nov. 6.

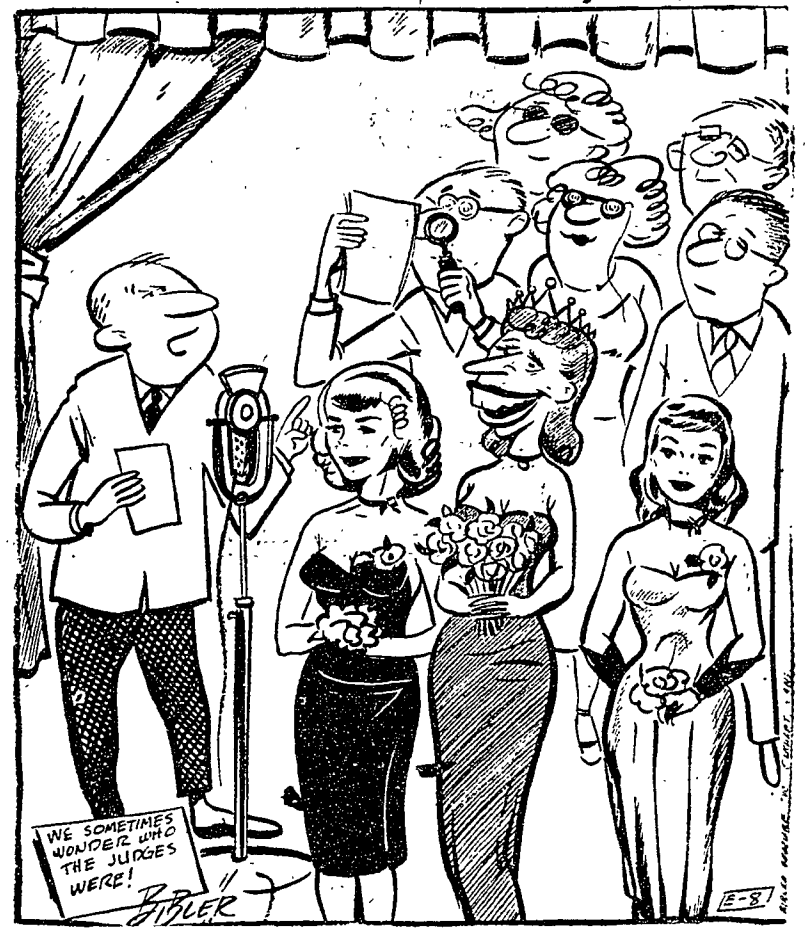
STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Senior engineers for evening or daytime work in electrical or mechanical drafting.

Messenger boys from 10 a.m. to noon or from 9-11 a.m. five days a week.

For further information about job placements, contact Student Employment, 112 Old Main.

Little Man on Campus By Bibler



"And now the chairman of the judging committee to introduce th' queen and her attendants."

The Coming Election

By CHUCK HENDERSON

(The question today before the American public is whether the voter will be able to make an effective and meaningful choice in the coming Presidential election.)

In our opinion there is a meaningful and effective choice if the electorate is willing enough to delve into the facts and uncover this choice. It is our aim not to determine which is the better choice, but to merely present the two choices by an evaluation of the main issues.)

The Labor Issue

Both Presidential nominees seem to agree on the value of governmentally encouraged and protected collective bargaining, which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower says first started under Republican administration with the passage of the Railroad Act of 1926.

Eisenhower also cites the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932 as a Republican law that established a basis of legal rights for workers and their unions.

The real issue today, however, seems to be the final step to be taken in dealing with "national emergency strikes."

Governor Adlai E. Stevenson favors repeal and not amendment of Taft-Hartley along with the enactment of a new law. This new law Stevenson is advocating would permit the closed shop which T-H forbids, would outlaw anti-strike injunctions which T-H provides for, and would set up more "flexible procedures" for dealing with national emergency strikes.

The flexible procedures Stevenson proposes include four points:

1. seizure if necessary.
2. arbitration, but not necessarily compulsory arbitration.
3. a detailed hearing and recommendation of settlement terms.
4. the return of the dispute to the parties with no injunction.

Sen. Robert A. Taft claims that Stevenson's sanction of government seizure carries with it more government power through the right of unlimited injunction than the government has at present under the 80-day temporary injunction.

Taft himself has come out and said that he realizes that the law has defects and he has proposed 23 amendments. The Illinois governor likened the law to a "tire with 23 punctures" and said it needs junking and not recapping.

Taft, defending the law, said, "The Taft-Hartley Law is no more than a law to preserve the liberty of collective bargaining, the liberty to strike, except for a brief waiting period in national emergencies, and the liberty of the individual union workman against both employer and labor official."

Taft's proposed amendments include the repeal of the labor union "crusher" clause, a regular report to members by unions on finances, a law to require both union and manage-

ment to live up to their promises, the right to strike, the requirement of an advance notice of strike, and the retention of the collective bargaining clause.

Eisenhower's Taft-Hartley stand is very much like that of Taft's. He is for amending the law rather than repealing it. He has come out for appeal of the section of the law that would possibly permit "union breaking." Eisenhower has embraced the views of Taft on the other issues of Taft-Hartley.

These are the main issues of the Taft-Hartley Act, a law that labor itself dislikes very much. The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organization, and the United Mine Workers have all come out in favor of the Democratic stand on labor issues.

Stevenson also proposed five principles to make the Department of Labor a more efficient service agency. They are:

1. Giving the Bureau of Statistics more funds.
2. Having the Agriculture Extension Service help train men who make democracy work in labor unions.
3. Retraining of men who are replaced by machines.
4. Restaffing the National Labor Relations Board for speed and efficiency.
5. Helping the poor, migratory farmers.

Eisenhower attacked the Democratic administration for its suggested methods of settling a threatened railroad strike in 1946. President Truman suggested that the strikers be drafted into the Army. The proposal, Ike said, was finally defeated by the Republican party in the Senate.

This type of proposal is the type of proposal that would break unions, Eisenhower said.

Senator Taft also cited President Truman's seizure of the steel mills without statutory authority as this same philosophy of Federal power. Taft said that fortunately this act was rebuked by the Supreme Court.