

Interpreting the News

New Trade Concepts Needed in Cold War

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.
Associated Press News Analyst

The British Commonwealth Conference just ended in London and the NATO and European Economic Co-operation meetings now under way in Paris are all tied together in a search which, fundamentally, is just for one thing—a balanced economic base from which to conduct the cold war.

Canadian and American representatives are there too—consultatively in the council of the OEEC and actively in NATO.

In the economic conferences Europe is pointing out that changed concepts are needed in the field of trade if they are to be able to do what they need to do—and what America so strongly urges them to do—in the military field.

As a consequence, the NATO meeting is largely exploratory, although it may work out some organization problems, such as a Mediterranean command. Major programming, such as the amount and nature of increased armed forces for 1953, must await the economic balance sheet and the inauguration of a new administration in the United States.

Europe is talking about a NATO program for the year which would back still further away from the manpower goals originally set and concentrate on quality. This is another way of relying primarily on the help of the United States, which has just announced plans for placing a billion dollars worth of defense contracts abroad. And U. S. arms shipments are already running double what they were a few months ago.

On the other hand, European economists are now arguing more pointedly than ever that real European stability depends on cutting out U. S. economic aid and building up industries which can come nearer supplying their own needs. The prime purpose of the off shore purchase program, as the foreign defense contract system is known, is to do this in the military field. But it will be a one legged system unless balanced with consumer production and monetary stabilization.

A large part of the European economic studies now under way is devoted to this monetary problem, usually working around to demands for lowered American tariffs to promote the dollar earnings of Europe.

They argue that the United States, as the world's greatest creditor, is in an entirely different position from the United States which, a relatively few years ago, needed protective tariffs for young industries.

Where Congress has shown a tendency to sit tight and even extend protection, a surprising amount of business sentiment in the United States has been registered in favor of the European view through recent statements of industrialists. It was widely accepted at a recent forum held by the United States council of the International Chamber of Commerce.

One of the business leaders, John S. Coleman, president of Burroughs Adding Machine Company said America must now go beyond the reciprocal trade treaties, and that protection could now be justified only where an industry is essential to national defense.

Ag Prof Aids Escape Of German Youths

By BILL SNYDER

After a four-year stay in Germany during which he helped thousands of East German youths escape from behind the Iron Curtain, James F. Keim is back at the College again as assistant professor of agriculture extension.

The alert, white-haired professor originally went to the Wurttemberg-Baden section of Germany to set up an agricultural extension program.

But in the spring of 1949, shortly after Keim's arrival, West Germany was already full of East German youths wandering the streets. Keim was assigned the task of directing efforts to feed, house and educate the young Reds.

Cross at Night

"Making potential Communists into lovers of democracy through kindness and education" is how Keim described the program he directed. He says it was "like punching Uncle Joe Stalin in the jaw."

The youths, mostly boys aged 14 to 18, come over to West Germany by crossing the boundary line usually at night. They come for many reasons, according to Keim. Some are cold and hungry from sleeping in alleys and eating out of garbage cans and hope to find work in West Germany. Others are curious to see if democracy is as terrible as they are told. Still others come to see adventure.

Practically all are alone in the world, with neither home nor relatives.

Live in Dorms

"Each youth realized the chances he takes by crossing to the forbidden zone of West Germany," says Keim. "The Reds patrol the

line with trucks and if the youths are caught they are severely beaten."

Once in West Germany the youths are taken to large dormitories which serve as homes for them while they are being taught democracy, Keim said. Ordinary citizens of West Germany serve as leaders and offer sympathetic advice and counsel.

This leadership and counsel is important to the whole program, says Keim. Without it many other youths would become discouraged and fall back on their old ways—maybe even go back to East Germany.

Over 200 Go to U.S.A.

"It is one of the sad things about these unfortunates," says Keim. "that never in their lives have they had anyone to talk things over with."

Keim has sent over 200 of the youths to America to live for a year on farms, and several to Penn State. Thus the youths get a chance to see a great democracy and compare it with Communism.

At present Keim is busy with his agricultural extension work at the College. But he admits that he'd like to return to Germany to help more young Communists accept democracy, and thereby deal Uncle Joe Stalin another punch in the jaw.

Talent Show To Be Given At 8 Tonight

The "Splinterville Review," talent show produced each year by residents of the Nittany-Pollock dorms, will be staged at 8 tonight in the TUB.

The third annual review will be open to the public, and no admission will be charged. It is sponsored by Barons, social organization of the Nittany-Pollock area.

Highlight of the program as announced by Henry Pitt, chairman of the event and temporary president of Barons, will be a Schuhplattler or Bavarian folk dance performed by members of Circle and Square Dance Club. The routine is the humorous portrayal of the attempts of the men to steal kisses from their partners and their ultimate success.

Other acts include Reynold Grieco, a magician; Donald Haas, clarinet soloist; Anthony Marco and his combo, featuring Marco on the trumpet; and Philip Lang and Thomas Dennis, Thespian performers, in a tap-dance routine. Pitt said he is trying to contact an impersonation act to round out the evening.

An added attraction will be a display of fluorescent material by Alan Reeve in the lobby of the TUB. Randolph Wertz, third semester bacteriology major and former announcer at radio station WISR in Butler, will act as master of ceremonies.

College Band Contest Offers Disc Contract

An opportunity to record for a nationally-known record company is being offered to the winner of the first nation-wide College Dance Band Contest. The contest is being staged by a music trade magazine.

Dance bands with not more than 20 or less than seven musicians are eligible to compete. Bands must be from colleges within the continental United States, and all musicians must be registered at a college or university in some graduate or undergraduate curriculum.

Entrants must submit 78 rpm recordings of at least two but not more than four different selections. The contest closes March 15, 1953.

Three nationally-known band leaders as well as representatives from the sponsoring magazine and recording company will judge. Additional information and application blanks may be obtained at the Daily Collegian office or by writing Dance Band Editor, Metronome Magazine, 114 East 32d street, New York 16, N.Y.

Murray Elected To FMA Post

Robert K. Murray, instructor of history, was elected secretary of the directors of the Fraternity Marketing Association, Inc., Monday night.

The joint Association of Fraternity Counselors-Interfraternity Council joint buying committee, which has purchased food for several fraternities this semester, will continue to operate until FMA is sufficiently well established to take over the joint buying program.

The other two directors are Irving C. Boerlin and Allen H. Bauer.

Ad Staff Promotes 3

Three Daily Collegian business staff promotions have been announced by Franklin Kelly, business manager.

Virginia Bowman has been named local advertising manager; Donald Stoll, co-promotion manager; and Martha Worthington, classified manager. They will take over the positions in February.

95 Get Doctorates

During the past year the College has awarded 95 doctor of philosophy degrees—24 degrees in chemistry, 14 in philosophy, and 11 in agronomy. The remaining 46 degrees were distributed among 19 different fields.

Little Man on Campus

By Bibler



"All this emphasis on sweater and skirt never ceases to baffle me."



The Way We See It

By DAVE PELLNITZ

Recently we got hold of a copy of a publication called "The American Student," the official publication of Students for America. SFA, on the surface at least, appears to be a pretty worthwhile organization. Gen. Douglas MacArthur is honorary president of the group, one of whose chief aims, it appears, is to discredit the National Student Association.

SFA is, above all, apparently against Communism and delights in Sen. McCarthy's methods of dealing with the problem. After Communism, NSA is the chief target of the organization.

According to "The American Student," NSA "is the most dangerous of all the many left wing political pressure groups now operating on American campuses." Following this statement are some 54 inches of printed matter which, when condensed, boil down to nine "important conclusions."

At a recent National Interfraternity Council conference, Bob Munger, National Director of SFA and editor of "The American Student," appeared before the fraternity presidents to talk about his organization. Reports from the convention are that neither Munger nor his organization appealed much to the fraternity men.

But let's take a look at some of the nine conclusions reached by "The American Student" in its article called "National Student Association—An Insidious Leftist Pressure Group."

1. NSA is milking thousands of dollars every year out of students who are ignorant of the very existence of NSA and who get no benefits in return.

We doubt very much if there are many students at Penn State who aren't aware that the College is a member of NSA. It is true, however, that few students understand just what NSA is. Perhaps also, the students don't benefit directly from NSA, but they do benefit indirectly through the organizations to which they belong and through the All-College officers.

On campus, NSA material is used by the newly-formed Cabinet Projects Council, which in itself was formed by ideas presented at the 1952 national NSA convention. Among other things, CPC has provided solicitors for Campus Chest and has written to other schools to obtain information on such things as Spring Week, student publications, and drinking problems. In addition, anyone on campus can write to the regional headquarters for information on how certain things are done at other schools. All this indirectly benefits the individual student.

2. NSA has appointed itself as the sole representative of American college students, without their knowledge or consent.

We are inclined to doubt this statement. NSA represents some 300 colleges and universities throughout the United States. No other such organization exists,

though it is evident the SFA hopes to someday equal this. SFA's very stand on McCarthy and his tactics, however, is certainly not representative of the majority of colleges and universities in the country today.

3. NSA advocates letting Communists teach.

4. NSA condemns school authorities who eliminate Communist sympathizers from positions of trust.

5. NSA wants to allow subversive groups to function on campuses and use campus facilities.

These three conclusions are all part of the smear of "pinkism" that has been leveled against NSA for the past several years. Far from advocating that Communists be allowed to teach, NSA does condemn loyalty oaths and like methods of determining loyalty to the government. This, however, does not make it "pink."

The charges of being subversive have troubled NSA as they would trouble any such organization. Therefore, NSA has taken pains to protect itself from these charges. Life magazine in reporting the 1950 national convention said no subversive evidences were shown at the meeting. Our representatives to the 1952 convention have stated their firm belief that NSA is not communistic, and further have said that they gained a great deal of valuable information at the convention.

6. NSA wants to eliminate fraternities which do not conform to its desire.

This charge stems from the NSA recommendation that all student governments "Set a maximum time limit of five years for the elimination of discriminatory clauses in charters of all officially recognized campus organizations."

The essence of the recommendation has been approved at Penn State and we believe rightly so. Racial and religious prejudice has no place on a college campus, and every effort should be made by those people who have something to say to get rid of such discrimination where it exists. This has been done at Penn State to a great extent, and the action is certainly not one that can be considered un-American.

These six "conclusions" should be sufficient to make the point intended. How General MacArthur got involved with the group is a mystery. While NSA definitely has its bad points, it appears that it is a much better organization than SFA. Such attacks as those in "The American Student" must be taken with several grains of salt.