

# The Daily Collegian

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## Vet School, Sure— But Hospital First

The other day Gov. John S. Fine stated he felt there was a need for a veterinary school at Penn State. Fine said, "I believe it is advisable that we give more consideration to the treatment of diseases of animals on the farm."

The veterinary school is also being actively backed by the State Council of Farm Organizations, a group representing 30 state-wide organizations.

The governor's concern over the state's livestock is perhaps well-founded, but the students at Penn State would be much happier if the Governor showed greater interest in the treatment of diseases of students at the College.

It is a well-known fact here that medical facilities at State are woefully inadequate for the large student population. The present Health Service facilities were built in 1929 for an enrollment of 4128. At present the enrollment totals almost 10,500.

Last year Dr. Herbert R. Glenn, director of the College Health Service, expressed the hope that the College would get state aid in building additional wings to the Infirmary. At that time he estimated the cost of these additions at somewhat over \$1,000,000. The estimated cost of a veterinarian school at the College is about \$6,000,000, plus a biennial appropriation of \$700,000.

Besides enlargement of the Health Service facilities, there is a definite need for improvement in the service itself. Each year there are repeated reports of poor diagnoses and inadequate treatment. One of the most outrageous was the story of a student who was told he had appendicitis, but had to drive himself to the Bellefonte Hospital because the people at the Infirmary could not, or would not, take him there. It was discovered later that the man's appendix was on the verge of rupturing at the time.

Reports like these come to the fore in just about every conversation in which the Health Service is seriously discussed. It is probably true that many of these tales are extremely exaggerated and that some are entirely untrue. The fact remains, however, that some of them do have some degree of accuracy, and this is a dangerous situation. That such stories should circulate at all is a sign that something is wrong somewhere along the line.

With the infirmary and dispensary handling approximately 70,000 visits each year, it is obvious the present facilities are not equipped for such overloading. The problem is a serious one.

Undoubtedly a veterinary school on campus would provide a beneficial service to the state's farmers and consumers. But before money is spent to study the ills of animals, the health of the students who will be doing this research should first be carefully protected. A veterinary school in the future is fine, but increased hospital facilities are needed now.

## Solution to Finances Needed by Ed. TV

Much talk has gone on in educational circles since the announcement last April by the Federal Communication Commission that it was reserving a portion of the available TV channels for educational television, and that educational groups would be allowed until June 1953 to decide if they wished to take advantage of them.

State College was given one of the four educational channels allocated to Pennsylvania, but although the College has shown a serious interest in educational TV since the FCC announcement, any plans for an educational TV station have been held up by the uncertainty of funds. If the College were to take advantage of the FCC channel reservation and construct an educational TV station, the funds for the project would have to come from some outside source.

Although Governor Fine has indicated he favors educational TV, it is uncertain whether

the state legislature will agree to any large appropriation to get educational TV started. Until appropriations are granted, educational TV, it appears, must remain in the talking stage only.

Pennsylvania legislators and educators alike, will watch closely developments of educational television in California.

A state-wide conference on educational TV in California has recommended that Governor Warren ask the legislature for \$2 million to get in operation seven of that state's eight educational channels. Only one station is actually under construction in Los Angeles.

Governor Warren estimated that the seven stations would be constructed and operated for one year for \$2 million, which, he said, is a small percentage of the state's total contributions for public education.

Discussion groups of the California conference recommended:

1. That the state should put up the money for construction, but the stations should be operated strictly under local controls, and the state funds ultimately should be paid back by the local areas served, if possible.

2. If possible, areas served should pay the costs of operating the stations through use of school funds or other tax moneys, or with the help of private grants. If necessary, the state may be asked to pay operating costs for the first year, or perhaps longer. Where there is private financial support, it should be without controls.

3. A coordinating committee should be established at the state level, but the state should leave station operations and programming entirely up to local groups.

4. Programs to be presented by educational TV stations—and sent into classrooms, institutions, and private homes alike—should be entertaining as well as educational, and should be free from propaganda and politics.

5. Action should be taken to get FCC approval for station construction prior to the June 1953 deadline after which the FCC has indicated it may turn the reserved channels over to commercial use.

Of probably greatest importance is recommendation two, which calls for areas served to pay the operating expenses of the stations probably from increased tax levies.

This might best be accomplished through increased school tax levies locally, if local school boards could be sold on the profitability of educational TV. And the answer might also lie in a state assessed tax on the areas served.

If the financing of educational TV stations could be satisfactorily worked out, educators interested in seeing them in operation would be over their highest hurdle.

—Jim Gromiller

## 'Frankness' Needed During Campaigns

Washington is now seeing its biggest change in 20 years. The year 1953 marks the beginning of a new political era in national government. It is as yet too early to forecast in what direction the new government will lead this country, but it is late enough to examine some results of the 1952 political campaign and the apparent viewpoints taken by major politicians concerning it.

The average big Republican today is making one statement and is making it over and over again. That statement is this: We have a lot of problems, and the solution to them is not as simple as we said it was in October.

The prime example of this blunt recognition of the facts of life is President-elect Eisenhower's statements about Korea in the past few weeks. The solution to the Korean War is a complex solution and will not be achieved simply or suddenly, Eisenhower said.

Other Republicans are echoing the next President—we are not the miracle men you might hope for, they say. This viewpoint shows an important trend in American politics—a tendency to honestly present the public with the facts and admit that Washington doesn't have the answer to every prayer. This trend indicates a growing maturity on the part of both politicians and the voter.

However, this maturity is by no means in the adult stage yet. Politically, Americans are just starting to stand up after a century or more of crawling. The next year will show whether we can yet stand and walk. The signs are good. Mr. Eisenhower has a number of competent persons available to problems. We hope he makes use of these persons without falling into the path of the business lobbies and other groups whose advice is tinged (and often colored) with personal interest.

The next President has started on the right foot—he has seen the problems and called them for what they are. Our only regret is that this political honesty was not shown by Mr. Eisenhower during the campaign last year. But honesty in political campaigns must wait on additional maturity in the country.

We have attained political frankness after the campaign. Perhaps someday we may have it during the campaign also.

—Marshall O. Donley

## Gazette...

Friday, January 9

HILLEL SABBATH EVE SERVICES, 224 S. Miles St., 8 p.m.

INTER-VARSITY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, 405 Old Main, 7:30 p.m.

WRA PLUNGE HOUR, 7:30-9 p.m.

COLLEGE HOSPITAL

Hugh Arnelle, Frank DeSalle, Gwendolyn Hoover, Melvin Myers, Doris Ann Reinoehl, Oreste Salerni, Fred Sawczyn, Jacquelyn Van Buskirk, Alan Watkins.

## Little Man on Campus

By Bibler



## Talk About For the Last Time

By JIM GROMILLER



A final column usually carries with it an un-written but ethical permission to reminisce about the past year.

We would rather, however, look ahead. And this still being early in the new year, we have a few resolutions for Penn State—resolutions which we hope will show up as having been kept when we return to the campus on some future Alumni Day.

To you, Penn State, Be it Resolved:

1. That top rank importance be given a decision on what to do with the Nittany-Pollock area. New small-sized living units housing about 70 men each appear to hold top favor with the College, but if plans for their construction do not go forth rapidly, Nittany-Pollock upperclassmen will rebel—decide to find rooms in town instead, and freshmen will begin to turn their backs on Penn State if forced to live a full year in the "cardboard boxes."

2. That veterans of the Korean War coming to the campus in increasing numbers realize they have much to offer and much to learn in the social balance with non-vets, and that they give up their demands for segregation, realizing they can show their maturity best as class leaders, not clique leaders.

3. That the College give up any consideration of a new golf course, realize that for the investment, students actually would get little in the way of use from it. Besides, it might give the Chesterman committee cause for legitimate criticism.

4. That the College not miss the opportunity which an educational TV station would afford as an ideal medium for adult education. Though the State College station's range would be limited, the station could easily reach every section of the state with kinescope recordings made available to commercial stations. Plans must be ready for submission to the Federal Communication Commission by June.

5. That Campus Chest and PSCA conduct separate fund drives on campus with the Chest receipts going only to legitimate charities.

6. That those interested in seeing Penn State get a campus radio station see that students are kept informed of what is causing continued tieups, and that if difficulties are encountered, they be made public, not covered up. And that if cabinet be asked to approve a student fee to help support it, that the fee be granted.

7. That the Athletic office now realize for good that students are equally as important as alumni (if not more so) when it comes to allotting seats.

8. That the two campus political parties restrict their platforms to issues which are within the realm of student government achievement.

9. That Penn State's cross-country team be given the recognition it deserves by scheduling as many meets as possible to begin and end inside Beaver Field while football games are in progress. The College indicated after the past season that in the future, the meets will no longer be permitted to be run during football games. We can't see any need for this change.

10. That with a powerful television station opening in Altoona, plans be made to equip dormitory lounges for television.

11. That the College book exchange grow in size and eventually take over the sale of new books as well as used.

And with these suggestions "For a Better Penn State," we'll file our notice and retire to the status of an alum.

## Poultry Team Wins Honors

Members of Penn State's poultry team won a plaque, a \$75 scholarship, and \$15 cash at the Eastern Intercollegiate Judging contests recently held in New York.

Penn State ranked second among 11 colleges and universities competing in the meet. John Hershey, third semester poultry husbandry major, took second high individual rating and won the cash award. The plaque and scholarship were awarded to the team.

Dr. A. J. G. Maw is coach of the team which included George Snyder, Albert Palmateer, Hershey, and as alternate, Kenneth Lanan.

Cornell won the meet with Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and the National Agriculture School following Penn State.