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ISCB Is Facing Difficult Fee Task

The Interschool Council Board is now considering three plans which are intended to result in a uniform student fee. The big holdup in the consolidated fee plan has been school fees. Two schools have fees—the School of Home Economics has a 25 cent fee for the support of the Home Ec News and Views, and the School of Agriculture a 75 cent fee, of which part is used to subsidize the Penn State Farmer and the rest goes to the Ag school council to provide mixers and other social affairs.

The problem facing the ISCB is how to continue the present school fees without burdening the other schools of the College. The three proposals it is now considering suggest:

1. payment of a set fee by all students, which would be divided equally among the various schools.
2. that an estimate of the amount needed by each school be made, and that these amounts be spread proportionately throughout the College.
3. that the various schools collect their needed fees on their own, possibly at registration.

Of the three plans, the third seems to be the most feasible from the student viewpoint. Six of the eight school councils have been able to get along without a school fee, but this should not be a reason for denying the other councils the funds which they have been putting to good use. On the other hand, the six councils should not be given a lot of money for which they have no particular need.

The flaw of the first proposal is that a set fee would almost have to be high enough to give the Ag school the amount it needs, resulting in some schools having several thousands of dollars to get rid of.

The second plan is a rather good one, except that once again some schools may be given money which they don't really need. In addition, it is easy to foresee student protest over having to share the 75 cent fee burden of the Ag school, if their school requires only a 25 cent fee.

The third plan does have some bad points, however. If all other fees are to be paid at the time of registration, the school fees should also be paid at that time. This would probably necessitate additional stations in Rec Hall for those schools requiring fees, creating what could be a bottleneck in the registration procedure. It would also require several people to be saddled with the responsibility of collecting money in Rec Hall, plus the necessary money-changing facilities.

The problem of fees is always a touchy matter at Penn State. The ISCB has a difficult area in which to work. Its decision, however, will most likely be the best one for all concerned.

What Are Motives Behind Peace Move?

The current Communist "peace moves" have set the free world to wondering and to hoping that a truce in the Korean War is not far off. But while the world wonders and hopes, it is also speculating on just what this sudden change of heart means.

Many theories have been advanced as to the motives behind the Reds' moves. No one, however, seems to believe that the Communists are really sincere in their efforts to bring about more peaceful relations with the nations of the free world. It is hard to believe that the Russians ever really thought their actions would fool anyone.

What then are Russia's motives? The two theories which seem to carry the most weight are that Malenkov has decided that Russia needs more time in which to build up her resources before taking any further steps in her effort to carry communism to all parts of the world, and that Moscow and the new regime are finding it difficult to cope with serious unrest within the Iron Wall. Both reasons are valid ones.

Still another reason has been offered—that

the Communists hope by their peace overtures to catch the United States off guard. Because of past experiences along this line, it would hardly seem possible that the United States could be caught in the same old routine. Yet, as soon as the hopes for a truce were raised, there came immediate demands for drastic cuts in defense spending.

Perhaps, in time, we will learn just what was in the minds of the Russian leaders when this new change of policy was decided upon. Perhaps we will never know. But whatever happens in the next few months deserves the earnest attention and thought of every American. We cannot be unconcerned with the world about us.

Women Debaters Excel in Nationals

Another national championship was added to the College's list when the women debaters won the Women's Grand National Championship at Mary Washington College last week. Two awards for the most outstanding women in the tournament, a sixth place among the "Big Ten," ten grand national championships out of a possible 13, and a tenth best debater award were also received in the Grand National Forensic Tournament.

More than 270 students from 135 debate teams competed. Fifty-six colleges as far west as California, south to Texas and Florida, north to Washington and New Hampshire, and east to the Carolinas were represented.

Winners in the ten divisions included six students from the College. Marian Ungar won the women's grand championship in address speaking and declamation; Jane Montgomery, book review; Agnes Porter, impromptu speaking and poetry reading; Mary Jane Kelley, encomium; Lois Lehman, dramatic reading; and Susan Holtzinger, after dinner speaking, situation oratory, and extempore. Miss Ungar and Miss Lehman were named two of the most outstanding women in the tournament. Sally Lowry and Guyla Woodward also competed in the tournament.

Debate is an activity which gives students an opportunity to discuss individual, national, and international problems on an intellectual basis. Congratulations to the women and Coach Clayton H. Schug on their outstanding record and performance against national competition.

—Al Munn

Consider All Factors Before Complaining

A recent complaint about a Chemistry 2 exam was registered in a letter printed in the Daily Collegian before vacation. Another letter was received, however, which upheld the fairness and thoroughness of the exam. Because the letter was not signed, it could not be printed in the Daily Collegian.

It is obvious that students are prone to complain when the going gets a little "rough." But, it must be remembered that the College has certain goals which it aims to fulfill—one of which is to educate the individual student. We do not think that any department in the College wants to out-smart the students, but, rather, there is an all-out effort to provide the best possible educational facilities.

With this in mind, it should be remembered that many things in life are slightly more difficult than average happenings. Similarly, tests are meant to test—with individual attainment being measured. Thus, the complainant should stop and examine his "gripe" before criticizing others for what may be his own shortcoming. Let's not blandly criticize faculty and administration without first giving proper mental consideration to all factors involved.

Subjectivity is difficult to overcome. But, in the process of educating ourselves and being educated, it would be highly desirable to include that problem in individual educational goals—the problem of transforming apparent subjectivity into the desired characteristic of objectivity.

—Mimi Ungar

Gazette...

Thursday, April 9

FRENCH CLUB, 7:30 p.m., Atherton lounge.
FROTH CIRCULATION STAFF, 7 p.m., 2 Carnegie.

FUTURE BUSINESS LEADERS OF AMERICA, 7:15 p.m., Thompson recreation room.

THETA SIGMA PHI, 7 p.m., Simmons initiation room.

LION PARTY STEERING COMMITTEE, 6:30 p.m., 209 Willard.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Camp Ma-Ho-Be, New York, will interview men and women April 10.

Camp Delwood, Pa., will interview men and women, April 13.

Camp Conrad Weiser, Pa., will interview men April 16 and 17.

Camp Starlight, Pa., will interview men and women April 17.

Camp Nokomis, New York, will interview men and women April 23.

Married couple without children for summer job near State College.

Men wanted for general outdoor work, garden and lawn care, etc.

Little Man On Campus By Bibler



"Act indifferent and nonchalant as you trace over my old drawing and no one will know you're no art student."

Academic Freedom Statement Attacked

On March 30 the Association of American Universities, a group with which the College is not affiliated, declared that professors who were Communists were disqualified to teach. The group also said that invoking the Fifth Amendment "is an indication of probable guilt."

These opinions, along with detailed reasons for them, were released in a lengthy treatise with the title "Rights and Responsibilities of Universities and Their Faculties."

The treatise was labeled "the most serious blow that education has received" in a statement by Robert S. Lynd of Columbia University released Tuesday. Dr. Robert M. MacIver, also of Columbia, joined Lynd in the statement, which said the AAU had "compromised" academic freedom by conceding that teachers should be subject to political test. Lynd also decried the conceding that invoking the Fifth Amendment indicated guilt.

The AAU treatise was signed by the heads of 37 leading universities, including Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania.

The whole AAU treatise was seen by Lynd as an offer for such men as Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy to bring their work into the field of education. This is the opinion "widely regarded" by faculty members, Lynd said.

Lynd's statement was prepared for and presented to a meeting of the American Association of University Professors at Columbia. About 200 attended the meeting.

The treatise drawn by the AAU said, among other things, that:

"There is a line at which 'freedom' or 'privilege' begins to be qualified by legal 'duty' or 'obligation.' The determination of the line is the function of the legislature and the courts. The ultimate interpretation and application of the First and Fourteenth Amendments are the function of the U.S. Supreme Court . . .

"The line thus drawn can be changed by legislative and judicial action . . .

"However much the location of the line may be criticized, it cannot be disregarded with impunity. Any member of a university who crosses the duly established line is not excused by the fact that he believes the line ill-drawn . . . He is subject to the same penalties as other people . . .

The treatise also said that academic freedom does not include freedom from criticism, and that academic freedom is not a shield for those who break the law, but goes on:

"Unless a faculty member violates a law, however, his discipline or discharge is a university responsibility and should not be

assumed by political authority. Discipline on the basis of irresponsible accusations or suspicion can never be condoned."

Meanwhile, at the convention of the National Catholic Educational Association, Dr. Arthur S. Adams, president of the American Council on Education, declared there was no body of persons in this country more loyal than the school teachers and college professors.

Speaking at the convention in Atlantic City, Dr. Adams decried the use of name-calling and sensationalism in dealing with the problem of subversives in universities. He agreed with the AAU treatise in saying that no Communist should be allowed to teach.

A danger exists, Dr. Adams said, that academic freedom might be endangered as a result of the controversy over Communists in classrooms.

In the keynote speech, Dr. Adams said:

"We must hold high the value of freedom of thought and expression. We must be equally vigilant that the bastions of freedom are not breached in the process of protecting our national security. We must protect our security not by name calling or sensationalism but by the careful and prudent thought and analysis of the twin problems of security and academic freedom."

About 8000 educators were attending the convention at which Dr. Adams spoke.

In California the House of Representatives committee on un-American activities yesterday hit more snags in its investigations as a series of reticent witnesses, all from the education field, refused to answer questions about past Communist activity in Southern California.

Dr. Harry Steinmetz of San Diego State College denounced the investigation when he was questioned. He called the inquiry an "inquisition" and asserted that the term "un-American," used in many of the questions, was meaningless and had been invoked by such persons as Al Capone and J. Parnell Thomas in their defenses. Steinmetz described Thomas as "your own alumnus" when speaking to the Congressmen.

The investigating committee is made up of Representatives Donald L. Jackson and Clyde Doyle, both of California.