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# The Daily Collegian

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## Judicial Investigation Concerns 4 Areas

(This is the first in a series of five editorials designed to outline and explain the proposal for a Supreme Court in Penn State's judicial system.)

With the campus elections over and most new members of All-College Cabinet in their seats, it will soon be time for victorious candidates to begin work on their platform promises. One of the most important of these, and one which appeared on the platforms of both parties, is the plan for a supreme court in the Penn State judicial system.

The idea for this All-College Supreme Court grew out of a preliminary report by All-College Cabinet's judicial investigating committee. This committee was formed to consider whether there were areas where revision of the College's student judicial system could make the set-up more effective. The findings of this committee were startling in some respects, and campus politicians were quick to see the value of the committee's recommendations in regard to their platforms.

The judicial investigating committee was composed of members of student courts now in existence. It considered problems of these courts and, in addition, questioned the deans

of men and women and other administrative personnel closely connected with judicial action at Penn State.

In its study of the problem, the committee concerned itself with four major problem areas: (1) a fair hearing for students, (2) reconciliation of faculty divergence and the promotion of cooperation by the faculty, (3) integrity of the College and the College's desire to rehabilitate erring students, and (4) the senate committee on student affairs as an entirely constructive agency.

In subsequent editorials, we will discuss each of these problem areas as considered by the investigating committee and discuss the proposed solutions to the problems, outlining the organization and procedure of the proposed system. Cabinet has already appointed a new committee which will soon begin work on establishing the necessary machinery to begin operation of the new set-up. In addition, it is possible that the whole question will be aired further at the second annual student encampment to be held at Mont Alto early in September.

—Dave Pellnitz  
Retiring Editor

## Women's Activity Plan Is Not Wanted

In discussing the possibility of establishing a point system to regulate women's activities, leaders at last week's Women's Student Government Association retreat overlooked one thing: people don't want their interests legislated.

The point system, suggested at the retreat, would give a point value to each activity in which a woman takes part. The number of points a woman could accumulate during her college career would be limited. This system is designed to spread women's activities to more coeds.

By limiting the number of activities one woman could take part in, the point system would limit the degree to which a coed could use her capacities.

Part of a college education means development of interests. With such a point system, one woman could participate in only a limited number of activities. If her interests were of a wider scope, however, she would not be able to evaluate other activities. If a coed cannot enter a particular activity, she cannot decide if that activity is most important to her as an individual.

It must also be remembered that people have different work capacities. It is not uncommon to find a student participating in many extracurricular activities and doing a good job in all of them. This is the time to take advantage of opportunities derived through activities. No group or administrative office should have the right to say "no."

A more practical aspect of the proposition might be to place limitations upon the number of offices a woman could hold in WSGA or Women's Recreation Association activities. It is obvious that most offices and appointments in these organizations are limited to a select number. But even this has its drawbacks. Those officers are elected by the women students, and if the same coeds are repeatedly elected to leadership, the fault, if any, lies with the voter.

Instead of limiting the degree of participation of individual leaders, it would be more adult to set up an unwritten standard of how much work a person can do—and do well.

Women leaders could provide a balance of leadership power simply through committee and office appointments. Certainly with 2500 women students, the positions in their representative organizations need not repeatedly go to the same people.

A workable activities limitation plan on a campus this size seems impractical. Who would be able to determine the standards? Who would be given the power to administer the system? And who would ever submit to the limitation of opportunities when there are so many to go around?

—Baylee Friedman

## Gazette...

May 5, 1953

- AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, 7 p.m., 105 Ag Eng.
- COLLEGIAN CIRCULATION STAFF, all boards, 5:30 p.m., Business Office.
- EDUCATION STUDENT COUNCIL, 8:15 p.m., 108 Willard.
- FROTH EDITORIAL AND ART STAFFS, 7:30 p.m., 9 Carnegie.
- GERMAN CLUB, 7 p.m., Thompson Hall Lounge.
- INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY, 7 p.m., 208 Willard.
- INKLING PROMOTION AND CIRCULATION STAFFS, 7 p.m., 216 Willard.
- PI EPSILON TAU, initiation and elections, 7:30 p.m., M.I. Art Gallery.
- RADIO GUILD, 7 p.m., 312 Sparks.
- STUDENT HANDBOOK ADVERTISING STAFF, 8 p.m., 2 Carnegie.
- TOWN COUNCIL, spring elections meeting, 8 p.m., 102 Willard.

## Little Man on Campus By Bibler



"Well you might say I'm going to school on the 'G.I. bill'—my ex-husband is a veteran."

## Interpreting the News

# Freer Trade Action Needs Cooperation

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.

When the United States decides what policy it will adopt toward European demands for freer trade it will be one worked out for the long pull through the cooperation of both Congress and the executive agencies as an integral part of both foreign and domestic policy.

Many times in the past trade policies, particularly with regard to tariffs, have been produced either by Congress, and then modified to meet executive views, or by the executive, and then modified by Congress. The latter has been particularly true during the years of the reciprocal trade policies initiated by Cordell Hull.

President Eisenhower is now asking Congress to authorize a thorough examination of trade policy by a joint commission, with members appointed by the President, the vice president representing the Senate, and the speaker of the House.

In this way he hopes, through the authority which would be attached to ultimate findings, to avoid at least a part of the bitterness which is bound to develop in any further shift away from America's traditional protectionism.

In the meantime, he has asked Congress to extend the reciprocal trade program for another year, to give the commission time to do its work. Under this program a great many concessions already have been made to the fact that America has become the world's greatest creditor.

On the very first day of hearings regarding the extension of the administration — through Secretary Dulles' opposition to proposals for greater tariff protection—has made it clear there will be an executive leaning toward liberalization of U.S. tariff and customs practices.

In his letters to congressional leaders asking their support, however, the President outlines the necessity of doing whatever is done within the bounds of national welfare.

Already U.S. experts are showing a decline in non-military categories because of foreign restrictions on purchases into which various countries have been forced by their inability to keep up their export balances.

At the same time, it is recognized that liberalization of import policies can have serious consequences to some American industries. The effort to do something for Europe and at the same time maintain a balance on this point is going to be extremely difficult.

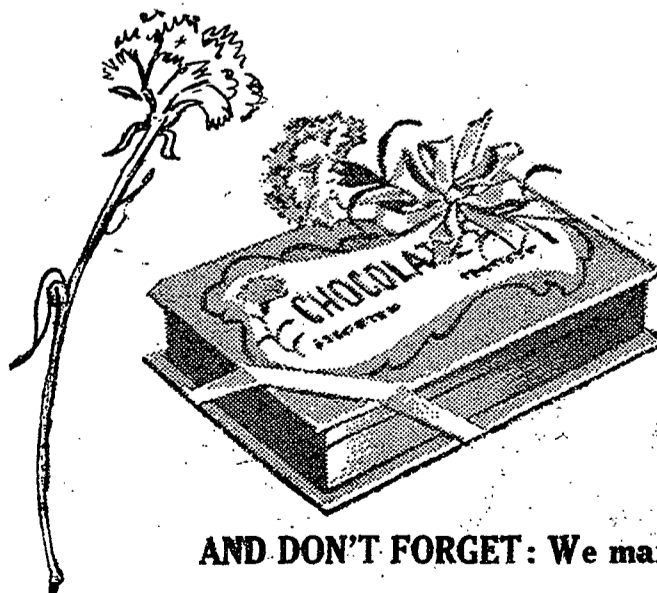
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