

Published Tuesday through Saturday mornings inclusive during the College year by the staff of The Daily Collegian of the Pennsylvania State College.

The Daily Collegian

Successor to THE FREE LANCE, est. 1887

Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1934 at the State College, Pa. Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.

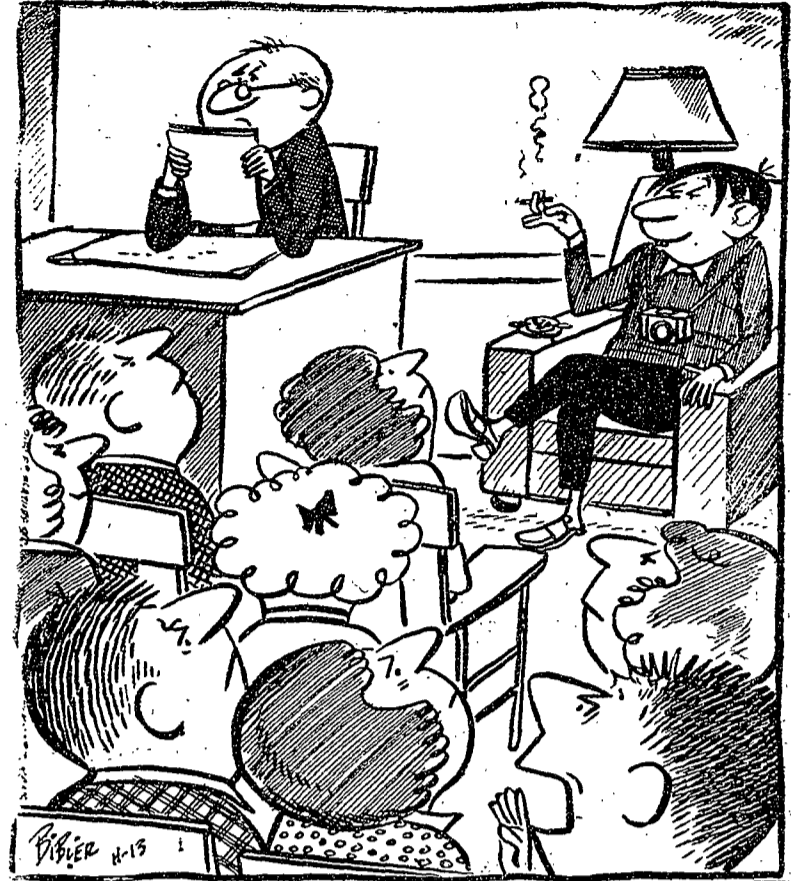
DAVE JONES, Editor

VINCE DRAYNE, Business Mgr.

STAFF THIS ISSUE: Night editor, Lee Wheeler; Copy editors, Diehl McKalip, Baylee Friedman; Assistants, Ann Campbell, Roger Bridier, Marcie MacDonald, Joe Beau Seigneur. Ad staff: Bob Caruthers, Dave Burke.

Collegian editorials represent the viewpoint of the writers, not necessarily the policy of the newspaper. Unsigned editorials are by the editor.

Little Man on Campus By Bibler



"Worthal stumbled over Prof. Snarf in Philadelphia Saturday night—Seems he carries that camera every place he goes."

Reasons Behind Course Drop Plan

Many students were faced with deep consternation several days ago when they found the College dropping courses in which they were already enrolled. This made for confusion, re-scheduling, more eight o'clocks and Saturday classes.

The course drops were in line with a new College policy that courses numbered up to 399 be dropped if less than 15 students enroll. The policy was announced in February and goes into effect the first time this semester. Exceptions to the rule were available through the dean of the school or the College provost.

The new ruling was an economy move by the College to better utilize instructors and, as a result, eliminate last-minute hiring of part-time instructors. Better instructor utilization would bring a reduction in the faculty and, as a result, economy.

To put this economy into effect, the ruling provides for elimination of rather small classes, leaving the instructor free to teach part of another course which is overloaded with students. Thus, a class of 11 might be dropped and the instructor used to break up a class of 30 into two classes of 15. The result is that, by removing the very small classes, over-large classes are reduced to a more personal relationship.

The overall advantage of this economy move is that the money saved may be put into increased faculty salaries, a move which would draw better instructors to the College. Because of its nature, Penn State's income is virtually fixed by student fees and appropriations from the state legislature. Additional money for higher salaries and better professors can only be secured by economy in using those funds.

Because the ruling is new, the College claim it has provided "fairly generous exceptions" in enforcement. Courses required for graduation could not be dropped, regardless of the number enrolled. The College also has realized some courses will never be large, either because the departments in which they are offered are small, or because they are of special interest.

The effect of this new regulation cannot be seen in one or two semesters. The College feels such a system will provide a long range study of curricula planning, and will allow elimination of improper courses and addition of others more desirable. This long range study could eventually provide a re-vamping of courses offered at Penn State.

Better utilization of instructors means using one professor to teach the largest number of students reasonable, and teaching them in a subject of benefit to the most students and

society as a whole. Removing professors from specialized courses and using them to break up large sections is one profit. Another might be freeing these professors to teach other courses.

The theory is, then, that students will profit by better professors through elimination of these small sections. The student interest, however, must be considered more deeply than this.

Because smaller sections may be eliminated, the place for specialized education at Penn State is diminishing. Students of special interests may find many specialized courses eliminated. That is the price of mass education.

Because the College realizes importance of specialized education in some cases, it has provided for exceptions to the ruling. The College must remember—as it says it does—there is a definite need for many types of special education. Small departments will have small sections, but this does not mean those classes are not needed. Professors with special skills should be permitted to offer those skills in classes, no matter how small. And some special interest classes are most beneficial to society.

The chief student complaints to the ruling are in two areas: (1) elimination of small sections removes the chance of close student-professor relation, often the best catalyst for learning, and (2) a student enrolling in a course at registration may find it dropped when he attends the first class.

This student point of view is a good one. Small classes are, for both student and professor, desirable. They often should be maintained because they are small. But small classes in a college of 11,000 are hard to accomplish, and often do not serve the general student welfare.

It is hard for a student to find himself scheduled out of a section at registration, but it is even harder when, after registering, he finds the course is being dropped. This could perhaps be eliminated by a thorough study of course need and popularity. A study could be made of each course from semester to semester, and if the College finds the course unpopular or sections unnecessary, the error could be corrected in the next semester's time table. Economy in professors could thus be provided by dropping courses before registration, rather than waiting to find only 11 students have enrolled, and then taking the course away from them.

The College's idea of economy to provide better utilization of instructors is a good one. It is questionable, however, whether or not the system could not be worked before registration, and with much less pain to the students.

Interpreting the News

French Must Export To Pay for Arms

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.
AP News Analyst

Leading French men are telling American authorities that their country will not be able to carry the economic burden of the European Defense Community unless she can export more goods either to the United States or to the Communist satellites in Eastern Europe. No matter how hard the French tug at their own bootstraps, they say, the United States is going to have to change some of its own trade policies or its policy toward East-West trade in Europe.

The United States and Britain already have given France guarantees that she will not be caught out alone against a re-armed Germany which Paris fears is the tail which may eventually try the wag the European dog. Britain is preparing to go even farther with arrangements for cooperation with EDC.

Now France is emphasizing that the whole Western defense program must rest on an economic base which requires coordination just as much as the military.

The idea of a world economic conference is being revived. It mostly boils down to continuation of the European campaign to get the United States to move toward freer trade. The matter is being considered carefully, and there is a tendency among administration leaders to do something. Congress seems to lean the other way, being subject to the insistent demands of specific industries for continued, and even increased, tariff protection.

The Europeans make a great deal of noise about the need for other American markets if the United States continues its policy against trade with the East. They imply that they are making great sacrifices to cooperate with this policy and are entitled to greater consideration.

This is only partially true. Trade with what is now the Communist sphere wouldn't be what it used to be even if there were no cold war restrictions. Finland has just announced that she must have outside markets if she is to survive—that there is no profit in trading with Russia because of the juggling of prices.

The satellites are short, because of their commitments to Russia, of the goods with which to pay. They still owe for much of what they have received.

East-West trade is not the answer. Whether trans-Atlantic trade can be sufficiently adjusted to provide a complete answer is doubtful. The slow process of developing underdeveloped countries into worthwhile markets is the long-term answer. In a coordinated Western economy such as is being suggested, anything which ser-

iously interferes with the one great central economy, that of the United States, would not permanently benefit any of the other countries. It is an extremely complicated situation. Yet the French have their point when they say that in these modern times military coordination cannot stand without its corollary economic base.

Euwema to Be First Speaker In LA Series

Ben Euwema, dean of the Liberal Arts school, will speak on "The Objectives of the Liberal Arts school" at the first LA lecture Oct. 13.

Speaker at the Nov. 10 lecture will be Henri M. Peyre, professor of French at Yale University. He will discuss "The Present Temper in France Interpreted through French Literature."

President Milton S. Eisenhower will discuss South America Dec. 8. Lectures will be held at 8 p.m. in 121 Sparks.

A fourth lecture is scheduled to be held during the spring semester.

Members of the lectures committee are Harold E. Nelson, associate professor of speech, chairman; Neal Riemer, assistant professor of political science; Leon S. Roudiez, assistant professor of romance languages; and Werner F. Striedieck, assistant professor of German.

Independent Newsletter

Candidates and old staff members of the Independent newsletter will meet at 6:30 tonight in the Collegian office, ground floor Carnegie Hall.

Collegian Ad Staff

The Daily Collegian advertising staff will meet at 7 tonight in 9 Carnegie, Vincent Drayne, business manager, has announced.

Safety Valve... Blue Band Has Problems

TO THE EDITOR: As president of the Blue Band, I wish to explain two of our problems.

The first concerns our seats at the Penn game at Franklin Field. I have sent letters of protest to Dean Ernest B. McCoy and Harold R. Gilbert for the very inferior seats allocated to the Blue Band. We realize someone had to sit there, but we take a dim view of spending at least 2200 man hours preparing a difficult routine for such deplorable accommodations, especially when the fault lies with our own Athletic Association. The University of Pennsylvania had nothing whatsoever to do with our seating.

Had the band been more centralized, the entire Penn State cheering section would have been more effective. Students at the other end of the field were unable to hear when we played in the stands.

The second matter concerns the attitude of many student leaders toward the Blue Band. Let me remind them that the preliminary purpose of the marching unit of the Blue Band is that of providing music and entertainment at football games. It takes a great deal of preparation for these routines, but we do make every attempt to appear at as many pep rallies as is reasonable. We do not, however, intend to jump to attention when a student leader snaps his fingers and says we are to play for a rally or a similar event. The Blue Band is neither a utility nor an inanimate mass machine; it is composed of individuals who have responsibilities other than the Blue Band.

There was a great deal of moaning when the Blue Band stayed only 20 minutes for the (pre-Penn) rally (which was attended by only a handful of students) in front of the Bellevue-Strafford Friday night. It should be explained that we had just played for an alumni smoker in the Ritz-Carlton which was open to all students free of charge. Those who complained the loudest should realize that we might like some free time for ourselves. We worked hard to prepare our halftime routine and that was our primary purpose in making the trip. We did not go to provide constant entertainment for the student body, nor do we intend to do so while on campus. It is unreasonable to expect our members to spend any more time in the band than they do now.

If this seems to verify our reputation for being high and mighty, then I can only say I am sorry such an attitude is necessary. However, it is time that student leaders at Penn State start

to appreciate the effort and quality of the Blue Band; it is also time that certain of these leaders realize they are not running our show.

—Donald Lambert

President, Penn State Blue Band

Gazette ...

Today

- ACCOUNTING CLUB, 7 p.m., Alpha Tau Omega.
- ART EDUCATION FORUM, 7:30 p.m., 136 Temporary Building.
- COLLEGIAN ADVERTISING STAFF, 7 p.m., 9 Carnegie.
- COLLEGIAN BUSINESS STAFF, 7 p.m., Collegian Business Offices.
- COLLEGIAN BUSINESS CANDIDATES, 7:30 p.m., 111 Carnegie.
- COLLEGIAN CLASSIFIED AD. STAFF, 6:30 p.m., Collegian Office.
- COLLEGIAN EDITORIAL CANDIDATES, 7 p.m., 317 Willard.
- COLLEGIAN PROMOTION STAFF, 7 p.m., 111 Carnegie.
- COLLEGIAN SENIOR BUSINESS STAFF, 8 p.m., 9 Carnegie.
- EDUCATION STUDENT COUNCIL, 7 p.m., 206 Burrows.
- GERMAN CLUB, 7:30 p.m., Study Lounge, McElwain Hall.
- HOME ECONOMICS CLUB, 6:30 p.m., Home Economics living center.
- LAVIE CANDIDATES, 8 p.m., 405 Old Main.
- PLAYERS ADVERTISING Workshop Candidates, 7 p.m., Schwab loft.
- PSYCHOLOGY CLUB, 7 p.m., 228 Sparks.
- THETA SIGMA PHI, 7 p.m., Grange Playroom.
- W.R.A. BOWLING CLUB, 7 p.m., upperclass students, White Hall.
- W.R.A. BADMINTON CLUB, 7 p.m., White Hall.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Experienced barber.
Experienced clothes presser.

COLLEGE PLACEMENT SERVICE

The companies listed below will conduct interviews on campus. Schedule interviews now in 112 Old Main.
REM-CRU, INC. will interview January graduates in ME, IE, EE, Metallurgy, and Accounting on Oct. 13.
GENERAL MOTORS CORP. will interview January graduates in Chem. Eng., Arch. Eng., CE, EE, IE, ME, or Accounting Oct. 13-15.
ARMA CORP. will interview January graduates at a levels in ME, EE and Physics on Oct. 15.
THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will interview all B.S. students interested in church vocations on Oct. 15.