

Published Tuesday through Saturday mornings, during the University year, the Daily Collegian is a student-operated newspaper.

The Daily Collegian

Successor to THE FREE LANCE, est. 1887

Editorials represent the viewpoint of the writers, not necessarily the policy of the paper. Unsigned editorials are by the editor.

Entered as second-class matter July 6, 1934 at the State College, Pa. Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.

DAVE JONES, Editor

VINCE DRAYNE, Business Mgr.

Managing Ed., Marshall O. Donley; City Ed., Chuck Oberiance; Copy Ed., Chiz Mathias; Sports Ed., Sam Procopio; Edit. Dir., Les Goodman; Wire-Radio Ed., Bill Jost; Photo Ed., Bruce Schroeder; Sec. Ed., Lix Newell; Asst. Sports Ed., Dick McDowell; Asst. Soc. Ed., Gus Vollmer; Feature Ed., Nancy Meyers; Exchange Ed., Lorraine Gladus; Librarian, Al Goodman; Senior Board, Jack Reid.

Asst. Bus. Mgr., Mark Christ; Local Advertising Mgr., Robert Carruthers; National Adv. Mgr., Shirley Musgrave; Circulation Mgr., Frank Cressman; Promotion Mgr., Ruth Israel; Personnel Mgr., Patience Ungethum; Office Mgr., Gail Shaver; Classified Adv. Mgr., Jean Geiger; Sec., Carol Schwanz; Research and Records Mgr., Francis Crawford.

STAFF THIS ISSUE: Night editor, Roger Beidler; Copy editors, Tammie Bloom, Baylee Friedman; Assistants, Dave Bronstein, Anna Saylor, Margie Blank, Mickey McMillan. Ad staff, Cindy Manarin, Tod Adams.

Hat Societies Get a Brand New Job

Hat Society Council's decision to change the role of the hatman in freshman orientation is long overdue.

The council last week decided to give hatmen the job of counseling freshmen men during Orientation Week next fall. The council also decided hatmen, as a group, would not take part in freshman hazing. This second action is of prime importance.

The idea of giving hatmen the counseling job, instead of the hazing job, is one of the best moves since customs began. After semester upon semester of repeated criticism of hazing by hatmen, hat societies themselves have finally seen the light.

Since the return of freshman customs after the end of World War II, hatmen have had the unpleasant job of enforcing customs upon the frosh. Hatmen were given the job to encourage upperclass enforcement. It has encouraged enforcement. But those who developed this idea failed to consider the amount of harm it could do to whatever prestige hat societies then had.

Giving hatmen the job of leading customs enforcement has so lowered hat societies in stu-

dent eyes that many hatmen are ashamed to wear their hats in public—and perhaps rightly so. The customs situation has done much to cancel out all the good works of hat societies. It will be some time before hatmen lose the stigma of "frosh-beaters" and regain recognition they deserve.

Giving hatmen the job of helping orient freshmen is much better. Most hatmen have a healthy attitude toward the University. This is something to be instilled in new students. For recognized campus leaders to spend spare time hazing freshmen makes no sense.

In September, when hatmen take over their new roles, an evaluation of freshman customs may prove them unnecessary. Hatmen, admittedly, have been the driving force behind the program. Now that this drive, as an organized power, is removed, there will be question as to how successful the program will be. Upperclassmen must take up enforcement as they never have before, or the program will flop.

The change in hatman status will help make freshman orientation more successful. It will help raise hat society prestige. But it may kill customs. This does not seem such a bad risk.

Those Major Objections to FMA

Tomorrow the Fraternity Marketing Association is expected to begin the sale of meats to member houses at prices ranging from 5 to 10 per cent below that now paid by individual buyers. In addition, FMA is now offering canned goods at an 8 per cent saving and furniture at a 27 per cent discount.

Despite all this, however, only 27 fraternities are participating in the program. This is more than 50 per cent, but it leaves 24 strong members of Interfraternity Council who have not found the savings tempting enough to overcome their apparent distrust, or dislike, of the organization.

What are the main reasons for not joining the group? First seems to be a feeling FMA has not proven itself and may fail financially at any time. But, FMA has attempted to remedy this feeling many times by sending speakers to non-member fraternities and by promotion campaigns designed to acquaint all with its successful operation. Yet, prospective members still worry about losing money if they invest in the program.

Actually, all FMA can say will not convince its doubters. The best suggestion for doubters is to look at the record. Growth of FMA from a few fraternities cooperating to buy a truck-load of potatoes to the group we see today—incorporated under state law, buying not only potatoes but canned goods, meats, and

furniture, and showing no signs of stopping its growth—shows the progress FMA has made. Its volume of business has grown in proportion to its fields—from a few hundred dollars purchases to a total that may top \$15,000 a month with the addition of meats.

The only other reason for opposition is pressure put on houses by their cooks. Many fraternities will admit their cooks said they could equal or better any discount FMA could obtain.

But why should this keep the house from trying a plan that may save it money? Who is paying the cook and running the house? The FMA feels it can prove its intentions and make its statistics apply to any house if given a chance. The cook should be willing to go along with the plan and give it a test—that is, unless he is profiting personally under the present plan.

Thus, the two objections some fraternities have put forward are absurd. The records of FMA speak for themselves and, under the system under which FMA operates, any investment is safe.

Any influence from a non-member of the house, while not to be ignored, should be tried against what FMA can produce. The only way FMA may move from a satisfactory organization to a superior organization is with 100 per cent participation from University fraternities.

—Diehl McKalip

The Campus Green: That Annual Plea

The return of spring to the University means, among other things, that the keep-off-the-grass campaign will soon be getting into full swing.

The campaign is an annual affair, sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega, national service fraternity. Its purpose is self-evident—to save as much grass as possible from extinction in order to preserve some semblance of a green campus.

Annually, Alpha Phi Omega valiantly attempts to save grass from its seemingly predestined fate while students and members of the administration and faculty work unconsciously in the opposite direction.

Obviously, something must be done. Alpha Phi Omega tackles the problem with probably the most logical method yet devised. The group constructs, erects, and maintains signs—signs saying "Please keep off the grass" in a number of highly creative ways. For example, sign-makers in the past have come up with some gems as "Don't Tread on Me"; "Ouch, That Hurts"; and "Remember, You Were Once a Gay Young Blade."

The signs are placed at strategically located areas where the grass faces complete extinction unless something is done. These signs do inform those who persist in taking the shortest routes across campus, regardless of the grass. But informing is all the signs can do. There are no stiff penalties for violation; and it is unlikely penalties for violators will be enacted in the future.

Hence, it is the individual's responsibility. He alone can make or break the campaign by merely heeding the pleas of the signs or ignoring them completely.

According to figures released by Walter W. Trainer, supervisor of landscape, construction, and maintenance of the University physical plant, over \$3500 will be spent this spring in turf rejuvenation alone. This is over and above

the general maintenance totals of the physical plant.

This total actually represents a loss of \$3500 due to unnecessary damage and misuse of the grass from individual indifference. We wonder if it is worth the price.

More than 20 little signs will start appearing on campus this week. The signs represent a plea—the rest remains with the individual.

—George Bairey

Gazette ...

Today

- KAPPA PHI KAPPA, 7:30 p.m., 204 Burrowes
- LAKONIDES, 6:30 p.m., White Hall
- NEWMAN CLUB DISCUSSION, 7:30 p.m., Catholic Student Center
- OMICRON NU INITIATION, 7:30 p.m., Home Economics Living Center
- PENN STATE BARBELL CLUB, 7 p.m., 102 Willard
- TOWN COUNCIL, 7:30 p.m., 106 Willard
- FROTH AND CPA ADVERTISING SCHOOL, 7 p.m., 119 Carnegie

Tomorrow

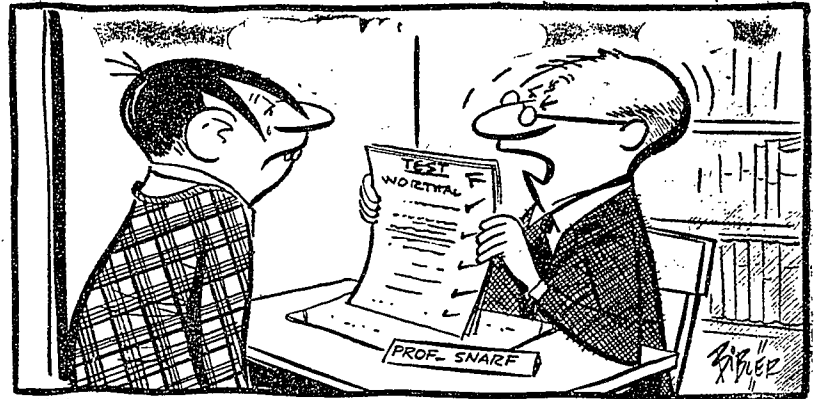
- POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB, 7:30 p.m., Home Economics Living Center

INFIRMARY

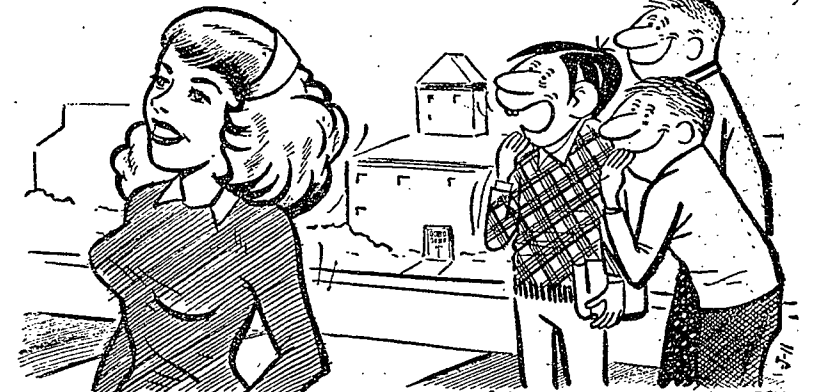
Stephen Behman, Jane Bergdoll, Kenneth Cumblidge, John Epler, Thomas Frolo, Audrey Klein, Richard Kramer, Martha Michener, Robert Prickett, William Roberts, Robert Rommel, Martin Snyder, George Sotus, Vivian Stark, Robert Waltemeyer, Mary Wilcox, Arthur Zimmerman, Dawn Winterburn.

Little Man on Campus

By Bibler



"WHAT'S TH' MATTER WITH YER MEMORY?—TWO WEEKS ON THAT UNIT A?!"
"YOU STILL CAN'T REMEMBER HIS NAME WAS JOHN"—CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH



"SAY THAT'S THE GAL I SAW AT SUMMER CAMP IN '49—SHE WAS WEARIN A GREY SWEATER THAT DAY—SOMEONE SAID HER NAME WAS GRAZELDA FLODDER."

Interpreting the News

Meaning Cloaked In Dulles Speech

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.

Associated Press News Analyst

Foreign diplomats were in a rush Tuesday to learn just what Secretary Dulles meant by "united action" in his New York speech, referring to Indochina, in which he said it was necessary to run great risks sometimes in the search for peace.

It is doubtful, however, if he really had anything definite in mind at the moment.

The secretary is a man who is quite precise about the use of words. When he is discussing attitudes, it is not always safe to attempt to project his phraseology into possible future action. He has said repeatedly in recent days that an important part of American strength will lie from here on out in the very inability of the cold war enemy to determine in advance just what reaction will be in a given situation. He has been even more insistent that the enemy should know just at what points there will be serious reaction.

That was one thing he did in his New York speech. He said the United States was not going to permit the Communists to take over Indochina. That could mean a determination that, if all else fails, the United States would intervene directly in the war, calling upon her United Nations allies to help.

It is doubtful if thinking has gone that far. Rather, the reference is probably an effort to impress the importance attached to Indochina by the United States.

For one thing, people in the United States have gotten the impression from various official statements, made largely in answer to congressional expressions of fear, that American interest in Indochina falls short of war. It would be almost as dangerous for the American people to feel too sure of that as it would be for Russia and Red China to feel too sure of it.

The secretary, also, undoubtedly was preparing America's European allies, particularly France, for a stand at the Geneva conference next month against anything which runs the risk of turning Indochina over to the Communists.

He was warning France not to run out on Indochina just as much as he was warning the Chinese Reds not to run in. To France he was also saying that the United States would stand firmly with her, whatever the consequences of a non-appearance policy at Geneva.

This maneuvering hardly seems designed to prepare an advance position for a time when an expression of attitude might need to

be translated into direct action. It is more of an effort to see to it that such a time does not arrive.

Certainly there is no present intent on the part of the State Department to ask for a United Nations action against the Communists such as was produced by the outbreak of aggression in Korea. Nor does there seem much likelihood of an Allied statement, such as followed the Korean conference, that such and such developments would produce a resumption of united action.

Allies Return North Koreans To Homeland

CENTRAL FRONT, Korea, Wednesday, March 31 (P)—The first of 120,000 farmers driven out of North Korea by Red Armies went back yesterday across the 38th parallel to start life anew on 900,000 mine-studded acres guarded by Allied troops.

Their desolated land was close to the front lines of a war now halted by armistice.

Deep-throated Allied artillery thundered in practice while each family was distributed 600 board feet of lumber and two and a half sacks of cement.

This would build a new home in the sliver of North Korea between the 38th parallel and the battleline demarcation zone, a land where there are no homes, only rubble.

Only the burial mounds of long dead kin had been left by the criss-crossing paths of war to remind the refugees of the past.

Some of the 120,000 had fled when Russian occupation troops moved south to the 38th parallel in 1945 at close of World War II.

Tonight on WDFM

51.1 MEGACYCLES

7:25	BBC Drama—"Mr. Leebetter's Vacation"	Sign On
7:30	Student Agencies Program	Women's Angle
8:00	Spotlight on State	News
8:30	Masterworks Hour	Sign Off
9:00		
9:15		
9:30		
10:30		