

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 viewpoints of the writers, not necessarily the policy of the paper, the student body, or the University.

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

MIKE MILLER, Acting Editor

JACK ALBRECHT, Business Manager

STAFF THIS ISSUE: Night Editor, Dodi Jones; Copy Editors, Shirley Calkins, Ted Serrill; Assistants, Marilyn Zabusky, Paul Wriggle, Rog Alexander. Ad Staff: Dianne Halleck, Arnie Hoffman.

Lantern Possibilities Not Fully Developed

Can Penn State support a literary magazine? Liberal Arts Student Council has decided the University can, and voted to revise its subsidized magazine, the Lantern, into literary format.

There are good and bad points surrounding this decision.

In favor of the Lantern is the fact that it is subsidized and, therefore, does not have to depend on advertising and circulation for its continued existence.

But since its subsidy is limited, the magazine will be restricted in the number of copies it may print without risking its financial security. This may hinder the Lantern in achieving its stated purpose of creating interest in things literary throughout the University.

The revised Lantern would also be primarily a student publication, according to the editor. This shows a commendable spirit but past experience reveals that such magazines have been anything but successful.

The most recent student literary magazine, Inklings, folded in 1954 due to lack of support. And even while in existence, Inklings barely managed to scrape along and could hardly be called successful.

Previous to Inklings there were other student literary magazines, none of which could be called successful or outstanding with the exception of the Old Main Bell which flourished from 1925 to 1940, a relatively long life-span for a college literary magazine.

Perhaps one of the reasons for the rise and fall of literary magazines at the University can be traced to the lack of continuity on the staffs of the literary periodicals.

Primarily for this reason, the communications workshop of this year's student encampment, composed of representatives from the administration, the School of Journalism, the department of speech, the Daily Collegian, LaVie, WDFM, Froth, and the Student Handbook, in discussing the need for a literary magazine, favored a periodical operated by both students and faculty.

Supporting this proposal is the record of the Old Main Bell which was at least heavily contributed to by faculty members. Whether or not faculty members at any time served on the board of editors is not discernable in reports on the history of the publication.

But a faculty-student staff would not only provide continuity to a literary magazine, but would also create a medium where staff members and students could work closely together on a common project. At present few such opportunities are available in the University community.

Also, the type of magazine discussed by the Encampment group would be a "literary-culture" magazine, including fiction, non-fiction, and articles on the arts, music, theater, and the like.

The Lantern, as visualized by the Liberal Arts Student Council at its meeting Monday night, would primarily be devoted to creative writing. A broader scope, such as the communications workshop had in mind, might induce a wider readership.

If the Lantern staff so desires it is in a perfect position to form the structure for a "literary-culture" magazine. If it opens its columns to faculty as well as student contributors and perhaps places a few interested faculty members on its board of editors its future would look brighter than any literary periodical of recent vintage.

—The Editor

Hours for Men: A Sensible Step

When Tribunal announced Tuesday that it planned to experiment with restricted hours for men as an additional type of disciplinary action, a lot of students laughed because they couldn't picture men being confined to their places of residence in the evenings and they thought a strict campus for a male student was hilarious.

As hasty and ill thought-out judgments usually are, this immediate reaction is little justified. And the body that formulated it deserves commendation rather than ridicule, and cooperation rather than indifference.

Punishments or penalties recommended to the Dean of Men's office from the several men's judicial bodies are not levied on the student merely to brand him as an offender. Instead, the judicial body has as its prime concern the welfare of the individual student and the University community.

If a student's grades fall below the accepted standard in his college he is usually given academic probation by a scholastic committee of his college, limiting the activities in which he may participate. Academic probation is not meant as a punishment for having low grades. It is intended as a measure to help the student do satisfactory work, raise his average, and

after a prescribed period, re-enter extra-curricular activities perhaps to a slightly limited extent.

With the same idea of correction, social misbehavior deserves a social penalty. A usual form of disciplinary action imposed on a student proved to have taken part in an act unbecoming a University student is probation, a period of time during which the student must show he is capable of conducting himself in an orderly fashion. Whether or not a record of disciplinary action is placed on the student's transcript depends upon the seriousness of the act.

It would probably be social misconduct which would warrant a student being given restricted hours. But just because Tribunal voted to add the restricted hours penalty to its list of varied penalties, it does not mean dozens of male students each week will be 'campused'.

Tribunal handles, on the average, about two discipline cases a week. The new penalty would be appropriate for only a few of them due to the difference in types of students, places of residence, and nature and extent of offense. Under no circumstances will mass restrictions on men's hours be levied.

—Jackie Hudgins

Safety Valve... Academic Honesty: Give It a Chance

TO THE EDITOR: In her editorial of Sept. 20, Jackie Hudgins opposed the "basic principle of the new academic honesty policy."

In answer to her editorial, I would like to try to both explain the policy and give the reasons behind it.

To begin with, there is no new policy. We, the students and faculty members of the Senate sub-committee on academic honesty, have only elaborated on the present Senate regulations concerning classroom honesty and tried to make them more effective.

What we have done has been to try to establish a uniform set of penalties for cases of dishonesty which may occur and to recommend wider use by the faculty of the already established classroom procedures which are known to be effective in discouraging cheating.

Miss Hudgins seems to be concerned not with the penalties, but rather with the procedures.

Again, I want to stress, these are not new. They have been in wide use in the University for a long time. What's more, the majority of students appear to favor them.

Students at Penn State have cheated in the past. Although cheating should not be expected from the type of students admitted to the University, the policy takes more clearly defined steps to prevent cheating in the future.

It is all well and good to say "Honor and honesty go hand in hand." But putting this ideal into practice takes years and years of effort. It takes an established tradition at the University. It takes a concentrated effort on the part of every student, every faculty member, and every one of the University's administrators.

What we have done is only the start. By making dishonesty as close to impossible as it can ever be, we hope to eliminate dishonesty. This must be the first step.

Of the 12 recommended procedures, there are some that are most applicable in every

classroom. All the recommended procedures need not be put in effect, but those which the professor feels will be most applicable to his class should be selected and enforced.

A University community is not notably different than any ordinary community. Although only superior individuals are admitted to the University community, special stresses and strains on the citizen of the University community do exist and must be allowed for.

What we are trying to do with the recommended procedures is to reduce these stresses and strains thus reducing the incentive to cheat, and to work toward our ultimate goal—full-fledged honor.

Another part of our report, one which Miss Hudgins agrees with, is the establishment of uniform penalties in order to achieve a reasonable and uniform stand in condemnation of dishonesty.

Recognition of the existence of the problem and discussions of solutions for it have been and are being urged as one of the necessary steps in solving the present problem of dishonesty. Why should we play ostrich and stick our heads in the sand when everyone knows academic dishonesty is prevalent.

At one time an honor system was tried at Penn State but it didn't work, not merely because of large numbers of students here but also because there was no orientation to the program.

A program of this type can only work when everyone, students and faculty alike, want it badly enough that they will work for it and truly condemn the cheater, not ignore him or pretend he does not exist or it does not matter.

I ask that every student citizen of our community give the program an opportunity to work. It may not be the complete answer to the problem, but it is a beginning.

—Curt Schaefer,
Student representative to the Senate subcommittee on academic honesty.

Little Man on Campus

By Bibler



"This is the most important class you'll be taking—so I'll expect a little extra work from you this semester."

Centennial Lore

Library Originated With 14 Volumes

A gift of fourteen books marked the start of the University Library in 1857.

Today, that meager collection has swelled to 370,000 volumes, and for the first time in its history, the library has sufficient space to meet its needs.

Completion of a \$1,250,000 addition to the library building in 1953 tripled its stack capacity for books and doubled the space available for students and readers.

Actually, in the early years of the University, the library did not play the important part in instruction it now does. Since the school had been established to teach the practice as well as the theory of agriculture, when students were not in classes, they were doing hard manual labor on the campus and nearby farm.

First Librarian

Not until 1874 did the University acquire its first librarian, W. A. Buckhout, professor of geology, zoology and botany, was placed in charge of the books and reading room. During this period, the library was not yet open at regular hours.

When George W. Atherton assumed the presidency of the University in 1882, one of his main goals was the expansion of library facilities. Although appropriations were slow in coming, he did succeed in obtaining an assistant for Professor C. L. Reeves, who was then serving as part-time librarian. This assistant received one dollar a week.

The decade of 1880 to 1890 heralded a period of progress for the library. The number of volumes increased, the reading room was opened six hours daily, and in 1889 the library moved from the room it had occupied in the main campus building to larger quarters therein. A full-time librarian, Miss Helen B. Bradley, was appointed in 1894.

Outgrew Its Space

By now, the library had quite outgrown its quarters. President Atherton appealed to the Board of Trustees, saying:

"A great library is almost the soul of a great institution; the limits of our work in every direction will soon be closely marked and restricted unless the means of help and inspiration can be provided."

A means of help seemed to be provided in 1899 when Andrew Carnegie, a trustee, offered to construct a library building provided the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 annually for maintenance. The Legislature remained indifferent. At last, the trustees themselves assumed responsibility for maintenance and, in 1904, a new three-story building was

completed.

This structure could accommodate 35,000 volumes, and had a potential shelf space for 20,000 more by witting alcoves and reading rooms with shelves. When the move to the Carnegie Library Building was made, the University had 22,203 volumes in its general library.

Report Received

But within ten years, the trustees received the following report from librarian Erwin W. Runkle: "The stacks are full, the tops of cases are used, temporary wooden shelving in intolerably crowded quarters is built in the stacks, and books are even perforce placed on the floor."

A quarter of a century more had to pass, however, before work was started on a new and larger library building. Meanwhile, space somehow was found in Carnegie to house the constantly growing collection.

Heading the tree-lined mall in the center of the campus, the new library was ready for occupancy in 1941. Original plans for it had been altered due to a shortage of funds, and the spurt in enrollment following World War II once more necessitated finding additional space.

Adequate Space

Today, librarian Ralph W. McComb estimates that facilities will be adequate for at least 15 years to come.

Although over the years, the University library has suffered from time to time because of inadequate funds, it has never lacked friends. Since its first gift of 14 books, hundreds of persons have donated volumes.

Indeed, the library is named after one of its donors, Fred Lewis Pattee. Dr. Pattee taught at the University for 34 years, holding what was probably the first professorship of American literature in this country. He bequeathed his library of some 2000 volumes to the University.

Tonight on WDFM

51.1 MEGACYCLES	
7:15	Sign On
7:30	News
7:30	Phil Wain Show
8:15	UN Story
8:30	Just Out
8:30	Top Drawer
8:45	News
8:45	Scenario
9:30	Sign Off