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The Daily Collegian

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Inquirer Editorial on Minors and Drinking

The following editorial is reprinted from Wednesday's edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer. In reprinting the editorial The Daily Collegian is neither agreeing nor disagreeing with the viewpoint expressed.

The start of the football season is an appropriate time for the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board to stiffen its enforcement of the laws against furnishing minors with alcohol.

Although drinking in the stands during college football games is not so widespread as it once was, post-game celebrations are traditionally wet affairs. Whether hailing victory or bemoaning defeat, grads and undergrads manage to consume considerable amounts of liquor at these parties and there is usually no bar on participation by teen-age guests.

High school students frequently ape their elders with beer and liquor parties after games. Some fraternities play no favorites in serving members and guests over or under age 21. And, after this teen-age drinking, there is, frequently, the driving of cars by teen-age drunks, with disastrous results.

It is a social phenomenon in this country that many otherwise sensible and law-abiding citizens will think nothing of offering martinis

or other high-powered drinks, in their homes or at outside parties, to teen-age boys and girls and then, perhaps, see them drive off in automobiles. Should these youngsters end up dead or crippled in traffic crashes, it is difficult to see how those who helped get them drunk can escape responsibility.

Not only the selling of liquor to minors is against the law, but making it available to them on any basis. Thus fraternities or clubs that serve drinks to persons under 21 are opening themselves to severe penalties.

The Liquor Control Board in the past had left the policing of fraternity houses and other organizations largely to the school authorities and local police. But it now intends to do some spotting on its own.

Restaurants and taprooms that serve beer and liquor to minors can lose their licenses. Persons who encourage teen-age drinking in their homes or at private parties are surely no better than the law-breaking saloonkeeper who caters to minors. They should take a look, once in a while, at the casualty figures for boys and girls figuring in traffic accidents that were preceded by drinking bouts.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer

NI—Double T—AN—Why?

That age-old Collegiate disease, apathy, has been hanging around the Penn State campus for many years. But it has not often spread to Beaver Field. It seems to have done so this year.

The Nittany Lions' lopsided win over highly regarded Boston U., would certainly be considered something to shout about. But what shouting was done last Saturday was not done along organized lines.

At a time when school spirit should be soaring to unprecedented heights, it seems to be badly sagging. The Penn State team and the Blue Band put on fine performances for the television audience Saturday. But the Penn

State cheering section did not quite match these achievements.

The University is fortunate in having a fine squad of cheerleaders. The University is unfortunate in not having a cheering section which will give them the cooperation they deserve.

And enthusiasm should not be the job of the frosh and sophomore classes alone. Upperclassmen, who are inclined to rest on their laurels, would lose no dignity in shouting their heads off, too.

The Nittany Lions will not be home again until Homecoming weekend. But large delegations will no doubt follow them to both West Point and Virginia. Let's make sure everybody there knows where we're from!

—Al Klimcke

Safety Valve...How to Interest Frosh?

TO THE EDITOR: I would like to ask the Daily Collegian or anyone for that matter exactly what can be done to interest freshmen in something they seemingly have no interest in whatsoever, namely student government.

The editorial (yesterday) by Ted Serrill depicting the apathy already shown by freshmen at last Sunday's party meetings was correct in many respects. Perhaps even his criticism of the two clique chairmen is valid.

I can only report that this year I have kept open more positions in Lion party for freshmen than they have ever before enjoyed. I have spent time and money to provide Lion Party advertising in the dormitories as far back as Orientation Week.

Nance Marshall, Lion Party secretary, her

staff, and myself have spent long hours telephoning freshmen, and our steering committee is doing its best to spread Lion party by word of mouth.

The sole purpose of last Sunday's meeting was to incorporate freshmen into party activities. I am certain that Mr. Dean and Mr. Davis of Campus Party are also making a sincere attempt to bring in freshmen.

Yet the freshmen do not come. If I am at fault in this matter please show me what I can do to correct myself. In a few weeks the nominations for class and clique officers will open. Perhaps there is still a chance to improve the situation.

—Thomas R. Dye
Lion Party Clique Chairman

Gazette...

Today
HILLEL SABBATH EVE SERVICES, 8 p.m., Sigma Delta Tau
NEWMAN CLUB MEETING, 7:30 p.m., Our Lady of Victory Hall
University Hospital
Robert Allen, Joseph Casarin, Sidney Cohen, Gerald

Cornell, Richard DeLuca, Donald Dougald, George Fijo, Thomas FitzPatrick, Barton Gledhill, Peter Grever, Frank Harbison, James Harding, Robert Hosko, Marsha Irwin, Fred Lebbe, Benjamin Malecky, William McLaughlin, David Pappert, John Ritchey, Gaylord Smith, Joseph Toland, Mary Veale, and Robert Zelders.

Traffic Jams to Vanish

In 2000 AD: 100,000 Miles of Superhighway

By ARTHUR EDSON
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)
—Those who fret at the traffic that clogs almost every major highway today were handed this simple solution:

Stick around. By the year 2000, everything should be better. By then, a family may drive pleasantly from coast to coast and never see a traffic light.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, a man who does not spare the horsepower on his automobile trips between here and his Gettysburg, Pa., farm said in a statement to the American Automobile Association:

"I hope all of you will continue to speak up again and again for prompt action on a highway adequate for modern living."

Let's look into the future with J. P. Buckley, chief high-

way engineer for the Automotive Safety Foundation.

First, a diagnosis by our highway doctor on what's wrong with what we have now.

"Much of it," Buckley said,

"was built for the horse and buggy era." Only a relatively few miles, he said, have been built with the modern car in mind.

Buckley made these predictions about 2000 A.D.:

Automobile traffic will increase fantastically, but because of fine expressways, there will be little congestion.

On these expressways cities will be by-passed or the road will be so built that it will hardly be necessary to slow down.

There will be no traffic lights on these major roads.

Large lakes will be bridged. Mountain ranges will be tunneled.

Opposing traffic will be separated. One-way streets and highways will be the rule.

Sleet and snow will melt as it hits highways.

Headlights? Won't need them. Major roads will be illuminated as bright as day.

Disabled cars—a major source of tieups today—will be whisked away by helicopter.

Cities will use three-level highways. Underground parking will be common. Office buildings will have parking facilities.

By 2000 A.D., Buckley feels, 100,000 miles of superhighways will be needed.

All right, all right. What about the cost?

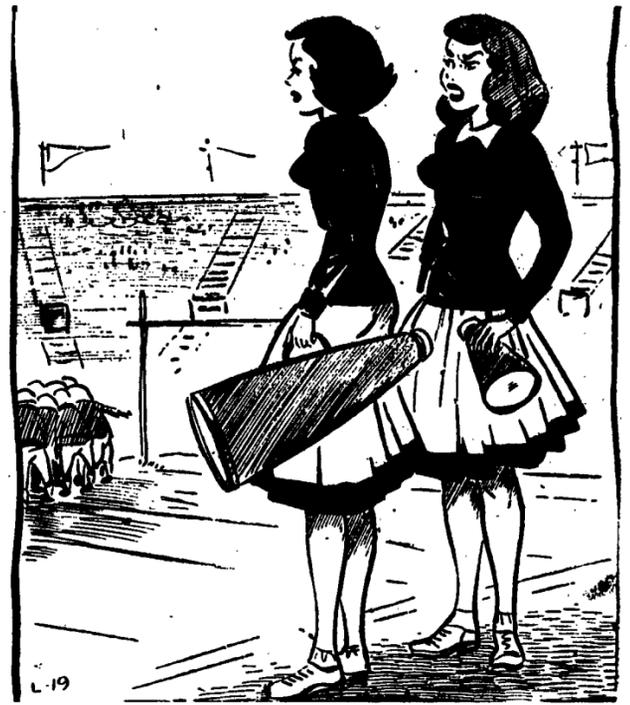
"Tremendous," Buckley said.

But Buckley is an optimist.

"We can do it, and we will do it," he said.

Little Man on Campus

By Bihler



"I'm surprised that his passes are lousy—after some of the 'wild ones' he made at me the other night."

Interpreting the News

Many Things Hinge On Saarland's Vote

By J. M. ROBERTS
Associated Press News Analyst

While French diplomats are critically engaged with nationalist developments in North Africa, another dangerous situation for them is developing even closer to home.

When they made their deal for Europeanization of the Saar with Chancellor Adenauer of Germany, they assumed that the Saarlanders would approve the proposed statute.

They retained important French economic ties under an arrangement which called for a more or less autonomous Saar whose international relations would be supervised by the Western European Union which France and Germany both joined at the time.

Since then the political situation in the Saar has developed only vaguely, although it is less than a month until the plebiscite will be held, on Nov. 23.

Strong opposition to the statute, leading to sometimes wild demonstrations, has been displayed by pro-German parties which some observers believe embrace most of the little area's voters. The Saar is primarily German-speaking and German-cultured, and voted for incorporation in Germany after several years under League of Nations control following World War I.

It now embraces three important groups of thought, two of which are major in this contest. The third, comprising people who favor actual incorporation into France, is not so active, being composed primarily of those directly connected with French business.

Of the others, one wants Europeanization under the proposed statute. The other wants incorporation into Germany.

The pro-German group has been somewhat weakened, as compared with what its normal strength would be, by Chancellor Adenauer's strong support of Europeanization. Of the several normally pro-German groups, some have shifted to this line, and many who consider themselves German have acted individually. Yet there is still enough outright pro-German sentiment to make the outcome of the plebiscite doubtful.

If the statute should be defeated, the whole basis of France-German relations, under which they were able to reach the Paris agreements for Western European Union and West German rearmament, would shift. Renegotiation of the whole Saar problem would have to begin, with all its attendant bitterness. The whole problem of European settlements, including the face presented by the Allies to Russia, would be involved.

Centennial Lore

Coeds Ask Smoking Privileges

An early rule prohibiting coeds from smoking met its first stiff opposition in January of 1950, when 162 coeds signed a petition urging the removal of restrictions upon smoking.

The reason cited for the situation was the disregard of the smoking ban, but from reliable sources it was learned that it was a protest against the "campuses" given a coed for breaking the rule.

The petition declared that the restrictions on smoking infringed upon the "personal liberties" of the women "which constitute the birthright of every American citizen."

The dean of women, Charlotte E. Ray, said that there was no college rule against smoking but the sentiment of the Woman's Student Government Association Senate and women leaders is to the effect that we cannot afford smoking in public.

The dean of women said the coeds signed the petition for one of three reasons. Her reasons were: they really want to smoke in public and they feel it is the logical way to get it; or they have no desire to smoke themselves, but feel that this is a matter not best handled by legislation; or they sign to accommodate their friends.

The WSGA Senate, however, reaffirmed its stand on the smoking ban. Shortly, however, smoking was permitted in the women's rooms in the dormitories. And it was not too much later that the smoking ban was lifted entirely.

Tonight on WDFM

91.1 MEGACYCLES

7:14	Sign On
7:20	News
7:30	Just For Two
8:30	News Roundup
9:00	Light Classical Jubilee
9:30	Sign Off