

53 Years of Editorial Freedom

The Daily Collegian

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What Price Political Pie?

When a student candidate runs for an All-University or class office in an election he is required to pay his own campaign fee.

This fee, which usually runs from \$10 to \$50 according to the importance of the office, is used to defray the cost of the party campaign.

This policy was opposed by the workshop on student government at September's Student Encampment.

It was opposed primarily because many students who are interested in student government offices cannot afford to pay the fee.

Party campaigns cost money and money doesn't grow on Penn State trees. In the fall elections each party is allowed to spend a maximum of \$150 on the campaign and in the spring \$400 is allowed.

This money is collected within the party—from the candidates and the steering committee members. Many capable students stay out of politics simply because of the cost.

Collecting money to finance the campaign is probably one of the biggest headaches during an

election. And many a clique chairman has said to get it is like pulling teeth.

When the Student Encampment workshop opposed the campaign fee it also recommended that All-University Cabinet allocate \$1100—estimated for two parties during two campaigns—each year for the elections.

If Cabinet could finance the parties, there would be more students interested in the offices. Also there would perhaps be more students taking an active part within the party if there were no money strings attached.

During the campaigns the clique officers and steering committee members could concentrate on getting the vote rather than filling the treasury.

This year the campaigns will have to continue as in the past since even if the Cabinet financing were adopted, for student government budget has been established for 1957-58.

The recommendation, however, will go before Cabinet this fall. It should be given serious consideration.

—Judy Harkison

IV. The Winner Names the Age

(In the last installment of Lillian Smith's June Commencement speech at Atlanta University, the novelist mentioned that uncontrolled freedom, even in democracies, can be dangerous. Today she discusses some of the possible controls which still would preserve our civil liberties.)

A powerful control is constitutional law. A democracy can't do without it. But it will work only if the people believe in law and respect its processes.

But the two strongest and best controls come from within a free man's own mind: his conscience and his reason. Both of which—to stay healthy—must be nourished on civilization's great and germinal ideas. May I name a few? Just to hear the music of them? For they sing to the civilized mind:

●The idea that every child has a right to grow;

●The idea that every one in the community has a right to be protected from violence;

●The idea that all people can speak out and say what they think;

●The idea that a man has a right to be different in looks, beliefs, interests, and talents if he does not injure others;

●The idea that truth is a search that must never stop, that both reason and imagination are necessary to that search, that the scientific method is necessary, too, and cannot be interfered with except when human life is jeopardized or profound human values cheapened;

●The idea that the way a thing is done, the means used, are as important as the end sought;

●The basic idea: that God is the Ultimate Concern beyond all men, that He is the supreme symbol: not the white race, not the communist party, not capitalism, not any authoritarian group; and that his laws of love and brotherhood and mercy and compassion must be obeyed.

When men stop believing in these great ideas, when they silence their conscience and trample their reason, when they make their own image their god—or their economic or political believers their god—then we are in for trouble. For then, they hold even constitutional law cheap. They sneer at the high courts of their government; indeed, they say they obey only the laws they want to.

When this happens, the free people with their limitless potentials for growth and for good will metamorphose into the mob.

Because it is happening in our country, especially down here in the deep South where we live, I want to talk about the mob in more detail.

There are three kinds of mobs, all alike in that they worship an idol, alike in that they have set aside both reason and conscience, alike in that they hold other men's civil rights cheap, alike in that they value security more than survival, alike in that they disregard our laws, alike in that they want to hurt somebody. But they behave differently.

(Miss Smith will discuss the three mobs at length in the next installment.)

Gazette

Today

ANGEL FLIGHT, 8 p.m., 203 Hetzel Union
COLLEGIAN ADVERTISING STAFF, 6:45 p.m., 9 Carnegie
COLLEGIAN PROMOTION STAFF, 6:30 p.m., 202 Willard
DELTA SIGMA PI, 7:30 p.m., Pi Sigma Upsilon
HILLEL PROGRAM ON ROSH HASHANAH, 7:45 p.m., WMAJ
HOME ECONOMICS MARSHMALLOW ROAST, 6 p.m., Hort Woods
INTER-COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ON GOVERNMENT, 7:30 p.m., 204 Willard
LAVIE ART STAFF, 6:45 p.m., 201 Temporary

LAVIE PHOTOGRAPHY STAFF, 7 p.m., 116 Boucke
SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MANAGEMENT, 8 p.m., Delta Upsilon
UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 6:30 p.m., McElwain Lounge
WOMEN'S RECREATION ASSOCIATION GOLF CLUB, 3 to 6 p.m., Caddy House
WOMEN'S RECREATION ASSOCIATION BOWLING CLUB, 6:30 p.m., White Hall
WOMEN'S RECREATION ASSOCIATION TENNIS CLUB, 7 p.m., White Hall
WOMEN'S STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION JUDICIAL BOARD, 6 p.m., 212 HUB

Elected to Non-Existing Jobs, Their Task Remains Undone

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23

(AP)—This is the season when congressmen, in broadside and in person, explain in detail what wonderful statesmen they are to their lucky constituents.

But one congressional delegation needs only two words to sum up its work for the eight months Congress was in session: "Not yet."

For the gentlemen from Alaska, two senators and a representative duly elected for jobs that don't exist, haven't got to first base on what they came down here to do: Bring Alaska into the union as the 49th state.

Yet the senators-presumptive, Ernest Gruening and William A. Egan, and the quasirepresentative, Ralph J. Rivers, aren't discouraged.

They are sure they will get a few swings in the batter's box when Congress returns in January.

The curious situation, in which impatient residents of a territory elect their congressmen before they get statehood, is no new thing in U.S. history.

It first was used in 1796 by Tennessee, and worked so nicely that Michigan, Oregon and California tried it later.

The Alaskans have busily talked up statehood at every opportunity.

"Everywhere we go," Gruening said, "People will say, 'Oh, Alaska! I've always wanted to go there.' And it is the most beautiful place on earth. It has been my privilege to see the Alps and the Andes, but where else can you get such a wonderful combination of mountains and the sea? Mountains rising 18,000 feet right out of the ocean?"

one may think about Alaska and statehood, Gruening is completely ready for full senatorhood.

But a question. Many states now act as if they had made a bad bargain; how come Alaska is so redhot to be one?

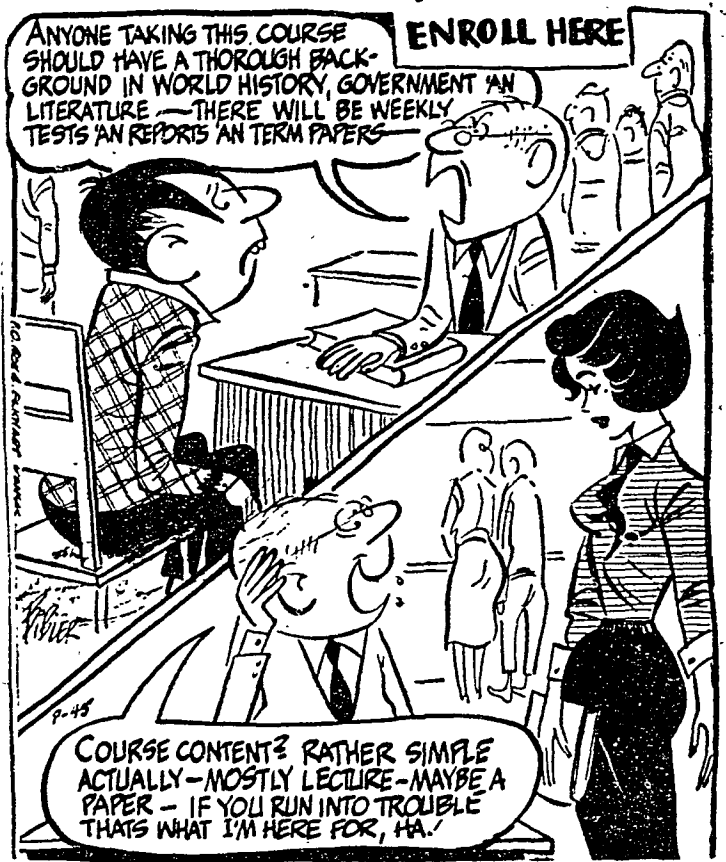
"Why," Gruening said, "Right now we're nothing but a colony, and no frontier in our history has got such a raw deal."

Here he launched into details he obviously has gone over with fullfigged congressmen scores of times: How not being a state causes certain automatic discriminations, how in freight rates even Communist countries get a better break.

An example of the automatic discrimination: Alaskans pay a cent a gallon tax on gasoline and three cents a pound on auto tires to build superhighways every place but

Little Man on Campus

by Dick Bibler



Sand in my Shoes

Even Ivy Walls Are Crumbling...

By Judy Harkison

"More and more men and women students are studying together and liking it."

This is hardly a startling statement on this campus but actually it is the year's biggest news in higher education, according to Newsweek (Sept. 23).

The barriers of the women's colleges are "beginning to crumble." Men are being admitted and classes and activities are being coordinated with other schools.

The title of Newsweek's report was "Triumph of the Fair Coed." There are two ways of looking at it. We don't know who was more triumphant, the men or the women.

Out of the 3.4 million students enrolled in college this fall, 1.17 are women. And 8 out of every 10 of the female students are studying in co-educational classes.

Many of the nation's oldest women's institutions, such as Radcliffe, Barnard, Mount Holyoke, Smith and Bryn Mawr, are coordinating classes with men's schools.

Harvard has been mingling with Radcliffe for the last 14 years, but both Yale and Princeton have hesitated to take the leap.

Could be that the two Ivy League schools still cling to the old yarn about the superiority of men.

At Yale last spring, however, a faculty suggestion to admit women brought protest from all except the dean of admissions, who

thought girls would raise academic standards.

Newsweek also reported that a Princeton man recently asked to be transferred to Harvard. His reason—"I'm absolutely sick of spending \$50 every time I want to see a girl. I want to be in a place where I can buy her a cup of coffee and talk about Plato."

We don't know how much of Plato is discussed over a HUB coffee cup, but we must admit that our situation here at Penn State is quite desirable. Just glance at these three manifestations—selected at random:

Here we have community living. Might not be around long, but it's here.

Here men do not fear academic competition. With the all-men's average of 2.41 against the women's 2.71 the men have given up completely.

Here men do not spend \$50 on a date. There isn't any place to spend it. Also no dates, some say.

Bryn Mawr's president, Katharine E. McBride, sums the coed situation up this way: "I think the easy, regular association of men and women in college is excellent, distracting to some, stabilizing to others—but far superior to isolation."

Take your choice; if you can still find one. We're not complaining.

