Editorial Opinion

Holiday Without Strings

Since the University has accepted the Liberty Bowl bid, it should encourage students to attend the game, and an extra half holiday before the Christmas vacation would certainly help.

The University Senate will consider the half holiday at its meeting tomorrow. The SGA Assembly has recommended that the vacation begin at the close of classes Dec. 18, rather than at noon, Dec. 19.

However, the SGA request will have a tag on it—that the half day be made up on the free day between the end of classes and the beginning of final examinations next

The half holiday would eliminate quite a few classes. However, the free day before final examinations, which was won by student government, is to be set aside to prepare for finals. It would appear that losing one half day of classes Dec. 19 would be better than losing an extra half day to study just before finals.

The University should accept the responsibility to provide an opportunity to attend the bowl game by granting the half holiday. But it should also preserve a study day before the beginning of exams.

Other Views

Philosopher vs. Physicist

Educators are becoming increasingly concerned over the fate of the student of philosophy in the age of the sputnik. At a recent convention of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities delegates warned that, because of the cold war technical competition, the humanities were being slighted in favor of the physical sciences.

It was pointed out at the convention that the great bulk of federal grants to colleges and universities were made expressly for research projects in the sciences. The importance of these governmental grants is demonstrated by the fact that they account for 15 per cent of all operating expenses for institutions of higher learning in the United States.

Sociologists have long observed that cultural achievements tend to lag behind technology in modern civilization. The requirements of the cold war are widening this gap, particularly in the vital area of higher education. As one delegate to the convention noted, graduate students are often treated as if they were "so many nuts and bolts."

It would be foolish to allow ourselves to be panicked into a system of higher education entirely subservient to our technological needs. The logic of survival demands that we nourish the philosopher along with the physicist.

-The New York Times

A Student-Operated Newspaper 55 Years of Editorial Freedom

The Daily Collegian

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Gazette

TODAY
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Home Economica living center
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Camera Club. 7:30 p.m., 214 HUB Chem. and Phys. Student Council, 7 p.m., 103 Osmond Chess Club. 7 p.m., HUB caldroom Christian Fellowship, 12:45 p.m., 218 HUB BeMolay, 7:30 p.m., 218 HUB Hillel, 8 p.m., Hillel Foundation Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, 7 p.m., 105 Mech Engineering Nittany Grotto, 7 p.m., 121 Mineral In-dustries

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Sigma Theta Epsilon, 7 p.m., Wesley Foundation

uation Sports Car Club, 7 pm., 212 HUB WSGA, 6:30 pm., 217 HUB Zoology Club Meeting, 7 p.m., 105 Frear

Lab

HOSPITAL

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Job Interviews

TODAY

Jeffery Manufacturing: Jan Grads & 1960 MS, PhD cands, in ME, Mining E for Sales.
McLanahan Company: Jan BS grads in

ME
Factory Mutual Engineering Division: Jan
BS grads in Aero E, Ag E, Arch E, EE,
Eng Mech. ME, Eng Sci, San. Eng,
Pet & Nat Gas Eng.
DEC. 3
Magnator Company: Jan BS grads in EE.

Letters

Pro, Con on Loyalty Oaths

TO THE EDITOR: It is discouraging to learn that many of the potential "leaders" of this country are far from being educated people. The plan of governmental assistance towards needy students plays a more important role today than ever before, but there are still some who have chosen to renounce this effort by more responsible members of our society.

This plan calls for only one

major commitment, this being that the student making appli-cation for governmental educational assistance be subjected to a loyalty oath. If large universities and colleges such as Harvard and Yale wish to decline this responsibility, then it is my feeling that the majority of the students enrolled in the universities have not matured to the point where they deserve to be called adult and responsible, let alone attend an educational institution.

Surprisingly, there are still a few of us "Old Soldiers" who have had the opportunity to see the U.S. government in action, and know of the benefits that can be reaped from its assistance. Many of the greatest scholars and leaders of this present age have achieved

their education at the expense of the government.

We should be proud to know that our government is one that has enough respect for each citizen regardless of race, color or creed, to foresee the needs in various ways of its people and attempt to channel them.

If the apathetic college student of today could see peoples of other countries who have not been blessed with a democratic form of government such as ours, I am reasonably sure that they could never be so picayune as to reject taking a loyalty oath.

Persons not wishing to claim loyalty towards democracy should not then be permitted to live under a democratic goverment. The arrogant assumption that it is a privilege to be an American living under a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," is the greatest pitfall of our

The adage of "United we stand, divided we fall," could never mean more to anyone than it does today. Let's all make our sincerest effort to assure the future of America for our children so that they too can know the joys of being an American.

-James Morewood, '62 • Letter cut

TO THE EDITOR: Needy college students are being distrusted and required to make oaths about their private ideas and opinions—oaths which are not required of most citizens.

Freedom of belief and conscience is being challenged by a test-oath which tends to change the hard-earned ' suasion by ideas" role of the University to one of "coercion by oath."
Freedom of administration

by universities is being interfered with by the federal government. It is absurd to think that a subversive person would be inhibited by a loyalty oath requirement.

These are only some of the serious objections being voiced against the loyalty oath and disclaimer affidavit requirements of the National Defense Education loan program.

Several schools including Princeton and Antioch immediately refused to participate in the program because of the objectionable requirem e n t s.

Now, perhaps belatedly, Harvard, Yale, Oberlin and others have withdrawn. (Some of these schools participated during the first year only because they approved the idea and hoped that Congress would eliminate the provision in question.)

I submit that rejection of the program as it stands by most, or preferably all, freedom-conscious universities is the only sure way to a quick

revision of the law.
The Pittsburgh Press editorial printed here last week understates the problem, and urges a complacent point of view which must be rejected by thinking people who understand the necessity of sacrifice as a guarantee of freedom.

How about it. Penn State? (Being a "needy student," am currently paying interest on a University loan in preference to the non-interest federal one.)

-Kenneth Carter. Graduate Student

WDFM Program Schedule

WEDNESDAYS

WDFM 91.1 megacycles

6:55 Weatherscope 7:00 Marquee Memories 7:55 News

8 00 Jazz Panorama
9.00 Forum of the Air
9.10 Artist Sarles Preview
9 15 News and Sports
10.00 Virtuoso
11:30 Sign Off

Little Man on Campus by Dick Bibler



Inside Washington

ommie Mistakes Spurred ´56 Revolt

By J. M. ROBERTS Associated Press News Analyst

Well, it now develops that Communist mistakes, not capitalist subversion. permitted development of the 1956 revolt in Hungary.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushehev himself says the puppet rulers had undermined the party's directing tole and weakened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

That situation enabled the rebellion to "cause disturb-ances in the country," Khiushchev says.

Khrushchev is referring to the split in the Communist party throughout the world which occurred when he denounced the Stalinist cult.

His reference to it at this time leads one to wonder just how much that split still af-fects Communist affairs, and whether it has any influence

on Khrushchev's efforts to relax world tensions.
One thing that becomes

more and more obvious is Moscow's inability to direct or control Peiping policy, which is to stir up disputes just when the Soviet Union is advocating peaceful coexistence. Has communism become so divided that it must seek time for recuperation?

The big mistake in Central Europe, of course, was Khrushchev's underestimate of the strength of the people's desire

for liberty.

His suggestion that there could be decentralization of control, with different peoples permitted to approach communism in their own way, set the spark. In Poland and Hungary the people very nearly ran away with the whole apple-cart. It took the Red army to stop it in Hungary, and some permanent gains were made in Poland.

This was right down the alley of Yugoslavia's Marshal

Tito, who had obtained selfdetermination for his country soon after the war. Tito claimed some of the credit for the Polish and Hungarian developments. This brought strenuous efforts by Khrushchev to remove Tito as an active competitor through appeasement.

With Khrushchev men in the saddle, the Hungarian Communists immediately began a purge which continues to this day,

In China, Mao Tse-tung experimented briefly with the idea that communism's garden could be improved by many different kinds of flowers. He soon found, too, that it wouldn't

Both these leaders, therefore, have discovered that communism, by the nature of its regimentation, must be supported by iron discipline if its subjects

are to be kept in line.

The love of freedom, not imperialist capitalist subversion, is the great enemy of commu-