

Editorial Opinion

Politics Strangle University

A University professor recently remarked that Penn State has one of the greatest potentials of any institution in the country but is strangled by an archaic state political system.

The University has thousands of acres of land sprawling through Nittany Valley. But it is not confined to this piece of Pennsylvania's heartland. It also has a system of campuses spread across the state.

Except for the mediocre salaries offered, it holds a strong attraction for qualified faculty. And it is certainly surrounded by adequate raw material in the form of potential students, as is evidenced by the fact that four are turned down for every one admitted.

Penn State is a slumbering educational giant that lacks but one essential ingredient for turning its vast potential into kinetic — capital.

And this is where the state's archaic political system has hampered its growth.

Although Pennsylvania through the years has been one of the nation's wealthiest states and much money was amassed in personal fortunes, little was set aside for such vital public necessities as education.

An attitude recognizing the state's need for building a strong system of higher education never developed here as it did in Western states.

Another factor that has hurt the establishment of a true "state university" is the fact that Pennsylvania contributes nine times as much money to private institutions as all other states combined.

Most of the state legislators who are college graduates are alumni of the state's private institutions. There are only two Penn State alumni in the state Senate and few in the House.

The political leadership of the state for many years has come primarily from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh where the subsidized private institutions are located.

Regardless of how much the taxpayers complain, the total state and local tax burden on Pennsylvania citizens is relatively low. In fact the state ranks 38th out of 50 in amount of tax paid per capita. The long hard drive for a state income tax has been thwarted for many years.

If this educational giant that slumbers in the shadow of Mount Nittany is ever to awake to handle its quota of 35,000 students in 1970, there are going to have to be great changes in a sluggish and out-dated State political structure and a back-sliding public attitude toward necessary taxation.

A Student-Operated Newspaper
56 Years of Editorial Freedom

The Daily Collegian

Successor to The Free Lance, est 1887

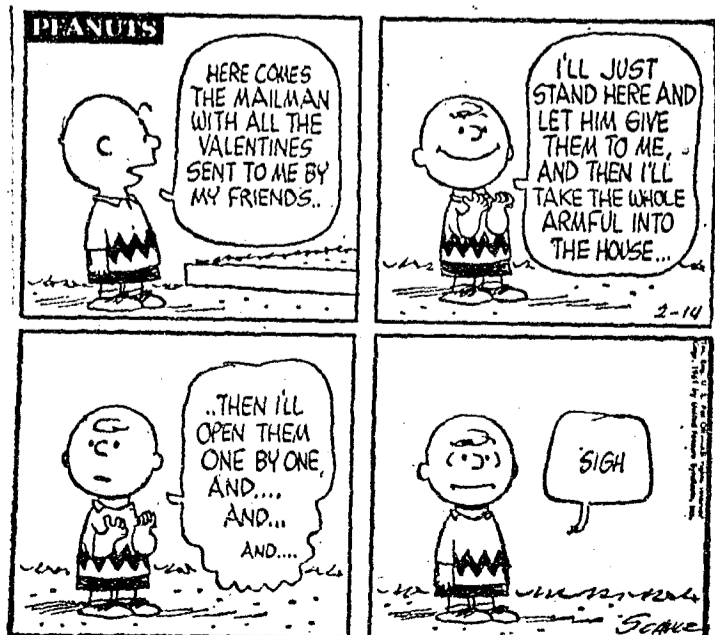
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JOHN BLACK
Editor

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Letters

Fraternity Discrimination Discussed

TO THE EDITOR: It would be fine if, as the letters to the Collegian suggest, the fraternities on college campuses could by a democratic vote abolish the discriminatory clauses in their charters. I am afraid, however, this is a dream which will be difficult to realize.

The policies of a fraternity on a national level are determined by votes of their respective alumni conferences and national officers. The latter who have long since regarded fraternities as nothing other than a business are trying as hard as they can, as businessmen have been doing throughout history, to protect their business from outsiders and "do gooders" who are telling them what to do.

In this case the "do gooders" are those who feel that discrimination in official campus chartered organizations is immoral and in the case of state universities possibly illegal.

It is interesting to see how the phraseology of the defendants of fraternity rights in the letters to the Collegian parallel that of President Maxwell of the National Interfraternity Council when he expressed his opinions on the "do gooders," as reported in The New York Times of May 12, 1960.

All the decisions of the undergraduate chapters at their yearly conferences must if they are concerned with rational policy be approved by the alumni conference. Therefore a group who is not active in fraternity life on the campus is making the decisions for those who are active.

It is naive to feel that at this present time the local chapters of these national fraternities have complete free choice as to their membership. For example, when the Beta Theta Pi chapter at Williams College tried to pledge a Negro they were barred from initiating members by their national office.

I feel that Senator Barry Goldwater was wrong in claiming that the fraternity system is a deterrent to communism. The discriminatory practices of the fraternity system provide a glaring fault in the American college system which can be pointed to by the leaders of the world communist movement. "See how the United States practices equality" they can say, "but it isn't practiced."

—Aaron Konstam,
Graduate Student

WDFM Schedule

TUESDAY
3:30 Stock Market Report
3:50 News and Weather
4:00 Critic's Choice
5:00 Three at Five
6:00 Studio X
6:55 Weathercope
7:00 Children's Corner
7:30 Guest Lecture
7:55 News Roundup
8:00 Accent on Sound
9:00 Drama Showcase
9:30 Focus
9:45 News, Sports, Weather
10:00 Contemporary Classics
12:00 Sign Off

Interpreting

Future Depends On Congo Reaction

By J. M. ROBERTS

Associated Press News Analyst

The immediate future of a large part of Africa depends heavily today on the reaction to the death of Patrice Lumumba.

It appears that efforts of the United States and the United Nations to develop a workable program for the former Belgian Congo have not matured in time.



ROBERTS

Katanga Province does not admit that it arranged the killing, but its government accepts the event as an execution for which a reward will be paid.

In the eyes of Africa, this will tend to confirm the feeling that Katanga remains Belgian.

The most radical forces in the Lumumba group, already pulling strings to get the power of the Soviet Union behind their effort to rule all the country, will now benefit from newly dug wells of sympathy in many places.

Even before the killing the rough treatment of Lumumba had stirred remonstrance among numerous African groups, and in India.

Bonds of affinity had been growing between the Lumumba group and nationalist forces in Northern Rhodesia, where the British are having trouble working out a constitution which will protect all sections of the populace, white and

black, under independence later this year.

The Lumumba nationalists also have lines leading into Angola, where Portugal is having troubles.

This whole area of Africa needs little to set off widespread disorder. Unleashed tribal wars in Congo would be likely to do just that.

The Kennedy administration is reported redoubling its effort to come up with a Congo program — both political and economic — which the United Nations could sponsor. But before any real help can arrive the tribal forces, Belgian influences and pro-Communists may deprive the country of any sign of unity.

The Communists immediately seized on the killing report to renew their propaganda campaign about colonialism, making their own contribution to the prospect of widespread repercussions throughout Africa. To do so, they even relegated to a back seat their latest sensational success in space.

Lumumba has been a stumbling block in the path of orderly government ever since the Congo crisis developed. But to have him murdered may prove a greater defeat for the West than anything he ever did himself.

Letters

Snowbound Lot Protested

TO THE EDITOR: When I arrived on campus, I attempted to find a place in lot C-53 to park my car. For the dubious privilege of parking my car in this lot I have paid \$30. Instead of a parking place I find piles of snow and ice.

The aforementioned parking fees are to be used for administering and improving the parking lots. If you look at C-53 it is readily visible that there is a great deal more administering than improving being done.

I imagine there are many ex-

cuses for the condition of C-53, one of which is the number of cars always in the lot. I saw a leader in the much cussed and discussed HUB lot the other night removing snow from around parked cars. I assume this machine could operate in C-53 just as well.

If the administration feels removing the snow is asking too much they might at least have a bin of ashes handy for those of us who are stuck on the glacier.

—R. A. Clouser,
Graduate Student

Gazette

TODAY

Ag Student Council, 7 p.m., 212 HUB
American Society for Metals, 7:15 p.m., MI auditorium
AWS South Halls Council, 6:30 p.m., Miss Houtz's Office
Economics Faculty Seminar, noon, HUB dining room
Education Council, 6:30 p.m., 217 HUB
Electrical Engineering Seminar, 4:15 p.m., 207 EE
Gamma Sigma Sigma Executive Board, 6:15 p.m., 8 McElwain
Heart Fund, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., HUB ground floor, 1st floor
Inter-Collegiate Conference on Government, 8 p.m., 203 HUB
Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, 12:45 p.m., 218 HUB
Junior Class Advisory Board, 8 p.m., 214 HUB

LaVie Candidates Test, 6:30 p.m., 111 Boucke
Liberal Arts Lecture Series, 7:30 p.m., HUB assembly room
Liberal Arts Student Council, 8:30 p.m., HUB main lounge
'Men on Ice' Lecture, 8 p.m., 121 Sparks
Panhellenic Council, 6:30 p.m., 203 HUB
Phi Delta Kappa Valentine Banquet, 6:30 p.m., HUB dining room
Pi Lambda Theta, 6:30 p.m., 212 HUB
Placement, 5 a.m.-5 p.m., 215 HUB
Schuhplattler, 6:45 p.m., 215-216 HUB
Science Fiction Society, 7 p.m., 203 Boucke
Slavic Club, 2 p.m., 212 HUB
Sports Car Club, 8 p.m., 217 HUB
Women's Debate LaVie Photos, 6:30 p.m., Penn State Photo

Think

U.S. Food Waste Deplored

By STEPHEN R. BLUM

In his campaign for office President Kennedy spoke of the millions of Americans who go to bed hungry every night. He spoke of this problem as if it were both intolerable and unique. It is intolerable, but it is not unique.

In conversations when upon occasion, I have discussed the food shortages in, for example, India, the discussion has usually ended with the rather abrupt comment that my feelings are both impractical and unrealistic. I am told that "you just don't understand . . ."

I do not understand how this country can spend one million dollars per day to store surplus commodities. Among these commodities are flour,

potatoes and many other foods that are considered basic parts of the diet.

These basic parts of any diet are available for the sightseer to view in huge towers from the plains of Ohio westward. They just sit there until they rot, at which time these foods are dumped into a nearby waterway, or buried, or burned.

At the same time this disposal is taking place there are those "teeming millions" in India that we hear so much about. They are hungry.

Food, clothing and shelter are basic needs of any human being to survive. The value of human life is something that we, as American citizens, have tried to affirm in both time of war and time of peace. Ameri-

can men have died to affirm this value, to affirm this sanctity.

We live in a society which is wealthy. Galbraith (The Affluent Society) and Packard (The Waste Makers) have affirmed this from different points of view. This wealth is, to a large degree, being used to further the happiness and needs of the American people. But there is a great deal left over (and those words seem apt — just "left over" as far as we well fed people are concerned).

So then there is our wealth. And there is "their" (regardless of whose) hunger. And there is the moral sanctity we place on life. Three things which, I am said to say, do not reaffirm each other.