

Editorial Opinion

More Than a Survey

The results of a survey of State College housing will be released within a week according to Chamber of Commerce President Paul Mazza.

The chief aim of the survey was to obtain the total number of vacancies in town to guide the University in planning for future student housing.

It was apparently prompted by the growing number of vacancies in State College rooming houses.

Although the results of the survey reveal many interesting statistics, the fact that a survey has been conducted will not prompt University planners to give the town landlords greater consideration in the future.

The University has for a long time recognized the existence of substandard housing in State College. In fact, the Dean of Men's Office in 1953 began a program of housing inspection based on voluntary request of the landlords.

Houses that met established minimum requirements were placed on an "approved housing" list.

In 1957 the Board of Trustees went a step further and forbade students from living in houses that weren't approved by the University.

When it was found that such action might endanger the legal immunity of the University, this decision was reversed.

As an alternative to prohibiting students from living in unsafe or unhealthy town housing, the University accelerated its rate or residence hall construction so no student would be forced to live in substandard housing.

The University has indicated it will maintain this policy as long as substandard housing conditions exist in town.

If town landlords are concerned with their loss of income as a result of vacancies, they should begin a campaign to improve the substandard health, sanitation and safety conditions that exist.

Direct action aimed at "cleaning house" is more likely to earn the consideration of administration planners than is a housing survey, which simply represents a summary of the present conditions.

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Letters

Grad Objects To Debating On Recess

TO THE EDITOR: In this "best of all possible worlds" it seems very peculiar to me that so much time and energy must be consumed debating the question of whether the fall recess should be 1 or 3 days long.

If we insist on pinching the administration where it hurts most then let us concentrate on matters of importance.

For example suppose—for the basis of argument—that there exists some poor soul on this campus who has forgotten that the primary purpose of a university is to give students and teachers every possible opportunity to develop their mental abilities with the ideal goal that someday they will be able to do some independent serious thinking.

Further, let us assume that this poor soul has the power to formulate university policies and that he decides to enforce a rule which requires students to stop studying after 6 p.m. (Monday-Friday) and not at all on Sunday. Then I would say object to this obstruction and object vigorously.

Your first reaction may be this: "Nonsense, who would ever do such a thing?" My answer is that the rule may never be stated in plain English but it often appears dressed in very subtle clothing.

If, after all this you still insist on a 3-day fall recess (for whatever reason you need) then by all means take it.

In fact, please take an extended vacation so there will be room in this university for students who do recognize the primary purpose of a university.

-C. Pangloss, Grad.

Fallout Protection Asked By Junior

TO THE EDITOR: As each student of Penn State passed through fall registration, he was given a sheet of paper with vague information pertaining to the procedure which should be followed if the University Park area became contaminated with radioactive fallout resulting from a nuclear attack in an outlying region.

This information does not offer a complete plan which can be immediately followed. According to the instructions, students living on or off campus are to confine themselves to their living quarters, "and remain there for further instructions from University officials."

Now is the time for the administration to reveal these mysterious instructions to the student body, not later when our lives may be in jeopardy.

-Geoffrey Abelson '63

Students Ask Recess For National Holiday

TO THE EDITOR "There is no place like home for the holidays, no matter how far away you are." For the holidays you can't beat "home sweet home." There is nothing like home made pumpkin pie, roast turkey, and cranberry sauce.

It is only too bad that Penn State students won't be able to enjoy this National holiday at home as other college students do.

-Thomas Bayline '62
-David Ellis '64

Gazette

- TODAY
Agriculture Student Council, 7 p.m., 212-213 HUB
American Chemical Society, student affiliate, 7:30 p.m., 104 Osmond
AUSA pledges, 6:30 p.m., 214 HUB
Froth, 7 p.m., 215-216 HUB
International Relations Club, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., ground and 1st floor, HUB
Jazz Club, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., ground floor HUB
Navy recruiting, 9 a.m.-4 p.m., ground floor HUB
Navy testing, 11 a.m.-10:30 p.m., 218 HUB
Netherlands Bureau for Foreign Student Relations, 8 p.m., 214 HUB
Panhel, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., 214-215-216 HUB
Penn State Bible Fellowship, 12:15 p.m., 212 HUB
Schubplatters, 7 p.m., 215 Wagner
Senne, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., ground floor HUB
United Nations program, 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m., HUB assembly hall
Young Democrats, 6:30 p.m., 217 HUB

Snowed

New Policy Starts

by Joel Myers

The Kennedy administration embarked on a new policy Saturday when Assistant Secretary of Defense Gilpatric warned Russia the United States would decisively defeat her in war, even nuclear war.

This new line is aimed at destroying the overinflated image of Russian military strength.

The false illusion that currently prevails pictures Russia as making military gains that will eventually be used to subjugate the world. This first took root in 1957 with the launching of Sputnik I.

Subsequent Soviet space gains were falsely associated with accelerating military might, which superimposed on the foreign policy failures of the Eisenhower Administration, made people believe the United States was falling behind the Soviet Union as a military power.



MYERS

Kennedy's failure to meet challenges in Laos and Cuba intensified this belief, and many Americans in recent months have been worried that war or annihilation was drawing near.

Soviet space feats were a result of greater Russian emphasis on powerful rockets in the post war years, and they alone should not be taken as an index of relative military power.

Nonetheless, scientists have

overplayed the significance of Russian space feats to secure extra research funds, and Generals used them to prod Congressmen into appropriating extra money for military equipment.

Politicians also found it expedient to jump on the bandwagon in order to rally public support for the fight against Communism.

However, Kennedy now feels the danger of the American public becoming complacent—in an era when complacency could lead to extermination—no longer exists.

Therefore, he has launched a new policy that is designed to re-establish the United States as the number one power in the eyes of the world.

In order to obtain this goal the United States will revamp its foreign aid policy to favor our allies. Aid to neutralist nations will be re-considered on the basis of their political attitude toward the United States.

Russia will be warned in precise terms that aggression in any area of the world, whether it be Berlin, South America or Southeast Asia, will result in military retaliation.

Faced with this offensive U.S. policy, Russia should begin to take her rightful number two position in the eyes of the world.

Interpreting

Kennedy Team Projects New Image to World

By J. M. ROBERTS
Associated Press News Analyst

The Kennedy administration now seems to be adopting a view which seems to have been prevalent among the American people for quite a while—that the Soviet Union is not nine feet tall and, as French President Charles de Gaulle puts it, negotiations with her need not be carried out from fear.

Already the administration had made its obeisance to the world image it seeks to project—a nation long-forbearing, searching for peace if peace can be attained reasonably and with honor.

Already it had made obeisance to the sensitivities of the small nations—without impressive results—and to the domestic political problems of the British government.

But also, already, it had begun to take a new look at the theory that economic support should go to all sorts of politically immature regimes which have been trying to feather their own nests by playing both sides of the street in the cold war, and especially those who played mostly with the Soviet Union in the apparent belief that, in case of extremity, the West would bail them out anyway.

Also, already, there was re-examination of the value of helping an independently Communist nation such as Yugoslavia or a "maybe would like to be independent" Poland where U.S. aid may keep alive some hope, but where it also helps relieve very apparent

strains on the general economy of the Communist bloc.

The voices of Adlai E. Stevenson and Chester Bowles are heard more dimly from off stage.

Now, adopting the old military tactic of countering an enemy attack when it begins to show signs of slowing up, the United States is beginning to inform the world about her ability to meet the Soviets and beat them in any kind of war they choose.

American troops cross the artificial boundary in Berlin in timehonored fashion to protect the rights of an American national. Nothing happened, and probably nothing would have happened, and probably nothing would have happened, either, if that wall had been kicked down before it was finished instead of having been accepted as a defeat.

Asst. Defense Secretary R. L. Gilpatric warns of American might, of the ability to absorb the first punch and still kick hell out of any enemy.

Secretary Dean Rusk admits it is about time the United States displayed her wares in this respect, and states emphatically that the United States is not dealing from weakness.

The United States, strong and rich and enviable, gets little love from the world—certainly not enough to make a decisive difference in this strange and unaccustomed war. Perhaps a try for respect will be more productive.