

Influence of Science

Politics Discussed

By KAY MILLS
A new realism may be imposed on international politics through the influence of science, Dr. Eugene I. Rabinowitch, research professor of botany at the University of Illinois, told an Alumni College meeting at the Nittany Lion Inn recently.

In developing this realism through science, the world must attempt to stabilize the existing situation the best way possible to eliminate crisis possibilities, Rabinowitch said.

"This may not be possible but we must try," he added. "Attempts to change the current situation are unrealistic. Any war — even

if it starts with machine guns—is bound to develop into nuclear war."

Rabinowitch, whose specialty is photosynthesis, worked on the Manhattan District project, which developed the first atom bomb. He is now editor of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" of the Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science.

Stabilization would be a step in preparing man for life in a world in which science has made war both unfeasible and unnecessary, he said. "Very soon the capacity to destroy the world completely will exist; there can be no winner then."

"Science has shown that you do not have to fight over limited wealth but can create new wealth.

Of course, you can't suddenly say, 'I won't play the game any more — here are my weapons.' Some want to continue."

Man has always relied upon war as the ultimate solution, Rabinowitch said. "However, we must consider the consequences. We must pay more attention to the facts of life, to what is good for all," he added.

Science, knowing no national boundaries, is in a unique position to encourage world cooperation, he said. Scientists can most easily adapt to the new realism of considering war an impossible means of achieving one's aims.

The scientist creates new facts, Rabinowitch said, and so cannot understand the logic of past power politics.

Agencies Aid Peace Corps

This is the fifth in a series of articles explaining the various phases of the Peace Corps program.

Private voluntary agencies and educational institutions have been and probably will continue cooperating with the Peace Corps in the training and selection of volunteers for the Corps projects.

Universities have been used for the training sites of almost all the Peace Corps projects to date. The choice of these sites, Corps officials said, depends on the availability of personnel needed to administer the project.

Either the personnel are available or are assigned to that university for the project.

Private agencies which administer Peace Corps programs must meet standards set by the Peace Corps. The agency must be non-profit and not engaged in any "religious, commercial or political propagandizing or proselytizing."

In the Columbia project, both a private agency and a university are training volunteers under the auspices of the Peace Corps.

The 60 volunteers for Columbia trained for nine weeks this summer at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., under the auspices of the Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere (CARE, Inc.) for a rural development project in that country.

Depending on the nature of the project the Peace Corps may pay any or all of the costs involved for the private agency. Financial support is usually given when the costs for the training and in service periods exceed the normal annual budget of the agency.

New Personnel Course Added

A special course in selected problems in personnel relations will be offered during the winter term, Benjamin W. Niebel, head of the industrial engineering department, announced recently.

The course will be open to seniors in industrial engineering who are interested in technical management and to students in business administration who have had at least three credits in personnel administration.

This is the first time the course, which will be taught by Arnold Allison, personnel director of the Ordinance Research Laboratory, has been offered. The department has been offering a survey course in personnel administration. The new course will be aimed at problem areas in personnel administration, Allison said.

Military Aspects of Cold War Discussed by Reserve Officer

By DAVE HUNKEL
The United States must take the offensive if it hopes to win the cold war, Dr. Henry H. Chisman, professor of forestry and a captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve, said last night.

Chisman spoke before the Slavic Club on the military aspects of the cold war.

"The reasons we must take the offensive," Chisman said, "are first, because we are in a war and, second because according to all military principles we cannot win by fighting a defensive war."

"We suffer from the tradition of our Puritan ancestors," he said. "Somehow it is not cricket to start first. This has been a drawback."

"We are living in a situation where warfare is going to be with us for quite a time. We must not just think of it as something horrible but attempt to understand it. Some think there can only be

war or peace, but there is a whole spectrum of alternatives between these two, he said, although the bulk of the relationships are somewhat on the war side.

The policy of the United States has never been put into words, thus it has no plan of action to follow, he said.

In the absence of this, the United States has vacillated between policies of compromise and sternness. At the present time we are fighting a war of containment, Chisman said.

"Our mission, as I understand it," he said, "is to prevent the spread of international communism in order to uphold our national interests."

In order to do this the United States must destroy international communism, Chisman said. He said that the first offensive step is to tear down the wall between East and West Berlin. He said that he is "at a loss" as to why Kennedy allowed it to be built in the first place. But, he said, it is not too late to take this action now.

The Russians have been engaging in limited wars as opposed to wars of unconditional surrender, Chisman said. As long as these limited wars continue, nuclear weapons will not be used.

The weakest spot in the Sino-Russian block is in Eastern Europe. "This would be a most fruitful place to take the offensive, but I'm not sure if it is feasible to act there at the present time," Chisman said.

Peace Corps Volunteers 'Twist' For Bayanihan Dancers' Send-off

A Philippine version of the American polka and a demonstration by a Peace Corps couple of the American "twist" led to a "singing, swinging send-off" for the Philippine Bayanihan Dancers yesterday morning.

The Bayanihan Dance Company gave a performance of Philippine folk dances Sunday night in Recreation Hall. The 59 Peace Corpsmen training here for a teaching project in the Philippines met the group of 47 dancers at 9 a.m. yesterday in the Nittany Lion Inn.

It was just a cordial meeting until someone suggested a little singing and dancing in the lobby of the Inn.

The Bayanihan string band swung into action and both the Peace Corps volunteers and members of the dance company began doing a Philippine version of the American polka.

The Philippine folk dancers, ranging in age from 15 to 21 and just a few years younger than most of the Peace Corps trainees, also saw the volunteers demon-

strate one of the now popular dances in this country—the twist. "This is wonderful. I like your Peace Corps volunteers very, very much," Nina Lim, a member of the Dance Company said.

One of the Peace Corps trainees said a member of the dance company taught her the Philippine version of the twist. She said it was "a little bit different." Instead of standing in one spot while doing the dance, the feet and body move about more, she explained.

The volunteers also sang the Philippine national anthem for the Filipinos before the dancers left for their 31st stop in Wilkes-Barre on their world-wide tour.

The National anthem, "Lupang Hinirang," sung in Tagalog, the national language, was taught to the volunteers by Hazel Ramos, graduate student in sociology from the Philippines.

Students Explain Communism

Communist theory is based on a materialistic attitude toward the world, Boris Malin and Victor Struzhinskiy, Russian exchange students, said at the Lutheran Student Association forum Sunday night.

The difference between those who believe in God and non-believers is their attitude toward which existed first—ideas or material objects, Struzhinskiy said in a discussion of Christianity and Communism.

"Materialists believe that the material came first and ideas were the product of the material."

Christians believe that ideas existed first, he said.

Struzhinskiy said that the materialistic thesis began with the ancient Greeks. With the development of science, he said, it is now possible to explain all things from the theory of materialism.

"We believe that all theoretical ideas must be proved by experiment," he said.

Discussing religion, Malin said that in his country religion is separate from the course of study.

"Everybody can or cannot believe in God," Struzhinskiy said. "Nobody tells people in our country that they can't believe."

In a Communist society the most important thing will be free mental development, he said. Ideas will be as eternal as nature itself and perfection will be achieved in infinity, he said. Struzhinskiy said that materialism is eternal.

Eternal means there is no beginning and no end. Man will develop further than his present state because his brain will develop, he said.

This development depends on ideas and thinking, he said.

He said that the process of thinking lies in some kind of existence of material substance and that the movement of material is eternal, therefore there will be further development of man.

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