



## First Solar Observatory May Orbit

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP)—The United States plans to launch the world's first orbiting solar observatory next week to probe basic mysteries of the sun and how its rays affect the earth.

The satellite, nicknamed Oso, may provide man with his first undistorted study of the sun.

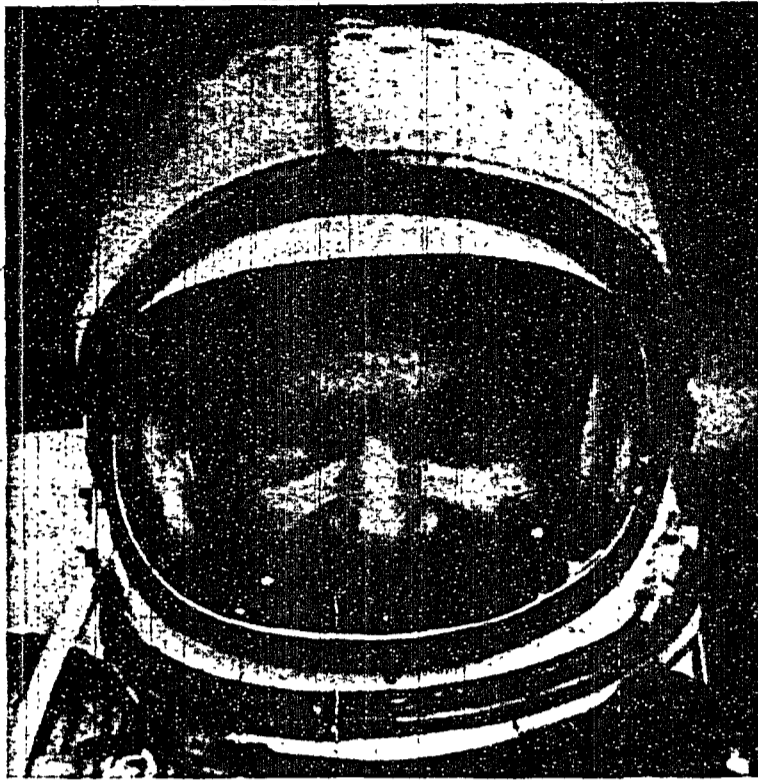
THE AIM IS to send Oso whirling in an orbit 350 miles above the earth. At that altitude the instruments aboard will make solar studies uncluttered by the blanketing veil of the earth's atmosphere.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported the 440-pound satellite was the first of several such observatories scientists plan to send aloft during the next 11 years.

Eruptions of flares on the sun occur in 11-year cycles. Each cycle ranges from maximum to minimum activity, and then a new one starts. Scientists say we are presently about at the midpoint of one of the periods. NASA hopes to chart the rest of this cycle and at least half of the next one.

THE SPACE AGENCY said a procession of Oso satellites could help answer such questions as how the sun controls the upper atmosphere, the origin and history of the solar system and the structure and evolution of the stars and galaxies.

The answers could lead to better explanation of how the sun determines the earth's weather, upsets radio communications and changes the composition of the radiation belt girdling our globe.



JOHN H. GLENN JR. ... smiling after three orbits of the earth

## USG to Consider New Election Code

The newly proposed elections code will be introduced to the USG Congress at 7:30 tonight in 203 HUB.

The code, which was written by the by-laws committee headed by Anne Morris, congresswoman from North Halls, outlines the structure of the elections commission and recognizes political parties and candidates running independently for office.

"There is very little difference between this code and the one under which elections were held in previous years," Miss Morris said yesterday.

"AFTER A commission chairman is appointed by the USG

president and approved by the Congress he is given pretty much of a free hand in running the elections as long as they remain legitimate.

"But, if the Congress feels the chairman is not doing a creditable job, they can remove him from office," she said.

USG appropriates money for political parties, Miss Morris said, but the parties are not under USG's control. They are completely on their own under the proposed code as long as they stay within the University regulations.

"THE PROPOSED code permits persons to run for USG offices either through political parties or by petition. No average or class requirements for students running for USG are defined in the proposed code," she said.

The code as it now stands permits sophomores to run for USG executive positions — president, vice president and secretary-treasurer. Any student with a maximum of four of a minimum of eight terms remaining is permitted to run for an executive position, she explained. Under the old code, only juniors could run for USG executive offices.

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## Ruling Supports University Claim

A court ruling made by Judge W. Wallace Smith Aug. 24, 1939, serves as additional support to the University's claim that Penn State is a state university.

The University's status, which has never been defined by an act of the legislature, has been the topic of much recent controversy.

The University maintains that Penn State is a state university while Gov. David L. Lawrence, Charles Boehm, superintendent of Public Instruction, and Rep. J. Dean Polen, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, have held that it is not.

IN HIS RULING Smith said, "It seems clear that Pennsylvania State College (as it was then called) is an institution of such public nature that its property and activities are not subject to local taxation."

The ruling was occasioned by an equity suit filed during the November 1937 term of the Centre County courts.

The suit involved the University versus Centre County, R. N. Brooks, Centre County treasurer, College Township, the College Township School District, the Poor District of College Township and Samuel Eberhart, tax assessor for College Township.

IN 1825 BROOKS assessed University-owned farm lands in College Township. In 1937, when the taxes were not paid, Brooks put

the eight tracts of land up for Treasurer's Sale.

The University maintained that it was a state institution and therefore not subject to local taxation.

The county and the township considered the University a private institution and therefore subject to local taxation.

Smith granted a preliminary court order to restrain the sale of the land and later made the order permanent.

THE COURT NOTED that Penn State was founded by the Commonwealth and maintained by the public, receiving its appropriations from the state legislature.

The court said that the University's status rested on the grounds that it is a public agency of the Commonwealth and that it is an educational institution and "as such a purely public charity."

To refute this view, the county and the township maintained that the University was "a private corporation for educational purposes with state aid."

THEY SUPPORTED their view by referring to a private land grant the University received from Gen. James Irvin when it was first founded.

The defense based a central part of its argument on the fact that between 1878 and 1889 the University received no state funds.

Smith's ruling confirmed the University's claim that Penn State "is a public agency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and that as such its property is not liable to local taxation."

## 'K' Lauds Astronaut

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Premier Khrushchev led Soviet cosmonauts and scientists yesterday in praising the first U.S. manned orbital space flight. Khrushchev told President Kennedy the earth did not seem to be so large any more, and suggested the two nations pool their efforts to explore outer space.

An obviously pleased Kennedy said the prospects for Soviet-American cooperation in space may be improving as a result of John H. Glenn's spectacular triple orbit of the earth.

KHRUSHCHEV DID NOT enlarge on his proposal for pooling U.S. and Soviet efforts in space for peaceful purposes. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have advanced similar proposals for international space cooperation for nearly four years at the United Nations. They have been stymied by cold war considerations.

Maj. Yuri A. Gagarin, the first Soviet cosmonaut who flew around the earth once last April, in congratulations to Glenn said he welcomed "the friendly competition in the research of the secrets of the cosmos."

Leonid Sedov, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, paid tribute to Glenn's "great willpower and courage." He predicted big, new steps in the Soviet space program soon.

"I AM HAPPY TO GIVE your courage and skill its due," said Maj. Gherman S. Titov, who orbited the earth 17 times last August, in a message to his fellow astronaut, Lt. Col. John H. Glenn Jr.

Kennedy, who is flying to Florida to bestow a Distinguished Service Medal on Glenn at Cape Canaveral Friday, said he looks forward to "visiting with Col. Glenn on Friday and welcoming him to Washington next Monday."

There will be a reception at the White House followed by a military parade with marching bands along Pennsylvania Avenue and a congressional reception at the Capitol.

DISCUSSING WHAT he called Soviet premier Khrushchev's "most encouraging" proposal for space cooperation, the President commented:

"We, I might say, now have more chips on the table than we did some time ago. So perhaps the prospects are improving."

He added that if there is any cooperation it "must be wholly bilateral," or two-sided.

## TIM to Take Activity Survey, Mail 1st Newsletter Next Week

The Town Independent Men's Council is preparing a newsletter which will be mailed to all town independent men next week.

The first edition of the newsletter will explain the council activities and opportunities for TIM work. A questionnaire on social and athletic interests which is to be completed and returned to the council will be included with the letter.

GOMER WILLIAMS, representative to the council, was appointed editor of the newsletter, which will be published at regular intervals.

Barry Rein, parliamentarian, reporting for Williams on the town housing situation said that a letter explaining the downtown housing problem and a copy of

Williams' report had been sent to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

Williams' report states that many of the downtown housing facilities do not meet the minimum state safety requirements and urges that action be taken to rectify the problem.

Letters have also been sent to the State Department of Health inquiring about minimum safety requirements and to the American Civil Liberties Union asking for help with the situation. Rein said.

IN OTHER BUSINESS last night the council elected Arthur Pergam, senior in pre-med from Abington, vice president and David Wasson, sophomore in business administration from New Kensington, secretary.

## 6 Ohio Schools Receive Aid

By ANN PALMER

(This is the fourth in a series of articles, examining various systems of state-supported colleges and universities in the United States.)

The State of Ohio has a voluntarily formed association which, since 1942, has compiled the budget requests of the six state-supported schools and submitted a coordinated appropriation request to the state budget officials.

The six state-aided schools in Ohio are: Ohio University, Miami University, Ohio State University, Kent State University, Bowling Green State University and Central State College.

Each of the six has its own board of trustees and has never been held to compulsory coordination by the state except for occasional acts of the legislature or state fiscal authority. However, none of the six schools has constitutional independence.

IN 1906, the Ohio legislature enacted a statute which made Ohio State University, the one

great state-supported center of advanced graduate study and high level professional education.

The Ohio Inter-University Council was formed by the presidents of the six state-aided schools to protect their own interests.

At the time it was formed, the Governor of Ohio, a Kent State graduate, began to develop higher education in the state. However, he seemed to concentrate his efforts on Kent and the other state universities felt that the one-sided development was hindering their own expansion programs.

THUS, IN 1939, the six presidents made an agreement to form the Council. The voluntary association became official with the ratification of its constitution in 1947.

From the early beginnings of the Council, its main purpose has been the coordination of appropriations to the state-aided schools.

Coordination was carried on until recently, in a "round table" method of negotiation. Although much politicking entered into this procedure, it proved more effective than no coordination at all.

IN 1959, THE Council began a study of more scientific methods

by which to compile individual budget askings. Although results of this survey are not yet complete, preliminary reports released in 1960 showed that average costs of instruction per student each year were considerably higher in the two larger universities than in the smaller ones.

The report explained the difference by the fact that the two larger universities offer graduate programs which have higher unit costs than undergraduate programs do.

Recently the Council has undertaken educational research in addition to its role as a fiscal agency.

LEGISLATION WAS recently passed in Ohio, which permits local governments to establish two-year community colleges and technical institutes.

W. B. Coulter, executive secretary of the Council, said in a letter to The Daily Collegian:

"I would have to say that no master plan exists in Ohio. Two studies have been made in the past several years by commissions operating under legislative mandate to examine higher education study of more scientific methods needs."

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