



—Collegian Photo by Don Coleman

RING AROUND THE OBELISK—Having undoubtedly discovered the mysterious legend of the Obelisk, the group of unbelieving freshmen thought they would put it to the test. The monument stood firm, however, providing an indication that this year's group of Penn State students are no different than in previous years.

'Dink Days' to Begin

Remember those funny-looking little blue caps and colored namecards you received on Orientation Sunday, Frosh? You'll be pleased to know that you're going to get a chance to wear them soon.

In fact, customs get off to a roaring start this morning. At least one part of customs does, because from now until Friday night, all freshmen are required to wear their namecards on campus from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS friendly gesture, according to the venerable Customs Board, which makes it a point to be concerned with freshman welfare, is to make it easier for freshmen to get to know other freshmen. It also distinguishes freshmen from upperclassmen and gives upperclass males a chance to get acquainted with freshmen coeds. That Customs Board is always thinking!

The time to don those cute little blue dinks is coming soon, however. Freshmen are expected to show the proper Penn State spirit at the pep rally, 6:45 p.m. Friday on the HUB lawn, by wearing full customs dress. On Saturday, freshmen will also be required to be appropriately decked out in dinks and namecards for the football game.

NO DINKS SHOULD BE discarded after the pep rally Friday, though? for admission to the highly-exclusive Dink Debut at 8:30 Friday night will be granted only to wearers of bona fide dinks and namecards. Music for this introduction to Penn State society will be provided by the Keystoners.

Actual customs, when upperclassmen can require frosh to refresh their knowledge of campus lore, will not begin until Monday.

NSA Aims to Serve Student Interests

A new set of letters—NSA—was added to the campus alphabet as the Undergraduate Student Government affiliated last spring with the National Student Association.

NSA, an intercollegiate organization, aims to serve as a means of exchange among student governments and to promote student interests and welfare as well as an awareness in national and international affairs.

DURING THE spring term, the USG Congress voted to join NSA on a trial basis. The temporary

membership cost \$90 and will last until December. USG President Dean Wharton said that Congress joined on such a basis to determine the benefits to be gained from the association.

This membership could be extended to May 1963, Wharton said, at which time USG would have to apply for regular membership.

Organized in 1946, NSA is open to any college, university, technical school or junior college and currently represents about 400 student governments.

Members attend the annual Na-

tional Student Congress to determine policies which NSA will follow—ranging from stands on national and international affairs to internal NSA policies. Representation to this congress is determined by the size of the school's student body, each school having from one to eight delegates.

MEMBER SCHOOLS can exchange ideas and programs through conferences, clinics, workshops and special publications. Among the topics discussed are campus elections, organization constitutions, honor systems, student judiciaries, student newspapers, academic matters, ROTC, academic freedom and course evaluation.

Among its other services to member schools, NSA enables colleges and universities to order text books at reduced rates through a mail order house. It also sponsors reduced rate student tours to Europe during the summer.

Women's Hours

One o'clock permissions for all upperclass women have been granted for tonight by the Association of Women Students Senate. Freshmen women must attend 8:30 p.m. meeting with orientation leaders. Regular sign-in hours will be in effect for the rest of the week.

Total Enrollment at University Expected to Number 23,000

University enrollment for the fall term is expected to total about 23,000. Dr. Robert G. Bernreuter, dean of admissions and registrar, said recently.

Of the total, approximately 17,500 will be registered at the University Park campus during the three-day registration period which begins at 8 a.m. today. The balance of about 5,500 students will be enrolled at the 14 campuses of the University's state-wide Commonwealth Campus System.

BERNREUTER said the enrollment total will nearly match last year's although only 2,850 freshmen were admitted to University Park this year compared to 3,650

last year. The reduction in freshman admittances, he explained, was the result of a sharp decrease in the number of students dropped by the University for poor scholarship last year.

An additional factor was a ceiling placed on enrollment by the University's Board of Trustees.

THE NUMBER of freshman admitted to the University for the fall term totals about 4,500, Bernreuter said. Of the total, about 1,700 will begin their studies at one of the Commonwealth Campuses.

The 4,500 freshmen were the survivors of a selection process that began with approximately 15,500 applications for admission.

U.N. Elects Khan To Chair Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The U.N. General Assembly opened its 17th session yesterday with election of a Western-supported president.

It braced for sharp debate in the weeks ahead on a host of controversial issues, including seating of Red China proposed by the Soviet Union.

Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, 69, veteran Pakistan diplomat who served the old League of Nations, was elected president. He won 72 votes to 27 for G. P. Mañalasekera of Ceylon, who was supported by the Soviet bloc.

While pickets protesting resumption of nuclear tests marched in the sunshine outside U.N. headquarters, delegates from all over the world—many in colorful Oriental and African robes—filed into the great blue and gold assembly hall. They included more than 40 foreign ministers.

MONGI SLIM of Tunisia, president of the 16th session, called them to order at 3:32 p.m. The election followed the traditional minute of silent meditation or prayer.

Applause rippled through the

hall when Slim announced the outcome of the vote and invited Zafrulla Khan to come to the green marble podium to assume his post.

IN QUICK ORDER the assembly then elected to membership four newly independent countries—Rwanda and Burundi from the African continent and Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago from the Caribbean area.

That raised total U.N. membership to 108, compared with 51, at the birth of the United Nations in 1945.

The assembly adjourned at 5:44 p.m. until 10:30 a.m. today.

Despite a decisive defeat last year, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko asked the assembly to consider once more expelling the Chinese Nationalists and giving their U.N. representation to the Chinese Communists.

He asked also that the assembly debate Soviet Premier Khrushchev's proposal for an international trade conference. This would provide an arena for the Soviet Union's attacks on the European Common Market.

LAST YEAR the assembly voted 37 in favor, 48 against and 19 abstaining on the Red China issue. U.S. sources expressed confidence the vote would be at least as strong against the Peiping regime this year, and perhaps stronger.

Gromyko said the United States was the main force in preventing the admission of Communist China, described by him as a nation which "consistently pursues a peace-loving foreign policy."

U.S. sources disputed this at once, saying that there is no evidence that Communist China did anything in the past year to indicate it is interested in obtaining U.N. membership.

Instead, the sources added, Peiping has "consistently derided the United Nations and has made no move to indicate it will abide by the U.N. Charter."

The United States indicated also that it would oppose as unnecessary the proposal on an international trade conference.

The Soviet moves heightened the feeling among U.N. delegates that the stage was being set for bitter U.S.-Soviet debate in the assembly session.

Special Living Units Initiated

A new idea in community living will be attempted this fall in the Simmons-McElwain community when organized interest groups of women live together for the first time.

Language interest groups, education majors and social action interest groups will each live in a specific area of the Simmons-McElwain community, according to Miss Barbara Tooma, assistant to the dean of women.

THE IDEA for the project was initiated last spring by several women with a common interest in languages who assumed leadership for the project, Miss Tooma said.

Other groups were then encouraged, she said, because of the

particular problems of the Simmons-McElwain community. It is one of the largest community living areas for women and yet has the smallest number of sorority women. In most of the women's residence halls, these are often the only large organized groups, she added.

THESE TYPES of organized interest groups also decrease the desire of many women to live off campus, she said, because in such groups they meet people who are interested in the same things. They also provide small group living and a source of identity for the women in residence halls, she added.

The language groups will be for women who want to converse daily and learn more about either French or Spanish, Miss Tooma said. About 30 women have been selected for each group.

There are also two education

groups, both organized according to future vocational interests, while the social action groups will have mostly political science and sociology majors as members.

THE SPECIFIC purpose of the social-action groups is to "further the intellectual interest of the group specifically towards the social sciences." Many of the women in this group have already found others interested in the program through their work with service projects on campus, she added.

Also included in the new project is a faculty-at-home program. This program will provide opportunities for small groups of women to visit for dinner and discussion at the home of a faculty member, Miss Tooma said.

Efforts will be made, she added, to have women interested in specific fields visit with a professor who teaches in that field.

Scranton Challenged by Dilworth To Second Debate on Television

The increasing pressure of desired political advantage in the state of Pennsylvania was evident in Monday night's debate between Republican gubernatorial candidate William W. Scranton and his Democratic opponent, Richardson Dilworth.

THE DEBATE, televised from Philadelphia, culminated in a challenge by Dilworth for another debate between the two candidates. Dilworth's bid came as a surprise both to his opponent and to the public.

Scranton did not reply to Dilworth's challenge on the air and Dilworth countered by saying he would use a tactic which Scranton used on one of his opponents in his congressional race two years ago.

Dilworth said he would make plans to go to Scranton's home town of Scranton, prepare accommodations, arrange radio and television coverage and provide a chair and a microphone for his Republican opponent. Dilworth said if Scranton did not show up, he would use the television time to ask questions to an empty chair.

Scranton later said that he would not appear on television with Dilworth for another debate. When Dilworth was informed of

Scranton's intentions, he merely repeated his challenge.

Scranton told reporters that he would not debate with Dilworth because their debate agreement was fulfilled Monday night. Dilworth had claimed on the air that a schedule of three debates had been decided on by the two candidates. Scranton flatly denied this claim and was backed up by WFIL-TV officials.

The body of the debate provided a milder-than-normal exchange of ideas and challenges. Topics which seemed most likely to be dwelled upon were brought up, briefly discussed and dropped.

Scranton charged that Dilworth was fired or forced to resign the only state job he had ever held. Dilworth did not deny this charge on the air and Scranton let it drop.

DILWORTH ACCUSED Scranton of publicly approving of the Munich Pact with Hitler while a student at Yale. This subject was also dropped when Scranton brushed off the incident as a schoolboy folly.

Each candidate told the press he thought he had done well during the course of the debate which was dominated by the typical topics—education, conservation and public welfare.