

qui sait?

Time to Decide

by saralee orton

There's trouble at Ole Miss because a Negro student is determined to gain admittance, and he has the federal courts on his side. Whether or not this student will ever attend a class there will depend on the staunchness of the federal authorities in overcoming the road blocks thrown up by fiercely determined state and college administrations.

At least one thing seems evident. The writing is already on the wall. Blind opposition to integration in any form appears hopeless in view of recent legislation which has continually chipped away at the barriers which separate the races and religions in this country.

Penn State has done its part in this area. Last year the University Senate passed a resolution forbidding any social, honorary or professional society to operate on this campus after June, 1965, if it has a clause restricting membership because of race, religion or creed in its charter.

The social fraternities and sororities had a finger pointed at them by this ruling. Although only a small number of the national Greek groups represented on this campus actually have discriminatory clauses in their constitutions, the national organizations of almost all these groups bitterly oppose any movement which in their eyes prevents them

from choosing their own membership.

These organizations have a point worth consideration. They argue the because of the nature of their groups, in which the members live together in a brother or sisterhood requiring the closest unity, they must be free to choose members who can live compatibly.

This is the best argument these organizations have — that their membership must not be selected for them. However, it should be just as true that no stipulations, self-imposed or otherwise, should exist as to what kind of members they can choose, when these restrictions extend to race, religion or creed.

Those of us who are members of Greek letter organizations may have mixed feelings about the situation. Our loyalty to our fraternity may conflict with our liberal ideas on race or religion. It's easy to get confused by arguments on both sides which serve mainly to obscure the issue.

The only thing clear is that something, somewhere is going to have to give. Either a lot of people with deep-seated ideas are going to change their minds or the anti-discrimination movement is going to go down in defeat.

Even as northern college students, we're in the fray. It's no longer going to be easy to avoid choosing sides. As youth, we're going to have to make up our minds about a lot of basic things, whether it's the question of ending discrimination in sororities and fraternities or integrating a southern university.

kaleidoscope

Seal of Approval

by kay mills

We students somehow manage to build up a file of useless information that we'll use "someday." Eventually the papers in it grow beyond storable proportions, and we have to discard the major part of them or move out of our rooms ourselves.

For about five years—imagine—I've been clinging to a yellowed clipping about the 175th anniversary of the Great Seal of the United States. By now it's good again—instead of celebrating its 175th birthday, the seal has hit 180 years.

Why the interest in this small disc of gray steel? For one thing, it's the symbol of the highest authority of the United States. And it's also a thoroughly symbolic insignia, down to the tail feathers of the grand ol' eagle.

The earliest known use of the seal was made 180 years ago last Sunday on a document signed by John Hanson, president of the Continental Congress. The document, so my aged clipping says, authorized Gen. George Washington to arrange with the British for the exchange and better treatment of prisoners of war.

Actually, the seal's history can be traced to July 4, 1776. At 4 p.m. on the 4th, the Congress named Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson to a committee to propose a device for the seal of the United States.

It was not until 1782, however, that the seal's design was approved by Congress. The seal in

use today is placed on a document only after it has been signed by the President.

More interesting than tracing the various committees, those ever-present governmental bodies, which designed the seal, is studying the symbol itself. It is the only government seal in the world with two sides, both of which appear on the dollar bill. Only the face, however, is used to seal official papers.

If any readers still have a dollar left, they can see this seal on the reverse side of G.W.'s likeness.

The seal's face shows the "Eagle of Democracy" with the "glory" above its head, indicating the spiritual above the material. The glory is a ring of light surrounded by a cloud. The good ol' bald eagle—no disrespect meant—represents national sovereignty and its head the executive branch.

That number 13—apparently lucky only to the original colonies—dominates the seal. For example, there are 13 stars inside the glory above the eagle's head. The 13 arrows in the bird's left claw represent war and 13 olive leaves and seeds in the right claw symbolize peace. The eagle's head turns toward the olive leaves. We must continue to remind Khrushchev this bend is more than just symbolic.

Continuing in the 13 motif, there are 13 vertical stripes of

red and white on the eagle's shield; these represent the first idea of a United States. The shield itself is red, white and blue, the blue field portraying Congress, free elections, representative democracy and justice.

The reverse and less-seen side of the seal shows an unfinished pyramid of 13 layers, demonstrating that the United States will continue to grow and improve. The year 1776 is lettered in Roman numerals on the bottom layer. Beneath that is the motto "Novus Ordo Seclorum"—the "New Order of the Ages."

Use of the Eye of Providence above that pyramid was suggested by Thomas Jefferson, who also recommended inclusion of the words "E pluribus unum." The Eye of Providence once again emphasizes the spiritual over the material. And the 13 letters—"Annuit Coeptis"—above the eye mean, freely, "God has favored our undertakings."

Now that we have all this information, what next? Of course, we can impress our friends with our storehouse of facts. Or we can remember that down to the healthy eagle's nine tail feathers (representing the U.S. judiciary), the U.S. seal provides a history lesson reiterating those patriotic principles too many of us have forgotten since grade school.



MISS MILLS



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- Make it easy for anyone to contact you directly

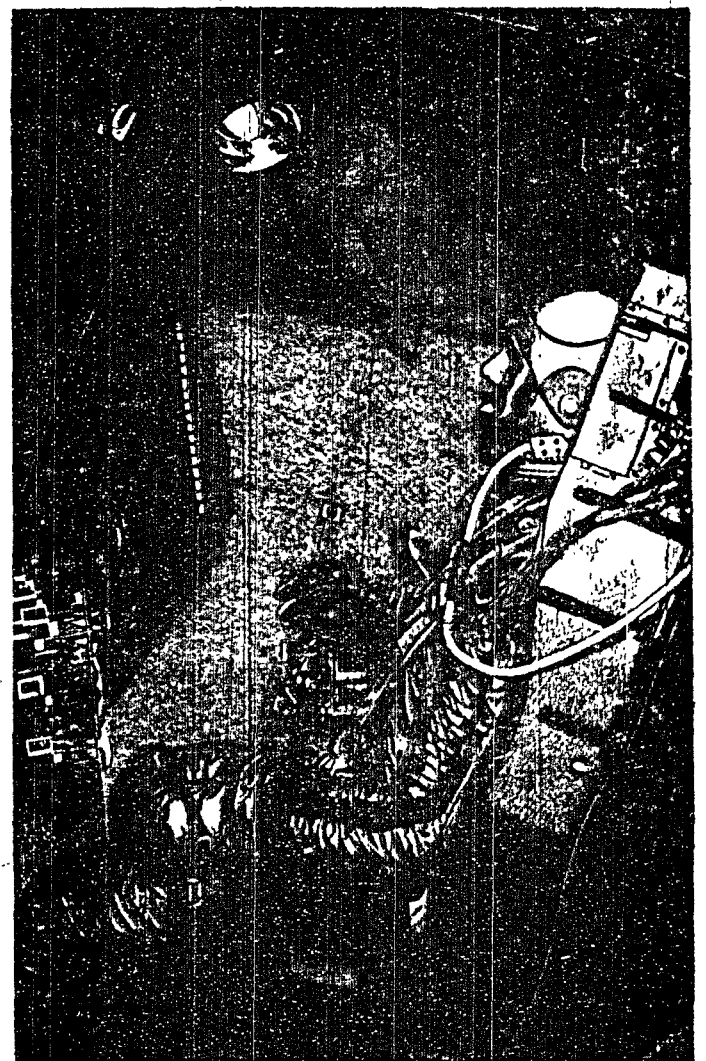
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The infant space age is growing fast. Our trips into space cost billions. And your taxes are needed to keep America ahead in the space race. But there are some people who would have our federal government spend your tax dollars to build more federal electric plants and lines. This is needless. Along with the nation's more than 300 other investor-owned electric light and power companies, we can furnish all the electric power our growing nation will need. This is no time for needless tax spending.

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