

Prexy Speaks On Bookstore, Student Rights

(Editor's note: The following is a portion of President Eric A. Walker's address to the University faculty and administration yesterday. This portion of the speech has direct bearing on the much-discussed issue of student-faculty, student-administration relationships.)

But this whole problem of student-faculty and student-administration relationships has been receiving a good bit of comment on the part of college administrators throughout the country.

In a recent article in The Educational Record, Joseph F. Kauffman suggests that this phenomenon is the result of the interaction of three forces that have been at work in our society for some time. The first, he says, is the gradual loss of personal contact and relationship between faculty and students outside the classroom, and the increasing awareness of the students that most of their contacts with university personnel are regularized and official.

A second element is the recent growth and acceptance of a non-violent means of settling difficulties. And the third factor is the family-social situations in which many of today's students have been reared—the post-war prosperity and mobility of their parents, the minimum of family and community restraints, a sense of security, and an urge to live dangerously, and the consequent redefinition of values which students bring to the campus with them.

No Alarm
I think the whole problem merits our concern, but I do not believe there is anything in the situation to cause alarm. One aspect of our changing social patterns that in my opinion tends to offset the more negative side of the picture is the fact that our students today are generally more mature than the students of thirty years ago.

It is to be expected that they would question long-standing customs and decisions. It is natural that they would want to have more to say about their own government and indeed about the conduct of the University. Luckily we have had a long history of effective student government at Penn State. Indeed, student government was pioneered here in the twenties under President Hetzel. We have had a free press and freedom of speech on this campus for a long time.

Primary Concern
But in the last few years, the tremendous growth of the student body, and the added pressures of their academic work, and the many outlets for their energies have brought difficulties in maintaining communications. It seems to me that here, as in faculty-administration matters, our primary concern should be to develop and maintain easier channels of communication. We have a student government and should recognize it.

We should make every effort to keep the channels of communication open between the student government and the faculty by means of appropriate Senate Committees, and between the student government and the administration through the appropriate administrative offices.

I suspect that actually a good bit of the difficulty lies also in maintaining communication between the student government and the students, and in some way this link in the communication channel must be strengthened.

At the present time, mechanisms for doing just that

are being explored. I am confident that if we can find some way of getting adequate communication from the students to student government and back again, we will have gone a long way toward easing some of the current tensions at Penn State.

If Froth has been a problem, for example, the real difficulty has not been a matter of freedom, but a matter of coupling responsibility for what is said to the authority to say it. And authority and responsibility are not separable. In this case, I think, the problem is about to be solved.

The question of the right to solicit funds has been another problem. In this case, I am told that the present rules were adopted at the request of the students to protect them from unwanted solicitations. I for one am not opposed to a revision of these rules, if the students want it and if it is done through established channels.

Bookstore
The bookstore matter is another point of contention, and one in which the arguments do not give a clear and undeniable decision. On this subject, I intend to issue a white paper in the near future.

But again let me say that in my opinion the whole problem of student tensions on this campus can be greatly relieved if we exert every effort to keep the channels of communication easy and open in all directions.

Tribunal Positions Available

By MEL ZIEGLER

The tribunal system at the University is "a method for providing a constructive educational experience for students who become involved in disciplinary cases," according to Neil M. Berson, chairman of the fraternity area tribunal.

Urging interested students to apply for available tribunal positions, Berson said qualified men can "achieve a high degree of personal satisfaction" from tribunal participation.

Purpose of the tribunals, Berson noted, is to hear out individual problems of student conduct and to make disciplinary recommendations on each case to the dean of men's office.

Problems Shared
Berson praised the system because, he said, "it allows students charged with disciplinary problems to discuss their cases before their own peers, who share some common experiences and problems."

Students serving on tribunals can "convey to the offender the type of behavior expected of him as a member of the University community," Berson explained. He added that tribunal members are charged with the responsibility of deciding necessary action "to impress upon the student his responsibility to himself, his family, his fellow students at the University."

Urged to Apply
Berson called for "mature students" to apply for tribunal positions, noting that it is "one of the most worthwhile services that a student can perform."

Seven tribunals, one for each residence area, another for students residing in off-campus housing and a final one for fraternity men, are in operation during the academic year.

Applications are currently available in the office of the dean of men, 117 Old Main.

Water Tunnel Experiments Used for Gov't Research

By NORM WILLIAMS

The largest high speed water tunnel in the world is located at Penn State. "The tunnel at capacity contains 106,000 gallons of water circulated by a pump capable of generating 750,000 gallons per minute," stated Richard E. Bland, engineer in charge of operations at the tunnel. No more than 15 minutes would be required for the tunnel pump to equal the total amount of water pumped into the Borough of State College for the entire week of Jan. 2 (10,000,000 gal.).

The University water tunnel is a part of the Ordnance Research Laboratory. "The general purpose of the tunnel is the advancement of the science and art of the hydrodynamics of submerged bodies." Research initiated at the tunnel has aided in the development of the Polaris submarine project and the Mark 46, the Navy's latest torpedo. Current programs are centered about reducing drag on torpedoes and thus the amount of power needed to propel them. A number of the programs are government sponsored and highly confidential.

Former Head
First proposals for a hydrodynamic test facility began in 1945. At this time ORL was headed by Eric A. Walker, now president of the University. The tunnel was built in 1949 and first testwater ran through its pipes in 1950. Its original purpose was to develop better torpedo propellers.

At this time the standard model torpedo was eight inches in diameter. A tunnel was needed with a diameter approximately six times the torpedo's diameter which explains the 48

inch diameter of tunnel at its testing section. A room known as the operating console is situated next to the testing section of the tunnel. Numerous dials and apparatus are located here to regulate the speed and pressure of water in the tunnel.

To allow for proper torque, torpedoes are driven by two propellers, each turning in a different direction. Often the propellers move at different speeds and separate power supplies for each are regulated in the operating console during testing. Also present are instruments for measuring thrust, torque, and drag on the torpedo or scale model submarine being tested.

Rectangular
The tunnel is rectangular in shape, 97 feet long, 31 feet high at the left end and 26 feet high at the right end. Dr. Thomas E. Pierce, tracing the circular path of the water in its journey pointed out, "It is powered through by a variable speed pump driven by a 2,000 horsepower electric motor located in the basement and capable of moving the water through the tunnel at speeds of 80 feet per second (54 mph). "In normal testing, speeds of only 30 to 40 feet per second are required. The water then moves upward into a segment of the tunnel 12 feet in diameter where disturbances are taken out.

The speed of the water in this section is slower than when it passes through the testing section because the velocity is inversely proportional to the area through which it flows. The water next enters the 14-foot length testing section and reaches its highest speed while passing over the object in the

section. The diameter of this section is 48 inches, making it the largest high speed tunnel known. Afterward the water is gradually slowed down by enlargement of the tunnel and circulates back to be repumped.

Torpedoes and scale model submarines being tested are placed into the section from above the tunnel. A glass shield on the side of the testing section permits the object to be viewed from the operating console during testing.

Currently, testing is taking place on a model submarine; the research being conducted on propeller and pump-jet designs. Information learned from these experiments may be used in the design of new submarines.

There are more than one water tunnels in the building. A smaller version of the 48 inch tunnel has two interchangeable test sections and a 100 hp. engine capable of pumping water through the section at 60 feet per second. Another tunnel soon to be filled with glycerin will be used in the study of boundary layers, or resistance to fluids caused by the pipe through which they flow.

Several Buildings
The complete ordnance research laboratory consists of several buildings located at the southern end of the campus including the tunnel, main Laboratory and the Smith Field Building. The ORL has field stations located in Key West, Fla., and Key Port, Wash.

Total Nears 55

UN Adds Delegates

More delegations were added to the coming Model UN yesterday, and others are still being sought.

After a slow start in which applications of delegations were running far behind last year's total, Model UN president Philip Shafer now predicts that the total number of delegations "will probably be about the same as last year."

Among the delegations which applied yesterday was another Commonwealth campus entry, Behrend Campus, from Erie, Sigma Tau Gamma, Alpha Phi Sigma, and three more independent groups also applied, Shafer said.

He estimated that the total number of delegations participating in the mock UN will probably be "just short of 55." A meeting of all delegations will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday in 121 Sparks. Shafer described it as the "main organizational

meeting for the delegations." At the meeting, the delegations will be given the procedures under which they will operate during the event. They will be given sample resolutions from the real UN so that they will have some idea of how to go about drafting their own resolutions, Shafer explained.

Elton Atwater, professor of political science and advisor for the Model UN, will address the delegates and explain the rules under which they will operate. These rules will be exactly the same as those followed by the real United Nations.

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