opinions

editorial opinion

Evict nonrefundable fees

have long been portrayed as adversaries, Sen. Milton Street, R-Philadelphia County. growling and scowling at each other over This time around, it shouldn't be allowed to their leases. But there are places where die. landlord-tenant relations are far worse than W in State College.

College students living in Philadelphia, for example, would probably say that State not charge reconditioning fees — it would College tenants can't even begin to know the certainly help those tenants in other areas troubles they've seen.

In many areas around the state - and especially in Philadelphia - landlords charge their tenants certain nonrefundable reconditioning fees in their lease State graduates could become residents of agreements.

Landlords may charge their tenants security deposits, but they have to be returned if no damage is done to the apartments. So many landlords impose additional nonrefundable fees, which are often used to clean and paint apartments after tenants vacate.

State law permits requiring a security poses deposit of up to two months' rent during the first year of any lease, but if Sen. J. Doyle Corman, R-Centre County, is successful in his attempts to push Senate Bill 493 through be allowed to charge reconditioning fees.

Corman introduced a similar bill in the 1981-1982 session that passed the Senate by a 44-0 vote, but it sat around in the House for about a year and a half and finally died.

Landlords and tenants in State College and Housing Committee, chaired by state

While the bill's passage would probably not directly affect tenants in State College - most State College landlords, if any, do who are being taken advantage of by unfair landlords

And because most University students will not live in State College forever, Penn apartments that would be affected by the

Indirectly it could have some effects here in State College. Landlords here perhaps would be more careful not to penalize their outgoing tenants unfairly by using money from security deposits for cleaning pur-

And perhaps as tenants in general become more aware of their rights, they will remember to do things like returning their keys and leaving their forwarding addressthe Legislature, landlords would no longer es when they vacate to ensure that their landlords return their security deposits.

The state Legislature is being given a second shot at restricting nonrefundable reconditioning fees. Nonrefundable fees should not be left in lease agreements — and The bill is now is the senate Urban Affairs the bill should not be left in the House.



Music school to refrain from discord?

versies have surrounded the School of Mu- to return to teaching and research. while attention for its squabbles than for its fine music programs.

Perhaps the most visible rift of all involved the school's choral program. These tensions eventually led to the resignation of University Choir Director Raymond Brown in February 1982.

The reasons for these controversies are obscure and probably only understood by those familiar with the day-to-day operations of the school. However, too much energy has been expended solving them rather than producing musicians.

For the past two years, complex contro- Recently, the head of the school resigned sic, causing dissension among both faculty the controversies may have prompted her and students. The school has attracted more decision, such speculations are futile and can only be answered by the school itself.

With the appointment of a new director, the school will have an opportunity to resolve the turmoil of the past couple of years. Faculty members will meet soon to discuss the appointment of a new director -adirector who in the words of a professor of music, will face an "enormously complicated" job.

With cooperation from all parties involved, the strains of dissent should soon be replaced with the strains of music.

test tubes

reader opinion

Work, no study

With many students scrambling to would like to examine the abuses of one segment of aid - the College ceived work-study grants for the last two years, I am well aware of the

Currently, once a student's "needs analysis profile" indicates that he is tains \$1,300 instead of \$1,500. eligible for obtaining work-study, the student must seek employment and begin the arduous task of earning that money. At the current rate of \$3.35 an simply work eight or ten hours a week hour, a student must work an average and are forced to forfeit the remainof 16 hours a week to obtain \$1,500, the maximum grant.

hours hours a week while having classes, lab work and exams is no offer more students aid than actual easy task. Even John Dean, counsel monies received from the governto the House committee on education ment. Somehow the administrators in and labor, admits that the program is Student Aid have closed their eyes to not for students, such as premedicine the fact that we are all here to obtain

grade-point average Where does that leave the physi cists, accountants, engineers and litobtain financial aid for next year, I erature majors who just might be interested in attending graduate school, obtaining employment or sim-Work Study Program. Having re- ply "learning the most they can" in a course (whatever that means!)? And even when a student does work, a percentage of his pay is deducted by taxes; so in reality, the student ob

> Most work-study students cannot handle balancing 16 hours a week plus earning a full credit load; they der of their grant (who can blame them!)

Scheduling and then working 16 The people in the Office of Student Aid, realizing this fact, randomly majors, who must maintain a high a degree, not shelve books and wash thinking \$1,500 has been trimmed off

Such a government-subsidized program as work-study cannot continue to discriminate against people who cannot afford to pay for schooling by forcing them to cut back on course loads and/or receive lower grades. Therefore, I present one simple

solution — increase the hourly wage. I have worked for two years and still receive \$3.35 an hour.-while other student employees, such as cafeteria workers, receive pay increases over time. There is no valid reason for keeping the current rate other than to exploit cheap labor from students forced to work in the system.

If a pay increase is not feasible. the dministrators of Student Aid should scale down the maximum grant and seek other "true" sources of aid instead of forcing the students to work long hours. Working eight to ten hours a week is much more realistic. Until these guidelines are followed,

U.S. Government forced to grow too big April 15 has come and gone taking with it a

No one can dispute the fact that the role of government in our lives has increased dramatically in the last few decades. Perhaps because of this, the government has become a convenient scapegoat for all the problems our society faces.

We've all participated in conversations when someone has attributed all of his personal misfortune to the actions or inaction of "the government." We perversely liken ourselves to be at the mercy of this abstract notion of government, and this represents a very serious misconception. This may sound like an outrageous pronouncement in light of the fact that another

substantial piece of most citizens' incomes. But in a very real sense, the problem is that we have forgotten just what government is. Some clarification is in order. Many great American statesmen have attempted to capsulize just what government is. In 1830, Daniel Webster spoke of

"the people's government made for the He came close, but something was In a sermon delivered in Boston on Independence Day in 1858, Theodore Parker

refined the idea a bit further: "Democracy is self-government, over all the people, for all the people, by all the people.' A copy of Parker's sermon fell into the hands of a man who was then preparing to run for the presidency. His name was Abraham Lincoln, and the passage about government caught his fancy. He made a note of it and saved it until the time was right to present his own paraphrased version. In 1863 that moment came when Lincoln,

at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg, finally epitomized the nature of American government. He spoke of "government

people'' articulating with an eloquence that others had lacked the quintessence of American democracy. In something as grammatically insignificant as three prepositional phrases, Lincoln gave us the definition of

in resolving the misconception that was mentioned earlier. No one would dispute that government is by the people, although some might argue that it's by the wrong

people; a quick look at the federal budget confirm this. Social security, food stamps, student loans and many other federal expenditures including a strong national defense are specifically designed for

This leaves only one phrase of Lincoln's definition left, and it is therein that the problem lies. "Of the people." It is very easy to forget

that government is in fact of the people. It's not just Congress and the President, either. It is the person sitting next to you on the

students will still be tricked into

