

Editorial Opinion

But We've Still Got The Shiniest Tailfins

"Your education money is in the tailfins of a lot of new cars."

What a sordid truth it is—this statement made by Dr. Robert A. Christie Tuesday night in Schwab.

By now Christie must be pretty nauseated by the implications of the statement, for he's been banging his head against it for several months now. He is executive director of a committee set up by Governor David L. Lawrence to investigate the educational system of the state.

The committee's chief finding seems to be just another manifestation of the imbalance in the general American attitude toward what is important and what is not.

Another speaker the same day, Gerald L. Wendt of UNESCO, reported that the Russian classes he had observed were superior to American classes, as if it had to be called to our attention again. But we seem to have a chronic amnesia about such matters.

The United States has passed into a stage of development where it is ready to maintain the status quo. While the United States was rising to its level or standard of living, world conditions were very different—flying machines, objects of curiosity and rockets to the moon inconceivable.

Now Russia is on her way up. She too wants tailfins on her cars but the world is a different place and the knowledge which must be amassed and used in order to achieve this goal has reached huge proportions.

The field of education has grown broader and broader and in order to maintain a place in the world, each country must pay particular attention to this all important aspect of life.

In short, for the United States to maintain the present status quo in education (or anything else) is impossible. In a while our "highest" standard of living would become one of the lowest—not that we would stop producing garbage disposals but rather something better would have taken its place.

In the realm of national survival, progression is the key word. It must take place and in order for it to take place we must have an educational system capable of producing those who can progress.

All too many Americans feel that what was good enough for them, ought to be good enough for their children. Unfortunately their children will not be living in their world.

All the material possessions amassed by parents for their children will be of little use if they have not had a good education to maintain or utilize them.

Junior may drive a car with tailfins while a Russian youngster may only have his books and lecture room but someday the Russian youngster may drive the car with tailfins and junior may be working on a collective farm.

A Student-Operated Newspaper

Summer Collegian

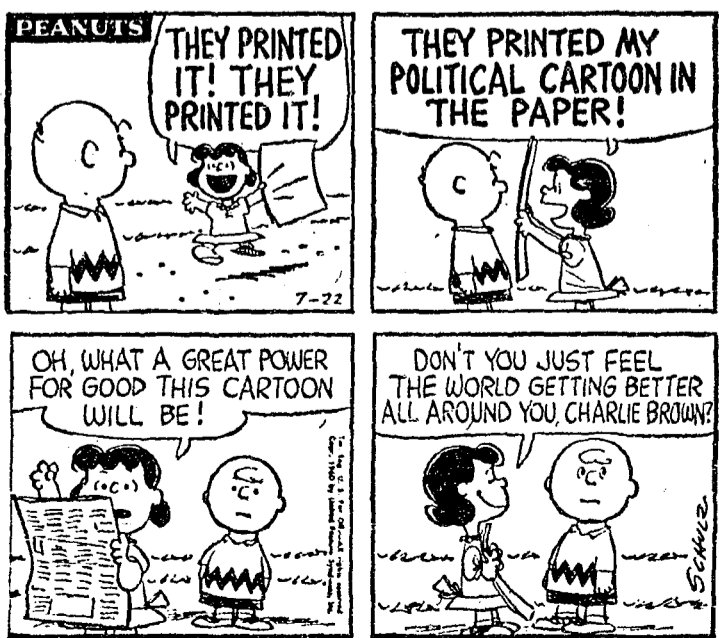
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New Type of Politician Rises

Editors Note: This is the last of a three-part series on Sen. John F. Kennedy.

By ARTHUR EDSON LOS ANGELES (AP) — With this presidential campaign, a new breed of politician dominates the American scene.

Both Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who will be the Republican choice, came into politics after World War II.

Both are young, eager, forceful, relentless fighters.

Both like young assistants around them.

Both worry about the public image they project. This is especially true of Nixon.

Both keep a thoughtful eye on that new fangled political demon—the public opinion poll.

Both are such careful planners



EDSON

that long before the nominating conventions they already were devising battle plans for the fall campaign.

Both have traveled abroad and can speak first hand of other nations' problems.

Both speak fluently and readily on almost any issue, although often in generalities.

Liabilities Turn Into Assets

Both show an uncanny ability to take what appears to be a liability, and by rushing forward to meet it turn it into an asset.

Let's cite some examples:

When confronted with stories of political contributions in 1952, Nixon made his famous — or infamous, from a Democratic viewpoint — speech in which, among other things, he stoutly refused to refund the family cocker, Checkers.

Kennedy's Catholicism is considered a liability, but in Protestant West Virginia he brought the religious issue into the open and won the presidential primary from Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, 236,510 to 152,187.

And while it can't be proved that his religion helped him at the convention here, it certainly didn't hurt him any.

Aside from their political beliefs, possibly the greatest difference between the two is in the way they went about getting the nomination.

Nixon won the support of the Republican Old Guard.

Kennedy Takes Long Route

Kennedy took the long, difficult, expensive route through the presidential primaries. And he won even though he had some of the most revered names in the

Democratic party against him: Harry S. Truman, Lyndon B. Johnson, Sam Rayburn, Adlai E. Stevenson, Eleanor Roosevelt.

Perhaps Kennedy's greatest charm is his readiness, yea, eagerness, to break with the past.

Only a couple of days before Kennedy was nominated he put it this way:

"I have a feeling we're approaching a great period of transition. I think changes are going to be revolutionary around the world."

The oldtimers in his party must feel a faint chill when Kennedy, only 43 himself, speaks approvingly of the bright young Democratic congressmen coming along.

"A whole new group," he says, "is moving into power in the Democratic party in the 1960s."

And while the smoke-filled room is still there, politics now includes coffee hours, women volunteers phoning every voter in the state, amateurs dashing madly about in a way that would have shocked Kennedy's politically minded forebears back home in Massachusetts.

Aim Remain High

I have traveled with both Nixon and Kennedy, listened to both of them speak formally and informally, and despite the claims of their backers this remains true:

You know the direction each says he wants to go, but each remains vague on precisely how he aims to get there.

But it's early yet. As we move along, our gladiators will be forced to step up the pace.

For the brutal truth is this: One of these men has a brilliant future; the other faces a galling defeat at a tender political age.

Each will go all out for victory.

Interpreting

Khrushchev May Think He Can Win

By J. M. ROBERTS

Associated Press News Analyst

Is the Communist sphere merely pursuing a new tack on its old course of zig-zag, with hot and cold applications of propaganda against the West, or is it trying to manufacture a record with which it might later on try to excuse a war?

Prime Minister Nehru of India, after a recent trip to Europe and the Middle East, told his people that a resumption of communications after the summit conference break between East West, more "talk and peaceful approaches," was the only alternative to war.

The cagy Indian leader, who usually speaks with the voice of pacifism, told leaders of his Congress party they must realize the world was on the brink of war.

That was June 5. Since then, the United States and the Soviet Union have fallen into a battle of bitterly worded threats over Cuba involving the Monroe Doctrine, over the shooting down of another American plane, over the Congo, and over East-West relations in general.

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain, who went to Moscow last year in the hope of drawing East and West together, voiced his exasperation Tuesday over the latest Soviet tactics.

"I simply do not understand your purpose as of today," he messaged Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. The world may accidentally slip into nuclear war if it continues, he said.

The message went off even as President Eisenhower and his advisers were meeting to seek some understanding on the point also.

It did seem that Khrushchev, daring to attempt to give orders to the United States about Cuba and the Congo — and talking continuously about what he could do with his rockets — might have fallen into the belief that he can win a nuclear war. The idea has been expressed more than once by himself and other Soviet leaders, whether as boast or actual belief.

In the primitive political psychology of Soviet leaders there has always been manifest a belief that an appearance of power can be made through boasts and tough language.

Adolf Hitler once got this persuasion of power, bringing devastation to the world and more particularly — as Khrushchev should recall — to the Third Reich.



ROBERTS

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

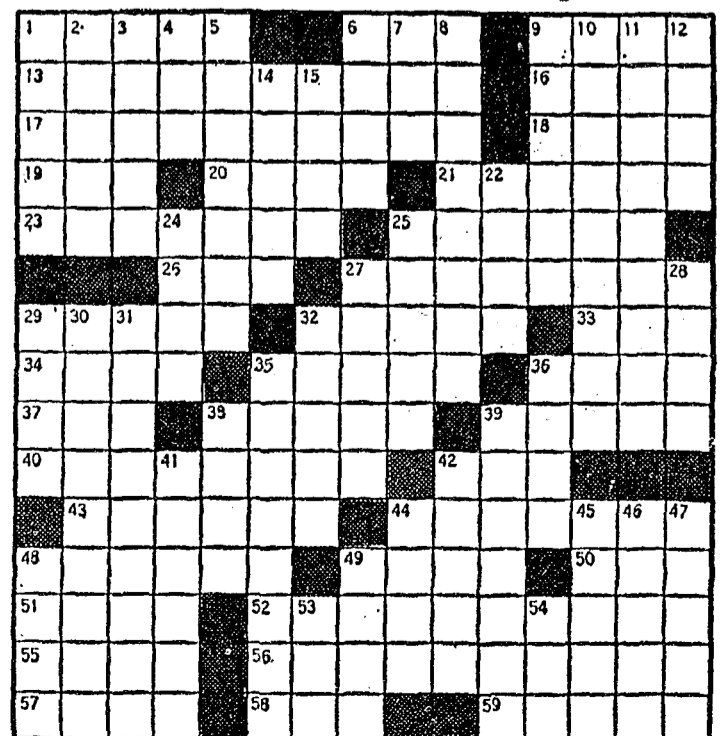
ACROSS

- 1 Brief.
6 Historic fliers.
9 By itself: Lat.
13 Cooperstown shrine: 3 words.
16 Mulberry bark.
17 Ensign: Slang: 2 words.
18 Anatomy: Abbr.
19 Burns' "Mouse."
20 Bivouac.
21 Runners.
23 Heartfelt.
25 Elderly.
26 Pyrite.
27 Overcrowds.
29 Arches.
32 Author of "On the Beach."
33 Go fast.
34 Pommel of a saddle.
35 Obstructs.
36 Blood.
37 Umpire's call.
38 Shadowboxes.
39 Trimmed the lawn.
40 In a line and touching: 3 words.
42 Court.

- 43 Thought.
44 ___'s Island, in the East River.
48 Weak-kneed.
49 Beloved of Radames.
50 White ___.
51 Cabbage.
52 Where to find argentine: 2 words.
55 D. D. E. and others.
56 Surreptitious.
57 Evening: Ital.
58 Size of coal.
59 Gardeners.

DOWN

- 1 Photos.
2 City in Indo-China.
3 City in N.Y.
4 Long John Silver's creator.
5 Rocks.
6 Enthralled.
7 Soul: Fr.
8 Agitates.
9 French name for European country.
10 TV feature: 2 words.
11 Blowout insur-
12 Feed bag contents.
14 "___ Jacques."
15 Excellent.
22 Contemporary playwright.
24 Connecticut: Abbr.
25 Oxtail and turtle.
27 Musical tone.
28 Bird tidbit.
29 Loafer.
30 Bakery item: 2 words.
31 Duven, for example: 2 words.
32 Kiosk.
35 Accelerates.
36 Satisfactory.
38 Several.
39 Elizabeth II.
41 Singer Brewer.
42 Shore bird.
44 Split.
45 Energetic.
46 Type of batted ball.
47 Impudent glances.
48 Alpine accessories.
49 Actor Robert.
53 Chemical suffix.
54 Mugient call.



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