

Editorial Opinion

Young Voters Have Carved Responsibility

It was made official last night.

Young Richard M. Nixon was nominated to be the GOP's sparring partner for the Democrats' young John F. Kennedy in a match that has even the oddsmakers stumped.

Neither of the youthful competitors for the nation's highest office has ever been defeated in an election since they started their political careers together in the House of Representatives after World War II.

And a trend that has been clearly evident throughout both party campaigns is the big role the young voters of the country have played in drumming to the top two young candidates in this crucial era that calls for vigorous, active leadership.

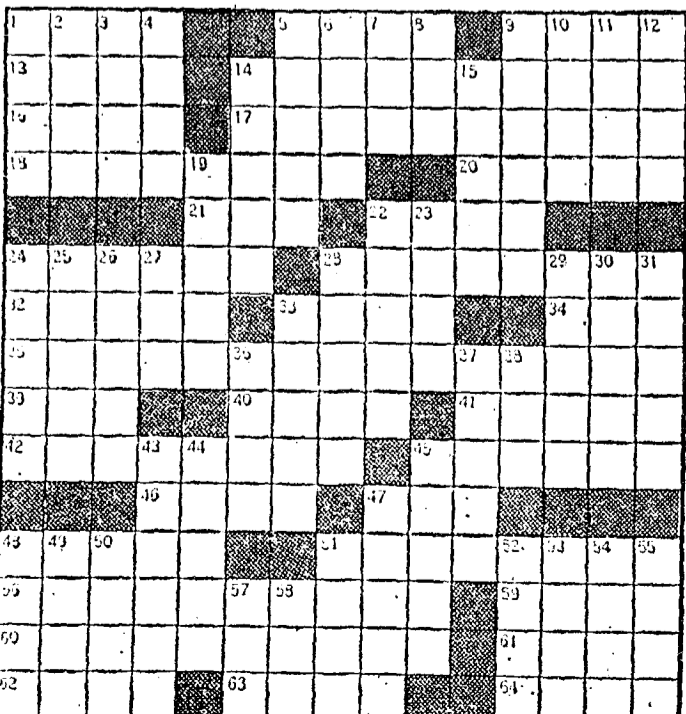
Neither man's nomination was a surprise. The work of energetic young campaigners has been a driving force in their rise. This force has already continued with renewed vigor behind Senator Kennedy in the final leg of the campaign. It will do the same for Nixon.

For once the youth of the nation, who will be most primarily affected and who will be most responsible for defending this nation and her freedom have taken the initiative in naming her leader.

College students of voting age must follow this presidential campaign closely and actively so that the nation's informed youth can live up to the responsibility it has carved for itself in leading these two young men to the forefront of the nation.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS: 1 Warning device. 5 Despot. 9 Diminish. 13 Slangy suffix. 14 Irish playwright: 2 words. 16 Preposition. 17 Grandmother's waist ornament, with keys. 18 Santa's helper. 20 Swedish island in the Baltic. 21 French number. 22 "The Gift of the ...". 24 To tell the truth: 2 words. 28 Popular TV program. 32 Large water wheel. 33 Room: Span. 34 11th century date: Rom. 35 English novelist: 2 words. 39 Object. 40 Signs of victory. 41 Strange. 42 Food fish. 45 Stair parts. 46 Sweeps. 47 Cervine animal. 48 Fluffy skirts for dancers. 51 Makes right. 56 Something very generally known: 2 words. 59 Well-known Winnie. 60 Gilbert and Sullivan opus (with "The"). 61 South Sea novel. 62 Ampersands. 63 Antagonists. 64 Store tag. DOWN: 1 Eldest son. 2 District in Normandy. 3 Roast meat, on a French menu. 4 Midday. 5 Titter. 6 German river. 7 Insect. 8 Fish delicacy. 9 False gods. 10 Great land mass. 11 Tennessee: Abbr. 12 Observed. 14 Odor. 15 Dancing shoes. 19 Pertaining to the nobility. 22 Farm animals. 23 Town of Judah, near Hebron. 24 Indians. 25 Type of ball game: 2 words. 26 Basic structure. 27 Melody. 28 "Lift your heads O ye ...". 29 Everything: Lat. 30 Moved lightly: Colloq. 31 Makes equal. 33 Marks on galley proofs. 36 Above. 37 Thinner. 38 Bullfight cheer. 43 Regular, customary course. 41 Cowboy gear. 45 Civil wrongs. 47 Active people. 48 Old-time baggy garment. 49 Come (meet by accident). 50 Incline. 51 Relative of the Ojibwa. 52 Type of poem. 53 Perry. 54 Hammer or tongs. 55 Equipped with 15 Down. 57 "A right jolly old ...". 58 Labor group.



Dateline Washington

Nominees' Careers Parallel

When the Republicans nominated Richard Nixon as the party candidate for president, they continued a parallel in the political careers of Nixon and his opposite number, John F. Kennedy.

Nixon and Kennedy entered the 80th Congress together in 1946 after serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II. They were both re-elected to the 81st Congress in 1948.

A variation in the pattern appeared in 1950 as Nixon won a seat in the Senate, but Kennedy followed suit in 1952.

The nomination for both young politicians did not come as a surprise. Kennedy's eye has been on the White House since he lost a close decision for the vice presidential spot to Sen. Estes Kefauver in 1956.

Nixon, as number two man to Dwight D. Eisenhower, has been groomed for the chief executive position since taking the oath of office in January 1953.

Although he received some opposition from New York governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, Nixon was always expected to get the nomination in Chicago.

Only "a heartbeat away" from the president's chair, Nixon has been given more duties and opportunities for prestige than any other vice president in history.

Nixon is the first veep to preside over a cabinet meeting and has served in a similar capacity for the National Security Council in absence of the president.

Three times in as many years Nixon was propelled even nearer the presidency. In 1955 President Eisenhower suffered a serious heart attack. The next year Eisenhower underwent an ileitis operation, and in 1957 he had a mild stroke.

His illnesses, coupled with Nixon's increased responsibilities, emphasized to the American people the importance of the vice presidency.

Nixon, often described as a "lantern-jawed young man," was born in Yorba Linda, Cal., on Jan. 9, 1913. He attended Whittier College, where he is now a member of the board of trustees.

He attended Duke University Law School on a scholarship and received his legal degree in

1937. He married Pat Ryan in 1940; the couple now has two daughters.

Nixon served in the wartime Office of Emergency Management in 1942 until he entered the Navy that August. He emerged from the service as a lieutenant commander, a rank he has retained in the U.S. Navy Reserve through his vice presidency.

Nixon entered politics from a private law practice in California in 1946 after reading an advertisement for GOP candidates.

While in Congress, he was one of the few legislators who doubted Alger Hiss' denials of the Communist spy charges directed at him by Whittaker Chambers, a former Communist himself.

Hiss, who had been a trusted State Department official, was later convicted of perjury on the basis of evidence presented by Chambers.

Accused during the 1952 campaign of receiving a California fund for his personal use, Nixon made a television speech denying these charges and presenting his private expenses for public scrutiny. Despite pressure to dump Nixon, Eisenhower

kept him on the ticket and the pair swept to a landslide victory that November.

Under Eisenhower, Nixon has traveled 160,000 miles and has visited 54 foreign countries. In 1953 he went on a 70-day good will tour of the Far East.

Another Nixon trip made the headlines when in 1953 he and his wife Pat were stoned and spat upon in Lima, Peru, and Caracas, Venezuela, as a part of Communist-agitated demonstrations against the United States.

Nixon participated in the now famous "kitchen debate" with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev at the U.S. exhibition in Moscow during a 1959 trip to Russia.

Nixon feels that he is "well fixed" if wealth should become an issue in the coming contest. Much of his \$45,000 annual salary goes toward payment for the mortgage on his \$75,000 Washington, D.C., home. Fees for his speeches and any magazine articles are given to charity.

Observers say that Nixon can run as a "poor boy made good," a distinction the Democratic nominee definitely cannot claim.

Interpreting

Ike's Proposal Seen As Claim of Respect

By J. M. ROBERTS

Associated Press News Analyst

President Eisenhower was expressing a belief rather than making a serious proposal when he suggested a world plebiscite in which people might choose between communism and free society.

He was making the claim that more people respect the United States than the Soviet Union.

He's probably right. There's no way of finding out. The Communists are in sufficiently firm control of enough people to make the thought of a free plebiscite fantastic.

The question is, would he be safe in issuing the challenge 10, 20, or 50 years from now?

Backing away from old concepts of war, although using military power for blackmail wherever that is practicable, the Communists have boldly attacked the free world at the point of its greatest pride and strength, its economic system.

Though not renouncing the Soviet tradition of aggressive expansionism, the Reds have thus

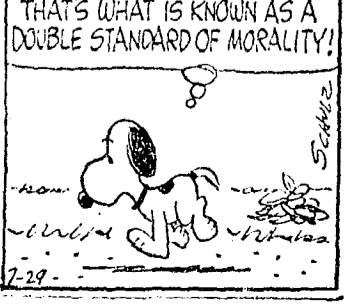
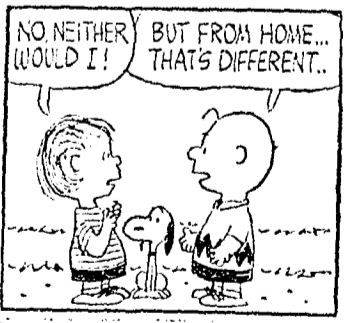
been forced by a military stand-off to revert to the oldest line of Marxism.

In such a situation, the greatest counterforce available to the free world is only just beginning to stir in awareness. Free enterprise itself, the real target of the Communists, has been standing back behind governmental maneuver and military deterrence.

A hint of what free enterprise might accomplish has come from the Congo, where a contract promising development money—whether it is ever implemented or not—completely changed the tune of a premier who had been flirting with the Soviet Union.

A hint of what the Soviet economic drive might accomplish has spread through the free world oil industry.

One company has been driven out of Ethiopia by Soviet dumping, others may follow, and all (Continued on page six)



Gazette

- TODAY: Boal Barn Theater, "Private Lives," curtain time 8:30. Golf for women, 4 p.m., Holmes Field. Mateer Playhouse, "Twelfth Night," curtain time 8:10, Rt. 305 at Neffs Mills. Orchestra Concert, Summer Sessions. Students with Karhan conducting, 8 p.m., Schwab. Swimming for men and women, 4 and 8 p.m., Glensland pool, admission by matriculation card. Tennis for women, 4 p.m., Nittany Courts. TOMORROW: Boal Barn Theater, "Private Lives," curtain time 8:30. Mateer Playhouse, "Twelfth Night," curtain time 8:10, Rt. 305 at Neffs Mills. Swimming for men and women, 4 and 8 p.m., Glensland pool. SATURDAY: Boal Barn Theater, "Private Lives," curtain time 8:30. Mateer Playhouse, "Twelfth Night," curtain time 8:10, Rt. 305 at Neffs Mills. Square Dancing, 9 p.m., HUB ballroom. Dick Waite, caller, music by Nittany Mountaineers. SUNDAY: Chapel Services, 9 a.m., Helen Eakin Eisenhower Chapel, speaker, Mark Gibbs, English news editor. Organ Recital, by George E. Ceiga, University organist, 8 p.m., Schwab. MONDAY: Duplicate Bridge, 7 p.m., HUB card room. Mateer Playhouse, "Twelfth Night," curtain time 8:10, Rt. 305 at Neffs Mills. Student Sing, 8 p.m., Schwab. Swimming for men and women, 4 p.m., Glensland pool.

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