

Editorial Opinion

The Job Ahead: Crucial, Complex

As the new president prepares to assume the leadership of the free world, it might be well to take a summary glance at the major problems he will face as he embarks on what may be the most crucial four years in the history of mankind.

International Scene

He is confronted with critical East-West tensions in Berlin, the Congo, Cuba, Algeria and Laos, any of which could erupt at any time. He may be called upon to make, almost instantaneously, decisions which seriously affect 2 1/2 billion people.

tions must be answered and their accompanying problems solved. He must also formulate a new agricultural program which will have as its ultimate goal the reduction of the huge farm surplus and the boosting of farmers' incomes. Perhaps such a program will include some method of using the large farm surplus to feed the hungry millions of the world without upsetting the delicate balance of the international economy.

Labor relations constitutes an important economic, social and political problem in our highly industrialized society. The new president will have to deal with two giants, business and labor, who constantly oppose each other. He will have to approve legislation affecting both sides and he may have to interfere if a nationwide strike is called.

Part of the function of government today is the protection of individual citizens against complex economic hazards. Social Security is an important and controversial issue and he will have to decide just how far social security should and could extend.

Unconfirmed figures for October show that 6.4 per cent of the labor force is unemployed. The danger point for unemployment is 5 per cent. The new administration must bolster the economy in order to reduce this percentage.

Our new head of state must also live up to the promises he has made on civil rights. He is charged with enforcing the Supreme Court decision for desegregated schools and with supporting the 1960 civil rights bill which tries to protect Negroes against voting discrimination. He must try to prevent discrimination in federal housing and in hiring employees for federal supported jobs.

Since these laws do not do the complete job of eliminating discrimination, it is up to the new president to propose further legislation.

He will also be expected to help plan and enforce a solution to the depressed area problem. A way must be found in which marginal farmers, out-of-work coal miners, and unemployed textile factory workers—whose jobs have been lost through the competition of synthetics—may be either relocated or taught skills which will lure new industries into their regions.

The President will have the final say on how much money will be spent and which areas will receive what percentage of the aid.

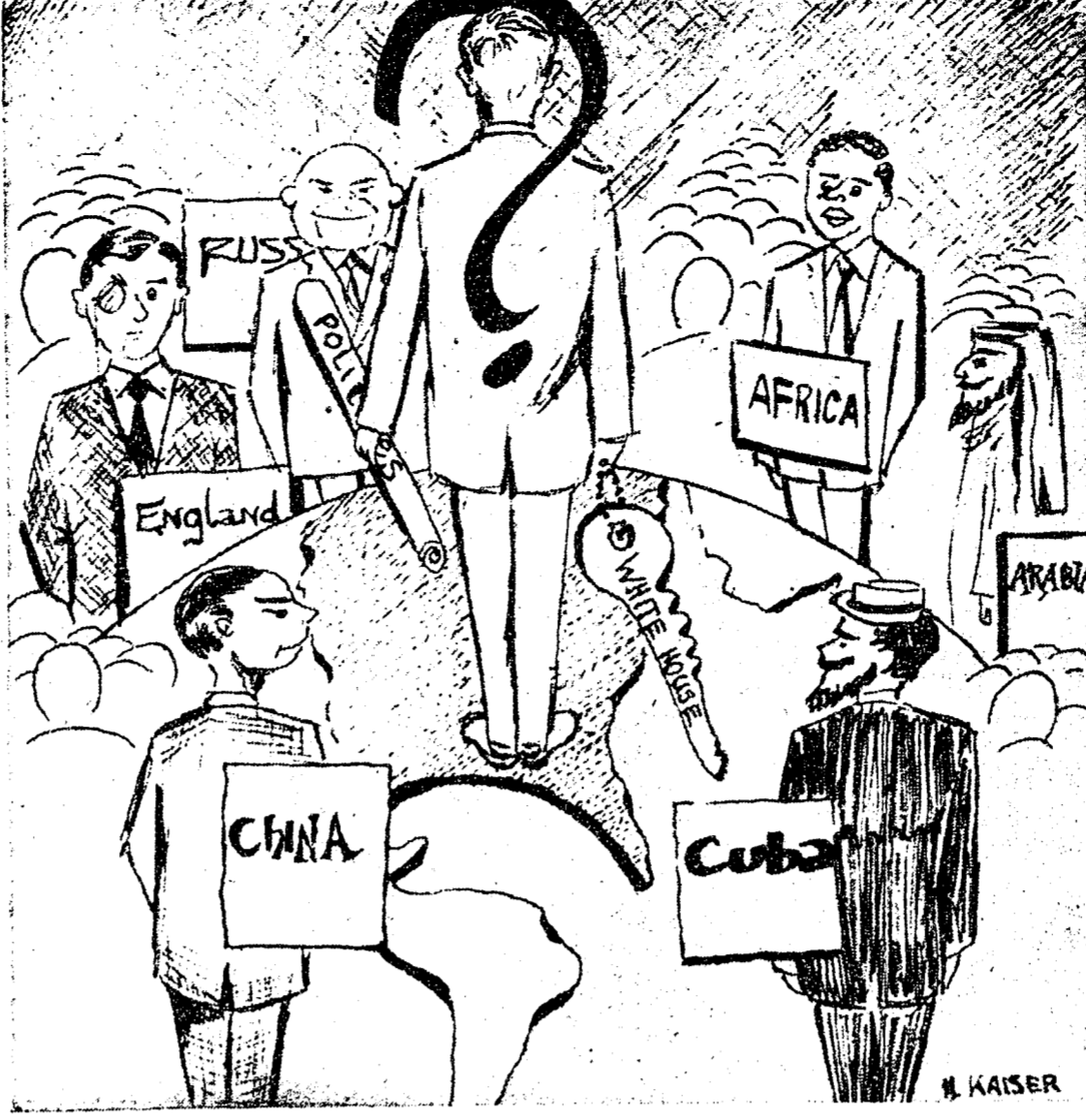
He is responsible for maintaining a strong defense policy. To decide what should be emphasized, he must know the potential of missiles, rockets, satellites, jets, bombers and atomic submarines.

He must be able to coordinate the military branches and the CIA so that each of these executive branches will know what the other is doing.

In addition to an adequate and well-trained military force, the President must strengthen and obtain better enforcement of the civil defense program.

It is a demanding challenge which must be met not only for the sake of the nation but of the world.

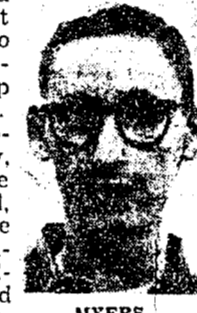
The Eyes of the World Are Focused



Snowed Government Must Keep Pace With Scientific Progress

by joel myers

Has conservatism in government been outdistated by the amazing scientific advances of the past 60 years? With science and its by-product, technology, advancing at an accelerating rate, the corresponding aspects of our economy and government must also change in order to keep up with society.



MYERS

ever, changed the entire complexion of our society and the government's role in it. The automobile created the need for roads. There was little doubt that a group effort through the government would be more efficient in road construction than would be a program whereby each individual built a stretch of highway in front of his house.

The airplane brought the need for government organizations like the CAA and the FAA and the expansion of the Weather Bureau. Today, due to the complexity of air routes and schedules, flight would be impossible without these organizations.

And so the story goes. Scientific advances required such mammoth undertakings that we were forced to turn to the federal government for a solution. Some people have tagged this "creeping socialism." Maybe it is! But it seems apparent to us that changes in scientific theory must also bring about some modification in government theory.

The so-called conservatives oppose federal aid to education, medical care to the aged and expansion of our outer space programs. This stand appears to be outmoded.

Rapid advances in science and related fields have made the proper education of our young essential in order to maintain a flourishing and forward-marching society. The government must now aid the nation's educational system simply because it can't operate at a necessary efficiency on the money supplied by the city or the state.

Just as scientists don't try to make new discoveries with outdated theories, we must not try to manage the affairs of this nation with outmoded government machinery. The notions and ideas of the past must be revised and the challenges of today must be met with the proper equipment, despite the unpatriotic sounding slogans some conservatives might attach to it.

Silva Opposes Two Plans To Change Electoral College

By LYNNE CEREFICE

The use of the Electoral College system in the United States presidential elections is a topic of great dispute among political scientists throughout the nation. Many electoral systems have been proposed to replace the present one, the chief objection being that it creates a discrepancy between the popular vote and the electoral vote.

crepancy between the two votes. "Under this system," she explained, "a candidate with a popular plurality in a state receives all of that state's electoral votes."

ers in presidential elections. This would eliminate the present practice whereby presidential candidates advocate the "electoral college" which appeal to various ethnic and economic groups in metropolitan centers where these minorities often hold a balance of power in populous states controlling large blocks of electoral votes, she said.

According to the present electoral system, each state is allotted one electoral vote for each of its senators and representatives in Congress.

In order to receive any state's total number of electoral votes, a presidential candidate must have a plurality of votes lead over the next highest candidate of the popular vote in that state. Thus, under this system a candidate receiving a plurality of the nation's popular vote may lose the election unless he is able to secure a majority, more than half, of the nation's electoral votes.

The Mundt-Coudert plan proposes that one presidential elector be chosen in each congressional district and the remainder in the state at large.

An example to explain this plan can be found in the 1952 election. In California, Stevenson carried six congressional districts and would have received six of California's 32 electoral votes. Eisenhower won a popular plurality in the other 24 districts in the state, and therefore would have received 24 electoral votes plus two additional ones for carrying the state.

Miss Silva said that her strongest objection to both plans is that "they would allow a person with a plurality in the nation and a sizable majority in the North to win the presidency."

In her speech Miss Silva explained that both plans would strip the cards of power of the public candidate. "In translating the popular vote into electoral votes, it would magnify the Democratic vote and minimize the Republican vote," she said.

Miss Silva said, however, that neither plan would correct the discrepancy between the popular and the electoral vote. Enforcement of the vote. Enforcement of the vote. Enforcement of the vote.

"Without the present electoral system which produces decisive electoral victories with only small popular victories, the office and power of the President would suffer irreparable harm," Miss Silva said.

Letters

Grad Student Praises DARE Group

TO THE EDITOR: Some aspects of discrimination are now an issue in the State College University community. May I offer some personal impressions of the group (DARE) that initiated the current local concern over this problem. These are impressions from a typical meeting. They are a completely democratic group. Anyone may attend their meetings and air any opinion. Opinions and comments are, in fact, welcomed. They are a practical organization. Individual members may be more or less idealistic but procedures adopted by the group as a whole characteristically are practicable.

Group as a whole characteristically are practicable. The group is well aware of the distinction between legal equality and social equality.

They are serious in their efforts toward fair treatment of Negro and international students. Discussion is carried out with a high degree of informality.

They are capable in constructing their policy. Not because of their complete agreement over a given point but, in fact, because of a diversity of opinion and the quality of the discussion that arises therefrom.

T. J. Russo, Grad.

Little Man on Campus by Dick Biber



Accounting Club, 7:35 p.m., Phi Sigma Kappa
AIM, 8 p.m., 208 HUB
AWS Atherton Council, 7 p.m., 115 Atherton
AWS Judicial, 12 noon, 215 HUB
AWS, 6:30 p.m., 208 HUB
AWS Atherton, 9 p.m., 214 HUB
Bloodmobile Registration, 8 a.m.-3 p.m., HUB first floor lobby
Chem-Phys Student Council, 6:45 p.m., 215 HUB
Chess Club, 7 p.m., HUB cardroom
Continuing Education, 12 noon-4:30 p.m., 214-215 HUB
English Student Council, 6:50 p.m., 214-215 HUB
Finance-Club-Investors Group, 8 p.m., 215 HUB
ID Card Committee, 10 a.m., 218 HUB
Penn State Forestry Society, 7:00 p.m., 105 Forestry
Placement, 8 a.m.-3 p.m., 212-213 HUB
SEA Committee on Interracial Problems, 10 p.m., 213 HUB
Sigma Theta Epsilon, 7:00 p.m., West-End floor lobby
Theopians Pledge Meeting, 7:00 p.m., 213 HUB
Traffic Code, 7:00 p.m., 217 HUB
Women's Chorus, 6:30 p.m., HUB assembly room

"WE COULD PUT YOU IN WITH UPPERCLASSEMEN - BUT WE LIKE OUR FRESHMEN TO GET OFF TO A GOOD START."

being amiable

The Voting's Over - Break Time

by amy rosenthal

At last, the voting is over for another four years and it is my dearest hope that the civil war of political ideas will cease and I can go back to being amiable again.

Since this is the first time I was able to vote, I assumed that everyone read all the information on both candidates and then, backed by logical arguments, made up their minds.

But it seems, alas for the rationality of man, that as the time for balloting comes nearer the support for each candidate becomes more fervent and the reasons for that support become more illogical.

I could concede that perhaps I am not really rational but when I see my family, friends, professors, and even the "most remarkable people that I have ever met" getting hollars and roaring arguments I begin to fear for my sanity.

My friends, well at least they were, have accused me of supporting creeping socialism, inflationary tendencies and supporting a man whose sister-in-law married a Polish count who was a Nazi sympathizer during World War II.

My boy friend, who has decided that all thought has left my head, has been sending me clippings every day about the Puerto Rican voters who were commanded by Catholic authority how to vote or be excommunicated.

And to you students, I must add, in closing, calm down and store up your energy and enthusiasm, for SGA elections are coming.

late because I can be stubborn. But my faith in humanity began to weaken even more when some of my profs and adults whom I admire began to point out that the Democrats were the party of war and appeasement.

My parents have been very understanding. They say I'm a veritable genius. They voted for the same man that I did.

But my most horrible experience came last week when all one had to say was Nixon and I was off waving my fingers and, in a loud know-it-all voice, shouting rebuttal in phrases such as the U.S. is no longer a first-class nation, 17 million people going to bed hungry every night, balancing the budget at the expense of national defense and of course the favorite, "Do you want Benson in for another four years?"

I am quite undone. All I can say is my best wishes go to the winner. May he carry out all his promises with the aid of his party. And may the loser and his party act as the balancing force and checking force in the best interests of the people.

At least one cannot make the comment this month that Americans or PSUers are apathetic.

Most Losing Candidates Drop from Public Life

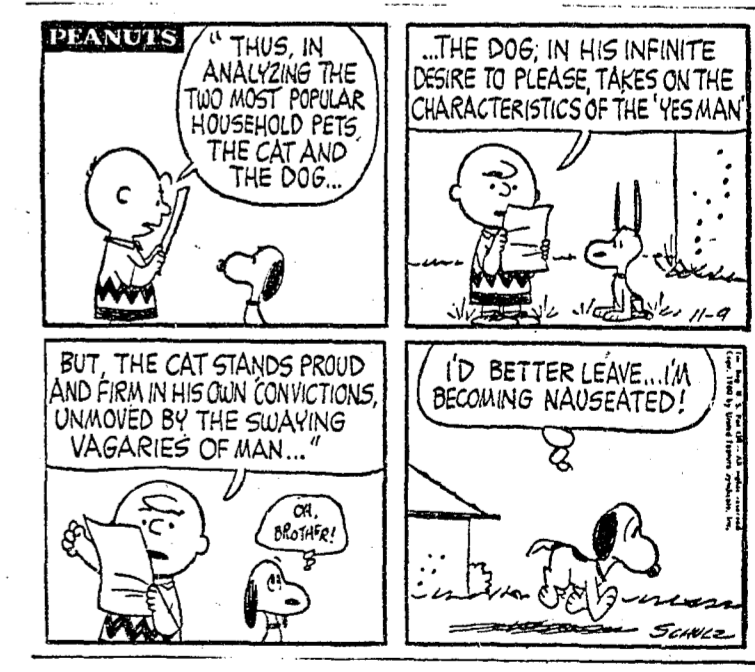
By POLLY DRANOV

On the day following a presidential election all attention is centered on the president elect. The defeated candidate, judging from past history, is lost to public service.

Few defeated candidates have become active in government affairs. Perhaps the only one who was given an executive capacity after being defeated for the presidency was William Jennings Bryan.

Two presidential candidates who became members of the Supreme Court were Charles E. Hughes, the Republican who opposed Woodrow Wilson in 1912 and later became Chief Justice and William H. Taft, who after serving his term in the presidency and then being defeated in the election of 1912 became a member of the Supreme Court.

Alfred E. Smith, the first Roman Catholic to be nominated for the presidency, became president of the Empire State Building after his defeat in 1928 by Herbert Hoover.



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