late because I can be stub-

gan to weaken even more when some of my profs and

adults whom I admire began

to point out that the Demo-

crats were the party of war

understanding. They say I'm a veritable genius. They voted

for the same man that I did.

My parents have been very

But my most horrible ex-

perience came last week when

all one had to say was Nixon

and I was off waving my fin-

gers and, in a loud know-it-all

voice, shouting rebuttal in

phrases such as the U.S. is no longer a first-clas 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

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 balanc-

years?'

and appeasement.

But my faith in humanity be-

# The Job Ahead: Crucial, Complex

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 21/2 billion people.

He will be charged with formulating policies that must, at the same time, halt the expansion of the massive Communist bloc, win over the growing neutralist bloc in the United Nations, retain the confidence of our Allies and help establish the economies and insure self-government for the mounting list of newly independent coun-

Nikita Khrushchev has already indicated his intent to test the new leader early. Not only has Khrushchev set another Berlin ultimatum but he has called for a spring summit conference, so he can see how well this fledling will handle himself in negotiations.

It is no secret that the Soviets will keep disarmament negotiations hopelessly deadlocked until they test the new president by trying out proposals on him to see what concessions he might be willing to make.

Meanwhile the summit and disarmament issues gain favor for the Soviets in the eyes of the "uncommitted" who yearn for a meeting of the Eastern and Western chiefs to ease world tensions and rid the world of nuclear and atomic armaments.

It may be hard to ignore world sentiment and hold out for a meaningful summit and acceptable disarmament proposal.

And the new western leader must decide how to meet the threat of Red China. Potentially the most powerful nation in the world, Red China is turning its potential into kinetic so rapidly that even the Russians are worired. But the U.S. has been instrumental in blocking Red China's admission to the UN and she refuses to enter disarmament negotiations unless she is admitted.

In American foreign policy, the new president will be endowed with an aid program which has poured its millions into the pockets of dictators and ruling elites, thus gaining antagonism rather than the friendship of the oppressed masses, as the aid never reached the need.

He will inherit a foreign service where many of the U.S. ambassadors and representatives know little or nothing of the culture, history, tradition or language of the people with whom they deal.

### **Domestic Problems**

The question of whether federal aid should be provided to state-operated educational systems is one of many domestic problems that will face the new President. Many other complex questions will be raised if this aid is granted.

What form should the aid take-scholarships, outright grants to schools or colleges or funds for teacher's salaries? What criteria, if any, must individual school districts meet to secure this aid? These ques- nation but of the world.

As the new president prepares to 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

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 syntheticsmay 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

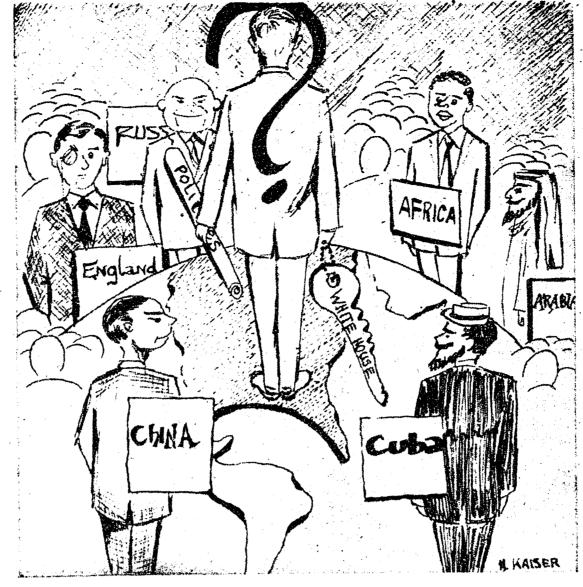
He is responsible for maintaining a strong defense policy. To decide what should be emphasized, he must know the potential of missiles, rockets, satellites, 3 jets, bombers and atomic submarines.

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 welltrained 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

## The Eyes of the World Are Focused



# Government Must Keep Pace With Scientific Progress

Has conservatism in government been outdated by the amazing scientific advances of the past 60 years?

With science and its byproduct, technology, advancing at an accelerating rate, the corresponding aspects of our economy and g o v e rnment

must also change in order to keep up with society. Perhaps social security, medical care for the aged, farmer price supports, federal aid to ed-

ucation and space exploration programs were unnecessary around the turn of the century, but this is not the case

Techniology wasn't on the move 60 years ago like it is today and consequently, government, economic and population changes were rather slow and unimportant.

New inventions around the turn of the century, how-

tists throughout the nation.

present one, the chief objection

being that it creates a discrep-

ancy between the popular vote

According to the present electoral system, each state is

allotted one electoral vote for

each of its senators and repre-

In order to receive any state's

total number of electoral votes.

a presidential candidate must

have a plurality voting lead

over the next highest candi-

date of the popular vote in that state. Thus, under this

system a candidate receiving a

plurality of the nation's popu-

lar vote may lose the election

unless he is able to secure a

majority, more than half, of

This disparity between the electoral vote and the popular

vote is caused by three factors

in our present electoral system,

according to a speech written by Dr. Ruth C. Silva, profes-

sor of political science.
"The allocation of the electoral votes among the states on

the basis of congressional rep-

resentation" is one factor, Miss

Silva said in her speech which

was delivered before Congress.

magnifies the power of the small states. "Under the pres-ent system," she explained, "the

nine most populous states. which have 51 per cent of the

population, have only 18 of the 96 electoral votes based on representation in the Senate."

A second cause of the dis-

"In the 1952 election," she

said, "one electoral vote Illinois represented 166,000 popular votes, whereas one

electoral vote in Mississippi represented only 36,000 popu-

lar votes." Therefore, one vote

in Mississippi was worth 4.6

as much as one vote in Illinois,

Miss Silva cited the general

ticket system now in effect as

the third reason for the dis-

crepancy, is "the assignment

of the electoral votes to the states without regard to the popular vote," Miss Silva stated

in her speech.

she further stated.

This method, Miss Silva said,

the nation's electoral votes.

and the electoral vote.

sentatives in Congress.

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 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 tagcreeping socialism. Maybe it is! But, it seems apparent to us that changes in scientific theory must also bring about some modification government theory.

The so-called conservatives oppose federal aid to educa-

tion, medical care to the aged and expansion of our outer space programs. This stand appears to be outmoded.

by joel myers -

The wonders of medicine have given this nation a greater percentage of older citizens than ever before and it is the responsibility of the nation to accept the immense problem presented by their care.

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 efficency on the noney 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 con-servatives might attach to it.

### law maried a Polish count who ing force and checking force was a Nazi sympathizer during in the best interests of the peo-World War II. My boy friend, who has de-At least one cannot make the cided that all thought has left my head, has been sending me clippings every day about the apathetic. Puerto Rican voters who were commanded by Catholic authority how to vote or be ex-

being amyable—

and then, backed by logical

arguments, made up their

I could concede that per-

haps I am not really rational

but when I see my family,

friends, profesors, and even the

"most remarkable people that

I have ever met" getting hol-

laritis and roaring argumen-

titis I begin to fear for my san-

My friends, well at least they

were, have accused me of sup-

porting creeping socialism, in-

flationary tendencies and sup-

porting a man whose sister-in-

communicated. His letters

have been rather cool as of

minds.

But it seems.

alas for the rationality of

man, that as

the time for

balloting

comes nearer

the support

for each can-

didate be-

comes, more

fervent and

the reasons

for that sup-

more illegical

The Voting's Over

-Break Time

At last, the voting is over for another four years and

Since this is the first time I was able to vote, I assumed

it is my dearest hope that the civil war of political ideas

that everyone'read all the information on both candidates

will cease and I can go back to being amiable again.

comment this month that Americans or PSU'ers are And to you students, I must add, in closing, calm down and

store up your energy and enthusiasm. for SGA elections

## 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. After three unsuccessful tries for the chief executive's office, Bryan became secretary of state under Woodrow Wil-

Another defeated candidate often mentioned as a possible secretary of state, Adiai Stevenson, who lost to President Eisenhower in '52 and '56, never had any official duties during the Eisenhower administration. Stevenson has traveled widely in the past eight years, but never in any government capacity. He also has written and lectured on U.S. policies, domestic and foreign, but did all of this independent of of-

ficial authority. Thomas Dewey, another twice defeated presidential candidate, served his home state of New York as governor and then returned to private law practice. He is still active in Republican party circles, but holds no official position. Perhaps the most active de-

feated candidate has been Herbert Hoover, who lost the 1932 election to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hoover, who still participates in Republican functions, became quite active after his one term in the presidency. He served as head of the two Hoover commissions which studied the problem of how to improve national government.

Wendell Wilkie, the Republican candidate who lost the 1940 presidential election to Roosevelt, retired to private life after his defeat. Wilkie did some writing and also

traveled on his own to study U.S. relations with other coun-

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 1312 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. Also returning to private business after losing a presidential election were James M. Cox, the Democratic candidate who was beaten in the 1920 election by Warren G. Harding, and Alfred M. Landon, the Kansan who sought the presidency in 1936 when Franklin

Roosevelt won his second term.

John W. Davis, the Democrat who won 136 electoral votes in 1924 but lost the election to Calvin Coolidge, returned to his private legal practice after his defeat.

The question of how a losing candidate can best be of service to the country has been receiving congressional attention lately. Rep. Stewart Udall (D.-Ariz.) has suggested that a defeated candidate become a member of the Senate representing the U.S. at large. This would call for a constitutional amendment.

# Grad Student Praises DARE Group

pects 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

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

ally 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 maturity

in an atmosphere of informal-

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 disbut procedures adopted by the

Little Man on Campus by Dick Bibler

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

group as a whole characteristic- cussion that arises therefrom. Course of action and policy evolve from the ideas of a con-

siderable number of people. In-

dividuals stand out only be-

cause of their perspicacity and

I believe that their chief limitation results from the sensitivity of most people to this encompassing problem. Any potential course of action by this group must be weighed with concern for the reaction of the town, the University administration, and the student organizations. This limitation will progressively lessen as more and more people become informed and willing to overcome their own hesitation and

T. J. Russo, Grad.

TODAY
Accounting Club. 7:15 p.m., Phi Sigma Kappa
AIM. 8 p.m., 203 HUB
AWS Atherton Council. 7 p.m., 115 Athorton AWS Judicial, 12 noon, 215 HUB AWS, 6:30 p.m., 203 HUB AWS Atherton Judicial, 9 p.m., 214 HUR Bloodmobile Registration, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., HUB first floor lobby Chem-Phys Student Council, 6:45 p.m., Chem-Phys Student Council, 6:45 p.m., 216 HUB
Chess Club, 7 p.m., HUB cardroom
Continuing Education, 12 noon-4:80 p.m., 217-218 HUB
English Student Council, 6:30 p.m., 214-215 HUB
Finance Club-Investors Group, 8 p.m., 213 HUB
ID Card Committee, 10 a.m., 218 HUB
IV Christian Fellowship, 12:45 p.m., 214 HUB 214 HUB . Leadership Training, 7:00 p.m., 119 Osmond Liberal Party, 6:30 p.m., 212 HUB Marine Recruiting, 9 a.n., 5 p.m., 214 HUB HUB
Miss Ag. Judging, 8 p.m., 212 HUB
Navy Recruiting, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., HUB
ground floor lebby
Off-Campus Tribunal, 8 p.m., Board
Room, Old Main
Penn State Forestry Society, 7:00 p.m., 105 Forestry
Placement, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., 212-213 HUB
SGA Committee on Interracial Problems, 10 p.m., 213 HUB
Sigma Theta Epsilon, 7:00 p.m., Wesley Foundation Thespians Pledge Meeting, 7:00 p.m.,

### Gazette

213 HUB Traffic Code, 7:00 p.m., 217 HUB Women's Chorus, 6:30 p.m., HUB as-sembly room

### To Change Electoral College crepancy between the two votes. "Under this system," The use of the Electoral she explained, "a candidate College system in the with a popular plurality in a state receives all of that state's electoral votes." United States presidential

Silva Opposes Two Plans

elections is a topic of great Two of the most well-known plans proposing changes in the dispute among political sciencurrent electoral system, as cited by Miss Silva, are the Many electoral systems have Mundt-Coudert and the Lodgebeen proposed to replace the

Gossett plans.

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.
The Lodge-Gossett plan

would divide a state's electoral vote among the presidential candidates in proportion to their popular vote in that state. In an illustration from the 1952 election, to show how this

plan works, Eisenhower had 52,738 per cent of the popular vote in Pennsylvania and won all 32 of the state's electoral votes. Under the Lodge-Gossett plan, he would have received only 52.738 per cent or 16.876 of Pennsylvania's electoral votes. Miss Silva said in her speech

that both plans look for a change which would make it unnecesary for either party to bid for support of liberal vot-

present practice whereby presicandidates advocate policies which appeal to various ethnic, religious and economic groups in metropolitan centers where these minorities often hold a balance of power in populous states controlling large blocks of electorial votes, she said.

This would eliminate the

In addition, Miss Silva said that both plans would enhance the power of the South by placing it in a "balance of power position." She 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 stack the cards against a Republican candidate. "In translating the popular votes into electoral votes, it would magnify the Democratic vote and minimize the Republican vote," she said.

Miss Silva said, however, that neither plan would cor-rect the discrepancy between the popular and the electoral vote. Enforcement of the second section of the 14th Amendment, not the Mundi-Coudert or the Lodge-Gossett plans, is the remedy for this situation,"

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

### Job Interviews

NOV. 21

RADIO DIV., Rendix Corp. for Jan
BS & 1961 PHD grads in EE MECH
PHYS

PHYS

EASTMAN KODAK CO. for Jan BS & 1961 MS grads in CH E CHEM EE 1E ME PHYS & BA BS & 1961 MA MBA in MATH ACCTG & STAT also BS in Marketing (2.5 avg minimum required, preference given to top 1/3 students in their respective decits)

F & R LAZARUS & CO. for Jan BS & 1961 MS grads in ACCTG BUS AD HOME ECON HOTEL MGMT or anyone interested in a retailing ca-

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS for Jan BA BS & 1961 MA MS PHD crads in CER T CHEM EE ENG MECH MATH PHYS UNITED STATES STEEL CORP. for Jan BS grads in ARCH ARCH E CE CH E EE ENG MECH ENG SCI FUEL TECH IE ME MNG E. also 1961 MS crads in EE CH E METAL MNG E ENG MECH for production, staff work & sales; 1961 MS PHD

grads in CH E CHEM METAL PHYS FUEL TECH ENG MECH: also Jan BS grads in ACCTG BUS MGMT ECON FINANCE with interest in Comptroller & Treasury Depts. (2.29 avg preferred)

NOV. 22
RADIO DIV., BENDIX CORP. for Jan
BS & 1961 MS PHD grads in EE
ENG MECH PHYS

ENG MECH PHYS

EASTMAN KODAK CO, for Jan RS
& 1961 MS grads in CH E CHEM
EE IE ME PHYS & BA RS & 1961
MA MBA in MATH ACCTG &
STAT: also BS in Marketing (2.5
avg minimum read, preference given
to top 1/3 students in their respective depts!

PENNA. STATE CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION for Jan BS grads in
EDUC for Institutional teaching, BS
grads in CHEM BACT HOME ECON
& FOOD CHEM: also BS in ACCTG
BUS AD for banking, BS in PSYCH
EDUC CDFR for child welfare &
social work; BS in AGRICULTURE:
BS in CH E CE SAN E for Health
and Sanitation Eng.



A Student-Operated Newspaper

# The Baily Collegian

Successor to The Free Lance, est. 1887 Published Tuesday through Saturday morning during the University year. The Daily Collegian is a student-operated newspaper. Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1934 at the State College Pa. Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Mail Subscription Price: \$3.00 per semester - \$5.00 per year.

> JOHN BLACK Editor



CHESTER LUCIDO Business Manager

City Editor: Carol Blakeslee; Assistant Editor, Gloria Wolford; Sports Editor. Sandy Padwe; Assistant City Editor and Personnel Director, Susan Linkroum; Feature Editor and Assistant Copy Editor. Elaine Miele; Copy Editor, Annabelle Rosenthal; Photography Editor, Frederic Bower; Make-up Editor, Joel Myers. Local Ad Mgr., Brad Dävis: Assistant Local Ad Mgr., Hal Deisher: National Ad Mgr., Bessie Burke: Credit Mgr., Mary Ann Crans; Aas't Gredit Mgr., Neal Keitz: Classified Ad Mgr., Constance Kiesel; Co-Circulation Mgrs., Rosiland Abes, Richard Kitzinger; Promotion Mgr., Elaine Michal; Personnel Mgr., Becky Kohudic; Office Secretary, Joanne Huyett.

STAFF THIS ISSUE: Headline Editor, Carol Kunkleman, Wire Editor, Jerrie Markes; Night Copy Editor, Jo Anne Mark; Assistants, Dick Leighton, Marie Thomas, Craig Yerkes, Ann Irwin, Molla Edelstein, Bibi Wein, Arlene Lantzman, Bettie McCoy, Ann Garrison, Carmen Zetler, Cecilia Tolerico, Judy Zeger, Sue Baveridge, Bob Segal, John Gilbert, Len Butkiewicz, Tucker Merrill.