

OHIO STATE LANTERN

Eightieth Year of Publication

VOL. LXXX NO. 45

COLUMBUS, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1960

Free on Campus

WEATHER

Cloudy, cold,
occasional snow
flurries. High 36



The Kennedy Victory—What It Means



THIS IS THE KENNEDY FAMILY—President-elect John F. Kennedy is surrounded by members of his family in the living room of his father's home in Hyannis Port, Mass. Standing, left to right, are Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Steve Smith and his wife, Jean Kennedy, Senator Kennedy, brother Robert, campaign manager, sister Patricia Lawford, Sargent Shriver, brother Ted's wife Joan, and British actor Peter Lawford. In the foreground, left to right, are Eunice Shriver, a sister, father Joseph P. Kennedy with his wife seated in front, Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Ted Kennedy, brother of the President-elect.

—(AP) Wirephoto

World Views Kennedy Win Hopefully

LONDON (AP) — People in friendly nations around the world turned toward President-elect Kennedy yesterday in hopeful anticipation of a refreshing new look in American policy that could ease the East-West stalemate.

Moscow stood alone in explicitly viewing the U.S. election as almost purely a defeat for Eisenhower-Nixon policies; it expressed a hope for return of Roosevelt New Deal days.

Castro's Cuba, of course, was chilly toward it all.

THE FRIENDLY places described Kennedy in such terms as dynamic . . . bold statesman . . . new and vigorous personality. Hopes for his new policies were carried with phrases such as enlightened leadership . . . decisive action . . . new era . . . fresh approach.

With these hopes simultaneously came comments stressing the challenges Kennedy will have to face and the expectations he may have to live up to. Among the problems raised were Algeria, Africa, the Middle East, Quemoy-Matsu and U.S. China policy, international economic development and relations with the Soviet Union, Red China and Castro.

By contrast, the Soviet press and radio threw its emphasis on what they called a crushing political defeat for the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

VETERANS' DAY RITES

For the Veterans' Day memorial observance, University Post No. 310 of the American Legion will conduct brief services at 10:50 a.m. on Thursday, November 10, in front of the memorial rock at the southwest corner of the Administration Building.

Students are invited to attend.

OSU International Students Applaud Kennedy's Victory

By James H. Farley

In sampling the opinions of several Ohio State students from countries which could be affected by a change in U. S. foreign policy, the LANTERN found general approval of the election of Senator John F. Kennedy to the office of President.

Mohammed Aziz, a graduate student from Karachi, Pakistan, was personally pleased by the success of Senator Kennedy. As for the effect of his election on relations between Pakistan and the United States, Aziz said that there is not much basis for judging. Under the Eisenhower Administration there was U. S. aid to Pakistan, and Aziz doesn't expect aid to cease.

Aziz said that the people in his country didn't know who Mr. Kennedy was, although they did realize that the U. S. was electing a new president. The feeling in Pakistan was that Mr. Eisenhower should be reelected. Vice-President Nixon was known and popular in Pakistan, due to his recent trip to that country.

GURDEEP SINGH, a graduate student from India, thinks that the election of Kennedy will help the world situation. Although Singh believes the foreign policies of Kennedy and Nixon are substantially the same, the injection of a new personality into world affairs might improve the chances of negotiations between the U. S. and the Communist block.

Kennedy, according to Mr. Singh, will not have the drawback of being personally at odds with the Russians. The personal feelings between the Russians and the present Administration will no longer be an impediment to discussions of world affairs.

Mr. Singh pointed out that the present relations between India and the U. S. are at a peak, and could not be improved by either Kennedy or Nixon.

PAT HOWE, a graduate student from England, also thinks that Kennedy will be able to improve the world situation. Miss Howe believes that both Kennedy and Nixon have the interests of the U. S. at heart, but she credits Kennedy with a longer range view in his foreign policies.

Miss Howe hopes that Kennedy will do something towards solving the deadlock which presently exists in regard to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. She commented that it is "useless to leave Red China out of the U. N. while disarmament talks are going on."

Incidentally, Miss Howe said that the London Sunday Observer was more or less predicting a Kennedy win in its Sunday edition.

JOSEPHINE SALIZIR, a student from Ecuador, said that the international politics of Kennedy are well-received in Latin America.

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Faculty Weighs Election's Impact

Like Americans everywhere, Ohio State students are thinking about the effects that Senator John F. Kennedy's victory will have on the United States and the world.

The LANTERN asked 17 faculty members who are specialists in various fields to comment on this question for today's special issue devoted to the implications of the 1960 election.

Here are the men and the areas they represent.

Labor: Samuel Kelley, associate professor of economics, page 5.

Taxes and Fiscal Policy: Paul Craig, associate professor of economics, page 5.

General Economics: Professor Meno Lovenstein, page 4 and Professor Alvin Coons, page 2.

Foreign Affairs: Louis Nemzer, associate professor of political science, page 3; Alpheus Smith, Dean Emeritus of the Graduate School, page 3; Foster Dulles, professor of history, page 2, and Donald Marshall, instructor of political science, page 2.

Social Legislation: Robert Bremner, professor of history, page 4.

Election Trends: James Christoph, assistant professor of political science, page 7.

Latin America: Leo Lott, assistant professor of political science, page 11.

Civil Rights: David Kettler, assistant professor of political science, page 2.

Farm Policy: Francis McCormick, associate professor of agricultural economics and rural sociology, page 10, and Wallace Barr, economist, Agricultural Extension Service, page 6.

Science: Alfred Garrett, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, page 4.

National Defense: Harold Harding, professor of speech, page 7, and Chauncey Leake, assistant dean of the College of Medicine, page 6.

SCHEDULE CHANGES

Several changes and corrections have been made in the Time Schedule for Winter Quarter. They are listed on page 8.

Nixon Gains On Kennedy's Popular Lead

(From the LANTERN Wires)

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon is slowly closing the popular-vote gap in the Presidential election contest with Senator John F. Kennedy.

Latest returns show Kennedy has 33,215,293 popular votes, and Nixon has 33,027,013.

The Democrat's share is 50.14 per cent of the two-party total, which gives him a percentage margin of 0.28.

This is the smallest since Republican James A. Garfield beat Winfield S. Hancock by less than 0.08 per cent in 1880. In the previous election, Democrat Samuel Tilden accumulated 250,807 more popular votes than his opponent Rufus B. Hayes who won by one electoral vote.

Nixon has, at this time, won 24 states with 185 electoral votes, while Kennedy has won 23 states with 337. The 43-year-old President-elect is leading in two more states with seven additional electoral votes.

Indicative of the closeness of the race in some states was the fact that at one point Kennedy led Nixon in Alaska by only 10 votes out of a total of 45,000.

Meanwhile, the President-elect moved today to provide for a Republican-to-Democrat transfer of the government on the heels of his photo-finish victory over Richard M. Nixon.

Shortly after Nixon fully conceded defeat, the 43-year-old winner began arranging for conferences with Eisenhower.

Some Cheer, Some Weep As Campus Views Election Outcome In Rainy-Day Retrospect

By Gail Perrin

With yesterday's election came various and sundry opinions and attitudes from Ohio State students. Some wore black for mourning accented by a black arm band; others joked about the issues of the election over cups of coffee.

Some staunch Nixon supporters cried and then there were those who scratched their heads in yesterday's downpour while saying they just couldn't figure it out. And, some cheered wildly, saying yes, the best man had won.

Here are some of the campus comments:

CAROLYN BROYLES, Ed-4: "Kennedy did a better campaigning job than Nixon and also, the undecided voter chose him."

Hazel Lacks, A-3: "Those people who were not of legal age to vote were for Nixon while those who could vote voted for Kennedy."

Sue Roberts, Ed-4: "People wanted to prove that they were broadminded and consequently voted for Kennedy."

Steve Thornborough, Com-2: "Kennedy won because the misinformed, uneducated people voted for him."

Don Cochran, Com-2: "This election was a popularity poll and Kennedy happened to win out in some states."

Barbara Beurnier, Ed-2: "Who won?"

PEGGY SCHRAMM, Ed-4: "Kennedy had more appeal to the working class but they didn't

realize that what he was promising would come out of their taxes."

Frank Miller, Ed-4: "I am certain that the ticket had a lot to do with Kennedy's victory. His platform offered more superficially, although Nixon's would have offered more to the country had he been elected."

Jim Callahan, Ed-3: "They should call a revote."

Dave Rupp, Com-2: "I'm a great believer in predestination. Kennedy was supposed to win."

Jo Luce, A-4: "Kennedy was elected because the American public felt it was time for a change. The Republicans have been in for eight years."

MISSY POTTER, A-3: "Because

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Civil Rights Gains Termed Doubtful

David Kettler,

Assistant Professor of Political Science

The outcome of the election serves to underline the extent to which progress in the field of civil rights depends on vigorous pressure from groups like the NAACP and CORE. The electoral result itself cannot give great encouragement to partisans of civil rights. It may appear perverse to say this, in view of the fact that Mr. Kennedy and the Democratic Party have come to power more or less pledged to the strongest civil rights plank in history; but an examination of the evidence makes it difficult to evade the sobering conclusion.

Tuesday's election determined that the Democratic Party shall, for the next two years, control both houses of Congress, as well as the executive branch. But this does not, in itself, mean that the same Democratic Party will control both.

IN SPEAKING of American politics, it is common-place to distinguish a Congressional party from the Presidential party within each of our major parties. Characteristically, the Congressional party is dominated by legislators from conservative constituencies, legislators who can build up strong positions in a Senate heavily gerrymandered against urban populations and in a Congress generally weighted — through the operation of the seniority rule — in favor of long-term Congressmen from relatively uncontested areas. In the case of the Democratic congressional party, this means — as is well-known — that Southern congressmen are firmly entrenched.

After the 1958 Democratic sweep, there was some hope that new and militantly liberal Congressmen might upset the traditional monopoly. The results of the present election have effectively eliminated such prospects (which, as the last Congress showed, were never very bright, in any case). A number of the Congressmen in the liberal generation of '58 appear to have been defeated; and no replacements have emerged. The reasons for this are as yet obscure, but it can safely be said that militant liberalism was not an asset in this election and that ardent anti-liberalism was no drawback.

THE REMARKABLE victory of Mr. Devine in Franklin County — despite the fact that he opposed most civil rights measures during his term of office — bears witness to the fact that civil rights has not become an issue relevant to Congressional politics in the North. The Democratic congressional party cannot be expected to lead the legislature to substantial advances in the field of civil rights.

But the result would not, in itself, justify thorough-going pessimism. Leadership in our system — particularly in relation to such issues as civil rights — is centered in the presidency, and a vigorous president can do much to move the government toward goals to which he is firmly committed. A president's commitments, however, are only partially a function of his personal feelings and of his party's platform. Important limits are placed on them by the instrumentalities through which he can lead and by the bases on which his leadership rests.

EVEN IF Mr. Kennedy is himself strongly inclined to carry out the Democratic platform promises, his position is not a strong one with regard to civil rights.

First, there is the problem created by Mr. Johnson's presence in the administration. The new vice-president will undoubtedly serve as the main channel through which



David Kettler

the President will direct his leadership to the Congress; Lyndon Johnson cannot be expected to resign himself to an inconsequential role. Not because Johnson is a bigot, but because Johnson's influence in Congress has always depended on his skill in mastering the tendencies existing there, the importance assigned to him will, almost surely, limit the extent to which the Kennedy Administration will risk its credit with Congress by vigorous pursuit of civil rights aims.

SECONDLY — and this must remain a matter for speculation until the personnel of the new administration becomes known — there exists the distinct possibility that the support gained by Kennedy and Johnson in key Southern states was purchased at the cost of certain "honorable" deals involving appointments in the Department of Justice.

Thirdly, the peculiar character of the sharply divided constituency which elected Mr. Kennedy will make him extremely hesitant to risk alienating any substantial element within it — at least until such time as he has succeeded in

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Alvin E. Coons

Expansion Sighted In Aid To U.S. Aged

By A. E. Coons

Professor of Economics

I do not expect anything startlingly new or different as an immediate consequence of Mr. Kennedy's election. The difference between the two candidates, both on domestic issues and in the field of international relations, is considerably less than campaign oratory has made out. Moreover, Mr. Kennedy will be aware that he has received no mandate for drastic change.

In the field of social welfare, I believe that extensions, particularly of medical insurance for older citizens, will be made sooner under Mr. Kennedy than would have been true under Mr. Nixon. I believe that it is bound to come in any event, but now it will be promoted by the national leadership.

We will undoubtedly make further progress in the field of civil rights, which, however, will not be particularly revolutionary, and not too different from the accomplishment we might have expected under Mr. Nixon.

I expect a greater willingness to use fiscal policy to stimulate stability and growth, as well as a somewhat looser monetary policy. I do not expect any wildly inflationary measures. As part of the government's spending, I would expect greater aid to education.

There are, it seems to me, two other consequences that will be favorable. We will have demonstrated that in America it is possible for a president to be elected from what is, in effect, a religious minority. And, we will have demonstrated that it is difficult for a president, who has been personally popular, to pass the mantle on to the person of his choice.



Foster Rhea Dulles

By Foster Rhea Dulles
Professor of History

The election of Senator Kennedy does not in itself mean any immediate or drastic change in foreign policy. His declared goal—as that of a fundamentally united American people—is peace with liberty. But the circumstances of the campaign, let alone the dreary confusion of "the great debates," did not encourage any very intelligent discussion of how such broad aims may be achieved.

Nonetheless his earlier discussions of foreign policy, and certain indications even during the campaign of his basic attitudes, hold out the promise that the new President will not only undertake a thorough review of present policies, but approach today's problems in a more constructive, more open-minded and more imaginative spirit than has his predecessor in the

New Tone Predicted In Foreign Relations

By D. B. Marshall,
Instructor, Political Science

Does the impending arrival in power of the Kennedy Administration foreshadow any drastic change in the foreign policies of the United States? Observers on both sides of the Atlantic have voiced concern as the political campaign in America has advanced over the possibility of major alterations in U.S. policy under a Democratic administration. Now that Senator Kennedy has been elected, it is well to re-examine some of his statements during the campaign and to attempt to assess the impact of his leadership on U.S. policy.

portant to remember that some changes in our relations with areas of the world like Africa and Asia are already well under way and that they will continue no matter who occupies the White House. Not only this, but the specific character and the timing of most changes in foreign policy depend as much on the actions of our allies and those of the Soviet Union as they do on decisions taken in Washington.

Finally, whether we like it or not, the range of alternatives open to any American president is likely to remain as narrow in the future as it has been in the past, nor is he likely to be permitted very much room for innovation. Within these limits, however, it seems to me that the Kennedy Administration will seek to bring about some significant changes in the conduct of foreign policy.

THESE CHANGES seem most likely to take the form of a new spirit or a new tone to our policies rather than a new set of policy objectives. The Soviet Union will remain a prime concern of our policy; Western Europe will retain its priority in American strategic and diplomatic thinking — despite the speculations of some European observers — although it may assume a somewhat different role in respect to other areas of the world.

The new spirit of the Kennedy Administration will, I think, probably be reflected most clearly in three areas where the campaign speeches clearly indicate the President-elect's discontent with existing practices: diplomatic techniques, the organization of U.S. diplomatic services, and the language of American foreign policy.

AMERICAN FOREIGN policy under Eisenhower and Dulles had placed a premium on the extensive reliance upon military force as a technique of foreign policy. "Massive retaliation" in one form or another provided the underpinning



Donald B. Marshall

for virtually all our diplomatic activities, and military pacts were widely accepted as a sufficient device for preserving our interests abroad. President-elect Kennedy has criticized these military policies as inadequate to their primary purpose and inappropriate to many other purposes for which the Republican administration has sought to employ them.

In view of his positive statements, I would expect that he will surely take steps to re-examine American military commitments in areas of the world like the Middle East and the Far East where no grave military threats, sufficient that is to justify nuclear retaliation, exist and where economic and political disorders threaten to undermine our position. In these areas, we may expect to see economic and political techniques increasingly come to replace overt military devices and economic advisors replace military advisors as representatives of American policy.

SECONDLY, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles preferred to exercise personal control over virtually every phase of foreign policy planning and execution. As problems arose, organizations were created on an

(Continued on page 12)

No Drastic Foreign Policy Change Seen; More Constructive Approach Predicted

White House.

These problems—Berlin, Communist and Nationalist China (of which the Quemoy-Matsu issue is only a symbol), independence in Africa, and Cuba—cannot be "solved" in the happy American sense of that word. A new President, a new Secretary of State, should nevertheless bring fresh ideas for the gradual alleviation of the tension they produce and for the creation of a greater feeling of international security.

Senator Kennedy has emphasized the necessity for the United States to enter into future negotiations on these issues, and on disarmament, from a position of strength. He has also stressed the importance of avoiding unnecessarily provocative acts and, maintaining reasonable attitudes. It is not too much to expect, perhaps, that taking a leaf from the book of a Re-

publican Roosevelt, he intends to speak softly in his dealings with Moscow, and even perhaps Peking, as well as to carry a big stick.

Difficult days lie ahead. The President-Elect can hardly assume responsibility in the direction of foreign policy until he also has authority. It is only to be hoped that he will be given time to develop—as he certainly has not had in the heat of campaign—the more specific lines of his policy without some new crisis arising. One may expect a further determined effort to negotiate with the Russians, with a possible Summit meeting rather early in the year. One may perhaps hope for some move toward the possible improvement of our relations with Communist China. These are certainly essential moves before any really effective progress can be made toward disarmament.

Students Help Cover Election



Doug Bloomfield, left, and Norris Blake, right, were among the dozens of Ohio State students who helped to cover the Presidential election Tuesday night for different news services. They are conferring with Ted Brown, Ohio Secretary of State.

—(Photo by Tim Miller)

Dynamic Leadership Seen Under New Administration

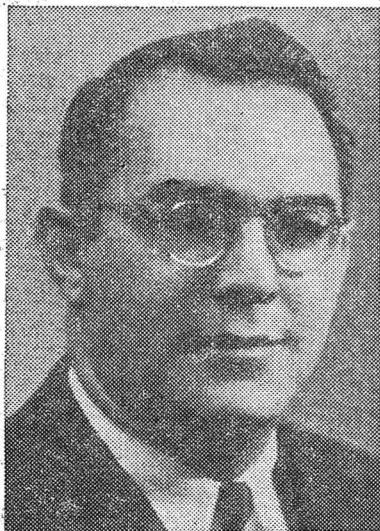
By Louis Nemzer,

Assoc. Prof. of Political Science

Any effort to discuss the probable significance of Senator Kennedy's victory insofar as foreign affairs is concerned can only be presented as off-the-cuff guessing. At this early date, while changes in the results in several states are still being given by the radio nearby, there are three areas that might be mentioned.

FIRST, as the leader of the party which has opposed and just defeated President Eisenhower's party, President-elect Kennedy starts with far less commitment to follow the policies and concepts of his predecessor than would have been true for Mr. Nixon. Undoubtedly Mr. Kennedy will maintain a considerable degree of continuity in American foreign policy, but he will have room to innovate and to change where he feels this to be desirable. He may bring a new freshness in outlook, a degree of willingness to try new ideas and new approaches, and a measure of diminished obligation to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Eisenhower. We may well see some experimentation in proposals on such vital matters as control of nuclear power, in our efforts to negotiate with the Soviet leaders, and in our relationships with the Afro-Asiatic peoples.

SECOND, Mr. Kennedy's personality may lead to some change in the tone of America's role in world affairs. He could well provide a greater measure of vigorous and



Louis Nemzer

positive leadership, for he has shown a capacity for hard and sustained action, following a long, difficult course in securing his Party's nomination for President, and the nation's acceptance of his candidacy and his election in a long, hard campaign. If he fulfills his promise here, he may provide the quality of active, demanding leadership in world affairs that was shown by Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt.

THIRD, based on Mr. Kennedy's statements in the past, we may well look for specific interest by him in certain areas of foreign affairs. He has demanded vigorous

support for the people of the under-developed lands—in their political aims (as in Algeria), in their economic needs (as in India) and in their educational tasks (as in mid-Africa). He has been a leader in the campaign for strengthening and diversification of American defense facilities, calling for less dependence upon the threat of mass retaliation. He had persistently called for measures to assure American economic growth in order to provide resources for American strength at home and in long-term competition with the Soviets.

FOR MYSELF, I wait with a certain sense of desperation for leadership from the new President. We must find some way out of the terrible forms of impasse and rigidity which we feel in our world relationships, and we must improve sharply the domestic base from which we approach solutions to our international problems. There are awesome problems and titanic tasks before us—in the control of nuclear power and destructive force, in the avoidance of war while maintaining security, in fulfillment of our great responsibilities to the peoples of the under-developed and the industrial nations who look to us. John F. Kennedy will be a lonely man with many terrible problems facing him as he becomes President. We all have a tremendous stake in his success or failure.

SUNDAY, 11:00 A.M.

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Lodge Suggested For Cabinet Post

By Alpheus Smith,
Dean Emeritus, Graduate School

In my opinion the major problem confronting the new administration is to devise and to utilize an effective policy for a bipartisan consideration and action on foreign affairs. An acceptable bi-partisan administration of foreign affairs ought to be much more than provisions for sympathetic exchange of ideas between representatives of the parties in power.

Both parties should participate in the formulation and execution of international policies and their implementation. To this end I should like to see Henry Cabot Lodge selected for Secretary of State in the hope that international policies, principles and actions would be thoroughly bipartisan and would be approved or disapproved by the American people and the Congress without reference to party affiliations.

IF IT proves impossible to use Mr. Lodge's unusual talents and understandings in the field of foreign affairs as Secretary of State, I would like to see him re-

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The nation's railways serve 50,000 communities over 218,000 miles of railway and carries almost as much freight as all other forms of transportation.

WSGA Suggests Modification Of Apartment Ruling

A suggested change in the men's apartment rule, proposed yesterday at a joint committee meeting of WSGA Board and Standards members and representatives of the administration, would allow upper-class women to visit a man's apartment if they have written parental permission and if at least three people are present in the apartment.

In a report to WSGA Board last night Mary Kennedy, chairman of the WSGA Standards commission, said the committee recommended that freshman women continue to abide by the present ruling, which forbids women to go to a man's apartment without a chaperone.

Miss Kennedy reported that the Standards Commission will act on this ruling at a later date.

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Published daily except Saturday and Sunday during the school year and weekly during Summer Quarter by the School of Journalism, Ohio State University. Associated Press and United Press International wire services. Entered as second-class matter Nov. 11, 1914 at the post office in Columbus, Ohio, under the Act of March 9, 1879. Member: Assoc. Collegiate Press, Ohio College Newspapers Assn., Inland Daily Press Assn., National Advertising: Natl. Adv. Service, Inc., 420 Madison Ave., New York.

LANTERN will print letters to the editor in good taste. They should not exceed 400 words. Editorials express the opinion of the Editor and his Editorial Board unless otherwise indicated. The Registrar's Office prepares the Official Bulletin.

Offices: Journalism Building, Phone CY 3-1731

Advertising rates: CY 3-2031, Mail Subscriptions \$2.00 per Quarter

THE SEARCH FOR MEANING IN WESTERN DEMOCRACY

Leader: Dr. Leo Lott, Asst. Professor
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Gains Predicted In Social Welfare

By Robert H. Bremner
Professor of History

The victory of Senator Kennedy and the Democrats is encouraging to those who favor our social welfare system. In social security as in other areas, Kennedy will certainly display more effective leadership than President Eisenhower. His approach to welfare problems will be preventive rather than merely curative. There is every reason to believe that Kennedy will be more successful than Nixon in working with a Democratic Congress. The closeness of the contest should bring better discipline and a greater measure of unity to the Democratic majority.

FROM THE standpoint of social

welfare, the issue of the campaign was not whether Kennedy or Nixon was more sympathetic toward the unfortunate. The real questions, as Senator Kennedy made clear, were which candidate and party were more aware of the deficiencies in our present social security arrangements, and which could be better trusted to correct those deficiencies. Kennedy's campaign showed him to be better informed and more concerned about welfare problems than Nixon.

Unlike conservative parties in other countries the Republicans have failed to associate themselves with positive welfare programs. The fact that the Democrats have initiated and supported all major

(Continued on page 11)

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Future Holds Key To Rise In Science Subsidies By U.S.

By A. B. Garrett
Chairman, Dept. of Chemistry

From political and civilian interest in important national programs already well established and from political promises made by both presidential candidates it would appear that regardless of the outcome of the presidential election the large scale federal support to the areas of science and

technology would be continued.

Since political platforms, like train platforms, are recognized as things to get in on but not to stand on, it remains to be seen whether and how President-elect Kennedy will expand or extend this subsidy. From Kennedy's statements in the pre-election political debates and speeches and his con-

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Meno Lovenstein

Fresh Spirit In U.S. Life Is Applauded

By Meno Lovenstein,
Professor of Economics

Many will conclude from the close popular vote that the American people have not decided anything. Some, overly endowed with wisdom, are certain that it will not make much difference who is president. Still others will assert that at most we will have a mild acceleration of historical forces, extending social security or adding a bit of federal aid to education.

I cannot accept such a calm view of crisis, both real and unrealized. It is not clear that a five million plurality would mean more than a half a million. The important thing for me is not to explain away what has happened but to understand and appreciate what it is that has happened.

First of all, I believe that Kennedy's demand for a resurgence of responsibility and imagination is significant. I am not satisfied with the way he spelled it out nor am I really sure that he alone can or will make specific what he intends. But it is significant that a spirit has been introduced into national affairs which is much needed. I believe that Americans will awaken to that spirit and with the ingenuity and responsibility inherent in our culture will find program and content for the implementation of the new imagination.

What is more, we have crossed a great divide in the human enterprise. With uncertain boldness, tremulous tolerance and mixed up loyalties, we have confronted an enormous prejudice and at long last have naturalized a foreigner. Since this is precisely the assignment of the Twentieth Century—to bring all men within the widest universe of citizenship, the election, with all of its confusion, is new life born in the noise and bewilderment of old world cries.

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Craig Forecasts Moderate Policy

Paul G. Craig,
Associate Professor of Economics

I have been asked to do a crystal ball analysis of what Senator Kennedy's election to the Presidency will mean for the federal budget, taxes, monetary policy, inflation and related items. That is a big order, and only a broad brush is available for the job.

In general, I foresee a smaller and less novel program under Kennedy than the campaign may have suggested. This is likely for several reasons: (1) Kennedy got no mandate from the people with which to pressure a reluctant Congress; (2) Republican strength in the Mid-West does not show support for any real farm policy changes; (3) Southern support for the Kennedy ticket will surely strengthen Johnson's conservative

hand in executive councils; and (4) almost complete control of key committees (such as the Senate Finance Committee under Senator Byrd) by Southern conservatives will make it difficult to get any big spending program through Congress.

THE CONCLUSION is that there will be a big shake-up in ideas and personnel but not so much in actual program. The "New Frontier" isn't going to be very far from downtown; it probably will be somewhere between the White House and Senator Byrd's office.

I view the following developments likely in the next year or two: (1) a medical aid program for the aged tied to Social Security; (2) a federal aid to education program running \$1 to \$2 billion per year; (3) some increase in (but mainly changes in emphasis) military spending and foreign aid—cost \$3 to \$4 billion per year; (4) a development program for depressed areas within the U. S. along the line of Senator Douglas' proposals—cost under \$1 billion per year; (5) no significant changes in the farm program. The total increase in the federal budget, excluding the self-financing Social Security changes, would thus be on the order of \$5 to \$7 billion per year.

(Continued on page 11)



Samuel C. Kelley, Jr.

Changes Seen In Handling Labor Affairs

By S. C. Kelley, Jr.,
Assoc. Prof. of Economics

Although the results of this election appear to suggest public uncertainty concerning social goals and types of action, I believe that the Democratic control of both legislative and executive branches will produce a significant difference in the way in which labor-management problems will be met in the next decade.

The impact of technical change on employment and the labor force will require strong positive measures to produce necessary adjustments. In the choice of means, a Democratic government is likely to be most sensitive to the problems faced by workers and worker organizations. If a choice is required between the goal of price stability and one of minimizing unemployment, the choice will be the reverse of that made (necessarily or unnecessarily) by the present administration. Further, the Democratic administration will be less bound by economic orthodoxy in seeking solutions to the many new problems that will characterize the 1960's.

A second area in which pressure for action is likely to be great, is in the growing public interest in labor relations. Collective bargaining in major industry sectors is moving toward a three-party concept. The means by which the third party (public) interest will be protected in the bargaining process may be quite different than it might have been under a Republican administration. I think that there will be less emphasis on restrictive devices to create or maintain a "power balance," and more emphasis on the development of new techniques and devices to assure bargained solutions which recognize the public interest.

Bipartisan Policy Suggested

(Continued from page 3)

turn as our ambassador to the United Nations.

In my opinion we have entered a new and difficult period in which domestic affairs and foreign affairs can no longer be considered separately. It is evidently a period of rapid social, political, cultural and economic changes. We cannot find immediate solutions to the difficult problems with which we are confronted but we can establish our ultimate goals, our ideals and purposes and our methods and directions of procedure.

It seems to me that we ought to address ourselves to the further unification, coordination, and military, economic and cultural cooperation between our nation and all nations having similar democratic political and cultural ideals and purposes. Such a comprehensive program must be approached stepwise.

I THINK that a first step could be made in the direction of a further unification and coordination of policies and actions in the field of foreign affairs especially with

reference to Soviet Russia and Communist China.

A beginning has been made in this direction in the organization of NATO for defense purposes. It should be strengthened and expanded and made to include economic, cultural and political situations affecting different aspects of human relations.

I would like to see the United States take the initiative in unifying its policies and actions in the field of foreign affairs with those of other nations with representative governments.

THIS MIGHT be accomplished through a council of heads of government and foreign ministers who would formulate economic and mil-

itary policies with respect to foreign affairs and state them in a unified manner through an authorized representative. In this way communist countries would have a better understanding of the economic, military and cultural strength of the free world and would understand that they face a united and articulated free world in which there is no opportunity to divide and conquer.

Such a procedure might require us to abandon some elements of national sovereignty but the strength derived from unity of purpose and resources would certainly more than compensate for any abandonment of some elements of national sovereignty.

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Chauncey Leake

U.S. Defense Not Changed By Election

By Chauncey Leake,
Asst. Dean, College of Medicine

The results of the election will not in any way seriously alter the character of our defense program or the scientific endeavor of our nation. We are committed to a long range science program for the purpose of building our resources, human and natural, to the best possible use for us and, we would hope, for the benefit of all the peoples of the world.

Our scientific development in physics is primarily applied to our national defense. However we are always hoping that we can develop applications which will be useful in the improvement of our standards of living. We certainly will do all we can to obtain peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Our life scientists are being increasingly applied to the promotion of optimum health, mentally and physically, for our people. In the sharing of this scientific knowledge with other peoples we hope eventually to benefit all humanity.

These are essential aspects of the American credo. The political changes which occur can hardly affect our continual scientific and technological advance. We can only hope that our national leaders can form policy decisions on the basis of the verifiable knowledge about ourselves and our environment that scientific effort can bring.

Congress May Affect Farm Goals

By Wallace Barr,
Extension Economist in
Public Affairs and Outlook
The next President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, in statements regarding his agricultural policy, has outlined two basic goals. These goals are that there must (1) be an abundant production of food and fiber products sufficient:

- (a) to meet the needs of all Americans and
- (b) implement a foreign policy which will combat famine, contribute to the economic development of the underdeveloped world, and lay the foundation of world peace, and
- (2) assure an economic climate in which farmers can earn a fair income—an income which yields farmers a return to their labor, management and capital equal to that earned by similar resources in non-farm employments.

TO ACCOMPLISH these broad goals, Mr. Kennedy proposes to expand the food and nutrition policy through expansion of the school lunch and milk programs, initiation of a food stamp plan for low-income families, unemployed, aged and handicapped. Emphasis also would be placed on expansion of nutrition education.

Mr. Kennedy also proposes a long-term foreign market program that will use our food abundance to work in building a more productive and peaceful world.

The policy suggestion for strengthening the family farm includes such items as strengthened credit, education and research programs and conservation of the soil and water resources. A policy is included by Mr. Kennedy for the adjustment and development for low production farms. The farm poverty problem would be combatted by programs to stimulate industrial development and encourage some

farmers to acquire sufficient agricultural resources to be efficient and for others to secure training and an expanded employment service to facilitate employment in non-farm work.

THE MAJOR policy emphasis for agriculture by Mr. Kennedy is in regard to adjusting supplies to demand in each commodity so that the total supply of the commodity involved moves through the market at a "better" price. This program would vary by commodities but could involve sales quotas, land withdrawal and retirement, commodity purchases and loans, various kinds of payments and other appropriate methods.

The above program will require much new legislation. Whether it becomes reality is largely dependent upon the make-up of the Congress. Mr. Kennedy will have a clear Democratic majority in Congress. However, this does not mean that a certain program will be acceptable to the various members and sectors of the country.

In regard to the policy of adjust-

Witchweed is a parasitic plant which attaches itself to the roots of corn, sugarcane, and other grasses.

ing supply to demand, most legislation has required that two-thirds of the producers approve the program. Past history indicates varied farmer reaction to the "controls." Wheat and tobacco producers have consistently approved the "controls" in the past. Corn producers rejected allotments and marketing quotas in 1956. How farmers react will be dependent primarily upon their values and the income situation at the time of voting.

It would appear that little legislation will be effective in the 1961 crop year. The time necessary to organize Congress and to pass legislation makes it relatively certain that the major impact of new legislation will be in 1962 or thereafter.



Wallace Barr

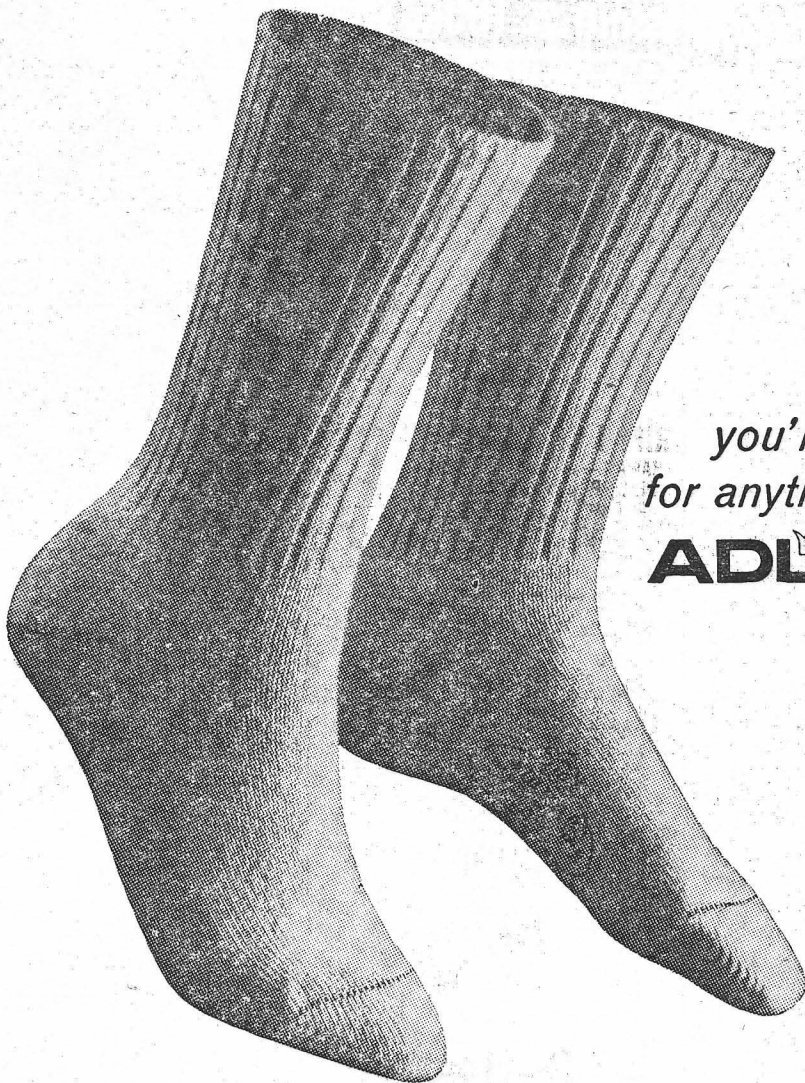
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7 Steps Anticipated To Preserve Peace



By H. F. Harding,
Professor of Speech

Senator Kennedy told an audience in the Chicago Stadium last Saturday that "the real issue is world freedom or world slavery, world peace or world war, stopping the Communist advance which in eight years has penetrated deep into Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America — taking over Cuba itself — without firing a single shot or losing a single soldier."

How then can Mr. Kennedy as President maintain peace without going to war, without heightening the tensions, without further threats to both sides?

HE EXPLAINS that peace "cannot be met by more words, more committees, more goodwill tours, or more debates with Khrushchev or any other Soviet leader in a Moscow kitchen."

Only the new President can spell out his proposals after Inauguration Day. But we can speculate that some of the following steps will be considered in the next few weeks by Kennedy's advisers in foreign policy and military affairs:

- 1. A revitalization of the Departments of Defense and State along lines suggested last spring by witnesses before Senator Henry M. Jackson's Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery.
- 2. The freeing of funds already appropriated by Congress for Defense purposes but frozen by the Bureau of the Budget during the past few years.
- 3. The allocation of more funds for the military space research program.
- 4. A speed-up of the time-tables for modernizing the Army's weapons and equipment thus

strengthening our conventional war forces.

- 5. A speed-up of the time-schedules for the full operation of such weapons systems as Atlas, Titan, Polaris, Minuteman, Dynasoar, and Nike-Zeus.
- 6. The recall to active duty or the participation as consultants of such persons as Lieutenant General James M. Gavin, General Maxwell D. Taylor, and Major General John B. Medaris — Army officers who retired after continued frustrations.
- 7. The appointment of Senator Stuart Symington as Secretary of Defense and, in turn, a complete re-shuffle among the undersecretaries and assistant secretaries of the DOD and of the three services.

Senator Kennedy has repeatedly stated that he will seriously seek solutions for arms control and eventual disarmament. What he will do about the suspension of nuclear tests, Quemoy and Matsu, Berlin, Cuba, the B-47 and U-2 incidents, the visits of ex-presidents "Peace Corps," and other such dents to satellite countries, a topics discussed during the heat of the campaign — remains to be seen.

We can only hope and pray that as President, Mr. Kennedy will alert our citizens to the grave dangers we face both in the Cold War and in nuclear war. He stated in Chicago that our enemy "is the relentless, tireless Communist system now infiltrating the world's less prosperous areas." Unless we can reverse this slow-death Communist process the United States of America will not survive. With Mr. Kennedy we survive or we perish.

Prof. Goldthwait Goes To Antarctic

Dr. Richard P. Goldthwait, professor of geology and director of the Institute of Polar Studies on the campus, will leave for the Antarctic tomorrow.

Dr. Goldthwait will fly first to Washington, D. C., then leave Saturday by Military Air Transport plane for New Zealand, where he expects to arrive four days later.

From New Zealand he will make an overnight flight to the U.S. Antarctic base at McMurdo Sound. He will observe the work of members of the institute already in the Antarctic.

Dr. Goldthwait will return to the campus about Dec. 6 by commercial airline.

STUDENT SENATE

Student Senate will not meet this week. Its next regular meeting will be Thursday, Nov. 17.

Predicting To Get Tougher . . .

Accuracy Of Polls Cited

Dr. James B. Christoph, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and an authority on political polls commented that pollsters did "remarkably well" in predicting the outcome of the election.

He added, however, that polls cannot be expected to do so well in the future, citing three major problems in the forecasting of an election vote.

- The aggregate of the people's opinions must be accurately estimated.
- The turnout must be analyzed — which of these people, and how many, will actually go to the polls.
- The vote in the Electoral College must then be examined to see the significance of each segment of the popular vote.

WHEN ASKED why the predictions on the Ohio vote were so far off the actual results of the balloting, Dean Christoph pointed out that the probable cause was an error in one of the above processes — the failure to correctly estimate the turnout in the predominately Democratic city areas.

Because of their flexibility, heavy white turkeys have been displacing small white Beltsville turkeys in popularity.

Dean Christoph indicated that voters might swing in either direction—for, or against, the leader—because of the published results of a political poll.

"One result might be the 'bandwagon' effect," he explained. "If they're teetering on the brink, they just might go over on the side they saw was winning."

"ON THE other side, if the polls show that one side is far ahead, this might lead to complacency, vote for the winning side."

Dean Christoph added that newspapers may also have had an influence in the vote, although on national issues which have received a wide coverage in many media the press probably was not so effective.

"When no other news sources are available, newspapers can have a great influence," he said, "Newspaper one-sided partisanship hurts most on the local level."



James B. Christoph

THIS SUNDAY 5:00 p.m. HOW TO BE A GOOD ATHEIST

Why do Christians believe God was in Christ?

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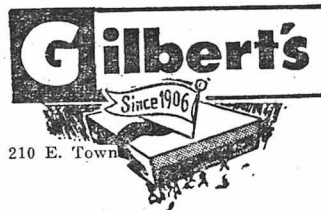
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TODAY ON CAMPUS

This Bulletin will be the official medium for all authorized announcements. Faculty and students—especially officials of all organizations—are requested to look to the Bulletin for information. University officials and executives will be guided by the Bulletin in preparing for meetings. In the interest of efficiency and to avoid conflicts, the following announcement is made: No meetings or functions of any sort will be permitted or provided for either on the campus or in the University buildings unless authorized and announced in the Daily Bulletin. The University assumes no responsibility for unauthorized or unannounced meetings. Notices should be at the office of the Executive Dean, Special Services, not later than three days, excluding Saturday and Sunday, before the date of publication. Notices of Monday's Bulletin must be received Wednesday morning.

VOL. LXXX NO. 45
Thursday, November 10, 1960

Thursday, November 10

OSU Masonic Meeting, Recreation Room, Service Building, 7 to 10:30 p.m.
Strollers Rehearsal, 209 and Chapel, University Hall, 7 to 10:30 p.m.
State Dental Examination, 3rd floor of Student Services Building, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
U.S. Power Squadron, 100, 213, 214, 204, 216, 210, 110, 115, 110A Ives Hall, 8 to 10 p.m.
Dance Classes, 3rd floor of Student Services Building, 6 to 10 p.m.
Dairy Training Project, 123 Vivian Hall, 7:30 to 9 p.m.
Exploratory Meeting, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, 100 Vivian Hall, 7 to 9:30 p.m.
Amateur Radio Club, W8LT, Code Class, Building 26, River Road Dorms, 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.
Amateur Radio Club, W8LT, Building 26, River Road Dorms, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Arts College Council, Honors Lounge, Denney Hall, 5 to 6 p.m.
Hockey, Girls Lockerroom and Gym, University School, 5 to 6 p.m.
Pershing Rifles, 101A, 101B, 104, North Garage Area, 2nd floor hall, Military Science Building, 5 to 6:30 p.m.
10th Grade Parents Meeting, Lunchroom, University School, 7:30 to 10 p.m.
Institute of Radio Engineers, 132 New Physics Building, 8 to 10 p.m.
Senior Play Practice, Gym, University School, 5 to 11 p.m.
Dental Choir, 342 Dentistry Building, 7 to 8 p.m.
American Red Cross Training for Highway Patrol, Natatorium, 7 to 9 p.m.
Fine Arts, 100 Hughes Hall, 8 to 9:30 p.m.
Hardesty Rehearsal, 13, 109, 316 Hughes Hall, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Talent Hunt, Hagerty Hall Auditorium, 6 to 10 p.m.
State 4-H Advisory Com. Luncheon Meeting, Buckeye Suite EFG, Ohio Union, 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Ohio Staters, Inc., Luncheon Meeting, Ohio Suite AB, Ohio Union, 11:45 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Ohio Staters Student Affairs Com., Buckeye Suite H, Ohio Union, 3 to 3:50 p.m.
Fraternity Affairs Office Mtg., Ohio Suite D, Ohio Union, 3:30 to 5:20 p.m.
Torch Club Initiation and Banquet, Conf. Th. and Franklin Room, Ohio Union, 4 to 6:30 and 6:30 to 9 p.m.
Student Affairs Commission Mtg., Ohio Suite E, Ohio Union, 4 to 4:50 p.m.
Steering Com. of Student Senate Mtg., Buckeye Suite I, Ohio Union, 4 to 6:20 p.m.
Counterpoint Mtg., Ohio Suite B, Ohio Union, 5 to 6:15 p.m.
Angel Flight Meeting, Ohio Suite F, Ohio Union, 6:30 to 9 p.m.
Insurance Society Meeting, Ohio Suite G, Ohio Union, 7:30 to 9:15 p.m.
Dairy Tech Club Meeting, Ohio Suite E, Ohio Union, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Industrial Arts Forum Meeting, Ohio Suite D, Ohio Union, 7:30 to 10 p.m.
OSU Glider Club Mtg., Ohio Suite C, Ohio Union, 7:30 to 10 p.m.
Sports Car Meeting, Ohio Suite AB, Ohio Union, 7:30 to 10 p.m.
Christian Science Organization Mtg., Memorial Room, Ohio Union, 8 to 9 p.m.

Friday, November 11

State Dental Examination, 3rd floor of Student Services Building, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Post Graduate Course, Dentistry Building, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Columbus Horticulture Society, 109 Horticulture and Forestry Building, 6 to 10 p.m.
OSU College of Medicine and Columbus Medical Center Research Foundation Conf. Refreshments, East Ballroom, Ohio Union, 9 a.m.
OSU College of Medicine and Columbus Medical Center Research Foundation Conf. Mtg., East Ballroom, Ohio Union, 9:30 a.m.
OSU College of Medicine and Columbus Medical Center Research Foundation Luncheon, West Ballroom, Ohio Union, 12:30 p.m.
Pakistan Students Assoc. Meeting, Memorial Room, Ohio Union, 12:30 to 1 p.m.
Association of College Unions, Region No. 5, East Ballroom, Ohio Union, 5:30 p.m.
Association of College Unions, Region No. 5 for Senior Delegates, Ohio Suite AB, Ohio Union, 7 to 8:30 p.m.
Association of College Unions, Region No. 5, Movie, Conference Theater, Ohio Union, 8:30 p.m.
Association of College Unions, Region No. 5, Franklin Room and Buckeye Lounge, Ohio Union, 10:30 p.m.

Saturday, November 12

Vocational Industrial Club, Hagerty Hall Auditorium, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Debate Coaches Clinic, 202 and 229 Derby Hall, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Executive Committee of Teachers of Vocational Agriculture, 250 Agricultural Administration Building, 12 Noon to 1 p.m.
Strollers Rehearsal, University Hall Chapel and 209 University Hall, 1 to 4:45 p.m.

Ohio Society of American Bacteriologists, 100 Stillman Hall, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
International Farm Youth Meeting, 116 Agricultural Administration Building, 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
North Central Association Tour of Closed Circuit Television, Dentistry Building, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Youth Traffic Safety Conference Meeting, Conference Theater, Ohio Union, All Day.
Youth Traffic Safety Conference Lunch-

eon, West Ballroom, Ohio Union, 12 Noon to 1:30 p.m.
Youth Traffic Safety Conference Meeting, Buckeye Suite A-G and Buckeye Suite I, Ohio Union, All Day.
Association of College Unions, Region No. 5 Staff Breakfast, Board Room, 332, Ohio Union, 8:30 to 9:15 a.m.
Association of College Unions, Region No. 5, Ohio Suite A-G and Buckeye Lounge, Ohio Union, 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Association of College Unions, Region No. 5, Terrace Lounge, Ohio Union, 11 a.m.
Association of College Unions, Region No. 5, Franklin Room, Ohio Union, 1 p.m.
Association of College Unions, Region No. 5, East Ballroom, Ohio Union, 6:30 p.m.

Vocational Industrial Club Luncheon Meeting, East Ballroom, Ohio Union, 12 Noon to 1:30 p.m.
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Meeting, Ohio Suite C, Ohio Union, 6 to 9 p.m.

Sunday, November 13

Men's Glee Club, 100 Hughes Hall, 7 to 9 p.m.
Duplicate Bridge No. 6, Game Room, Ohio Union, 1 to 5 p.m.
Zeta Chapter and Columbus Alumni Chapter OC Kappa Alpha Phi Reception, West Ballroom, Ohio Union, 3:30 to 6 p.m.
Twilight Musicals, Union Activities, Terrace Lounge, Ohio Union, 6 to 7 p.m.

National Tool and Die Association Buffet Dinner, Ohio Suite AB, Ohio Union, 7 to 9 p.m.

Approved Social Functions:

Thursday, November 10

1 a.m. Return to Residence:

Floriculture Forum; 7:30 to 12; Hayride and Party; Tom Knott Residence; Mr. and Mrs. Rider; Mr. and Mrs. Leisman.

Friday, November 11

1 a.m. Return to Residence:

Alpha Phi Alpha; 9 to 12:45; Party; (Continued on page 9)

Winter Quarter Time Schedule Changes

Changed from	to	Room	Changed from	to	Room
Accounting			Greek		
406 M W F 8	Tu Th 1:50-3:15	L. C. U. 101	506	Canceled	
411 Daily 4	Canceled		Health Education		
412 Daily 12	Canceled		400	Changed as follows: student must schedule both days.	M and F 8 M and F 11 M and W 4 T and Th 8 T and Th 11 T and Th 4
412 Daily 4	Canceled				Camp. 200 Camp. 200 Camp. 200 Camp. 200 Camp. 200
Agricultural Economics			History		
502 M W Th F 2, Tu 1-3	Canceled		401 (Section added)	Daily 11	H. F. 112
Agricultural Engineering			402 (Section added)	Daily 2	Br. 207
401 M W F 1, Tu Th 1-3	Canceled		403 (Section added)	Daily 12	Br. 109
Air Science			403 (Section added)	Daily 2	Br. 109
401 and 501	Withdrawn		422 Tu Th 7-9:30	Daily 3	U. 201
New registrants or failing students will enroll in A.S. 402 or 502 respectively.			630	Daily 10	U. 209
402 Tu Th 4	Canceled	M. S. 212B	687	Daily 3	H. F. 106
403 Tu Th 10	Canceled	M. S. 218		Canceled	
403 Tu Th 12	Canceled	M. S. 218		Canceled	
503 M W 8	Canceled			Canceled	
M W 3	Canceled			Canceled	
Architecture			Home Economics		
412 M Tu Th 1-4, S 8-11	M W F 1-5	Br. An.	622 M W 8, M W F 9-11	Lec. W F 8	Camp. 102
Bacteriology			632	Lab. M F W 9-11	Camp. 103
605 Arrange	Lec. Tu Th 9-10:30	PhB 201	662 Tu Th, two 1 hr per. arr.	Tu Th 1,	
610 3 credit hours (Added course)	Lab. M W F 8-10	PhB 202	670 Tu Th 4:30-6	two 1 hr per. arr.	
611 3 credit hours (Added course)	M W F 10	PhB 305	672	W F 4:30-6	Camp. 217
	M W F 8-10	PhB 404	701G Tu Th 3-4:30	Canceled	
Business Organization			Industrial Engineering		
504 Tu Th S 10	Canceled		663 Tu Th 1, Tu Th 2-5	Tu Th 8, Tu Th 9-12	I. E. 201
621 M W F 4	Canceled		863 Arrange	M W F 4	I. E. 213B
623 M W F 4	Canceled		Journalism		
633	Canceled		606 2 credit hours (Added course)	Arrange	WOSU, WOSU-TV
642 M W F 4	Canceled	H. H. 410	Latin		
674 Arrange	M W F 9	H. H. 421	608	Canceled	
676 Tu Th S 9	Canceled		Mathematics		
686 M Tu W Th 11	M Tu W F 11		608 3 credit hours (Added course)	M W F 12	H. F. 106
691 M W F 3	Canceled		Mechanical Engineering		
698	Canceled		621 Daily 9	Canceled	
709 M Tu W Th 1	Tu W Th F 1	H. H. 410	736 Daily 1	Canceled	
M Tu W Th 3	Canceled		760 3 credit hours (Added course)	Arrange	
716 M Tu W Th 4	Canceled		Metal Engineering		
804 M W F 4	M W 8-9:15	H. H. 356	715 Tu 9, Th 9-11	M W F 8	Lo. 211
M W F 5	M W 11-12:15	H. H. 356	Military Science		
M W F 9	Tu Th 10-11:15	H. H. 320	Recitation sections added as follows:		
M W F 11	Tu Th 1-2:15	H. H. 408	402 Tu 8-10	M. S. 101B	M. S. 101
818 A-G	Canceled		403 W 8-10	M. S. 101B	
835 M W F 10	Tu Th 10-11:15	H. H. 356	Th 8-10	M. S. 101B	
M W F 2	Tu Th 1-2:15	H. H. 356	F 8-10	M. S. 101B	
839 3 credit hours (Added course)	W 4-6	H. H. 356	Tu 10-12	M. S. 101B	
899	Canceled		W 10-12	M. S. 101B	
Chemical Engineering			Th 10-12	M. S. 101B	
830 M W F 11	Tu Th 5:30-6:30	Ch. E. 205	F 10-12	M. S. 101B	
Chemistry			Music		
408 Lec. M Tu Th 1	Canceled		402 (Section added)	Daily 9, F 1	Hu. 212
Rec. W 1	Canceled		512C M Tu Th F 8	M Tu Th F 10	Hu. 13
Lab. F 12-3, S 8-11	Canceled		517 M Tu W Th 3	M Tu W Th 2	Hu. 318
452 W F 2-5, F 2	Canceled		546 M Tu W Th 8	M Tu W Th 9	Hu. 109
658 M W 8-11, M 8	Canceled		552 M W F 9	Lec. M W F 8	Hu. 109
Tu Th 1-4, Tu 1	Canceled			Lab. Tu or Th 8	Hu. 109
M W F 8-11, W 8	Canceled			Rec. Tu or Th 8	Hu. 110
Civil Engineering				Tu or Th 9	Hu. 110
622 Lec. M W F 8	Lec. M F 8	C. A. E. 223	601 M W F 10	Tu Th 4-5:30	Hu. 212
Lab. Tu 2-5	Lab. Tu W Th 8-10	C. A. E. 130	613 M W F 11	Tu Th 10:30-12	Hu. 218
Classical Languages			650Z Arrange	W 4-6	Hu. 218
507	Canceled		662 M W F 2	Tu Th 2-3:30	Hu. 214
Dairy Science			751 3 credit hours (Added course)	M W F 9	Hu. 407
720 M W F 8, Th 8-10	M W F 8, Tu Th 8-10	Pl. 226	781 Tu Th 10-11:30	Tu Th 9-10:30	Hu. 214
Economics			B3	Canceled	
676 Daily 2	Canceled		F2 M W F 12	Canceled	
Education			F6 M 7-9	Tu Th 2	Hu. 13
516-517 Daily 8-10	Daily 10-12	Arps 269	Petroleum Engineering		
536I 3-15 credit hours (added course)	Arrange	Arps 210	722 M W F 10	Arrange	
710 Tu Th 7-9:30	Arrange	Arps 249	Philosophy		
800P 2-5 credit hours (added course)	Arrange		609	Canceled	
818 Tu Th 4-5	Tu Th 4-6		Physical Education (Men)		
Electrical Engineering			446 Tu Th 10, M W F 10	Tu Th 8, M W F 8	Stadium
669 W 1-5	Canceled		Physics		
English			401 (All labs are to be arranged)		
519 M W 9	Canceled		402 (All labs are to be arranged)		
M W 11	Canceled		638 Lec. Arrange	Lec. S 8-12	N. P. 132
520 (Section added)	M W F 12	Br. 207	821 M W F 11	M W F 2	N. P. 245
550 (Section added)	Daily 12	D. H. 346	Physiology		
715 Arrange	Tu Th 10-12	D. H. 368	652 Arrange	Lec. M 3-5, F 3	Ham. 312
Fine Arts				Lab. Tu Th 3-5	Ham. 312
401 (Section added)	Daily 9	Coll. Rd. An. 117	Psychology		
484 (Section added)	Daily 1	Ha. 301	402 Daily 1	Daily 2	Arps 450
555 Daily 9-12	M W F 8-10, Tu 9	Ha. 6	521 3 credit hours (Added course)	M W F 1	Arps 387
570 M W F 1-3	Daily 1-4	Ha. 200	634	Canceled	
671 Daily 1	Canceled		650 (5-7 credit hrs. Daily 8)	(1-15 credit hrs. Arrange)	
French			703 (Added section)	W 7-9:30	Arps 383
405 (Section added)	M W F 1	D. 100	713	Canceled	
522 Tu Th 1	Tu Th 12	D. 202	802 (Section added)	M 7:30-9:30	Arps 411
Geodetic Science			810	Canceled	
760 Lec. Tu Th 1	Lec. Tu Th 10	D. H. 207	828C	Canceled	
Lab. Tu 8-11	Lab. Tu 2-5	Grad. Sch. 240	851	Canceled	
842 Tu Th 1, Tu 8-11	Lec. Tu Th 1	D. H. 207	Social Work		
	Lab. W 2-5	Grad. Sch. 232	621 M W F 10	W 7-9:30	S. H. 202
Geography			679	Canceled	
505 M W F 1	Canceled		Spanish		
804	Canceled		401 Daily 4	Canceled	
Geology			Survey—Arts		
401 (Section added)	Tu W Th F 10	O. 205	401 Th 1	Canceled	
402 Lab. Tu 2-4	Tu 3-5	M. L. 100	Welding Engineering		
435	Canceled		741 Lec. M W Th F 10	M Tu Th F 12	I. E. 132
451 (Section added)	Canceled		Lab. Th 1-4	Th 2-5	I. E. 132
618 M W F 2	Lec. M Tu Th F 9	O. 205		or	
	Lab. W 9-11	M. L. 100		W 1-4	I. E. 133
	M W F 11	O. 6			
German					
401 Daily 8	Canceled				
402 Daily 4	Canceled				
Daily 8	Canceled				
Daily 10	Canceled				
Daily 4	Canceled				

Any changes in Professional Schools will be available in the College Offices.

Classified Advertising

Minimum Rates—Regular Type
 Up to 15 words—3 Consecutive Insertions.....\$2.00 + .50 ea. additional day
 Each additional word..... .10

MINIMUM RATES—BOLD FACE CAPS
 UP TO 15 WORDS for 3 Consecutive Insertions.....\$3.00 + .75 ea. additional day
 EACH ADDITIONAL WORD..... .15

Classified ads can be inserted by calling CY 3-2638 or by bringing them to room 202, Journalism Bldg.

The LANTERN does not carry advertisements of rooms for undergraduate women. All room advertisements are for men students unless otherwise stated.

DEADLINE: 1:30 P.M. DAY PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

FOR RENT

WLYWEDS, ADULTS — Unfurnished modern one bedroom apartment. Stove, refrigerator, gas furnace. \$67.50. Private. North of OSU. CA 1-7901. AX 9-7486.

NORTH END—MAIMONT COURT OPEN DAILY

Curious, new 2 bedroom apartments. Convenient to all schools, churches, shopping, transportation and new freeway. Located Maize Rd. at Piedmont Rd., 1 block north of Oakland Park; disposal furnished, separate laundry facilities on premises. \$85 plus utilities. Electric ranges, refrigerators optional, children welcome, no pets. Immediate possession. Days AM 7-7416; Evenings, HU 8-6281.

URNISHED APARTMENT — 259 Chittenden — 3rd floor — 2 rooms and modern bath — completely private — \$65.00 — AX 9-8604 — or AM 8-8815 — Deposit required.

urnished room with private entrance, on 1st floor—1 block from OSU. AM 8-7283.

ne single — one double room at 114 E. Frambes Ave. Call AX 1-6989 or AX 4-2900.

ale student to share small north side suburban home with 2 others. AM 3-6032 after 5.

ndianola Ave., 1646 — Furnished, bachelor apartment — laundry, OSU area \$35 month.

rlington Area — 1707 Northwest Blvd. about 5 min. drive to OSU. Furnished apartment, garage, gas furnace. BE 7-3516 — BE 5-3355.

OUTH OF CAMPUS — furnished 3 large rooms, newly painted, private bath and entrance, \$60 plus utilities — AX 1-9988 after 5.

HELP WANTED (Male)

CONSUMER ACCEPTANCE DEPARTMENT

A few openings exist for students who can work 3 evenings per week. Interview by appointment only. Automobile furnished. You can earn \$50 a week at the beginning. Call AX 9-1481 between 12 and 4 for personal interview.

er men attending college who need extra money for Christmas to work 20 hours week. Car essential. For interview BE 5-3940 5 to 7 Wed. and Thurs.

DELIVERY BOY — must have car, \$1.25 per hour plus 10c per mile. Pizza City, 265 W. 11th. AX 1-4116 after 6 p.m.

HELP WANTED (Female)

xperienced woman driver to drive my Ford with automatic shift one morning week, no selling. AM 2-6217.

HELP WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN—Need 50 OSU students to work weekends and at your own hours during the week until final exams. Unlimited earnings before finals — We guarantee you \$3.50 per hour. Hiring Thurs., Nov. 10, 8 to 5—1714 N. High St. upstairs.

TODAY ON CAMPUS

(Continued from page 8)

House; Mr. and Mrs. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Bland.

Pi Kappa Alpha; 9 to 12; Semi-Formal Dance; Rathbone Ranch; Mr. and Mrs. Glegg; Mrs. Freeman.

Presbyterian Campus Ministry; 8 to 11:30; Social Hour; Foundation; Rev. and Mrs. Pietsch; Mr. and Mrs. Madaffer.

Saturday, November 12

1 a.m. Return to Residence:

Beta Theta Pi; 9 to 12; Square Dance; Cabbage Corners; Mr. and Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Reynolds.

Delta Upsilon; 9 to 12; Dance; Bexley American Legion; Col. and Mrs. Clouse; Miss Vickers.

Engineering Wives; 8:30 to 12; "Beatnik Nite Out;" Rec. Hall, Buckeye Village; Mr. and Mrs. Beverly; Mr. and Mrs. Laughrey.

Phi Gamma Delta; 9 to 12; Dance; Fiesta Club; Mr. and Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Nosker.

Phi Kappa Tau; 9 to 12; "Beatnik Party;" House; Mr. and Mrs. Philby; Mr. and Mrs. Atherton.

Sigma Phi Epsilon; 8 to 12; House Party; House; Mrs. Bookman; Mr. and Mrs. Freeman.

Saturday, November 12

2 a.m. Return to Residence:

American Institute of Chemical Engineers; 8 to 12; Hayride; Kitzmiller's Park; Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Rapach.

Theta Tau; 9 to 1; Semi-Formal Dance; American Legion, No. 82; Mr. and Mrs. Buckenburger; Mr. and Mrs. Shultz.

FOR SALE

1953 Ford—Fordomatic, radio, heater, new battery, new tires, chains, jack, excellent condition. \$225. AX 9-3495.

UNIVERSITY DISTRICT, near Battelle. Brick home in excellent condition for living or investment. Large living room, dining room, kitchen, breakfast room; full plastered basement; four bedrooms and bath on second floor; finished third floor; garage. Furniture optional. Bargain price. To see immaculate interior, call owner, AX 1-0256.

1955 Alma Trailer Home — 29' x 8' — full bath, good condition. Call HU 6-6546 after 6 p.m.

1941 Cadillac, completely rebuilt with 1951 factory installed engine, forced to sell. HU 6-3454.

Gray spring coat — size 11; tan (camel) boy coat — size 14, (part cashmere); brown and blue tweed coat — size 11 (zip in lining); very reasonable — CA 1-9021 after 9 p.m.

Chevrolet convertible all white — 1956, V8, WSW tires — one owner — must see to appreciate. BE 1-8823 evenings.

46' x 8' trailer, 2 bedrooms, automatic washer, full bath—40' aluminum awning—can be financed. BE 7-2456.

1957 Ford Convertible—2 tone blue, automatic, exceptional, \$1200. AX 4-1138 after 5 p.m.

1940 Plymouth coupe—good condition. Call BR 9-6303.

1957 MGA, heater, wire wheels, new tires, balanced engine, reasonable. AM 3-0634.

'49 Plymouth Station Wagon, clean, new tires, runs good, for sale or trade. AX 4-1581.

HOUSE, BY OWNER — 3 or 4 bedrooms, 2nd floor air conditioned. Fenced yard, attached garage, divided basement with rec. room. Professional neighborhood. Supervised playground. Near OSU — HU 8-3828.

Ping-pong table good condition, \$30 — single bed antique white \$15. AM 2-5881.

1 Walnut drop-leaf table with white mica top \$25; 1 hi-fi speaker cabinet with 12" Altec speaker \$75; 2 Bell amplifiers 10 and 12 watts \$25 each; 1 Capitol stereo tape recorder new, \$100; call BE 5-8104 after 7 p.m.

1956 NEW MOON MOBILE HOME 45' x 8', 2 bedrooms, an attractive modern home. BE 5-2237 after 5.

TYPING

Theses and term papers — 1 day service — call after 4 p.m. CL 8-3733.

HOME-COOKED FOOD

BREAKFAST—Two Eggs, Home Fries, Toast, and Coffee..... 40c
Italian Spaghetti and Meat Ball, Tossed Salad..... 85c
Club Steaks..... \$1.15

TRY OUR 70c NOON SPECIAL

LA CASA

9 Chittenden Avenue

6:45 a.m. 'til 7:00 p.m. Daily except Sunday

LOST

UMBRELLA — black push button stainless steel handle. Lost in Stadium Saturday — 15 C. BE 1-6888.

LADIES WADSWORTH YELLOW GOLD wristwatch — square face and black cord band. 214 Siebert Hall — CY 3-1371.

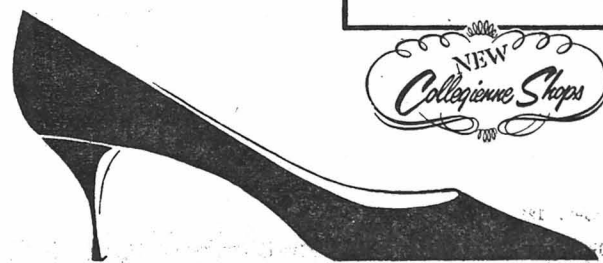
Spiral Chemistry notebook. Reward. Call Judy Banks. AX 9-1808.

4 KEYS ON CHAIN with cork — AX 1-8229.

(Continued on page 11)

Lazarus
 ESTABLISHED 1851

NEW
Collegienne Shops



Capetio PRISM-TOE PUMP

the plain pump with a fashion difference in new colors, new fabrics and leathers

You could pivot your wardrobe on its shapely string heel . . . you can have it now in black peau de soie, calf, patent, or suede; in red or blue calf; in tan Italian leather; even in white satin! Sizes 5 to 9 Narrow (AA), 4 to 9 Medium (B).

15.99

LAZARUS—Collegienne Shop
 (Dept. 423) Third Floor

Filters for flavor

—finest flavor by far!



THE TAREYTON RING MARKS THE REAL THING!

Tareyton has the *taste*—
Dual Filter
 does it!



HERE'S HOW THE DUAL FILTER DOES IT:

1. It combines a unique inner filter of ACTIVATED CHARCOAL... definitely proved to make the taste of a cigarette mild and smooth...
2. with a pure white outer filter. Together they select and balance the flavor elements in the smoke. Tareyton's **flavor-balance** gives you the best taste of the best tobaccos.

NEW **DUAL FILTER**

Tareyton

Product of The American Tobacco Company—"Tobacco is our middle name" © A. T. Co.

Production Control Seen Likely In New Farm Plan

By Francis B. McCormick
Assoc. Prof. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology

The farm program will not be solved automatically when President Kennedy and his new Secretary of Agriculture take office on Jan. 20. The problems will remain but the course of the coming administration there will probably be a change in philosophy with respect to Federal Government farm programs. But it will take time and an agreeable Congress for the change to become operative.

The most important problem in agriculture today, most authorities would agree, is one of relatively low farm income within the farm population as compared to the non-farm population. In recent years per capita income for people living on farms has been only about one-half as high as for people in the non-farm population.

A RELATED problem which receives much publicity is the so-called "farm surplus" problem. At the present time, the Federal Gov-

ernment through the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation has approximately 9 billion dollars invested in farm commodities. These are in storage in government warehouses and on farms throughout the country. The most important reason for the surplus production has been the agricultural technological revolution which has taken place in the U.S. during the past 20 years. It has been the greatest of its kind for any country in the history of the world.

Because of this explosion in agricultural productivity and because of the fact that resources in agriculture do not shift readily to other segments of our economy in response to price changes, we have the two problems mentioned above. In other words, we haven't adjusted our resources as rapidly as we have increased agricultural production.

AGRICULTURAL policy statements prepared by President-elect Kennedy indicate that he will give consideration to programs concerned with supply management in working on these problems. "Supply management" is a term which

some would describe as being synonymous with production control. Because of the inelastic demand for most farm products, the new President apparently believes such a program is necessary if the average level of farm income in agriculture is to be increased. Inauguration of a program concerned with supply management or production control in some ways would probably mean more instead of less Government.

It does not follow, however, that such a program would necessarily be more costly than the present program. On the contrary, if the main objective is to raise the average level of income in agriculture and if the supply management or production control program is effective (controls production) the new program could be considerably less expensive than the present program. Because supply management and production controls are not generally looked upon with favor by the farm population, this type of program would need to be accompanied by a very strong educational program if it is to be successful in meeting its objectives.

National Airlines now serve a powdered diet instead of a meal to passengers if desired.

For the first time in this nation's history, fewer than one person in 10 lives on a farm.

for a REAL Milkshake—the HI-WOOD CORNER

2044 N. High Street

Here is a REAL Milkshake for the person who wants it. 2 scoops of ice cream and plenty of flavor—16 oz. to 18 oz. of REAL DRINKING for.....30c!

COLLEGE CARRY OUT

10 E. 11th — 1 Door East of High Street

Cold Cuts, Snacks — AX 1-0863

Open Monday through Thursday.....11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Friday and Saturday.....11 a.m. to Midnight

jewelry
ceramics
glass
porcelains
copper
brass
steel
pewter
lamps
toys
games
trolls
etc.

HELEN WINNEMORE'S
CONTEMPORARY CRAFTS
721 EAST BROAD

do your Christmas browsing
before the winter snow

relax with coffee
10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Monday and Thursday to 9 p.m.

Rights Gains Are Doubted

(Continued from page 2)

building a new consensus to underpin his policies. Despite the strong civil rights forces included within the Democratic presidential party, then, the new Democratic president cannot be depended on to lead the fight for civil rights.

BUT THIS does not mean that a Republican victory would have been better, or that there is nothing which civil rights partisans can do. The Republican congressional party has time and again demonstrated its willingness to barter support for Southern Democratic opposition to civil rights measures in return for Southern support of conservative social and economic policies. Similarly the general dedication to the status quo which characterizes the Republican presidential party makes it extremely hesitant to do more in the field of civil rights than to give official sanction (and some measure of protection) to accomplished facts.

The forces of change cannot depend on the Democratic party; but they do have some measure of access to a Democratic administration. The task is to utilize these opportunities. Groups must organize, agitate, and press. They must attempt to give the Democratic president no alternative to forceful action while they provide him with the public support without which he cannot be expected to act. As our parties are presently constituted, no election can win the fight for civil rights. As this election came out, no one may succumb to the illusion that a liberal Democratic president means the dawn of a liberal day. All the hard jobs are still ahead.

EXPERIMENTAL FILMS

Tonight's free presentation of experimental films in the Hughes Hall Auditorium was erroneously announced by the Fine Arts department for tomorrow. The presentation will start tonight at 8.

It's been proven that tires run at higher speeds have shorter mileage life.



NEW
HEELS
IN



Brilliant's Shoe
Repair
1992-A North High
(Next to University Theater)

(another session)
Chuz Alfred

a morning by
followed with

9:30-?

The Caps'ns

Another Evening With
Saturday

Chuz Alfred

Friday-9:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m.

(we're still here!)

under the same management as last week

1716 N. High

Avant-Garde

NO SKIT! NO SPONSOR! NO FEE! NEEDED Enter MAKIO QUEEN CONTEST

Win a Fabulous Flight to New York
See "A Thurber Carnival"
and meet its author backstage
ALL EXPENSES PAID

Queen candidates must have completed 15 hours at the University and must have a 2.00 accum.

Bring in or mail the form to MAKIO, Room 312, Ohio Union
You will be sent an official entry blank

Yes, I want to enter the fabulous 1961 MAKIO Queen contest and win an all-expense-paid flight to New York to see "A Thurber Carnival" and meet its author backstage. I understand that first, a panel of competent judges will select 25 finalists on the basis of appearance, poise and personality, and second, that the Queen and her court will be selected by an all-campus vote of those students who have purchased 1961 MAKIOs. I may or may not have a sponsor, as I choose.

Name _____ Age _____ Address _____
Class Rank _____ Phone _____

Latins Calm Over Election



By Leo B. Lott

Asst. Prof. of Political Science Latin America will not be greatly exercised either way by the election of Mr. Kennedy. They know that U.S. policy toward them will not materially change in the next administration. Kennedy cannot retreat from the general commitments of the Eisenhower administration, even if he wanted to.

In his public statements he has recognized, as did Nixon, the strategic importance of Latin America to the U.S. and has committed himself to a policy of cooperation with the Organization of American States and extension of economic aid — both designed to appeal to Latin America. Interest in Latin America will now center upon Mr. Kennedy's choice of a Secretary of State.

campus character:



BLACKSTONE TORT

Pride of the law school, Blackstone has never lost a moot trial. But there's nothing moot about his preferences in dress. He finds that when he's comfortable, he can trap a witness and sway a jury like Clarence Darrow.

So he always wears Jockey brand briefs while preparing his briefs. Exclusive Jockey tailoring gives him a bonus of comfort he gets in no other underwear. Fine Jockey combed cotton is more absorbent, smoother fitting, too.

To look your best, feel your best, take a tip from Tort. Always insist on Jockey brand briefs, \$1.25. Your campus store has them now!

COOPER'S INCORPORATED - KENOSHA, WIS.



Craig Forecasts Moderate Policy

(Continued from page 5)

THIS PROGRAM along with monetary policies to be mentioned below, should stimulate the economy. If the economy can be put back to "full employment" (defined as 3 per cent of the labor force unemployed), that alone would raise gross national product by about \$10 billion per year. Then with a 3 per cent annual growth rate (not a high figure) we could expect another \$15 billion per year bringing gross national product up by about \$25 billion in the next year. Total federal tax receipts are about 20 per cent of gross national product and would absorb that much or more of future increases under present tax laws. Hence \$5 billion of additional revenue could be reasonably expected. So President Kennedy may be faced with small budget deficits, certainly not large ones.

This analysis should be qualified. There are presently signs that the economy is heading into a mild recession. If this situation should get worse by early 1961, then substantial deficits will develop. This, however, is independent of Kennedy policies. Recall that the cash budget for fiscal year 1959 had a deficit of over \$13 billion under Eisenhower because of the 1958 recession.

BUDGET DEFICITS of the magnitude anticipated need not be inflationary. Our economy grows by 3 per cent or so each year. Consequently its money supply must grow at about the same rate (money is a tool of commerce and must grow with the volume of commerce). Our money supply is presently about \$138 billion. If the federal government ran a deficit of



Paul G. Craig

\$2 billion next year and financed it by borrowing from banks thus increasing the money supply, the increase would hardly be enough to meet normal needs. No inflationary pressures would spring from that source.

The Federal Reserve System last month took actions which lowered the reserve requirements of banks, allowed banks to count vault cash as reserves, and lowered the discount rate (what banks pay to borrow money at the Federal Reserve). The effect of these actions by January and February will be to give banks potential additional lending power of over \$5 billion. These and other actions have already cut the short-term interest rate to about one-half what it was 10 months ago. Kennedy will have no cause to ask for cheaper money; it is already on the way.

Conclusions: "Open under new management. Some new appetizers and desserts. Entrees unchanged. Prices about as usual."

More Effective Leadership In Welfare Area Anticipated

(Continued from page 4)

legislation in this field helps to explain the party's strength in all parts of the nation and among all classes of people.

DURING THE campaign Senator Kennedy frequently referred to the "unfinished agenda of our times." Some of that unfinished business lies in the field of social welfare. We need a bigger and better public housing program. We should expand and strengthen our unemployment insurance systems, both in coverage and benefits. We must develop more comprehensive and systematic provision for dependent children, the aged, the ill,

and the needy. We must bring migrants, domestic workers, agricultural labor, and employees of small firms under protection of social legislation and the coverage of social insurance.

The necessity for action in these fields has long been apparent. Kennedy's administration is likely to give a good deal of attention to them because, for better or worse, welfare has become a phase of national security and a bulwark of national prestige. We have entered an era in which the great powers compete, not only in weapons, but in the well-being of their people.

New York **OPERA** *Festival*

DOUBLE-BILL *Stage* PRESENTATION

**CAVALLERIA
RUSTICANA**

... AND ...

PAGLIACCI

★ All-Star Casts - Chorus & Orchestra ★

Vets Auditorium, Fri. Eve., Nov. 25th at 8:30

PRICES: \$4.00 - \$3.00 - \$2.75 - \$2.00 - \$1.65

At Summers Music Store, 114 E. Broad St. CA 4-1515

HAST-AMEND, Presentation

Classifieds

(Continued from page 10)

WANTED

Need girl to share apartment. Close to University. Call AX 4-1778 after 5:30.

Reliable baby sitter for 1½ year old boy — 3 days week — along route between Henderson and Kinnear Rds. CY 3-2438 or AM 7-7740.

LOST

Ladies Longine watch — Oct. 28. Reward. HU 6-4519.

Microscope — Bausch and Lomb — monocular — somewhere on E. Frambes — Call CY 3-2638 or go to 68 E. Frambes. Reward.

NOTICE

Portable typewriters cleaned and repaired \$7.00. AX 9-7483 after 4 p.m. Free pick-up and delivery — Portable Mart, 2284 Neil Ave.

Wanted—Freshman men for vocal trio. Popular music. If interested please contact Jim Burkhard, TU 5-5982.

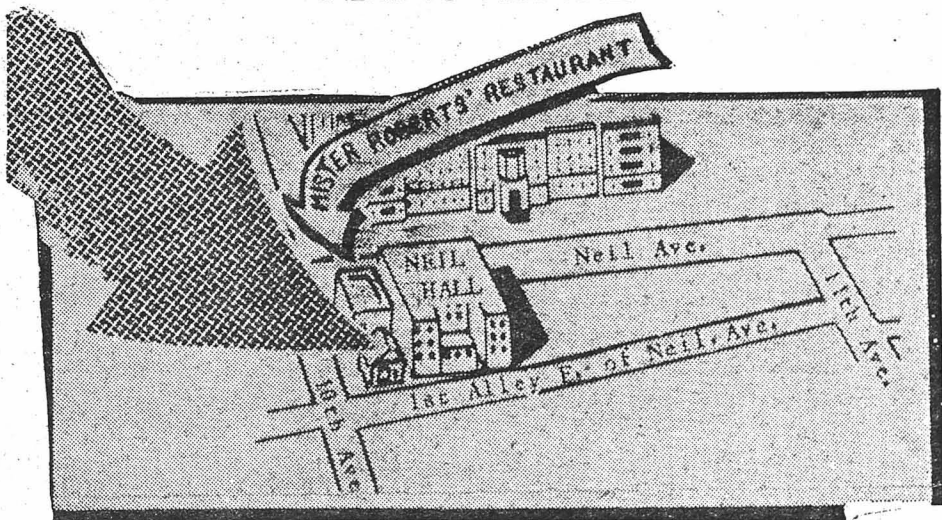
Pat Dazell — contact Jeff — 3644 Linwood Ave., Columbus 7.

Dressmaking — Guaranteeing perfect fitting, sheath dresses and formals, also alterations and remodeling, specializing in changing last year's formals to this year's styles. Margaret McBride, AM 3-8003.

THE CHUCK WAGON

Rear: 1628 NEIL AVENUE

NEXT TO NEIL HALL



Featuring

15c HAMBURGERS
15c FRENCH FRIES
20c MILKSHAKES
10c COKES
10c ROOT BEERS

REDI-PACK SANDWICHES

CARRY OUT SERVICE ONLY

Open 11:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. — 5:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

Call AX 1-0446 and your order will be ready.

Owned and Operated by MISTER ROBERTS' RESTAURANT

Marvin's MEN'S WEAR

1872 N. High St. at 16th

Change In Tone Foreseen In Nation's Foreign Policy

(Continued from page 2)

ad hoc basis to deal with them; in most cases leaving the professional diplomats in the State Department uninformed and without an effective voice in policy planning.

In fact, one must conclude that even at the end of his term of office, President Eisenhower seems to regard the State Department with suspicion if not active distrust. The result of such organizational patterns has been to impose on U.S. policy an episodic character which has had the unfortunate effect on many occasions of keeping our allies more off-balance than our enemies. President-elect Kennedy's concern about American prestige, I think, centers more on the deteriorating confidence in American leadership on the part of governments of friendly states than it does on any concern for public popularity for this nation.

CONSEQUENTLY, it seems probably that he will seek quickly to restore to the State Department its proper functions in the planning and execution of diplomacy. Moreover, his repeated call for improvements in the calibre of the men who represent this country abroad indicates that he will undertake as a matter of high priority the reorganization of the State Department itself, to assure that it will function more effectively than it has at any time in recent years.

The simple fact, that Kennedy

has shown confidence in State Department personnel rather than suspicion, will go far toward restoring the esprit de corps so tragically disrupted during the McCarthy era. Most important of all, these reforms of the diplomatic organizations of government should go far toward eliminating the disconcerting contradictions which resulted from the episodic role played by President Eisenhower.

FINALLY, President-elect Kennedy's approach to issues of foreign policy throughout the campaign leads me to expect that he will seek to base U.S. foreign policy on a forthright appeal for co-operation among our allies and among the uncommitted nations in pursuit of limited and explicit common interests. The language of American foreign relations is, therefore, likely to undergo a major shift away from the current emphasis on ideology.

This will become evident, I think, in the United Nations and in day to day dealings with other nations where we should see diplomacy by denunciation and exhortation giving way to more sober consideration of issues. The Kennedy strategy for peace will certainly reflect the President-elect's distaste for the methods of bellow and bluster and his determination to abandon the method of 'peace by incantation' so popular with Mr.

Dulles and President Eisenhower.

THE ULTIMATE effects of these changes in technique, organization and language cannot, of course, be assessed before hand. But the determination which has already been shown to define our policies with greater precision and to state them with greater modesty, give cause to hope for better results. Diplomacy will always remain "a slow boring of hard boards" but with better techniques, sharper instruments and more careful planning it is reasonable to think that the United States will move ahead under President-elect Kennedy's leadership in the next four years.

SCIENCE SUPPORT

(Continued from page 4)

tinued reference to our slow rate of progress in science and technology versus that of Russia one might have reason to predict some type of a "crash" program be proposed if his discussion of this topic is honest and not limited to political effects.

One may also predict that Congress may have quite a modifying effect upon such a proposal if we can extrapolate from Kennedy's lack of success in getting Congress to pass the legislation involved in the Democratic platform this past summer.

GETS APPOINTMENT

Prof. John E. Steele, placement director for the College of Commerce and Administration, has been appointed chairman of a standing committee on ethics in the College Placement Council.

The College Placement Council is the coordinating agency for the United States and Canada to prescribe the ethics in college recruiting and placement work.

Professor Steele spoke recently on "The Principles and Practices of College Recruiting" during a college recruiting training workshop in Washington, D. C.

Kennedy Win Is Applauded

(Continued from page 1)

She feels that Kennedy's ideas, especially on economic matters, will be helpful to Latin America, and will help both to remove the barriers that exist between the U. S. and Latin American and will also serve to build a unified American defense against communism.

Rama Chindakinbi, a student from India, also feels that Kennedy's ideas will be well-received by foreign countries, especially underdeveloped countries. Miss Chindakinbi describes Kennedy as a man of action with enterprising ideas.

Miss Chindakinbin said that Adlai Stevenson was very popular in her country during the last two presidential campaigns, and that India would probably like to see him as President. But Kennedy will do.

Some Cheer, Some Weep Over Results

(Continued from page 1)

the Democrats promise everything."

Alice Shuff, Ed-3: "Kennedy took the minority groups and the labor classes."

Sandy Jones, Ed-3: "Kennedy had a lot more spirit than Nixon and he proposed a lot more things that appeal whether practical or not."

Larry Spicer, Com-2: "The political leaders of the nation elected him through the big city votes. Kennedy didn't carry the country in area but he did in population centers."

Carl Dieringer, A-3: "Kennedy was elected because more Catholics broke the party line than Protestants. His platform appealed to the low income groups which are the largest proportion of the population."

CAROLYN FROST, Ed-4: "All of those electoral votes put him in."

Doug Butler, A-4: "I haven't figured it out yet."

Don Murphy, A-4: "It was a cruel trick of fate."

Chuck Crouse, A-2: "Kennedy won the election as a result of greater and better media this year. A lot depended on the television debates. It was a well-run election. Practical issues were brought up rather than emotional issues as in 1956."



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