

GUEST EDITORIAL:

Mad, Mad World

Somehow it seems in the rush and press of our mechanized society that the emphasis on the push-button and computer, the rockets and horsepower have replaced completely the goals these things were to help us attain.

There is constant criticism of this thing called K-State's "intellectual climate," or the lack of it. Many faculty members and administrators have expressed concern over its apparent absence. Some students, including Student Senate, have become interested. People have acknowledged K-State's lack of culture and cultural programs.

The reason for this might be pre-occupation throughout the country with the sciences. It is evident on the K-State campus, and it seems to have arrived by way of Washington.

K-State cannot build a new auditorium in the immediate future because it is able to get partial federal financing for the construction of science buildings and a library addition. While these things may be needed, especially library expansion, the arts and humanities go begging.

Millions of dollars are being spent to advance science and research in the universities across the country. Ostensibly, this scientific advancement will make life better for us, to give us leisure, comfort, and peace of mind.

But one scientific advancement leads to another and the emphasis remains with science. It is the pioneer compulsion to see what lies beyond the next hill.

There seems to be no comfort, no peace of mind, no leisure. No time to sit back and enjoy the fruits of our advancement. It is an unending cycle.

We are turning out experts with the test tube and isotope who know little of the life that their inventions will influence.

As we race madly on toward mechanization we must not smother everything else in the dust.

Science and technology must not be belittled, but we dare not become single minded. When it is all said and done, it will take the humanist help to maintain, if not restore peace of mind.

Kansas State Collegian

Spare Parts

Beatle, John, Writes Book

"It is worth the attention of anyone who fears for the impoverishment of the English language . . . theirs is arguably our liveliest stream of 'experimental writing' and Mr. Lennon shows himself well equipped to take it further," writes the TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

"His ancestry is plain: Lewis Carroll, Klee, Thurber and very noticeably late Joyce," writes the LONDON TIMES, while the DAILY MAIL, after invoking the names of James Thurber, Saul Steinberg, Edward Lear and Harold Pinter, says "What might at a glance seem just as nutty as a fruitcake is planted with anarchist bombs popping damagingly under straitlaced notions."

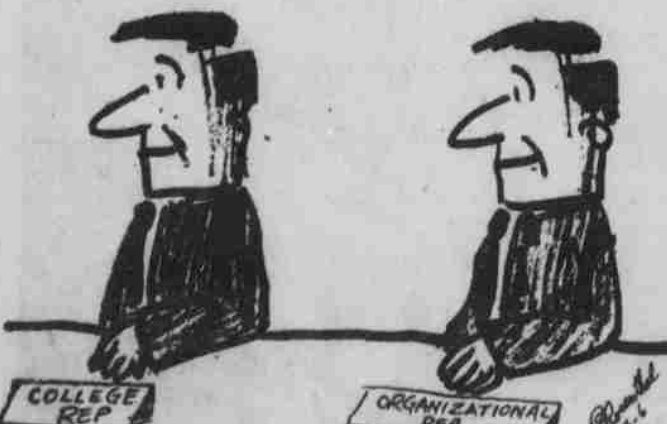
What the British press is comparing to the greatest English and American humorists in IN HIS OWN WRITE, a collection of original poems, parodies and drawings by the writing member of the Beatles,

John Lennon. Published in England on March 21st, the first printing of 50,000 copies was completely sold out that day. The Duke of Edinburgh has just asked Lennon for a copy, but he will have to wait for the second printing. Simon and Schuster will publish the book in this country on April 27th. Price: \$2.50.

Mr. Lennon has created his own style — a unique combination of pure whimsy, pointed satire and verbal innovation. About himself, he writes, "I was bored on the 9th of October 1940 when the Nasties were still booming us. I attended to various schools in Liddypool. And still didn't pass — much to my Aunties' supplies. As far as I'm concerned this correction of short writtly is the most wonderful lark I've ever ready."

IN HIS OWN WRITE, by John Lennon, will be privileged by Simon and Schuster on Agile 27th and wool socks for \$2.50.

STUDENT COUNCIL



TWINS?



CHARMER

ERIC SEVAREID—

U.S. Obligated To Fulfill Outworn 'Super' Image

A spate of speeches by highly responsible American leaders, Senator Fulbright most dramatically, make the points that: Americans cling to worn out-cold-war myths, do not recognize that the post-war polarization of power between the U.S. and Russia is ended, assume China must be permanently hostile, cling to an unworkable position on Cuba, fail to recognize that Europe now has its own power and mind, and fail to recognize that communism in the world has become plural and is not at all monolithic.



It is easy to recognize the cogency of much that the senator says, harder to understand exactly whom he is trying to say it to, and even harder to understand exactly what he wants this country to do in certain areas.

None of these arguments is news to the "intellectual community;" large books making these and other points have been coming out for at least three years. It is not news to the administration, which has been saying many of these things at least since the Kennedy speech at American University last summer. It may be news to a few extreme right-wing leaders and their pockets of followers around the country, but the generality of citizens has not been in a rigid, frozen state of mind for a long time.

The majority of Americans have calmly accepted restraint and flexibility in our foreign policy, and restrained and flexible it has surely been in most respects, ever since the Korean war when we did accept very limited victory for the first time since the war of 1812. We did not hit Russia when we had overwhelming nuclear superiority. We did not "unleash" Chiang Kai-shek. We did not act recklessly in Berlin, over the blockade or the wall. Not for years have we talked about "liberating" the satellite countries. We do not on the whole treat countries like Poland and Yugoslavia as simple Communist units, without independence. We no longer object to neutralism. We are not forcing ourselves and our defense strategies upon "Europe;" we have, in fact, been endlessly patient with the deep disagreements between the European capitals. We did not invade Cuba. We have allowed the Russians to take their own time about getting their troops out of there, and it is manifestly untrue that we are "so transfixed" by Cuba that we are neglecting the rest of Latin America, as Senator

Humphrey claims we are. We did sign the atomic test ban treaty with Russia. We did agree to send wheat to Russia and we are most sincerely trying to negotiate some measure of disarmament with Russia.

It is perfectly true that China may not be permanently hostile to us; all things alter in human history. But the real point is that China is hostile to her neighbors, from virtually all of whom she has taken or demanded territory. It is these relationships that will have to change before her relationship with the United States can really change. If Senator Fulbright feels that we should experiment by recognizing China or allowing her into the United Nations, he does not say so.

He is surely right in saying that we can afford to be more generous with Panama, even to the point of revising the 1903 treaty on the Canal. But it has to be understood that concessions now will whet, not diminish, Panamanian appetites for more concessions later on. That is all but axiomatic in such a political relationship.

As to Cuba being only a "distasteful nuisance" and not an intolerable danger, that depends on what this country and other Latin countries do to make sure Cuba remains only a nuisance. Would a Communist Cuba, economically flourishing as well as militarily powerful, be more or less of a danger to weak Latin regimes? We had better think hard about this. The general proposition that fat Communists are less dangerous than thin ones is highly debatable.

On the day that Fulbright said our economic boycott is a failure, still more desperate Cubans reached Florida in small boats, bitter about the lack of food and clothing as well as freedom in Castro's Cuba. How do we know there is no chance for an effective anti-Castro movement developing? How can one ever develop if we drop the boycott and restore the relative Cuban prosperity that Castro destroyed? These are the real questions to be answered in judging whether or not the boycott should be lifted.

Altogether, it is quite true that our relative world position has changed. We are no longer a superpower; we are only a great power. Our European friends continually remind us of this. Unfortunately, since they cannot and will not contribute very much to the renovation and protection of vast areas like Latin America, or to the security of hundreds of millions of humans in South Asia, we are obliged to go on acting like a superpower, however much we dislike the role, however much some senators dislike the terminology.

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Insight Elsewhere—

Can a house divided stand . . . ?

by kenneth tabor

When the neo-Bolshevik Communist theoreticians described the goals of their party as world domination through economic and military warfare, they were unaware of a maiming, killing, destructive force which we today call nuclear war power.

With this nuclear war power's presence, the Communists found it necessary to readjust much of their methodology or face endless frustration in the achievement of their goals. After the death of Stalin and the inter-party rivalry which followed, this readjustment was begun in the person of Nikita Khrushchev. It has followed since his assumption of the number one spot within the Soviet hierarchy that through the interaction of the Soviet bloc and the other nations of the world Russia did learn to live with the problem presented by this nuclear power structure.

The first stage in this learning process was the attempt to produce a nuclear deterrent and a defense system. Though Russia is still emeshed in final stages of this attempt, the device has all but been dropped as a means of living with the problem. With the development of successful methods of both brainwashing and propaganda, Russia entered its most important stage of reaction to the existence of nuclear war power; for these two devices came to be, in the hands of their practitioners, means of and methods for warfare equally as pragmatically useful as armed combat had been before.

Russia had found a way to strive toward their goal of domination without blow-

ing themselves into the outermost parts of the galaxy in the process. Finding a method and applying it, however, are two different things, and to accomplish their end through these means they had to deviate from a direct road of conquest and satisfy some stomachs with a bit of food and a glass or two of vodka. And this Russia set out to do.

Were Russia a truly affluent nation there would have been no problem. But she is not. Her production of finished materials cannot rival ours and neither can their raw materials. Even more important, they have a farm problem which makes ours look like housewives with a few weeds in their garden. What it all amounts to is that to supply their people's needs they had to break out of their own iron curtain and bargain with the forum of nations which exists outside of their bloc. The most recent of these moves was our wheat sale.

One need seemed to spawn another for the Soviet Union, so that for some time they were so busily engaged in giving their people food and raiment and making the agreements and pacts necessary for doing that, that they had precious little time left to pay attention to the international party organization.

The party fell into some sort of disarray leaving in its wake many petty disagreements which, when they had time to flower and foment, brought forth some rather major disparities. The member Parties of the overall movement began to take sides; and, seeing this taking place, Russia began to shore up her defenses for a party reorganization.

His first move has been to give more autonomy to the various and sundry Party groups. He could have done little else. By allowing them this freedom he restored to those groups with legitimate complaints a necessary measure of freedom of ac-

tion. He gave the trouble makers enough rope to hang themselves with so that when the time came he would be able to discipline them severely.

But one of the major communist movements was not quelled by this measure. And not only was it not quelled, but also the measure itself threw them into an opposition camp. That group was the Red Chinese. Because of their great population, Red China does not have to face the problem of nuclear war power. Because of her great population, Red China does not need to be concerned about whether her citizens are hungry or fed. Because of her great population, Red China has not had to face the problems which the Soviet Union has had to confront. Thus, they have at once been vociferous in their castigation of the Soviet policy and able to spread out a net of subsidiary cell groups, not of the Communist International but of her own national party.

The presence of nuclear war power was a frustration to the Russian goal, but it was one with which they could deal because in essence it was a concept that their minds could explore and evaluate. The threat posed by Red China is a reality. It is something which will probably not be solved at the level of a forum because there is no willingness on the part of the Chinese to talk it out.

The separation of the Sino-Soviet bloc into its components may end up being solved only on the battle field.

The question posed to us in the West is not how the split may be reconciled. The question for us is can it be reconciled. And if it can not be, the larger question comes to mind as to whether a division such as this will be just the thing that will not only delay the Communist threat, but will deny and destroy the world wide Communist movement.

CAMPUS OPINION

Peace Corps Thanks

Dear Editor: Last week was Peace Corps Week here at the University (the week before vacation). Several records were set; one student informed the recruiting team that he had heard the "Peace Corp Spiel" seven

times. The one record of which we of the Peace Corps team are most proud is that eighty-nine students took the examination before the team returned to Washington.

As a returned volunteer, I was asked to assist in this past week's program. It was a great pleasure, but the privilege of working with University student groups was even more enjoyable.

Mr. Gibson and Mr. Caldwell were very pleased with the cooperation they received from the University Administration, the Chairmen of the various departments and individual instructors. Official recognition and thanks have been rendered these people.

However, without the student cooperation this project would have been meaningless. Many helped in small ways and it would be impossible to list them all, but I would like to point out several students who did a great deal of "leg work" which made the job a little easier for the team. On behalf of the P.C. recruiting team, I wish to thank: Doug Thom, Jackie Riley, Mike Kirkman, George Kimball and Dennis Trippel, and also the activity chairmen of the living units for the welcome volunteer assistance. Robert P. Scheuerman

Hamlet's Answer

Dear Editor: After seeing the University Theatre's production of HAMLET twice, then reading Susan Stanley Wolk's criticism of it and of Tom Crawley's fine performance, I can only quote Hamlet himself: "For the play pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the general." (Act II, sc. 2). Margo Osborn

About Letters

The DAILY NEBRASKAN invites readers to use it for expressions of opinion on current topics regardless of viewpoint. Letters must be signed, contain a verifiable address, and be free of libelous material. Pen names may be included and will be released upon written request. Brevity and legibility increase the chances of publication. Lengthy letters may be edited or omitted. Absolutely none will be returned.

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