

EDITORIAL OPINION

Vote as You Please,
But Please Vote

The most hard hitting and exciting campaign in the nation's history is drawing to a close. Only 11th hour efforts by the candidates for undecided votes remain. The climax comes tomorrow when citizens go to the polls to mark their ballot for the candidate of their choice.

This campaign has seen strenuous efforts on the part of all candidates, especially in the national races, to reach more voters. As a result, the citizenry that elect the country's public servants Tuesday are probably the most informed electors in history.

Both candidates for President have visited every state in the Union. The "great debates" drew audiences of more than 75 million each time. Any voter who says he doesn't know the issues has little excuse for being uninformed. Anyone who doesn't have to move out of his living room to hear four hours of discussion of the issues and then says he is uninformed is cheating. The candidates have fulfilled their part of the bargain. It is up to the voter to make an effort to know the issues and vote intelligently.

Nearly 3,000 University students are eligible to take part tomorrow in the country's most important election. Vote as you please, but please vote.

AUF Drive Needs
Student Support

If the crowd which turned out for the AUF pancake drive is any indication of support on the part of the students, AUF should have no difficulty meeting its goal.

Last year with a goal of \$5,500, AUF fell \$1,000 short. This means that an average of less than 50 cents a student was contributed, since part of the money collected represented faculty contributions.

If each student were to contribute only a dollar, the drive would more than meet its goal. It is a small sacrifice, but it could save a life. We're betting AUF will make its goal this year. How about your help?

Staff Views

BOVINE VIEWS

by Jerry Lamberson

By Jerry Lamberson

What each of the presidential candidates will do to solve the farm problem has been a major concern to several of the Ag students.

However it is the general feeling that the farm problem will remain a sore spot for either candidate as neither seem to have a real good way of solving it.

In general both Sen. John Kennedy and Vice President Richard Nixon have done little but revamp the planks that their party has proclaimed before.

As to the present situation the Republicans say that a Democratic-controlled Congress has allowed the Administration to do little in making changes beneficial to agriculture. The Democrats in return are blaming the present situation to the lack of Republican leadership which has allowed the average farm income to dip 30 per cent. Who to blame for the past policy is not the question now; the citizens must select the man and party that will make the future farm policy.

Kennedy has pushed the democratic platform to a direct approach. He wants increased price supports at 90 per cent of parity with stiff production controls. This would guarantee the farmers and ranchers a certain price for what they could raise but would cause production control to limit the surplus produced at these high prices.

Nixon leans toward raising market prices at home and abroad by proclaiming a crash research program to create new commercial markets for farm products. He feels that strict controls and a guaranteed price will not settle the farm problem and will be an added burden to our federal budget and to the farmers. The creation of new markets Nixon says will relieve the surplus and will provide a stable market that everyone can count on.

The Nebraskan vote will probably be again Repub-

lican as many of the farmers will favor the creation of new markets over strict controls and a guaranteed price. Many of the farmers have experienced past farm policies of parity support where the government failed to maintain its parity support level. Also the farmers are willing to have full production with a market for the surplus. This allows them to save for periods of drought and hardship. With only limited production the farmers (especially the smaller ones) usually get only enough income to meet their expenses and many fall short.

Kennedy's liberal view of support and control seem vague in an economy that is always changing. Production and prices seem hard to control unless the whole economy is controlled by the government. This, I am sure, none of the farmers and ranchers want.

Although farm policy has not played a major role in the campaign, its impact on farm belt voters could be great enough to turn the tide in a close election.

Rodeo Club Adds
18 New Members

Thirty-six new members were initiated into the Rodeo Club Wednesday night announced Sharon Russell, secretary.

New members are Dana Bigelow, Eduarde Bisbal, Harold Burton, Keith Christensen, Pat Curran, David Derman, Don Eby, Len Fleischer, Leroy Friesen, Gary Gevier, Mick Hading, Marilee Helms, Ronald King, Richard Kirch, John Lambert, Norman Lewenberger, Lane McClure, Lowell Meyer, Leon Olsen, Rich Pallas, Gale Pierce, Paul Plate, Jack Ruppel, Mary Samuelson, Jim Scheeler, Warre Shanahan, Doug Simonson, Larry Smith, Harold Erwin, Carole Stuchlik, Tom Trzill, Delwin Wilson, Diane Marie Vopalensky, Janet Wagner, Rosemary Wagner and Martha Woodberry.

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A Last Look at Issues
And the Answers, If Any

By Eric Sevareid

If it were not for the risk of being tarred and feathered by sixty-five million fellow citizens, we would like to ask the two Presidential candidates if they would mind repeating it all once more, just for our sake. We didn't quite catch it the first three hundred times around.



Sevareid

A lot of you feel you did, so you will cheerfully line up at the polling booth and crisply mark your ballot, confident that you voted for the better man and exactly why. We would envy you, save for a still, small voice. The voice speaks to us in dim though not blank verse with a re-written version of Kipling's "If," saying "If you can keep your head while all about you are losing theirs—maybe you don't understand the situation!"

As a supporter of The Situation, without which we would have had to go to work or into real estate long ago, our personal view is that neither Kennedy nor Nixon has answered the real questions about America or the world or themselves. Not, at any rate the questions that bother us.

We have been totally unable to find out if either man truly understands and accepts that:

In spite of all their promises about parity payments, wage levels, defense appropriations and pensions, it is the quality, not the quantity of American life that is the great domestic concern.

In an era of total wars that make every fifth or sixth adult male a "veteran" by the mere act of donning a uniform, only those veterans and their families who suffered directly from the fighting have special claims upon the national treasury, and the rest of it is organized greed.

"Non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations" is a standard to aim for under normal conditions, but cannot be a policy straitjacket in a revolutionary world struggle in which the United States affects the scene in other nations when it fails to act about as often as when it acts.

Israel is a sovereign nation among other sovereign nations, to be treated as such; it is not our orphan ward with special claims upon our moral sense.

"Matching Russia's rate of economic growth" is an unnecessary as well as an undignified purpose. Russia is late in the race, and in any sprint the acceleration during the first few yards is faster than that during the final few yards.

Russia's advance in wealth, though not in weapons, is a happy and not an ominous thing, for by this process are revolutionary societies altered to conservative societies.

A system that has found opulence is blindly searching for its own cultural form and tone among the civilized societies. America knows what it can do and get; now it must know what it can be.

Americans in their heart of hearts wish not only to like their President but to respect — indeed, revere him and his office, and they yearn for loftiness, so utterly lacking in this shrewd and sharp campaign.

Americans will forgive error and understand inconsistency if only there is honest candor.

Humor remains one mark of the large-minded man, and the people will respond to the leader who laughs at himself, knowing it is only the unsure man who will not.

Americans want to be led, not to be given "what they want," for in numberless contexts they cannot know what they want until experiments are tried.

"States' rights" has become the wooden, totem-pole language of far too many who cite one letter of the Constitution in order to deny another letter, as well as the spirit.

Equality for Negro citizens cannot wait upon "changes in the hearts of men," as Eisenhower seems to believe, for it is the illumination of actions that produces changes in the heart, more often than the other way around.

The farmer is not necessarily nature's nobleman nor the salt of the earth, and the family farm is no more sacred in a rapidly changing economic pattern than the family flat — it is only more difficult to move out of.

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NATO's fabric is shed-

ding away, partly under the strain of viewing strategic nuclear weapons not merely as the war preventive but as weapons for actual waging war. For any crowded European nation this proposition wipes out the ancient choice of victory or defeat and replaces it with the choice of survival or extinction, which is no choice at all.

Great Britain, in spite of her Commonwealth, can no longer go it alone and must attach herself to a larger context, preferably an economic "Atlantic union," which will require an American action of immense size and consequence.

By no means are all backward peoples ready for political independence, whatever the anguished backlash against the American leader with courage enough to say so.

"Masterly inactivity" is sometimes the hallmark of diplomatic wisdom, in spite of the American tradition to the contrary. To admit that the United States cannot directly deal with every threat in the world is not to be an appeaser. A danger postponed often is a danger averted. We will know no absolute peace but will live in the twilight between peace and war. This is not insupportable. Time is life.

Surely, these are among the real truths involved in America's choice of a new leader, truths which neither Nixon nor Kennedy has spoken or clearly indicated they are aware of.

Both candidates have let us understand that they are praying men. Our choice in this contest would have come much easier if one of the two men had indicated that he lives by the spirit of a very short prayer, the one our own father ever admitted to:

"Please, God, give me the courage to tackle those problems I can solve; give me the humility to forget those problems I cannot solve; and give me the common sense to know the difference."

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Fraternities
To Distribute
IDA Info

Fraternity men will distribute literature favoring the amendment for industrial development at the polls Tuesday according to Phil Bauer, chairman of the project.

As many men as possible will be needed to circulate the materials at the 200 polling areas, according to Bauer, who originally proposed the idea to the Interfraternity Council.

Bauer's original plan was that Greeks would furnish cars to aid in the transportation of people to the polls on Election Day.

Since that time, the plan has been changed to promoting the industrial movement, said Bauer.

The deadline for signing up is this weekend. Those who are going to help will report to the Junior Chamber of Commerce Monday.

Nebraskan Letterip

The Daily Nebraskan will publish only those letters which are signed. Letters attacking individuals must carry the author's name. Others may use initials or a pen name. Letters should not exceed 300 words. When letters exceed this limit the Nebraskan reserves the right to condense them, retaining the writer's views.

Wallich Defends 'Growth' Article

In your issue of Oct. 26th, Prof. Stuart Hall comments on my article on economic growth, which you were good enough to reprint. I appreciate the attention Professor Hall devotes to my piece, but I fail to find in my writings some of the views he attributes to me. Neither in the reprinted article, nor in my book, "The Cost of Freedom," upon which the article draws, is there a statement that it is harder for a wealthy economy to grow than for a retarded one. Neither the article nor the book argue that we should not endeavor to step up our rate of growth. The great bulk of the article, in fact, discusses circumstances that today call for more rapid growth and proposes measures to achieve it.

I do say that very high rates of growth, of the type attained by the United States in wartime, are possible only at the cost of an abridgement of freedom. Professor Hall questions this but the three proposals he lists, desirable as they inherently are, all bear out my case. He proposes equal opportunities for racial minorities, equal opportunities for women, and fuller employment particularly of people in labor surplus areas. Each of these objectives I support though I would prefer area assistance to relocation of unemployed workers in labor surplus areas. If Professor Hall would let me know how these goals can be realized quickly and adequately and in a way that does not short-cut the democratic process nor involve drastic measures that would ride roughshod over what he calls "our fatuous attachment to the shibboleth of 'states rights,'" I should be very glad to have his advice.

Henry C. Wallich

'Liberal Democrat' States Views

To the editor:

In answer to the column, "Strictly Partisan," by Mr. Sam Jensen, of Friday, Nov. 4, I feel that his view is subject to examination. I neither wish to condemn nor glorify the political thoughts of the writer; I do wish to set forth my observations as an out-of-stater presently engaged in graduate work at the University.

Mr. Jensen obviously supports Senator Curtis for reelection and feels that Mr. Nixon is the most capable man, all things considered, for the presidency. As for Senator Curtis—when I first arrived in Lincoln a year ago, the newspapers were giving much space to accusations by Senator Curtis that Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters Union were paying sums as high as \$250,000 to finance the defeat of Mr. Curtis for reelection. While I would not uphold Jimmy Hoffa in all his thoughts, it strikes me rather strange that Mr. Curtis should make such an issue over the Teamsters Union in a state such as Nebraska, where its influence is very slight, when there are much more important issues at hand.

As a resident of Michigan, I have belonged to the United Steel Workers' Union and the United Automobile Workers' Union, headed respectively by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Reuther. While working, I, like every other union man, had to pay dues, and I can assure you that such deductions hurt me far more than others, but I also view it in this light—that practically without exception, the present scale of wages in major industries in the United States is directly and unequivocally the result of union action (the action of the combined efforts of the working man in each industry). Senator Curtis and his fellow reactionaries seem to take pleasure in expounding that if you have closed shop, you have automatically let the devil into your parlor—that dishonesty, unamericanism, and corruption are synonymous with organized labor and its quest for a closed shop. Nothing could be further from the truth.

I have yet to find—although it may exist—an area where the scale of wages is as high as the union scale, except where the union has caused the employer to raise his workers' pay to keep them from joining the union—which is still an indirect result of union action. How strange that, with some notable exceptions, those who favor an open shop within their states are the same ones who usually pay some of the lowest wages in American industry.

Regarding Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kennedy—the issues are well enough stated that it is not necessary to dwell upon them here. I consider myself a liberal, yet I do not believe in the government taking over every phase of our lives—economic, social, etc. I do believe, however, in a government which assures its people that when they have an extended sickness, they need not mortgage their homes and sell their cars to pay for medical care; where people in later years are assured some degree of income to suffice for their needs; where slums that darken the skyline of practically every large city will be done away with and their occupants resettled through federal assistance; where American farmers who produce in surplus will not have to unload their produce onto a buyers' market on which they make less than it costs them to raise their products; where states having a large area with a small population, such as Nebraska, will benefit from the action of the government in applying wealth in the forms of federal highways, irrigation, reclamation, public power enterprises, etc.

In summation, vote as you wish—it is our privilege, but inquire thoroughly into all schools of thought before making your decision. It seems that far too many people have their eyes and ears closed to any views which are different from those which they have traditionally supported.

William R. Stanley

Liberal Democrat

Department of Geography

Criticize Column on Greek System

To the editor:

The column, "Not Guilty," printed in The Daily Nebraskan Nov. 2 by Myron Papadakis and Bob Nye, has again brought to the attention of the student body the ever present question of stability in the Greek system.

It would be absurd to refute the statement that the Greek system is struggling to achieve unity and stability in a system plagued by apathy and dissension. However, it is our personal opinion that the major underlying cause of this apathy and dissension is the abundance of ill directed and immature criticism and the lack of constructive thought by many members of the Greek system. It is furthermore our contention that criticism is of little value (except the critic's ego) unless accompanied by constructive and feasible suggestions.

Cheap criticism requires little thought and no initiative, whereas the formulation of a feasible plan of reorganization requires much thought, initiative, foresight and effort; that is to say what this campus needs is fewer complainers and more doers.

William B. Connell

Charles J. Sherfy