

EDITORIAL OPINION

Want to Celebrate With a Turkey?

Would you like to celebrate vacation with a turkey? This week thousands of the holiday birds will be slaughtered for the Thanksgiving weekend. Also, this week, hundreds of drivers will be slaughtered on our highways.

The first vacation period of the year is upon us. For a few days we will be able to catch up on some of the lost sleep, forgotten studies or inactive social affairs.

By Wednesday the campus will be a barren area once again. Most of the students will be going home or to friends homes. Many of us will be driving long distances, some of us will drive as far as 500 miles or more just to get home.

In the rush to get to our "Main Streets" let's not forget the safe highway laws enacted by our state. Each of them is there for a purpose.

Last week, the Lincoln section of the Interstate opened. It's there to speed up the traffic flow, but not to make an Indianapolis race winner out of every driver who travels on it.

If the weather forecasts continue to call for clear weather, Nebraska may see a record traffic flow on the roads this weekend. Let's not contribute to another record, the death toll.

Holiday seasons are the rush periods for not only the average John Q., but also the motto makers and sign painters. One of the best we've heard for a long time goes like this:

If you're 21 don't go over 65. If you're 65, don't go under 21. (D.C.)

Staff Views

BOVINE VIEWS

by Jerry Lamberson

A great opportunity awaits every Ag College student on Dec. 1, as a number of professional representatives will come to the campus to discuss some possible careers for students.

Each of the 950 plus Ag students will have the opportunity to participate in three sessions of their choice and find out the basic requirements of that profession as well as how it is related to other professions.

This year's conference has been expanded to include all Ag students instead of the upperclassmen. The committee which planned the program said that they expanded the conference for two reasons. One that this program includes two afternoon sessions as well as the evening session. The other reason is that in including the underclassmen, they will get an opportunity to find more about different professions so that they can plan their college curriculum according to their interests.

Juniors and seniors who have selected their probable profession, will have the opportunity to look for jobs. Many of the representatives plan to stay a day or so longer in order to talk with those seeking jobs upon graduation.

The whole conference has been set up in an orderly fashion and with no afternoon classes on the Ag

campus, it looks like quite an afternoon.

It may be quite an afternoon on the Ag campus especially if all the 950 plus students attend the conference. However in past observations of conferences and convocations, it seems like they're always a few who take advantage of the situation and use the free time as a holiday.

Dr. Eldridge, has dismissed classes on the assumption that there would be practically 100 per cent of the Ag students in attendance at the conference. A few city campus classes may cause some to miss the conference, but there should be no sympathy for the students who fail to attend the conference without a valid excuse.

In order to help keep the attendance up at the conference, Dr. Eldridge is keeping a record of all those that attend the conference. These records will be kept in a file and be referred to when students come in to apply for jobs upon graduation. If students fail to attend the conference, they should not expect help from Dr. Eldridge's office in securing a job, he said.

In essence, if the students are not interested in their future and attend the job opportunity conference, the faculty will do little to help them because they have failed to take advantage of a great opportunity.

Nebraskan Letterip

Criticizes Union 'Jazz and Java'

To the editor:

One of the most important advances jazz has made in recent years (to the delight of the jazz enthusiast) has been the development of the recognition that a separation, a wide separation, exists between the art of Dave Brubeck and Fats Domino. A Friday afternoon venture at the Crib, illiteratively entitled "Java and Jazz" seems to be trying, alas, to once more narrow the gap.

I do not think that there is anything particularly decadent about a group of three guitarists playing "Rawhide," "Running Bear" and various other sunny classics of our time with accompanying dancing; in fact, such exhibi-

tions seem to have wonderful escape value for the hard working student, but to apply the "jazz" to their performance is a definite misnomer.

If this type of music is desired by the students, and it seems to be by the large turnout, all well and good, but won't someone please have some pity and respect for those who are under the delusion that jazz is something more, and change the name of the Friday session to something like "The University of Nebraska Dance Party." I am sure even larger crowds would show up and that those of us who like our music in a slightly different form could congregate elsewhere and not be in anybody's way.

Gary Stollak

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EDITORIAL STAFF Editor: Herb Fuhsone Managing Editor: Dave Callahan Sports Editor: Haven Long AG News Editor: Gerald Lamberson Copy Editors: Pat Dean, Ann Meyer, Gretchen Shellberg Staff Writers: Norm Reilly, Dave Wolfarth Junior Staff Writers: Nancy Brown, Jim Parsons, Nancy Whitford, Chip Wood Night News Editor: Ann Meyer



"THAT'S FUNNY. I HAVEN'T HAD ANY CALLS, EITHER."

—From the University Press—

Chisholm's Journal Has Literary Qualities That Enhance Its Value

South Pass, 1868: James Chisholm's Journal of the Wyoming Gold Rush, introduced and edited by Lola M. Homsler. (University of Nebraska Press, 1960. 244 pages. \$4.50.)

Reviewed by James C. Olson

Compared with those in California, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, and Nevada, the Wyoming Gold Rush did not amount to much. Still, it seemed important enough to the editor of the Chicago Tribune to justify the sending of a special correspondent to the South Pass gold fields to report on the activities of the prospectors.

The correspondent — a frail, flute-playing Scotsman named James Chisholm — did not file many dispatches, but he did keep a journal. This journal, preserved for many years in Chisholm's family and now in the library of the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department, is one

of the few authentic documents of the Wyoming gold rush in existence.

Aside from its importance as source material, Chisholm's journal has literary qualities which enhance its value and elevate it above the level of most western diaries. Reading Chisholm provides entertainment as well as an understanding of what life was like in the Wyoming of the late 1860's. An introductory essay and editorial notes by Lola M. Homsler, Director of the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department, fit Chisholm and his journal into their historical setting. The book is illustrated with some of Chisholm's own drawings.

"South Pass, 1868" is Volume III of the Pioneer Heritage Series recently launched by the University of Nebraska Press to present the history of the Trans-Missouri West through the eyes of the people who made that history,

to enable the reader, in the words of the Press, "to perceive the American frontier experience with a new immediacy, with a solid awareness of how it felt to be living in our west a hundred, or seventy-five, or fifty years ago."

The first two volumes in the series received wide critical acclaim. There is every reason to believe that this one will receive similar treatment.

Independent Cal Becomes Weekly

Berkeley, Cal. (UPS) — Lack of funds to cover printing costs has forced the Independent Californian to switch from daily to weekly publication, according to Editor Dan Silver.

Although 500 subscriptions have been sold, Silver said the paper can no longer afford the daily printing costs.

European Allies Like Stevenson

By Eric Sevareid The President-elect's first order of urgent international business is not, as it turns out, to shore up the alliance by direct American action to strengthen our allies, but to shore it up by persuading our allies to action that will strengthen America.



Our system of alliances has never been put to its fundamental peace-time test. That comes when we seek to discover if the system works in both directions; until now it has worked mostly in one direction, with America the habitual giver and guarantor. Now we need our allies' quick and concerted help, and it is possible that by the time these words are printed something sizeable may have been done.

We have to ask them to save, not American soil or cities, but the value of the American dollar. They have it in their power to break down the dollar because central banks abroad hold around ten billion in dollar securities and if they should follow the recent rush of the private speculators into gold, the dollar will crack in world markets—it has already been "psychologically" devalued—and the long, post-war period of America's bold generosity with troops, weapons, loans, grants and investments abroad would fairly surely begin to close. The new President could find, struggling with an angry Congress, that America will be "on the move again," but back toward previously unprepared positions, not toward his new frontiers.

The best of our allies are anxiously aware of this possibility; the Russians are eagerly coming to believe, though with different emotions, that unless the dollar is strongly bolstered—and now—Mr. Kennedy cannot initiate his domestic spending program for defense and welfare without further and possibly disastrous consequences to the dollar's buying and charity power abroad. Operating a basically inflationary program at home and an international currency abroad presents a fundamental dilemma. Mr. Kennedy is caught squarely in it.

In considerable measure the present fierce pressure on the dollar is the result of our bold generosity in spending with our allies. It is perfectly true that we

have done this in our own long-term interest. It is also perfectly true that unless they now exhibit a bold generosity toward saving the dollar, their own long term interests, whether measured in sterling or francs or marks or yen, will suffer badly in the general economic degeneration.

The first act, then, toward shoring up our alliances must come from our allies. The second must and surely will come from Mr. Kennedy—the appointment to the key foreign policy and embassy posts of the kind of first rate diplomats our allies send to us. This exchange is now in drastic imbalance. As one goes down the list—Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and various lesser nations—it is quite clear that in most cases their envoys to us outmatch our own to them in experience, sophistication and linguistics. One may add to this NATO and the UN. For Europe, the bizarre truth is that our most distinguished and impressive diplomat is a soldier, General Norstad.

The appointments may have been made by the time this is printed. For the record then, if for nothing else, let it be said once more that, besides Mr. Acheson, the one American with ready-made entry to the governments and the esteem of all European allies is Mr. Stevenson.

It is common gossip that Mr. Kennedy is cool toward Stevenson not only because of his role in the convention campaigning, but because of Stevenson "indecisiveness." Agonizingly indecisive he has been, indeed. But a truth about the man has finally dawned on me and should be understood by Mr. Kennedy and his advisors as well. It is this: that the agony and the indecision came into play only when Stevenson confronted decisions about his own life, his personal future; and his inherent modesty was a strong element in these internal struggles.

On objective problems Stevenson is and always was a thoroughly decisive man. This was apparent as we watched him make repeated tough decisions on the Illinois police and Illinois patronage, for example, when he was governor. It was apparent in 1952 when he quickly took the boldest imaginable stands against the tidelands oil pressure, against politically organized labor, against the professional veterans and the McCarthyites. It was apparent in 1956 with his bold positions on atomic testing, the draft and the Middle East menace. Dist. 1960, by the Hall Synd., Inc.

PIONEERING IN WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATION VIA SATELLITES

PROJECT ECHO

On August 12th, 1960, JPL scientists at Goldstone, California, radioed the world's first transcontinental microwave message to be relayed by a passive, artificial earth satellite. This satellite was the 100 ft. plastic balloon Echo I orbiting around the Earth at an altitude of 1,000 miles. A pre-recorded statement by President Eisenhower was received 2,300 miles away by scientists of the Bell Telephone Laboratories at Holmdel, New Jersey, as clearly as any telephone call, in a fraction of a second. Later in the course of the Echo experiment, the scientists at Goldstone and Holmdel conducted 2-way voice communication off the balloon satellite, Goldstone transmitting at 2,390 megacycles and Holmdel at 960 megacycles. This successful experiment opens up vast new fields of development for worldwide communication and is typical of many pioneering achievements of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

RECEPTION The 85 foot parabolic antenna at Goldstone, California built in 1958 and used in tracking and recording telemetry from U.S. spacecraft.

TRANSMISSION This 85 foot antenna, 7 miles from the reception facility, has recently been put in operation to transmit signals to U.S. spacecraft.

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ON CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

DECEMBER 5