

What's Happenin'

by stuckey

(Many times, because of a lack of space, stories which appear in the Daily Nebraskan are cut considerably. Last Wednesday the Rag ran an article on cheating headlined "STOLEN EXAMS POPULAR DURING FINALS." A sub-head was to have read "SOME MORE POPULAR THAN OTHERS.")

TRIBUNAL RECOMMENDS WARNING FOR CHEATING

The Student Tribunal recommended Warren Warning, Business Administration senior, for "selling English final examinations" on Thursday.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Warning, formerly of Halsey and now of Beatrice, New Zealand (it makes no difference), Warren is former president of his pledge class, member of the dorm food line, present chairman of the Student Council committee on placards, and past University representative to the 1958 Harlan County Dam committee on water-shedding. Following graduation Warren is interested in going into leadership.

Dean J. P. Colburn said that he broke into the office of an unidentified instructor January 26, jimmyed the office door latch and lock, and smashed the front panel of a locked filing cabinet drawer. He said that he later approached five students and offered the English final at \$5 a copy.

"Copies of old English exams are available to any student upon request," said Dr. Dudley Dailey, associate professor of English. "What's that old devil think he's doing?"

As for other rumors that this year's copy of the English 3 or B final was out over a week before the exam, Dr. Dailey had this to say:

"I too, yes, I too heard those rumors. However," he chuckled, "I did not make up the final until but a few hours short of the exam," he laughed tearfully, "and it was a chicken-licker!"

Dailey added that one irate English student had called him several days before finals and demanded to know why the English department was giving out copies of exams to athletes.

"This accusation," screamed Dailey, "is false!"

He continued, "Whadya think we're doing—catering to those lugheads? We believe in making them show a little initiative. If'n they wan 'em, they can come up here and copy 'em themownselves."

BUNAL RECOMMENDS WARNING FOR CHEATING" suffered so considerably under the copy desk knife that it is being run here in its original entirety. The Daily Nebraskan apologizes for this hurried and incomplete coverage, but sometimes the necessary space for adequate journalistic treatment cannot be allotted.)

I'm no mailman—besides, we're hurtin' for paper."

"This semester, we let the student keep his copy of the English final in hopes that we can prevent some of the unhealthy excitement which occurred before the exam this year," Dailey concluded. "Of course it is," replied the instructor, "whadya think we're runnin' over here—some fly-by-night! And you still owe \$5.50 on the last hour exam, so shaddup your mouth."

When students were handed the final in sociology 53, one of the instructors heard a student exclaim "This is it!" said sociology professor Nicholas Babchuk. "Of course it is," replied the instructor, "whadya think we're runnin' over here—some fly-by-night! And you still owe \$5.50 on the last hour exam, so shaddup your mouth."

"Over 90 percent of my students cheated in a PE 75 final," reported one instructor, who did not wish his name to be used. "Although I do not think that it is a record," he added, "it's a pretty good average."

"Students had known far in advance of the final that some people in the class were planning to cheat on the exam," he said, "so there wasn't a reason in the world why we couldn't have hit 100 percent. I figure gross revenue could have been \$50 to \$75 higher if everyone would have cooperated."

Most students admitted that the cheating student did not hurt the superior student's grades by the former's actions. "Wait though until we get them eggheads outside of class—out there on the ice though—ho!" They said that the one who gets hurt is the average or medium student who hovered between a 4 or 5 on a test scale. "Tough cranberries," they said.

I know of several cheating syndicates on campus," said Roger Dodson, president of the Residence Association Cheating syndicate for men, "but I w-o-o-n't te-ll!" Dodson further explained that he didn't really know, but that it would look swell in print.

The little things on campus

There Is No Limit

by jagjit singh

This is the first of a series of write-ups I plan to do during the current semester on some of the 46 countries represented on our campus.

India has the largest number of students totaling 43. It is a vast country with a large variety of people, languages, religions, customs, eating habits, and way of life in general. Her civilization is among the oldest in the world; unlike some other ancient civilizations which have decayed and disappeared, it has maintained a continuous tradition—changing but fundamentally unbroken—to the present day.

This civilization dates to nearly 5,000 years back; excavations have revealed well-planned cities, orderly civic administration, superb specimens of arts and crafts, developed architecture which included houses of burnt bricks, baths, granaries, underground drainage and wide roads, and a people who had evolved a form of writing.

In India, there is a "co-existence of centuries." It seems to me this is a remarkably apt phrase for in it at once are the strength and charm of India and her weaknesses and problems as well.

You can travel in Air-India International's commercial jets, distinguished for comfort, efficiency and good service, as well as find the centuries-old method of transportation, the bullock-cart. There may be a modern sugar mill employing the latest techniques in the manufacture of white sugar and nearby a primitive gur mill, crushing cane by bullock power and boiling the juice in an open kettle; or an efficient, mechanized textile plant and in a nearby village an ambar charakha (a four-spindle spinning wheel); a huge ultra-modern steel mill and a hand metal worker in a village; a great dam whose impounded water will generate electricity for industry and a thousand vil-

lages and make the desert bloom and the Persian wheel, driven by a camel, lifting water slowly to a parched field.

Variety is infinite in India; variety in customs, habits and dress; in thought and religious belief and practice; in the philosophical approach to the modern world; in climate and topography; in nature's abundance and its harsh deprivation; in the life of the forest and the jungles and the great expanse of the Gangetic plain; of the vitality and evidences of ancient cultures down through the temples of Mahabalipuram or Konarak and the caves of Ajanja and Ellora to the most modern and modernistic architecture of Chandigarh in Punjab.

Color has its own significance in peoples lives. This, Nature has laid on with a bountiful hand and, their natural surroundings, the people have made it a part of their lives.

In northern India, all through the winter months, one is surrounded by a great profusion of flowers to be followed in the spring by the flame-of-the-forest, by the purple jacaranda, the bougainvillea, the yellow acacia.

Then on a grand scale one sees the white majesty of the Himalayas, which so impress one with the infinite power of the Creator and man's insignificance in relation to it, soften and turn pink in the first rays of the eastern sun.

Then, as one travels south, the scene changes to the blue Nilgris with their lovely mountain pastures; then still farther south along the Malabar Coast one comes upon dense, tropical growth and the backwaters of Kerala silvered in the light of a full moon.

And this color of tree and flower and plumage, of the eternal snows tinged with the rising or the setting sun has been adapted by the people, especially by the women of India, into their dress. The lovely colored Saris of the women

are shown off by the dignity of their carriage and the grace of their walk. The gaily colored skirts of the Rajasthan village swing gracefully as they sometimes carry three water jugs on their heads with perfect balance and poise.

To the uninitiated Western man the Saris seem to have added charm for here is a form of dress, he says to himself, which never goes out of style. How wonderful to have his wife and his pocketbook free of the tyranny of the ever-changing styles of the dress designers of Paris or Rome, New York or London!

He soon learns, however, that styles in Saris change too; that last year's designs or those of two or three years ago may not do at all this year; and so he feels a kinship with his brother in India who also, perhaps complaining a little, delights to see his wife's beauty adorned by a lovely costume.

Then there is the phenomenon of climate. It has had an important influence on the life and history of the sub-continent. The great barrier of the Himalayas on the north has been a shield which has warded off the cold winds from northern Asia which might have had a moderating effect on the temperatures of the lands to the south. So, for a greater part of the year a large part of India lies under a canopy of intense heat, only partially relieved by the summer monsoons, whose accompanying humidity offsets in part the relief of lower temperatures.

Yet, one is amazed at seeing the men and women of the villages plowing their fields or harvesting their crops in the intense heat of the April or May sun, when the mercury touches around 110 degrees with humidity ranging from 50 to 70 per cent. But, again, the whole of India is not covered by this statement. The whole

(Continued on p. 3)

POLITICAL CONTRASTS

DEMOCRAT

REPUBLICAN

by gary owens

Over the past year a growing amount of sentiment has been voiced within this country concerning our present role in the U.N. While not entirely a partisan question, those pundits who have become increasingly vociferous in condemning the U.N. in general and the U.S. position concerning the world organization in particular, have come from within the ranks of the Republican Party.

The Democratic viewpoint, on the other hand, recognizes the various intrinsic weaknesses in the U.N. yet it considers the United Nations to be the primary framework around which a more effective world instrument may gradually be built and advocates a general strengthening of that body.

Recently, the U.N. question has centered around two problems; the Congo and the President's proposal that the U.S. take \$100 million worth of the \$200 million U.N. bond issue.

Various Republican spokesmen, including senators Dirksen, Tower, and Goldwater, have criticized U.S. support of the U.N.'s actions in the Congolese dispute. This is based on the assumption that because Mr. Tshombe proclaims himself to be staunchly anti-communist and because he has pleaded the right of self-determination, he is being wrongfully coerced into joining the central government by a nation which has traditionally held these self-same policies.

However, the record does not support Tshombe's principle of self-determination, nor does it point out any clear characterization of the sides in the Congo struggle as being either pro- or anti-communist. The people of Katanga, along with the other Congolese provinces, were granted the right of self-determination when all the political parties of the Congo (Mr. Tshombe's included) agreed in February, 1960 to the erection of a Congolese government which would constitute an "independent state . . . of one and the same nationality."

Moreover, there is little evidence that the people of Katanga presently favor Tshombe's secessionist policy, due to the fact that the last provincial election came out strongly against separation.

The communist question, as regards the belligerent factions, seems a rather ambiguous one when it is noted that the supposedly pro-communist Lumumba made his first appeal for outside aid to the U.S. and that the "anti-communist" Tshombe, as recently as July, 1961, was knocking on the Soviet door for support.

Such caution or abstinence as has been recommended by many Republicans concerning our assistance to the Adoula government through the U.N. does merit some respect. However, it does not tell us how what needs to be done is to be done; how Tshombe will be persuaded to cooperate with the central government, how permanent order is to be restored, how a viable economic and administrative machine is to be constructed, or by whom. For it is highly probable that if the military pressure on Tshombe that has been imposed by the U.N. were to be lifted at this moment, force will be imposed by others—and with far more serious consequences.

It would be as equal a misconception to state that the U.N. has done little in contributing to world peace as Senator Goldwater's assertion that "the world is not ready" for such an organization. As proof of the effectiveness of the U.N. in the past and as vindication of its existence in the future, one need only mention its checking of aggression in Korea, its obtaining a cease-fire in Indonesia and the independence for that nation which followed, its role in the cessation of the communist inspired civil war in Greece, the cease-fire and armistice which it brought about in Palestine, its quelling of hostilities in the Suez dispute,

its preventing the outbreak of violence over the Arab refugee problem, and its handling of many other equally dangerous situations.

To abandon the United Nations as an instrument of effecting world peace, as many within the Republican Party have recently advocated, and to launch out once more into the perilous field of international power politics would inevitably result in a situation analogous to 1914 and 1939—this time with the fate of mankind hanging in the balance.

"Those who would abandon this imperfect world instrument," President Kennedy has said, would do so "because they dislike our imperfect world. For the troubles of the world organization merely reflect the troubles of the world itself." The Democratic Party stands behind its chief spokesman in declaring that although the U.S. may not always agree with every U.N. action, the U.S. has no "stronger or more faithful member than the United States of America."

by steve stasny

Here are some interesting facts that I have run across concerning United Nations activities in Katanga and the reasons why we cannot support the United Nations bond issue.

The Congo gained its independence in June, 1960. Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga, has been the West's one dependable friend in the Congo. He resisted Lumumba and Gizenga, Communist stooges who attempted to make the Congo Red. Katanga enjoyed prosperity, a rising standard of living, and progress in development of its economic potential, as is verified by the fact that on July 11, 1961, the first anniversary of Katanga's autonomy, the first great international fair ever to be held in Central Africa was opened at Elisabethville, Katanga. It is the wealthiest Congo province, producing about 45% of the Congo's revenues, about 60% of its export income, and nearly 70% of the world's cobalt.

The peace was short-lived. On September 13, the forces of the United Nations invaded Katanga in an attempt to bring it back into the Central Government which had proved its inability to govern and to protect Congolese interests from Communist inroads.

The UN forces attacked Katanga with astonishing violence. The aggressors spared no civilians, massacring many innocent citizens, leaving hundreds of families without shelter and work, and razed churches, schools and hospitals. These UN actions changed prosperous Katanga into a sick and crippled nation.

Last March the U.S. and the U.N. squelched the one hopeful sign for Congo unity. Tshombe and other leaders of the various provinces met in Malagasy to draft an agreement for a confederation of states, which was agreeable to all the provinces except the pro-Communist Stanleyville regime of Gizenga. The U.S., in spite of the obvious advantages of a pro-western coalition

in the Congo, refused to accept anything less than a strong centralized government. Without U.S. support for a Congolese federation, Leopoldville Premier Kasavubu reneged on the coalition and agreed with the U.N. on forcing Katanga to join the Central Government, thus beginning the assault on Katanga.

Throughout the entire operation, President Kennedy has supported the U.N. U.S. planes brought reinforcements of arms and material to the UN forces, and the money of American taxpayers was used to finance the UN's action to the tune of 73 cents out of every dollar raised by the UN to smash Katanga.

On July 10, the U.S. delegation handed the UN a check for \$32,204,061, nearly three-fourths of the total cost, as the American contribution for the operations in the Congo from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1961. The extra cash for the UN invasion of Katanga came from U.S. Government funds previously appropriated for UNICEF, but were temporarily lent to the support of UN armed aggression. As usual, the Soviet Union has contributed nothing.

By these actions, Kennedy and his UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson have weakened the U.S. position in the eyes of its allies and have aided the Soviet Union in its drive to conquer the Congo.

Concerning the Katanga affair, Republican National Chairman William Miller of New York states that: "The national interest of the United States requires a deep Congressional investigation of United States Congo policy—a policy which seems to have the effect of helping the Soviet Union against Western interests including the positions of some of our staunchest allies. American money, men, planes, equipment and avowed policy are being used to punish anti-Communist Katanga."

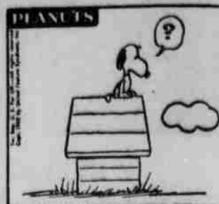
The Katanga action has left the UN treasury in the red. Unpaid assessments for this invasion alone amount to about \$58,000,000 unpaid budget assessments, \$22,000,000 and in addition \$26,000,000 borrowed from its working capital fund and other special accounts.

In order to save itself the UN has issued \$200,000,000 worth of bonds for sale carrying a 2% cou-

pon and running for twenty-five years. This "magnificent" proposal has overwhelmed our President, which of course, led to his suggestion to Congress that the U.S. buy \$100,000,000 worth of these bonds.

The purchase of these bonds by the U.S. would make a large amount of money unconditionally available to the irresponsible present Secretary and would endorse, in public political effect, the conduct of the UN that has resulted in the deficit: that is, the aggression against Katanga—the main source of the money trouble.

In conclusion, we call for the promised congressional investigation of the Katanga action, preferably by a qualified select committee and the defeat of Kennedy's \$100,000,000 UN bond proposal.



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