

STUDENT COUNCIL

The Coming Election

Battle lines are being drawn as the campus prepares to move into Student Council elections.

Last week saw the announcement that the Student Council Betterment Committee would again be in action preparing a slate of backed candidates. Last year's committee was an overnight development of a few individuals. It was formed primarily in opposition to the Interfraternity Council slate and its old policy of fining. The fine has since been eliminated.

The SCBC has been associated with the independent groups on campus. It has been stated that the Residence Association for Men (RAM) and the Independent Women's Association (IWA) were last year's sponsors. A careful study, however, will reveal that the SCBC was not sponsored by these organizations, but by a small fraction of individuals under the direction of Tom Eason.

UNICORNS, the off-campus Independent organization, has not taken over the responsibility of the SCBC with the assistance of RAM and IWA on the board. Roger Dodson, RAM president, stated that next year the SCBC would probably be a functional part of RAM. He emphasized however, that RAM was not committed to support this year's SCBC program.

This should point out that there is a considerable amount of conflict, at least on an organizational basis, between the UNICORNS and RAM. How IWA fits into the picture, we do not know. We do feel, however, that all three of these organizations have a place on our campus community and that their efforts would be better expended if they were to work jointly and not separately. This, however, appears doubtful under the present circumstances.

UNICORNS, however, is a new organization on our campus. Their leadership and small membership are very interested in their group and in discovering what its role on our campus is.

Returning to the council elections themselves, we might observe that the IFC has released its slate. We also know that this year they did not rush into their slating as they did and have been known for doing in the past. Each interview took a considerable amount of time and we hope thought.

The Nebraskan will be running its series on Meet the Candidates in the future and also is planning a special election issue prior to the election. We would encourage interested groups, candidates and slating committees to express their viewpoints. We hope they will put forth some very positive programs that will point out the future road the Council can take if they are elected.

The Nebraskan has been quite critical of the Council during the past months. This criticism has been, in two areas: issues and people. We have helped promote their term "Mopism," a term that could be applied to any organization, or group. A MOP is a person that has an obligation and does nothing about it.

The issues have been basically the right of the student body to have a

voice in the final approval of USNSA, since in reality he is also being affiliated as an individual.

We would like to commend the Council, however, for the things that it has done. We will be the last to say that we have had a do-nothing Council, and qualify it by saying there are too many do-nothing individuals on council.

After seeing four Councils and their work, this year has had the best executive council and has made the most progress.

Under Mr. John Nolon, chairman of the Public Issues Committee, the Council's three major projects were developed: Collegiate Council for the United Nations, People-to-People, now headed by Chip Kuklin, and the proposed affiliation with the United States National Student Association.

Parking committee chairman Steve Cass has promoted a study of parking problems across the United States. This study has already been requested by nearly 100 campuses and individuals. It will undoubtedly bring credit to the University and help us work over our parking situation.

We could continue down each committee. Most have accomplished a considerable amount of work, some just enough to get by, and there were a few that should stick their heads in the sand.

We have also seen a new trend in thought as to what the role of a student government can and should be. We have seen the use of the public forum to discuss individual and group ideas on Council issues. We have seen study groups organized with both on and off council membership. We have seen a new effort toward public relations and informing the individual student as to his Council's activities.

There has been a realization that Council does not need to be and shouldn't be a rubber stamp. There is no reason why it shouldn't take exception with Administration and its policies when and where it is justified or needed. One of the most vital keys to a success of a University is its students. They are the ones the University is serving. They give a fairly accurate picture as to how effective it is being done.

All-in-all, while we often do not agree with the Council and its programs, we do feel it a vital force on our campus. We do feel it is working toward the fulfillment of its rightful position and urge your interest in the forthcoming campaign.

Yep, We goofed!

Although it was humorous and interesting, Mr. Ted Muenster is not the president of the Young Republicans. He is president of the Young Democrats, but he did make the statement he was quoted with in Wednesday's Nebraskan.

We have been made aware that the Republicans do not wish to claim Mr. Muenster and that the Democrats want to be sure he is still theirs.



in passing...

by ann moyer

Well, hello world, I'm back again. For the first time in several semesters it seems that midterms claimed a slight bit of my time. The actual devotion to hard-nosed study for the exams was an experiment to disprove the theory that you do better on those things if you actually do study. So far I'm right, the grades certainly aren't much better but I do have to concede that I have learned more. The only justification, (and I've been using it for four years now) is that the courses are getting harder.

So, what's going on around campus? I have to ask you because currently I'm not too current. Goldwater was here; all I have to say about this is, his book was much better and I understand he was much more definite at the noon luncheon and the Republican convention. I don't think it is fair to draw a definite opinion after having heard the man once. After bouncing around the air corridors for half the night I'd speak in generalities, too. (The Great Procrastinator once said—)

There's one thing you must admit—all the con-

servatives were there! In Nebraska only for a Republican will you get a larger crowd in the Coliseum than at State Tournament time.

It looks like Phi Kappa Psi takes top honors in the IFC Student Council ring this year. Other than that the fraternity distribution is pretty good. I'm curious to see if the Student Council Betterment Committee will pick up any more ground this year. They started out strong last year but, as Mr. Gage said, an election is hardly a once a year game at which time dormant political groups go out and pick "likeys" from the campus population. If this is the practice of the SCBC how do they really know what their candidates stand for? At least the IFC has the opportunity to observe, first hand, the performance of their members throughout the entire year.

Speaking of Council elections, I understand the Student Union is offering its services this year in an effort to help interested campus voters meet the potential candidates from their respective colleges.

The new Union Forums committee has arranged

four one-hour sessions prior to the election, April 30 thru May 3. Candidates from certain colleges will be present on different afternoons. During the hour they will meet and visit with voters from their respective colleges who are interested in hearing the candidates' opinions on different campus issues. A portion of the hour will be devoted to the platforms and aims of the different candidates.

Sounds like a good idea to me; very rarely does one run across an election in which the candidates campaign exclusively through the newspaper and other paper publicity as in former Student Council elections. The new idea will be an asset to both the candidate and the voters.

There is a trend on campus. The new move is to the Student Union tonight to hear the "4 Saints" acclaimed as the best vocal-instrumental group to hit the campus in the last four years. If you don't believe it you will after tonight.

The new trend?—I hear the trend this April is to SPEAK EASY. Significance?—you'll soon know (like next week), until then, plan on trying it; it's great for spring.



POLITICAL CONTRASTS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Republican view is not listed here today. Mr. Steve Stastny, Young Republican writer for this column, was contacted about this issue. He refused, however, to submit a companion article. We will, however, run the Democrat view in accordance with our announcement of last week. Next week's issue will be Federal Aid to Education.)

By Bill Peters
Y.D. Policy Director

This week we turn to a discussion of the substantive accomplishments of Governor Morrison's Administration.

These accomplishments may be divided into two areas, agriculture and industry.

The accomplishments in agriculture are two fold: first new crops and second new markets. Leading the new crops are the safflower and castor bean. Almost unheard of 5 years ago these two crops in 1961 were grown on over 60,000 acres of land, formerly devoted to corn and wheat, the latter crops being surplus crops under acreage restrictions.

First planted commercially in 1960, the castor bean in 1961 was grown on 9,000 acres of former cornland and returned close to \$1 million to Nebraska agriculture. Safflower acreage in 1961 was in excess of 50,000 acres and returned over 1 1/2 million dollars. The return from safflower production in 1962 is expected to be about \$2 1/2 million. A third crop now ready for commercial planting is Guar, a dry-land legume which in addition to its value as a livestock feed and soil conditioner is valued for industrial uses. An additional significance of these three crops is that they may be planted on diverted acres in lieu of payment without prejudice to acreage allotments.

Nebraska is taking the lead in developing new uses and markets for our agricultural products. The Saturday Evening Post of June 10, 1961 had this to say about Nebraska. "By creating new wealth out of our farm abundance, the Nebraska plan looks like an example of self reliance that once was known as an American trait." Among the new developments are the Nebraskit and the milk bar survival rations, currently being purchased by governmental and private organizations and being used in the Food for Peace Program. In addition there are 17 research projects at varying stages of completion which seek to provide not only new crops but more important new markets.

As a result of the special session of the Legislature in 1959 and with the strong support of Governor Morrison, new industries are actively being sought for Nebraska. This search for new industries is a combined undertaking of the state and the individual communities.

The Nebraska economy has been materially affected by new industry. In 1960, 28 companies began production or announced plans to start production. In 1961, an additional 23 new firms either started operations or announced plans to start.

Industrial development in these two years added over 6500 jobs to the Nebraska economy. These industries range from agricultural related industries such as meat processing and fertilizer production to steel fabrication, shock-absorbers, and medical instruments. Examples of this development exist throughout Nebraska; Monroe Auto Equipment Company at Cozad, Roehr Products Company at Norfolk, New Moon Homes, Inc. at Grand Island, and Artistic Weaving Company at Holdrege are only a few of the many additions.

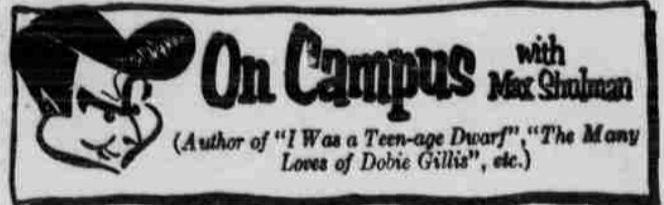
The real significance of these past accomplishments is two fold. First of course are the actual benefits to the individual farmer, the directly affected communities and the economy of the state. However, the real significance is what this holds for the future. Research and development is only the beginning.

Once a substantial start is underway the process begins to snowball; main industries are allowed by supporting industries and

services, a skilled labor force develops and attracts more industry and benefits flow throughout the community in the form of higher incomes, new jobs and new business opportunities.

Basically an agricultural state but having many favorable industrial

factors, Nebraska is now on the move with a self-help program whereby the state, the community, and the individual share the responsibility and the work of building for the future. Criticisms have been made of the program. But, can one deny success?



CRAM COURSE NO. 1: MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

The school year draws rapidly to a close, and it's been a fun year, what with learning the twist, attending public executions, and walking our cheetahs—but are we ready for final exams? Some of us, I fear, are not. Therefore, in these few remaining columns, I propose to forego levity and instead offer a series of cram courses so that we may all be prepared at exam time.

We will start with Modern European History. Strictly defined, Modern European History covers the history of Europe from January 1, 1962, to the present. However, in order to provide employment for more teachers, the course has been moved back to the Age of Pericles, or the Renaissance, as it is joyfully called.

The single most important fact to remember about Modern European History is the emergence of Prussia. As we all know, Prussia was originally called Russia. The "P" was purchased from Persia in 1874 for \$24 and Manhattan Island. This later became known as Guy Fawkes Day.

Persia, without a "P" was, of course, called Ersia. This so embarrassed the natives that they changed the name of the country to Iran. This led to a rash of name changing. Mesopotamia became Iraq, Schleswig-Holstein became Sax-Coburg, Bosnia-Herzegovina became Cleveland. There was even talk in stable old England about changing the name of the country, but it was forgotten when the little princes escaped from the Tower and set fire to Pitt, the Elder.

Meanwhile Johannes Gutenberg was quietly inventing the printing press, for which we may all be grateful, believe you me! Why grateful? I'll tell you why grateful. Because without Gutenberg's invention, there would be no printing on cigarette packs. You would not know when you bought cigarettes whether you were getting good Marlboros or some horrid imitation. You could never be sure that you were buying a full-flavored smoke with a pure white filter, a cigarette that lets you settle back and get comfortable—in short, a Marlboro. It is a prospect to chill the bones and turn the blood to sorghum—so if you are ever in Frank-furt am Main, drop in and say thanks to Mr. Gutenberg. He is elderly—408 years old last birthday—but still quite active in his laboratory. In fact, only last Tuesday he invented the German short-haired pointer.

But I digress. Back to Modern European History. Let us turn now to that ever popular favorite, France.

France, as we all know, is divided into several departments.



There is the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Gas and Water Department, and the Bureau of Weights and Measures. There is also Madame Pompadour, but that need not concern us because it is a dirty story and is only taught to graduate students.

Finally, let us take up Italy—the newest European nation. Italy did not become a unified state until 1848 when Garibaldi, Cavour, and Victor Emmanuel threw three coins in the Trevi Fountain. This lovely gesture so enchanted all of Europe that William of Orange married Mary Stuart and caused a potato famine in Ireland. This, in turn, resulted in Pitt, the Younger. All of this may seem a bit complicated, but be of good cheer. Everything was happily resolved at the Congress of Vienna where Metternich traded Parma to Talleyrand for Mad Ludwig of Bavaria. Then everybody waltzed till dawn and then, tired but content, they started the Thirty Years' War. © 1962 Max Shulman

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