

STUDENT COUNCIL, FACULTY SENATE, ADMINISTRATION . . .

Voices in Unison on Corps

. . . CAN AID TO MAKE NU TRAINING CENTER

"Nebraska is ideal!" These were the words of Ross Prichard, assistant head of the Peace Corps, in referring to our state and this University as a possible site for a Corps training center in fields related to agriculture.

No truer words have been uttered about the Ag facilities here at the University. They are ideal, and the students and faculty here at the University have shown a great deal of interest and enthusiasm for the Corps and in the possibility of establishing a training center here.

In 1961, shortly after the organization of the Corps, the Nebraskan polled both students and faculty and received enthusiastic support for both the Corps and training center idea from the two groups.

At this same time a group of students organized to aid in the establishment of a training center here. They were encouraged but unsuccessful. In 1961, the Corps was small and not very sure of itself. It needed time to build a foundation before expanding. Also, the University as a whole was not sure it really had enough

support and the actual facilities to be the home for a training center.

Today, with the presence of the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education, the University is sure—and the enthusiasm of the students and faculty is still high. Now would be a good time for the Student Council and interested students to take it upon themselves to aid in the establishment of a training center.

Prichard said he would report to Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps head, on the "definitely desirable" training atmosphere and facilities here at the University. Along with this, the Administration (voice of the University), the Faculty Senate (voice of our faculty) and student Council (voice of the student body) should express their enthusiasm and support for such a training center on Ag campus.

Nebraska's stake in this is as large as any one of the fifty states, and in view of our understanding of the means of solving the problems of hunger and of production, research and utilization in agriculture we are uniquely fitted to serve as a training medium.

In Appreciation

We would like to take this means of expressing our gratitude to Steven's and our many University friends for their expressions of sympathy and help at the time of his death last week as the result of a car accident.

We are grateful to the Dean's office, the College of Engineering, the School of Journalism, Student Council, Innocent's Society, Delta Upsilon fraternity and all their personnel for the many flowers and deluge of expressions of sympathy. Please accept our thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Cass and Lt. Lyman J. Cass

Incomplete Rule

Students must remove incompletes in courses within two years according to a University Senate rule. If the incomplete is not made up in two years, the student must register and take the course over. Some departments and colleges have rulings which require the removal of incompletes at earlier times.



Writer Answers

Buzz, Buzz Note
To the Editor:
Interspersed among us
The healthy, ever-creating
Plot of the above-ground
Seen, and maybe half
there
Theologically
Destroying the faith of
Sub Rosas in their right to
be
Sub Rosa.
Into the office
See what they're doing
Pi Xi, TNE, Red Dot
Paint them rotten
Small damage compared
to
The welfare of the lump.
And they probably are
rotten
On the front page.
What'd they do?
Don't you know?
They ripped the temple
of brotherhood
Set the Keeper of the
Mustache
Against the Sharpener of
the Razor
And the house morals
committee
Against the house pop-
ularity committee

Brothers and Sisters

rally round
Who called this house the
Snake Pit?
He's a liar. Look
We're together now
Stampin' out the menace
They don't believe in the
Brotherhood of Man?
Kill 'em!
Heard about missiles in
Cuba?
Never mind—it's them
sub rosas
Heard about Nik's wall in
Germany?
So what? It's them
alumni
Think we'll get the big
budget?
Yeah, it's them alumni
all right
Ladakh fell today
And it's them sub rosas,
too
Science may be truth, but
art is beauty
Will you shut up, man?
It's them alumni and
them sub rosas
Where's your prospec-
tive, man?
It's them dirty, rotten, in-
tolerant, vicious sub-
rosas
Kill 'em, man!
Sincerely
K. D. Briner

POLITICAL CONTRASTS

Democrat

by gary thompson

To understand the modern Liberal concept of government it is necessary first to know the "traditional" Liberal philosophy, and then to see how this is related to contemporary Liberalism.

Although specific Liberal issues have varied greatly throughout American history and have actually come into contradiction with earlier views, there are certain unchanging principles which have been characteristic of all Liberal thought and action.

The first of these concepts and perhaps the most distinguished feature of the Liberal view is its optimistic outlook toward the thoughts and actions of the common man. Liberals throughout history have believed in the basic good of mankind, asserted the idea that the average man is capable of determining the type of government he shall have, and have striven to deliver the reigns of government into the hands of the masses.

This optimistic attitude has led to the other guiding principles of Liberalism—freedom and equality.

As the name might suggest, Liberals are vitally concerned with liberty. The Liberal philosophy maintains that the goal of good government is to provide the maximum of individual political freedom to the people.

True, freedom cannot exist, though, so long as there are political, economic, or social barriers in society. Thus, the idea of equality is closely related to freedom. Liberals of all ages have adamantly advocated that a maximum of equality of opportunity must exist if there is to be a maximum of freedom in any government. The common man, or the lower class, has been benefited most by Liberal ideas, for the barriers which bind him to the lower stratum of society have been the recipients of liberal attack and action.

Tersely put, the foregoing is the basic doctrine of the "traditional" Liberal philosophy. Now how is this related to the concepts of the modern Liberal? First of all, these principles are still the backbone of Liberal thinking. The modern Liberal takes these beliefs to form the basis upon which his philosophy of government is built. He uses them as his guide to all his thoughts and actions.

Today's adherent of this philosophy considers it obvious that democracy is the only means through which a government can achieve the high ideals expounded by this view of life. He places full confidence in the American democratic system feeling that our government is controlled by the masses.

This leads him to the attitude that the government is an instrument of society to be used as a servant of the people, not as their master. If a government such as is found in the United States today is the tool of the average

person, then should it not be used for the furtherance of his goals?

The modern Liberal believes that this is the opportunity which exists under our American system.

The contemporary Liberal does not stand trembling from fear of the government and condemning it as the foe of individual freedom. Rather, he recognizes that our democratic system provides the best means through which greater equality of opportunity may be gained, thus bringing about greater individual freedom.

Guided by the traditional Liberal philosophy, the modern Liberal believes that the government, resting in the hands of the people as it does in America today and serving as an instrument for them, must actively participate as their friend in bringing about more equality of opportunity, greater freedom, and a higher life for all.

Republican

by steve stasny

Although the Republican Party has its liberal Rockefeller wing, the great majority of the party is aligned with the conservative Goldwater wing. This brings us to the following question.

What is a Conservative? There are many definitions of the word, "Conservative", and I will define it as it is accepted by many today.

First, the difference between the Conservatives and the Liberals of today is that Conservatives take account of the "whole" man, while the Liberals look only at the material side of man's nature. We look upon the enhance-

ment of man's spiritual philosophy, while the Liberals regard the satisfaction of economic wants as the dominant mission of society.

We have learned that the economic and spiritual aspects of man's nature are intertwined. He cannot be economically free if he is enslaved politically and vice versa.

Every man is responsible for his "own" development. "He", not any other human being or group of human beings, must make the choices that govern his life.

The Conservative views politics as the art of achieving the maximum amount of freedom for individuals that is consistent with the maintenance of social order.

Here are seven issues of today and the Conservative positions on these issues:

1) STATES' RIGHTS. The Conservative favors States' Rights because it prevents the accumulation of power in a central government that is remote from the people and it recognizes the principle that essentially local problems are best dealt with by the people most directly concerned.

2) CIVIL RIGHTS. Although the Conservative agrees with the "objectives" of the Brown decision, he feels that the problem of race relations, like all social and cultural problems, is best handled by the people directly concerned. We should seek, through persuasion and education, to improve defective institutions.

3) AGRICULTURE. The Constitution did not ever give any branch of the national government the power over agriculture. We feel that farm production, like any other production is best con-

trolled by the natural operation of the free market.

4) TAXES. The Conservative believes that government has a right to claim an equal percentage of each man's wealth, and no more. Success should not be punished. As for the claim that the government needs the graduated tax for revenue purposes, the total revenue collected from income taxes beyond the twenty per cent level amounts to less than \$5 billion—less than the federal government now alone spends on agriculture.

5) WELFARE. We feel that welfare should be a private concern. High taxes, for which government welfare is so largely responsible, is the largest obstacle to fund raising by private charities. If public intervention is necessary, local and state governments, which are incapable of accumulating vast political power, should do the job.

6) THE COMMUNIST THREAT. We believe that our strategy must be primarily offensive in nature. Our national posture should reflect strength, confidence, and purpose, as well as good will. We cannot co-exist with Communism, we must be victorious over it.

7) EDUCATION. TO avoid the dangers of federal control which follows federal aid, the Conservative feels that the responsibility for Education should be kept in the hands of the state and local authorities.

I hope that this definition of a "Conservative", however abstract it had to be, gives you an idea of his political philosophy. Conservatism is not a negative approach to our problems, but a positive one, giving much promise for a brighter future.

Daily Nebraskan SEVENTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Telephone 432-7631 ext. 4225, 4226, 4227
Member Associated Collegiate Press, International Press Representative, National Advertising Service, Incorporated. Published at: Room 51, Student Union, Lincoln 8, Nebraska.

EDITORIAL STAFF
Editor: Jim Forrest
Managing Editor: Dave Wahlarth
News Editor: Wendy Rogers
Sports Editor: Rick Altin
Ag News Editor: Bob Ray
Copy Editors: Linda Jensen, Susie Rutler, Lynn Corcoran
Staff Writers: Sue Hoytk, Gary Lacey, Karen Gunklicks
Junior Staff Writers: Al Spore, Jim Moore, Susan Smithberger, Reporters: Diana Conroy, John Rleser, Tom McElhinis
Photographer: Rosemary Smallwood

AT STEVEN'S 10% DISCOUNT

To All Students And Faculty On Any Merchandise In The Store

- Watch Repairing
- Watches
- Diamonds
- Watch Bands
- Transistor Radios
- Record Players
- Cameras
- Portable TV
- Tape Recorders

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD No Money Down—Take Any Purchase With You

STEVEN CREDIT JEWELERS

Open Monday and Thursday Until 9:00

FOR SALE BY SEALED BID

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA HAS FOR SALE EQUIPMENT CONSISTING OF RECORDERS, BOTH TAPE AND WIRE, A TURNTABLE, PROJECTORS, A PUBLIC ADDRESS AMPLIFIER, A PHONOGRAPH, AND ODD PIECES OF AUDIO VISUAL EQUIPMENT.

This equipment may be inspected in the basement hallway of Architectural Hall, University of Nebraska, 11th and "R" Streets, Lincoln, Nebraska, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Bid sheets describing the equipment may be obtained from the Audio Visual Office, Room 19, Architectural Hall, 11th and "R" Streets, or the Purchasing Department, Room 511, Administration Building, 14th and "R" Streets, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, December 5, 1962, at 2:00 p.m., Central Standard Time, in Room 19, Architectural Hall, 11th and "R" Streets, Lincoln, Nebraska.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, OWNER

Danielson FLORAL CO.

J. ARTHUR ROBERT B. 1306 N. St.

Phone No. 432-7602

See us for Corsages for the Military Ball Fresh Blooms—Beautifully Styled

CAREERS IN ENERGY

with

HUMBLE

OIL & REFINING COMPANY

AMERICA'S LEADING ENERGY COMPANY

THURSDAY, NOV. 29

REPRESENTATIVE OF HUMBLE PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT WILL BE ON CAMPUS TO INTERVIEW:

- Chemical Mechanical
- Civil Petroleum
- Electrical Industrial

— ENGINEERS —

INTERESTED IN DISCUSSING PROFESSIONAL CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND NATURAL GAS PROCESSING

CONTACT COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING PLACEMENT OFFICE FOR APPOINTMENT

"Humble Is An Equal Opportunity Employer"

MAGEE'S

Jarman

The Saddle Oxford, in cordovan calf with black saddle, is one of many popular varsity shoe styles by Jarman, the maker that gives you made-just-for-you comfort in modestly priced footwear. Other Jarman shoes priced from \$10.95.

Man's Shoes Magee's First Floor