

GUEST EDITORIAL:

Follies' Folly

In the four years I have been at this school, I have seen four Coed-Follies go by. When I went as a freshman, I realized the name "folly" was really appropriate and I swore that I would never attend again.

Each skit was well planned and well presented, and they were entertaining and enjoyable to all. I would therefore like to congratulate AWS (Associated Women Students) and the participating houses.

Yet there is one thing that still disturbs me. Many months of hard work were put into these skits; each sorority, led by its skitmaster, practiced an immeasurable number of hours to make the show a success.

I have always prided myself on being a defender of the sororities against those who criticize their purposes and goals. Yet this year, I hear sorority girls themselves make comments like:

"What an appropriate title for the Theta's skit, 'Status Seekers,'" "the Chi Omegas had their alums write their skit and should be disqualified," "the Phi shouldn't win, they're just lucky," "the Gamma Phis, I'm glad they didn't get a trophy this year," "the Pi Phis think they're really great now."

Thus doubts and questions have been raised in my mind. Even though I refute the validity of these statements completely, this is what worries me: are they indicative of the "teachings" and ideals that sororities give their members? These statements infer the idea that the girls of one sorority are automatically better than those of another. I disagree with this completely.

Instilling loyalty and support is one thing, but when it reaches this point there must be a re-evaluation of the program. The sororities must redefine their goals; they must work together in order to do this.

Pete Sommerhauser

ERIC SEVAREID

Politics Changed: Campaign Needs Intellectual Leader

By Eric Sevard
As things are going with the New Hampshire presidential primary fight, the country risks being deprived of the one saving grace in the recently celebrated prize fight—the simple fact that we knew the identity of the winner.



Should the increasingly fatuous contest in the slush and snows of the Granite State end inconclusively, as now appears may happen, then the bouncing ball of political chance will have landed in double zero.

It has all been polemical, all a matter of trying to score debating points. Senator Goldwater has scoffed and Governor Rockefeller has "hammered."

There may be some comfort in reminding ourselves that primary contests, like the preliminary matches in prize fighting, are generally of a low order, but it is rather cold comfort.

road, which is not so much morally low as intellectually barren, is not only dismal but, given the imperative need of new definitions for the American world role, dismaying.

If the quadrennial dialogue is to be lifted to a new level, it may be that we shall have to wait upon an initiative from President Johnson. A candidate who is also President has nothing like the freedom to wheel and spiel that other candidates have; and Mr. Johnson has been struggling with a crushing burden of unfinished domestic business.

So far, we have had from the President only those abrupt, turgid disclaimers and rebuttals of the informal speech to the tax officials, and the short speech at UCLA. There is little evidence yet that Mr. Johnson possesses the sensitive perception that Mr. Stevenson exhibited in 1952, or the sweeping powers of synthesis that Mr. Kennedy exhibited in his last year; but a people starving for fresh food for thought will not be content with scraps very long.

The political world has been reshuffled almost overnight, but the American people remain at a loss as to how to start thinking about this. Men in high places must start talking soon about the real nature of the great Communist schism—what forms it may take, what safety and what dangers it contains.

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Insight Elsewhere—

'Baubles, buses and trucks' by kenneth tabor

Following the leadership of the United States may be for the free world a task much like searching for the needle in the hay stack. And this is the sort of task that the free world is not very prone to undertake.

Their refusal to do so has been met with responses ranging from apathy to hysteria and all the degrees in between. Yet it does not seem to me illogical that our foreign policy should be in varying stages of confusion. It should not be forgotten that in 1929 we started on a new period of history so to speak; and that period ended only with many years of the bloodiest holocausts mankind has ever witnessed.

I think it would be wise for us to remember this and dispense with "over-concern." But, at the same time, it would be unwise for us to forget those problems, one of which faces us at the present.

One of our problems has been the ambiguity in our policy with regard to financial relations with countries within the Communist bloc. For many years it was seemingly our policy that the United States disapproved of any trade relations on the part of the free world with Communist countries. After World War II, we were deeply engaged in the Marshall Plan to reconstruct Europe in an effort to thwart the Soviet's hopes of undermining the economy of that region.

More recently the ambiguity has become even more evident. With the advent of the Cuban situation and the ensuing failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion, our state department, after due consideration, adopted the policy of an embargo on that island nation. This embargo ranged from strictly offensive military weapons to tangible goods which related to the Cuban economy, but not to the health and welfare of the Cuban people.

The issue was not nearly so simple to follow as it would seem, for at the same time we were using this embargo, our aid was still being sent to countries at

least indirectly connected with the Soviet Union such as Yugoslavia.

Noting this confusion in policy, the free world has taken its own initiative and has begun trade with Cuba and other nations within the Communist bloc. At the present, England, France, and Italy all have extensive trade relations with the Soviet Union. England has gone so far as to offer its goods at 20% down and fifteen years to pay.

Much of our consternation these countries and others are opening relations with Cuba. Britain is selling them buses; France and Italy are selling them trucks and fishing vessels; and Morocco is shipping them basic rocks and ores.

Sensing that our embargo was in plain terms a colossal flop, the United States moved to pressure these countries in other areas. First, we have withdrawn all foreign aid to these countries. This, however, was to little avail as the days of our massive donations are well over. Such a withdrawal now has little effect in proportion to the profits

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CAMPUS OPINION

An Open Letter To The Observer

Dear Editor:

A letter criticizing the intercollegiate athletic program at this university appeared in last Thursday's issue of the DAILY NEBRASKAN. It was signed, "The Observer" and I am answering this letter for two reasons:

1) Several such letters have recently appeared indicating that this is not an isolated case of disapproval.

2) I am on an athletic scholarship, therefore I feel a need to defend this program.

The first point that "The Observer" makes concerns the subject of athletic scholarships. He very cleverly calls these "semi-pro contracts." At this point let me say that it is not my purpose to defend the existence of athletics in general, this is a subject by itself. Rather we are concerned only with the touchy question of scholarships. "An amateur is one who competes for sport and not for pay." By this definition, we are all professionals and deserve to be treated thus, but I think people should first realize what is involved in "competing."

I work out two hours every day, six days a week, eight months out of the nine month school year. I have used myself, a trackman, as an example. Other sports may not have as long a season but workouts may be more exhausting. The swimming team works out twice a day. With this type of training it would be impossible for me to hold a job, (I've tried) but I would have had to for my first two years if I had not had a scholarship. In fact there are many athletes who could not afford school at all if it wasn't for their athletic scholarships. So what would happen there were no athletic scholarships? Sports would become a rich man's son's pastime.

We have tried for years to maintain a society in this country in which young people will have equal opportunity to advance. This is one place where ability and

not position still count, and we should try to keep it that way. So in conclusion to this first point let me say that if we're going to have a program of intercollegiate competition, we must have scholarships to keep competition open to all of ability. Don't you agree, Mr. Observer?

The second criticism "The Observer" brings up is the free tutoring athletes receive. You say this is "unfair" to other students. The first thing I would like to point out is that when I say I practice two hours a day, I mean that I leave my room at three and get back at six. It also means that it may be 8 o'clock before I have enough energy to look at a book, and then only because I know I must.

My personal record shows that I am a slightly above average student. What then must it be like for an average or slightly below average student. Many of these men come from families whose parents never had any thought or any hope of getting their son through college, until he starred on the gridiron or basketball court. Some of these tutored athletes will just barely make it through school and many others won't, but they've had a part or all of an education and a start towards a life their fathers never dreamed of. I am not saying that athletes get or deserve better grades, (they don't), I am saying that they learn under a severe handicap and if you are not working under a similar handicap and still feel that they have an unfair advantage over you then perhaps, Mr. Observer, you should study more from three to five in the afternoon.

Now for the third point. You say that athletics' do not represent the student, yet weren't the students the ones demanding better seats at the football games? This does not sound to me like the students are uninterested in athletic contests. How many students observe the intramural contests that

you say represent the student body so well?

How many would if an admission was charged? As you claim, Mr. Observer, intramurals do offer a tremendous opportunity for the average individual to compete; that's why they exist and that's why they should exist, but that is no reason to abolish intercollegiate athletics as you seem to think, Mr. Observer.

Intercollegiate athletes are far superior in quality to intramural athletes. They practice longer, generally have more natural aptitude and have a greater desire for excellence. How are you going to tell a "competitor" that it is not worth his time to become good enough to compete at an intramural level.

If we were in a single move to abolish intercollegiate athletics and have only intramurals, what would happen? First we would declare an All University Champion and K. U. would do the same, and then someone would say "Ours is better than yours," and then we would have a game. The loser would go home and practice and then challenge again. Pretty soon we would be right back where we started. This competitive desire is a characteristic of human nature and to stop intercollegiate athletics you would have to change that characteristic, and I invite you try, Mr. Observer.

I am signing my name to this letter because it represents what I believe. These are my views, not the athletic department's. I consulted no one in writing it. If there is fault, the fault is mine and no one else's. I invite comments on this basis.

Jim Wendt

About Letters

The DAILY NEBRASKAN invites readers to use it for expressions of opinion on current issues regardless of viewpoint. Letters must be signed, contain a verifiable address, and be free of libelous material. Pro names in letters included and will be released upon written request. Brevity and legibility increase the chance of publication. Lengthy letters may be edited or omitted. Absolutely none will be returned.

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"Obviously, our long-run future will be determined by the development of our management. Here, every one of us—at all levels of supervision—recognizes this as his most important function. Since 1946, the Company has recruited widely varied talent—talent that can be blended to give us the required combination of tight administration and creative scope.

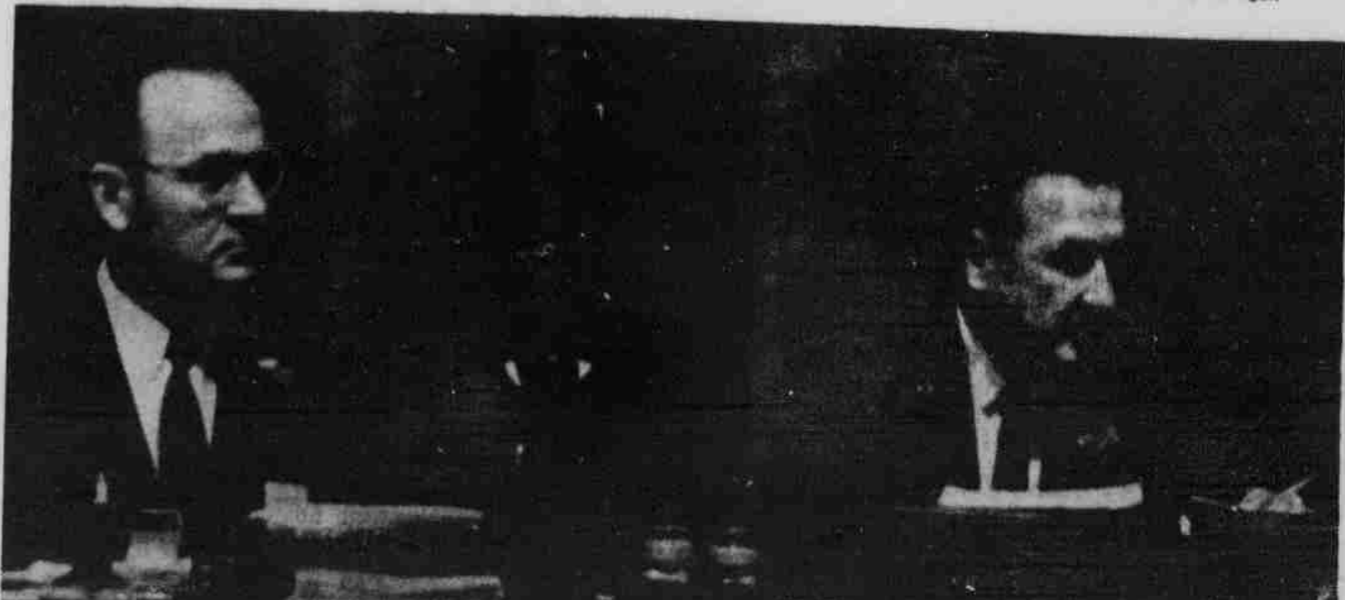
"Under a carefully conceived management development program, we try to recruit the best personnel available, both in training and experience. Once we get them, we have a program for giving them varied opportunities and increasing responsibility. This program is in force in all parts of the Company—in manufacturing, finance, styling, engineering and marketing.

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Arjay R. Miller, President of Ford Motor Company, and Henry Ford II, Chairman of the Board, at 1963 Annual Stockholders' Meeting



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