

Male Or Female?

The old saying that "clothes make a man" may or may not be provable. But what about the other sex—do clothes make the woman?

On this campus the prominent way to dress for social life is grubby. There is nothing wrong with an informal atmosphere but the girl who spends hours under the hair dryer and making herself beautiful ruins the whole effect by donning the most grubby sweatshirt to be found and a pair of cut-off jeans or wheat jeans that could almost stand by themselves in a corner.

Slacks and sweaters or blouses are hidden in the back corners of her closet.

Dates forget that there is a female present and the conversation becomes one that should be restricted to late-hour bull sessions.

If girls want to be treated like the young ladies they potentially are, they must look feminine, act feminine and be feminine.

The trend is beginning to change, there is no longer the fear of putting on a full-length gown for a formal occasion. When a man wears a tuxedo he deserves a date who is likewise attired.

Part of the blame for the grubby dress must be given to the type of parties. At least two out of every three parties demands that the dress be informal. Unless more formal occasions become popular on this campus, the female will continue to look like a male, and the male will continue to look like a grizzly bear.

Job Just Begun

The Student Council Constitutional Convention should be applauded for passing the district representation. In doing so they looked at the question objectively and chose the better of the two plans.

In order for either plan to work very effectively in fighting apathy, an effective Student Council is needed—one which commands the respect and attention of each student on campus.

It will be up to the Convention now to act wisely to give the Council the powers it needs to become this effective organ and to judiciously limit the power so that no group may gain control at the expense of another.

Congrats, Huskers!

Congratulations to the Cornhusker basketball team in their win Saturday night. Fans who attended to see the highly-touted Michigan team perform found themselves with a real game to watch.

Perhaps it was the presence of the fans that urged the Huskers and gave them the final push needed to defeat the Wolverines. Perhaps it was the initiative of the Nebraska team and perhaps a little of each. It never hurt a team to have a coliseum full of people rooting for them.

SUSAN SMITHBERGER

Republican

By George Duranske

The Republican party must and the Republican party will, take a stronger stand in relation to civil rights. Last week at the governor's conference which was held in Denver, Colo., aside from the general recognition that new leadership must be installed in the upper levels, the conclusion was reached that the rights which Negroes are seeking must be recognized as an integral part of Republican philosophy.

In 1960 the Republican party polled a very insignificant number of votes from the Negro ranks and of course in 1964 with Goldwater's vote against the Civil Rights Act the per cent of Negro votes tallied by the GOP was practically unnoticed. With developments such as these the practicality of giving the Negro more say in the Republican party is essential for the party cannot continue to exist by alienating minority groups.

In a sense this situation is a bit like the proverbial stone in the pond and the seemingly never-ending ripples. The repercussions are equally great for the GOP. By not actively supporting one minority the conclusion can be drawn by other minority groups striving for recognition that Republicanism barely recognizes their existence and doesn't even consider their plight.

There is however another side to the coin of practicality and that is the side of necessity. The reference here is to the need to keep our political parties from becoming racist. This is the more important of the two reasons for stronger civil rights planks in the GOP.

The reason this is the more important of the two is obvious. Picture this country split down the middle again with Negroes allied with some whites on one side opposing whites allied with a very few Negroes on the other. The consequences could vary from nothing to a racial war.

If however the Negro maintains membership in both political parties the chance of a party split along the lines of integration-segregation is highly unlikely.

The pathway is obvious and the Republican party will follow the necessary path to incorporate civil rights in its platform and bring much of the Negro vote into the Republican party.

The Political Spectrum

Democratic

By Bob Cherny
In this column, and in the next column, I shall briefly examine the history of liberalism in this country, in order to lay to rest, once and for all, the story that the United States is basically conservative.

American historians often divide American history into three distinct phases—the ages of Jefferson-Jackson, of Lincoln and of Franklin Roosevelt.

Each of these periods is marked by a vigorous leader at the beginning, and, except for the last which has yet to run its course, a period of increasing stagnation ending in such pathetic figures as Buchanan and Hoover.

The Jeffersonian-Jacksonian Age began as a protest against what they considered to be the concentration of power in the hands of a small group.

Through faith in the abilities of the common man, and an extension of the democratic processes to larger groups of the population, Jefferson, Jackson and their successors set the nation on the track of popular democracy.

With the election of Lincoln came a new stimulus to liberal ideas. Lincoln used the power of the federal government to coerce the states to remain in the union. He even suspended the right of habeas corpus in order to deal more effectively with the crisis.

In addition, under the GOP, acts were passed giving free land to homesteaders, giving federal aid to institutions of higher learning (the Morrill Act)

and encouraging economic development of the country through such measures as land grants to the railroads.

It is a far cry from this concept of an active federal government to Herbert Hoover's concept of government's role in time of crisis. Yet, in all this record of stagnation from Grant to Hoover, two bright spots stand out. These are the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

Under Roosevelt, two important departures took place. Domestically, TR's "Square Deal" placed emphasis on government regulation of business, so that the rapidly increasing industrial might of the nation could yield its benefits to all the people.

Also, under TR, the United States realized that the old power balance of Europe had broken down, and that isolation was no longer feasible. Through such actions as his mediation of the Russo-Japanese War, for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize, TR set the United States on the road to involvement in world affairs.

In the 1912 election the left-of-center candidates gained 76 per cent of the total, and Wilson began a program of progressive liberalism which both recalled the days of Lincoln and Jefferson and forecast the days of Franklin Roosevelt.



"THE HORRORS ARE THERE, BUT THE LIGHTS DON'T WORK."

CAMPUS OPINION

Ideas Given

Dear Miss Smithberger:
After reading your issue of December 7, three things occur to me:

1) You do not make maximum utilization of the little space you claim to have for news by continued harping upon the point that your newspaper needs money.

2) Printing less than 6,000 papers when everyone is forced to subscribe as part of their tuition, while living units are favored in the new distribution plan at the expense of off-campus independents who may only obtain the Daily Nebraskan at the Union before 11:30 a.m. and then only if you fight for one; and

3) The paper lost no money last year since its deficit was made up by an apparent overcharge on the Cornhusker.

Since you invite proposals, I would like to propose the things that follow.

Have the paper printed by the University of Nebraska Press.

Print the paper by the photo-offset method rather than by typesetting as is now done.

Print the Nebraskan on tabloid (half-size) paper. Sell the paper. If an increase in revenue would improve the Nebraskan as

claimed, the demand would permit the paper to be sold from "iron newsboys" and over the counter in the Union.

Print more papers. This would put your paper in the hands of more people, so that you would have a greater influence on campus.

Print less papers. Caution must be used with this one, however, since only your readers will miss the paper if it disappears entirely.

Increase tuition. This could conceivably reduce the costs paid to the Cornhusker by several thousand dollars a year, but the probability of that happening is rather unlikely.

Become an agency of the Union, operating at a loss in the interest, convenience, and necessity of the students; or become an agency of the School of Journalism, operating at a loss which you can justify by being a training medium.

Sincerely, James Rieger
KNUS Manager



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