

Fair Play

Dow Chemical Company will be at the University of Nebraska campus Monday and today — undoubtedly intentionally — the ASUN will discuss the appearance of military and business recruiters at the University.

It was indicated by ASUN First Vice President Gene Pokorny that resolutions may be drafted as a result of this discussion.

The Daily Nebraskan hopes that senators will be responsible enough not to cut their own throats by denying recruiters — military, business or otherwise — from appearing on campus. There have been rumors that this type of action might be taken.

We do not feel that certain companies ought to be denied the privilege of recruiting students from the University campus merely because the product they manufacture is not considered morally right by some individuals.

Nor do we believe that the Dow Chemical Co. recruiters should receive a similar treatment to that which they were subjected at the University of Minnesota and numerous other campuses.

We would hope that University students have enough common sense to allow Dow Chemical to talk to those University students who might wish to work for that company. Denying Dow Chemical the right to recruit at the University through demonstrations and violence would be the same as denying demonstrators the right to protest against Dow Chemical Company.

BUT if there are University students and professors who believe that the company should not manufacture napalm, we would not discourage them from letting their feelings and opinions be known.

BUT only if they do it peacefully and without obstructing Dow Chemical from recruiting or allowing other students to talk with Dow Chemical.

Students have the right to demonstrate and protest against that which they disagree — and we would be disappointed if they did not make use of this right. But this is good only insofar as it does not interfere with the respective rights of others.

Joan

There have been quiet rumbles in this town for the last few weeks — ever since Lincoln, Neb. heard that pacifist, nonviolent singer Joan Baez would perform at Pershing Auditorium Wednesday.

"Let's give her the same treatment she gives the boys in Vietnam," or "she shouldn't be allowed to appear here" was the cumulative impression of these rumbles some of the citizens of Lincoln, Neb.

The local newspapers carried several letters protesting Miss Baez's appearance and one student wrote to the Nebraskan that "an all-out boycott" of her appearance "would be appropriate." He said, further, that the town should give Miss Baez a "taste of her own medicine."

What is it that these citizens of Lincoln, Neb. are afraid of?

Are they afraid of a slightly-built, brown-haired, 26-year-old woman with a guitar and a haunting voice?

Hardly. These citizens are afraid of Miss Baez's "radical" ideas. Her "radical" idea that all men are brothers and that war is wrong because it is wrong to murder your brother. And they are angry and afraid of her "radical" attitude that one should not pay taxes to support a war one does not agree with. If these citizens have taken time to read some of the things Miss Baez says, they would probably also be afraid of her "radical" idea that nationalism is the wrong attitude to have.

The Daily Nebraskan does not feel that Miss Baez's political viewpoint is the issue involved in her appearance.

Miss Baez is an artist — an excellent artist. She expresses in her songs many of the feelings of the college generation and much of the protest movements in America today. And, as such, she is making a valuable contribution to society.

It is typical of Miss Baez that when she was asked at a press conference Tuesday how she reacted to opposition to her appearance she said, "I'm glad because at least people are doing something. At least it takes a lot more adrenaline to picket and protest than to be passive." Later she added, "So many people are passive."

Lincoln, Neb. needs to think again before rallying against Miss Baez. It needs to think to see if there is a reason.

The Daily Nebraskan welcomes Miss Baez.

Our Man Hoppe

By ARTHUR HOPPE

The National Committee to Look on the Bright Side wishes to salute Defense Secretary McNamara for bringing a nervous nation what it needs most these days — reassurance.

Mr. McNamara, who looks like a sincere insurance salesman, called a press conference to announce grimly that he thinks the Russians are building a new secret weapon to blow us all up.

But, said Mr. McNamara, practically bubbling over with reassurance, he doesn't think it will work too well.

The new weapon, he says, is called a "Fractional Orbital Bombardment" system or F.O.B. (Or, as you may prefer to think of it, F.O.B. Moscow.) And instead of being a high lob, it's kind of an overhead smash.

The way it works now, if the Russians take it in their heads to drop a thermonuclear bomb on, say, Trenton, N.J., they lob an I.C.B.M. up 300 miles and 15 minutes later — splat — there goes Trenton, N.J.

But under the new system they send it (F.O.B. Moscow) into a low orbit, a mere 100 miles up just like another satellite. "Ho-hum," we say, "just another satellite."

Three minutes later, with only a third of the first orbit completed, the brakes are put on and the whole thing goes smashing in on Trenton, N.J. Only it hits Philadelphia — splat — instead.

For that's where Mr. McNamara's reassurance comes in. The F.O.B. Moscow is, he reassures us, "significantly less" accurate than the good old I.C.B.M.

Thus Philadelphia can take comfort in that final blinding flash in the secure inner knowledge that, "Ho, ho, ho, they were aiming at Trenton. That sure is one on them." Oh, they'll die laughing.

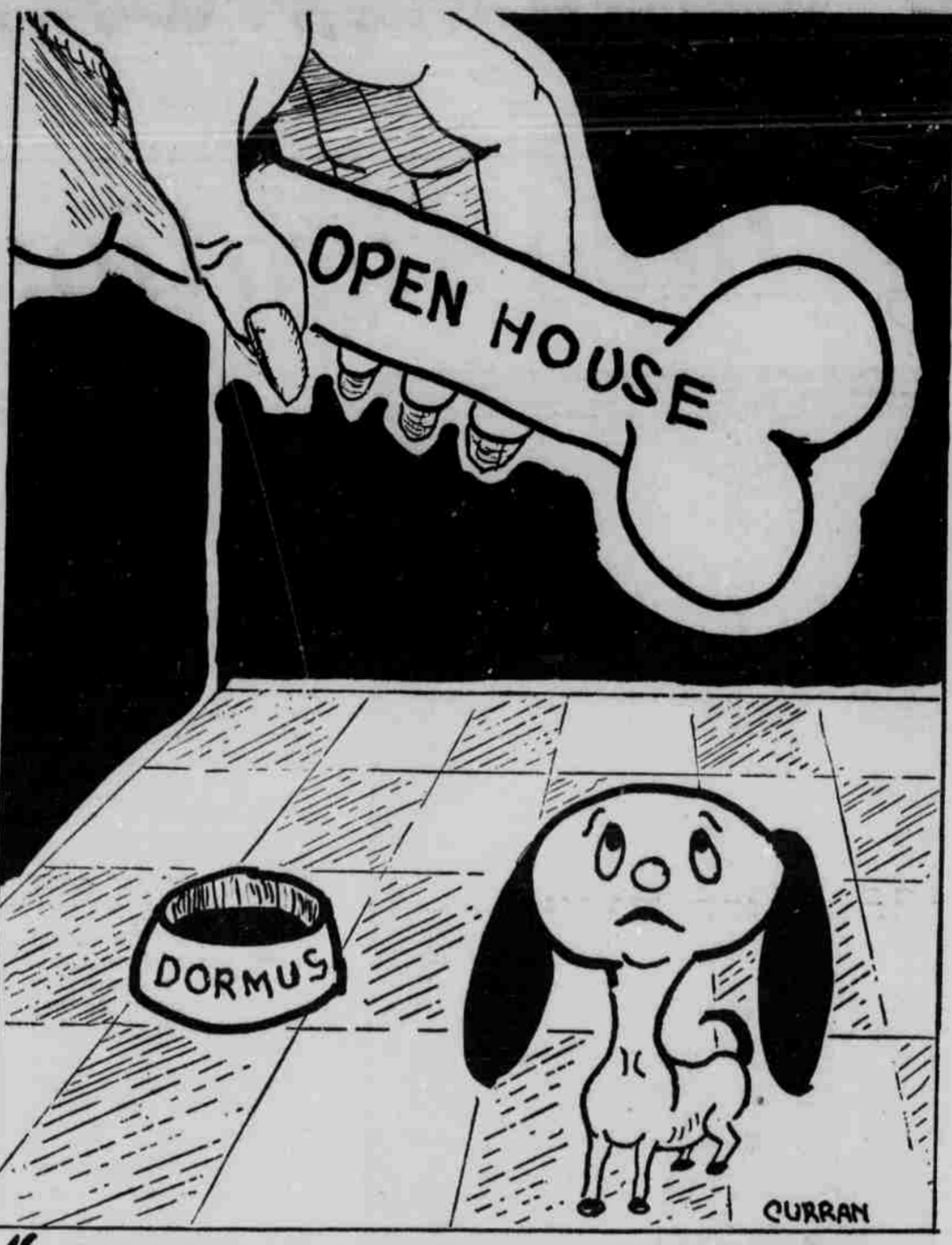
Nor is that all. At least equally reassuring is the fact that the Russians, when they blow up Philadelphia or wherever, will not be violating any treaties. Thanks to a technicality.

The only treaty they could violate, of course, is the one against putting a nuclear warhead in orbit.

But "they agreed not to place warheads in FULL orbit," as Mr. McNamara reassuringly points out. "This is a fractional orbit and hence not a violation."

The only danger here, then, is that the brakes don't work and the F.O.B. Moscow makes a couple of orbits before it lands on Trenton or Sioux Falls or wherever. This would be a clear treaty violation and we would have to take stern retaliatory measures — such as blowing up the world.

But Mr. McNamara obviously has confidence the F.O.B. Moscow's brake system will work and that it will blow us up in three minutes as advertised. And if he's not worried on this score, there's certainly no reason we should be.



"COME ON BOY, JUMP... PLAY DEAD... BEG..."

Once There Were Hippies

By JACQUES LESLIE
Collegiate Press Service

Once there was a group of highly imaginative, Bohemian people who lived in the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco. Among them were musicians and artists, men who used drugs fairly regularly.

They have been driven out by high rents, tourists and the fact that what was once a community has now become merely a place to live. It is difficult to say who came to Haight-Ashbury first, the hippies or the newspapermen. In any event, the press turned a community group into a national movement, warning that the number of hippies would grow and fulfilling the prophecy by writing endless stories about the hippies.

FASCINATED
Fascinated by the defects of their society, middle class Americans read the articles about hippies with absorption — the hippies seemed to them a threat to their way of life. They focused their attention on hippies, for whom "inarticulate" is not a strong enough word, and not on intellectual critics who have been rejecting middle class society for years, for one simple reason: the hippies, being a middle class movement, were not really rejecting middle class values at all. Instead they were trying to find antidotes to middle class hangups, primarily sex and boredom.

The hippies prescribed drugs and middle class society became obsessed with evaluating this prescription's remedial powers. Either you were for it or against it.

Among those who decided for it were thousands of college students across the country. Even the most entrenched gin-and-tonic set in the fraternities began to sponsor pot parties (not without a twinge of guilt, of course).

But others condemned the use of drugs, citing statistics and studies on the dangers of LSD and marijuana. (Had any of them stopped to compare how many people are killed on LSD with, for example, how many are killed on highways?)

The important thing, though, was to have an opinion, and Time and Newsweek and Harry Reasoner obliged.

The hippie movement grew tremendously. "Summer hippies" and "weekend hippies" became more common than the real thing, and, of course, all came from the

middle class. That so many people found it so easy to shift roles back and forth made it clear that the real issue in the hippie movement was not middle class immorality, as the hippies claimed, but middle class boredom.

STIMULATION

Who wanted to stay at home watching TV when you could go outside and receive stimulation from psychedelic lights? Marijuana was popular for the simple reason that it could turn the most prosaic of atmosphere into an interesting one.

Lost in the shuffle were the original hippies and the ideals they believed in. "Community" became four or five people holding hands together. "Truth" became whatever you thought of when you were high. And "grooving together" became an excuse to avoid the conflicts between people that lead to understanding.

If someone began to hint that maybe something you said was not quite right, you stopped him, telling him he was "blowing your mind." To be a hippie was to have a fragile mind.

So what have the hippies contributed? They have, hopefully, dispelled a few myths about the evil powers of marijuana. They have opened up a new world in clothing styles and popular music. They have made non-violence the creed of thousands; and perhaps also they have made middle class society a little more conscious of its own hypocrisy.

But have they gotten closer to a more basic honesty? The answer has to be no: here perhaps as in any mass movement, the majority deem to have deceived themselves, confusing grooving together for understanding.

It is apparent the hippie movement will not last, if for no other reason than that people usually become uncomfortable after living with a myth for awhile. New movements, aided by the compulsive media, will come along, grow and decline.

But the hippies have reached their peak. The end will come when too many of them discover that the vision they were constructing was not new. It was just good old middle class hedonism, concealed by beads and flashing lights.

Campus Opinion: A Time To Understand

Dear Editor:

President Eisenhower said that understanding holds the key to our survival. It is important, then that we avail ourselves of as many educational opportunities as possible. International Week at the University is one such opportunity.

International Week is designed to give our students a chance to become better acquainted with their counterparts from other countries who are on campus and, at the same time, it is designed to point up the many contributions which these international students have made to the University.

I hope that a large number of our students will participate in the week's activities which are being sponsored jointly by People-to-People and the Nebraska International Association.

Clifford M. Hardin
Chancellor

Democracy

Dear Editor:

Apparently Scott Smith can't see the trees for the forest. If he is really an advocate of democracy, how can he question some free-thinking student's right to express an opinion and display a Communist flag?

Why can he be critical, while denying another student a similar right to criticize? Obviously Smith is a "rah, rah democracy" chanter, one of a caste of millions in America, to whom democracy is an ideology which prevents rather than stimulates free thought and exchange. Personally, I would say that this kind of "de-

mocracy" is more similar to the totalitarianism to which Smith thinks he objects.

And to the Communist swine with the flag, I say: "Keep the rag, baby. Applaud Dick Gregory. Participate in grape-stomping orgies in Memorial Stadium. Jeer capitalist pigs. If only to assure yourself that you still have some degree of freedom, occasionally contest authority."

But perhaps I am being too harsh with Smith. Perhaps, in fact, he can define in 25 words or less, what "universal truth" really is.

If so, we'll be able to answer another contemporary issue of great relevance. We'll know that God is not dead. He's alive and well and rooms with Scott Smith.

Doug Cowgill

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The Anti-American Foreign Student

Editor's Note: Benno Wymar is a second year PhD candidate and a teaching assistant in the University department of economics. A native of Dusseldorf, Germany, Wymar got his M.A. at Syracuse University in the early 1960's.

Wymar's situation is somewhat unique because he is married to an American. His comments come from his own experiences and from his talks with other foreign students at the University.

★ ★ ★ ★
By BENNO WYMAR
Un-American Activities on the Campus?

The FBI must have suspected something for some time. But the authorities of the University, where these activities are taking place seem to know nothing at all about them. Perhaps it would be wise to call in the federal government. But on the other hand, one might let this whole thing go as the work of a group of idiots. Still one should really be concerned about these secret activities, if nothing else, they should be regulated.

The participants (sometimes also referred to as subversives) usually meet at night time in a dark cellar (near the campus), use languages that not many people are able to understand, and what is the worse, are to a great extent involved in un-American activities. It is known that some of these people are receiving instructions from abroad and receive communications via short-wave from foreign countries. And all this is taking place in the heart of America at Lincoln, Nebraska.

If one considers that at the present time thousands of Americans are dying to some extent because of the above situation and that this country is spending billions of dollars to deal with it, it is somewhat surprising that at the homefront so little is done. Although many people will disagree with this, the problem seems to be basically a lack of international understanding.

At the local level this means international relations between foreign students and Americans, something which is almost completely lacking. To put it bluntly a great number of foreign students have become strongly anti-American because of their experiences here at Lincoln. Many governments around the world spend great amounts of money to assure that foreign students obtain a favorable opinion of their country.

Student governments of many foreign universities set up special offices to deal with their foreign fellow students. Students in France, Holland, Austria, etc., take their foreign colleagues on trips around their countries, so that the foreign students might learn more about them. Naturally, in some of these countries about ten percent of all the students are from abroad, including a great number of Americans. An out-of-state tuition is not known there.

The Young Christian-Democrats and the Young Socialists not only make all-out drives for foreign members, but even send delegations abroad to other universities. Quite a few universities in foreign countries have international houses where even foreign foods can be obtained. Well, after all, universities are institutions of international learning. No wonder that foreign students are somewhat surprised about the different situation here.

Almost as a rule, most foreign students are quite pro-American when they arrive here. However, very soon this changes. Through some excellent efforts of the USIS they have heard, while still at home, what a great country the U.S. is and how friendly and hospitable Americans are. But it does not take long to realize that most Americans care absolutely less about the foreign student. The people he meets are other foreign students, and where he lives no Americans are around.

The few Americans whom he meets know as a rule very little about anything outside Nebraska, even less about the country from which he comes. Although he might have been told abroad that the U.S. is perhaps the most cosmopolitan country since its people come from around the world, he will soon come to the conclusion that the U.S. is not only one of the most nationalistic countries, but very provincial as well. It is hardly similar in this respect with a past world leader, the United Kingdom.

No wonder then, that very soon after his arrival he withdraws and associates only with other foreign students. And here it makes no difference whether these other foreigners come from Africa, Asia, South America or Europe. That much they have in common; they are all fellow-foreigners. Besides feeling rejected by Americans the fact that most foreign students do not have the outgoing personality also causes them to withdraw.

In addition many foreign students feel that it is not proper for him to push himself into so-called campus activities since it should be up to his American host to invite him, after all one does not invite himself to dinner. It is not surprising then that many foreign students return to their home-country with a strong anti-American feeling. Although this is not to suggest that all foreign students will eventually become important leaders at home, Mr. Kwame Nkrumah, the former Prime Minister of Ghana is a good example of what the result of such an American experience can be.

Even American capitalism might face some difficulties abroad if American businessmen will have to deal with these former foreign students. And regardless whether political or economic interests are at stake, why become one of the most hated nations in the world? To be sure a world leader will always have some enemies, but even an imperialistic country like Britain was well respected when it was a leading country.

There can be no doubt that a problem does exist. Some years ago many people abroad felt that a new age was coming to America in this regard with the event of Mr. Kennedy's presidency. He seemed to be a real world leader (he had even been a foreign student himself at the London School of Economics). But it seems people abroad saw more in him and appreciated him more than Americans did.

Perhaps under Mr. Kennedy, America might have become a real international country. His idea of a Peace Corps seemed a step in the right direction. But unfortunately Mr. Kennedy is dead and so are most of his excellent ideas.

On the local level most foreign students appreciate the efforts of ASUN in dealing with the "international problem" on the campus. But much more needs to be done. Past attempts of foreign students to get together with Americans by arranging social events and lectures have resulted in the so-called "secret-activities" since as a rule no Americans show up. Perhaps there are enough Americans who still have some pride in their country to be concerned about its image.

The present international week might be a good occasion to make a new start, at least here on the campus, in bringing about a better understanding and relationship among students from different parts of the world.