

# Summer Nebraskan

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## Taft-Competent?

The Young Republican Federation News, GOP party organ, reported recently that Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio "is the hardest hitting GOP contender to hit the presidential trail since Teddy Roosevelt. He knows what he believes and he believes in it hard. He is willing to answer any question, anywhere, from any questioner. He is tremendously competent in the most tangled field the world has yet produced—our Federal government."

It is quite true that Sen. Taft is "willing to answer any question, anywhere, from any questioner." The truth, is however, that he answers identical questions differently in different places and from different people. For instance, in one section of the country, he recently demanded in a speech that the military and foreign aid budgets be cut tremendously. A short time later, in a speech in another section of the country, he demanded that a greater, more powerful military force be built and put to immediate use in the Asiatic field.

These two demands, from the same person, could hardly denote one who "knows what he believes and believes in it hard." Nor could they denote, it seems to me, a man who is "tremendously," as the YRF News put it, or in fact, even at all competent in the field of Federal government.

Of course the aforementioned passage from the News is simply campaign propaganda, but most campaign propaganda has at least some truth in it. The statement that Taft knows what he believes hardly carries any truth, for, it seems to me, a man who says one thing one day and says the very contradictory thing the next day is hardly one who knows what he believes.

Sen. Taft is a politician—he is not a statesman, not a diplomat, only a politician—and hardly worthy of a job demanding of as much honesty, integrity and downright statesmanship as the Presidency. The editor only hopes that the American people will see his shortcomings and refuse to be influenced by his unending stream of false propaganda.

It is the failure, on the part of the Republican party, to resist the temptation to print false propaganda such as the above, which is the greatest downfall of that party. It has kept the party's candidates out of office for 20 years—and will do so again in 1952. L.S.

## Politics At A Glance

By LOUIS SCHOEN

This Week: The Republican Scene

With the Republican National Convention only a little over a week away, the two major Republican Presidential aspirants, Retired Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Ohio's Sen. Robert A. Taft are slugging it out in a hand to hand battle for delegates.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, leading Democratic hopeful, summed up the situation in a nutshell when he compared the Republican scrap to a "bar room slugfest." This, of course, appears as an asset to the Democrats, for the pre-convention split in the Republican party can easily have an effect on many people who would have voted Republican in November, but because of a jitter attitude toward the winner of their party's nomination, will either refrain from voting or vote Democratic.

Sen. Wayne Morse, popular liberal from Oregon, adequately illustrates this fact. In a recent speech to a group of Oregon lumbermen, Morse threatened to bolt the party ranks and back the Democratic candidate if Taft receives the nomination. Although Morse is the only prominent Republican who has publicly committed himself in this way, rumors are thick in GOP ranks that this sort of action may be taken by many if the Ohioan is nominated. For that matter, with everyone becoming as steamed up as they are lately, it could easily happen if Eisenhower were nominated.

The controversy over the Texas delegates is providing the biggest spark, and is likely to set off a major fire in Chicago when the bickering begins over whose delegation should be recognized on the convention floor.

The past week has seen Eisenhower and his backers scream, from coast to coast, "Steal!" and "We wuz robbed!" They are making a major campaign issue of the situation, claiming the machinery was rigged with Taft supporters. With Gen. Douglas MacArthur, an avowed Taft-man, as keynote speaker for the July 7 convention, and a number of other Taft backers holding prominent convention posts, the Ike-men would really scream, louder and longer than ever, if Taft should win the nomination on an early ballot, or for that matter, if Taft should win the nomination at all.

Taft campaign leaders meanwhile, published full page ads in newspapers throughout the nation Monday, giving what they called their side of the story. The ads were headed in huge 72 point type, "Here's What Happened In Texas," and proceeded to blast the Eisenhower claims, level retaliatory charges at the Ike-men, and "prove" that the law was on their side.

Eisenhower, meanwhile, appeared Monday night on a nationwide television hookup, simultaneously with the appearance of Taft's ads in Tuesday morning's papers throughout the nation. He blasted what he called the "isolationist forces" in the Republican party, and although he did not specifically mention Taft's name, he leveled charges all night which one editor described as those which "any simpleton could tell" were directed at Taft.

Taft, in the meantime, has expressed greater confidence that he will win the nomination. He declared in a television broadcast recently that if he fails to gain the candidacy, "I'll never run for President again."

Meanwhile Democrat Kefauver and Republican Taft got together for an almost bloody discussion on a television broadcast, exchanging charges respectively of "isolationist" and "slur."

This writer would like to see such a discussion between Taft and Eisenhower before the convention. On the other hand, that would be murder—the only thing remaining would be a pool of blood, surrounded by air stagnant with vulgarities.

# VIEWS OF THE NEWS

## The Battle Of Chicago-1952 A Solution To Korea . . .

A big question in Republican ranks is the relative influence of General Douglas MacArthur in the choice of the Republican candidate for the presidency—especially in MacArthur's position as keynote speaker at the convention.

If either General Eisenhower or Senator Taft can win the nomination on the first ballot of the Republican Convention, or can show overwhelming strength and momentum that nomination on the second ballot is a certainty, then MacArthur will hardly rate as an important influence in determining the result.

But if the first balloting indicates a stalemate between the two leading candidates, with neither Taft nor Eisenhower able to quickly reach the required total of 604 delegate votes, and both factions refusing to yield an inch to the other, then MacArthur could descend upon Chicago and blow the convention through the roof.

Then the question would be, "Has MacArthur enough strength to defeat Eisenhower's bid for the nomination?" No American grounded in the most essential principles of our constitution will disagree with MacArthur's views on the dangers of military dictatorship in our country.

But the record shows quite vividly that when MacArthur as a soldier has collided with civil authority, he has sought to defy it and override it. On the other hand, Eisenhower has most scrupulously observed those "inhibitions" which are accepted by men who wear the uniform of their country.

Then comes the showdown: The battle of Chicago, between two generals, both of them graduates of West Point, both of them victorious commanders in war.

The prize of the battle between these two generals is the control of the Republican party and perhaps the Presidency. If, as, and when the moment comes in the Republican convention when Senator Dirksen, Congressman Martin and other Taft leaders realize that the senator from Ohio cannot win, and the only way to stop Eisenhower is to stampede the convention for MacArthur. . .

History will write the answer to this controversy within the Republican party. The question now is, "If the convention becomes deadlocked and there is a 'band-wagon' for MacArthur, would the Republican party actually be satisfied with a military man as their presidential candidate?" C. K.

## Civil Service Needs Radio Engineers

Radio engineer positions with the Federal Communications Commission are open in Washington and throughout the United States, its territories and possessions, the Civil Service Commission has announced.

The jobs pay from \$3,410 to \$4,205 per year. No written test is required to acquire the positions. To qualify, applicants must have had appropriate college study, progressive experience or both.

The age limits for positions paying \$3,410 are 18 to 35; for positions paying \$4,205, 18 to 62. Age limits are waived for persons entitled to veteran preference. Applications will be accepted from senior and graduate students who expect to complete all required courses within six months.

Further information and application forms may be obtained at most first and second class post offices, from Civil Service regional offices, or direct from the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

## AEC Awards To Two NU Post-Grad Students

Atomic Energy Commission fellowship extensions have been awarded to two University post-graduate students for the 1952-53 school year.

The students are Murvel E. Annan and Armon F. Yanders, both of Lincoln. Annan received an award of \$2,100 which he held for the first time during the past school year. Yanders received a \$900 award which terminates in January. He expects to receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree at that time. He received \$2,100 awards for the 1950-51 and 1951-52 school years.

Remember the Maine! Remember the Alamo! Remember the Lusitania! Remember Pearl Harbor!

These cries are easily recognizable by anyone who has ever been a student of history. They were the battle cries of the American armies respectively in the Spanish-American War, Mexican War, World War I and World War II.

The dates of the events corresponding to those cries were marked down in the minds of American citizens for years to come. I doubt that many Americans have forgotten that December 7 is Pearl Harbor Day.

Wednesday, June 25, was a date comparable to all of these. Did you remember it? How many battle cries did you hear? No, you probably did not remember it, and I am sure you heard no battle cries. The prevalent attitude has been not to remember, but rather to "Forget Korea." Two years ago Wednesday the North Korean armies began their fateful charge on the Republic of South Korea. American and other UN armies soon joined in the fight on the side of the R.S.K. Now the United Nations armies, "fighting" the Chinese and North Korean armies, are virtually in the same place the armies of the two Korean nations started two years ago—astride the 38th parallel.

Approximately eleven months ago, officials of the two sides began a ceaseless series of cease-fire talks. Deadlocked most of the time since then, the talks have accomplished little as far as their ultimate purpose, from a UN point of view, is concerned.

Both Congress and the U.S. backed President Truman's decision to go into Korea. It looked at the start as only a job for the regular army—an oriental grassfire that could be easily and quickly stamped out. But today most of the Americans in uniform in Korea are civilians, called to duty.

Some critics of the United Nations policy advocate throwing our full force into the Korean fight, driving the Reds back into China and bombing Chinese supply lines. That could easily be done, at the price of heavy casualties. But the dilemma of the top command is this. Would such a move bring the Korean struggle to a conclusion or would it only be the spark needed to set off the fire—a third world war?

Other critics have advocated pulling our troops out of Korea, on the basis that the small, resourceless Far-Eastern nation is not worth the trouble. This, however, would put the Reds in the position they were driving for in the first place—where they could strike at any one of the many UN strongholds in the South Pacific.

There remains, however, one diplomatic avenue which has not been publicly explored. Will Red China remain content to be merely a satellite of the powerful Soviet Union? Tito was not. Can a way be found to drive a wedge between the endless manpower of China and the booming industrial might of Russia? If an allied diplomat can succeed in doing that, he could save millions of lives and millions of dollars worth of resources for the United Nations.

Of course the problem presenting itself now is: Can a way be found to settle the dispute over the repatriation of prisoners of war? India has offered to mediate in the dispute. But could a mediator settle the dispute to the satisfaction of both sides? It is quite doubtful, for one side must always give a little in any conflict, and neither side, in this case, is willing to do that. If the Americans have to, they will have virtually lost the war. If the Chinese have to, they will probably be angered into beginning another conflict, either on the same soil or on that of another nation.

And if the conflict could be settled to the satisfaction of both sides involved, what then? Would that bring the long-awaited Peace on Earth? I hardly think so, for just as Freedom and Slavery were unable to exist side by side in the United States of America, so are Democracy and Communism, which are virtually the same as Freedom and Slavery, unable to exist side by side on Earth.

Before a lasting peace may be acquired on this planet, there must be freedom for all people. That does not mean only Freedom of the Press, Freedom of Religion, Freedom of Speech and Freedom from Oppression, but freedom to live as the individual desires to live, and freedom to eat in order to live. In many countries these freedoms are not realized by the masses of the people. How to bring about such freedoms is a problem which politicians, psychologists, sociologists, health authorities, journalists and everyone else interested in serving the public will be hashing over for centuries to come. The answer may never be found. The world may always be at war.

And when the discussion becomes this involved, the editor can only recommend one person for you to see for the conclusion: Your favorite minister, priest, rabbi or chaplain. L.S.

## Wilson Strand Representing NU At Washington Seminar

Wilson Strand has been chosen and a number of other government buildings in Washington, and each student participating takes a full time job in government service.

The purpose of the seminar is to acquaint college students throughout the nation with politics and governmental procedure, Sam Gibson, University YMCA director, announced. It includes discussions with many top government officials, visits to the White House and Pegasus.

### Final Enrollment 2,130

Now it's official. The enrollment of the 1952 summer session of the University is 2,130, a drop from last year's total of 2,700 students. Dr. Floyd W. Hoover, acting director of registration and records, said this total was compiled as of June 12, the registration deadline.

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