

Tom Rische A Healthy Situation

Last Saturday, at the Student Council-sponsored activities workshop, four students representing various views debated the topic, "What Would Constitute a Healthy Political Situation at the University of Nebraska?"

Cornhusker In Wonderland

or read their campaign platforms in the paper, they would not be able to vote intelligently. Political rallies would generate interest in the election.

Adams held that there should not be parties on campus because there were no really important issues. He felt that individuals should run on their own merits.

Dugan felt that parties were needed to draw campus issues clearly. He held that University life should be a preparation for post-graduate days.

Miss Krueger thought that parties added much to campus life. She contended that they were necessary to prevent domination by one group, since small unorganized movements are seldom successful.

Turner felt that the important thing in campaigns was the platforms of the individual candidates. He emphasized that the candidates should stand for something and that they should be held to carry out these platforms.

All but Adams seemed to agree that political parties were desirable. Political parties offer the main avenue for expression of opinion. The ideal situation would be individual candidates competing against each other, with no parties at all.

Political parties would offer the student a chance to see and learn the views of the candidates. Most students do not know many of the candidates for campus offices.

It's Just Customarily So

Is Armistice Day really meaningful? The Lincoln Sunday Journal and Star quotes R. C. Patterson, American Legion adjutant for the state of Nebraska, as saying that the American Legion is attempting to consolidate Armistice Day, V-E Day, and V-J Day and call the day "Veteran's Day."

"There are so many 'days' now—V-E Day, V-J Day and the rest—that people are less aware of Armistice Day," Patterson said.

The Legion has a good idea. Everyone is glad that World War I is over, but it seems a little pointless to celebrate its end every year, especially since two other wars have been or are being fought in the meantime.

The Dictator Returns

To no one's surprise, Juan Peron was re-elected president of Argentina in balloting last Sunday. The Argentine dictator piled a nearly 2 to 1 lead over his opponent.

The General Federation of Labor, government backed, issued a statement hailing Peron's re-election as a defeat for the forces of reaction and for former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden and his "henchmen."

Ironically, La Prensa, formerly one of South America's great newspapers but now merely an

organ for Peron, was one of the first to hail the re-election of the president.

Peron's victory is certainly an omen that U.S.-Argentine relations will not improve in the immediate future. It is a victory for the man whose methods are not too different from those used by Adolf Hitler in his earlier days.

Barring some unforeseen event, it looks as if Juan and Evita will guide Argentine destinies for another six interesting years.

Stolen Goods

St. Paul's Establishes Grid Record By Losing 34 Straight Games

Kathryn Radaker

St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute . . . football coach, Russell Blout, states, "You can say one thing for us. At least we're consistent."

St. Paul's has won only one game since 1940. It scored only once in each of the last three seasons.

Touchdowns are so rare that the players weren't even sure how to line up for an extra point try when the team scored 6 points against Bluefield, W. Va. State, two weeks ago.

Since 1940 the football team has played more than 41 games. The results have been scores as high as 78-0 in favor of the other teams.

Saturday the Tigers lost their 34th straight game, to little Lincoln university of Pennsylvania. The score was 40-0.

Yale, Harvard and Princeton . . . presidents have put their heads together and come up with an announcement of an admission and scholarship policy aimed at athletics.

As outlined in the Daily Crimson the policy stipulates that "athletes shall have the same opportunities for admission and financial assistance as other students; they shall be neither penalized

nor favored for the sake of athletic success." They stressed the oft-forgotten point that college football is not played and scheduled with a view of gate receipts.

University Of Houston . . . has made three new courses mandatory for freshmen. The courses are communication arts, biological or life science, and social science.

Southern Illinois University . . . is giving academic credit to students making off-campus speeches. Speech students will work under direction of a student speakers bureau in filling program speaker requests.

University Of California . . . President Robert G. Sproul says classes at California are not nearly as large as most persons think. The average-sized class this year is 22.

Dear Editor... UMT-Ten Why Not's

(The views expressed in the Dear Editor column are those of the writer and not necessarily those of The Daily Nebraskan.)

To the editor:

The collegiate atmosphere is conducive to independent thinking. Consequently, such an issue as the proposed bill for UMT is usually judged with a mature understanding of its nature. Yet, there are numerous citizens who are willing to sacrifice essential freedoms of our democracy because they glibly accept the propaganda of UMT advocates.

1. Adoption of UMT would NOT provide more trained soldiers for the present emergency. The renewed draft law provides for enough men during the emergency; putting UMT into effect now actually would reduce the effectiveness of the regular army since thousands of men would have to be drawn from the army to fill the training units.

2. UMT is not emergency legislation at all. Its proponents are simply using emergency psychology to fasten permanent peace time conscription on all American youth. The American people have seen what has happened to the citizens of Germany, Russia, and Japan when militarism has dominated the peacetime periods.

Concerning UMT, General MacArthur told a congressional committee last spring: "I should advise most seriously, if I were considering the problem, that I would wait and get through with the emergency that faces us now, and then on what has resulted and what exists then, I would sum up the facts and make my decision."

3. UMT-trained men would NOT be available for immediate service in the event of war. Modern war is fought by combat teams, which need important training in working together. This cannot be done by UMT since it is a matter of coordinating the troop units that actually are going to fight together.

4. UMT will NOT help to reduce casualties in a future war. Our army ground forces study which states in the Infantry Journal, September, 1949: "No factual data exists to support the universally held opinion that the infantry replacement has initially a higher casualty rate than the veteran."

5. On the contrary, ten thousand or more casualties a year could be expected from UMT itself. Training with live ammunition causes a two per cent casualty rate; if a million men a year went through UMT, two per cent would amount to 20,000 casualties a year.

6. UMT would NOT improve the national health. Men who are physically or mentally unfit would be rejected by UMT as did the Army; the greater part of physical defects result from childhood diseases, malnutrition or lack of medical care.

7. UMT would mean military domination of each man's life for a total of eight years. This point hardly needs stressing to college students who are striving to establish themselves at an age that UMT would demand their services.

8. UMT would have a harmful effect on the morals of the men exposed to it. Army life is notorious for the tendency of its morality to sink to its "lowest common denominator." Even the president's commission on UMT, composed entirely of people favorable to the program, wrote: "We must admit at once that a serious moral problem is presented by the very removal of a boy of 18 from the normal influences of his home, church, school and local community, and his comparative isolation in a camp with large numbers of other men under an entirely new and different environment."

9. The adoption of UMT would NOT frighten Russia into "behaving herself." Armament races have persuaded the opposing power to "give up." They have led to further preparation by both powers. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has a greater reserve of available manpower than does the United States, and our former monopoly of atomic weapons did not frighten her into submission.

10. It is false to say that UMT would strengthen democracy because it would require all youth to serve. Coercion does not become democratic simply because it is applied to everyone; otherwise, slavery and dictatorship would be examples of the same. Democracy means the right to criticize and make changes; to have a voice in the rules under which one lives, to choose one's leaders, and to go on strike against injustice.

Army discipline is the exact opposite of these, and is designed to reduce each individual to the role of a cog in a state machine. Democracies have accepted this in the time of crisis, but when they extend it permanently into peacetime they invite the very totalitarians they profess to abhor.

Most farm, educational and religious organizations and thousands of Americans have expressed their opposition to this bill during previous congressional discussions. The present committee proposal must be acted upon by both houses of congress. Yet, there is tremendous pressure by interest groups for the passage of Universal Military Training. Soon congress must decide upon this issue which threatens democracy, that means the real decision is in our hands.

Little Man On Campus By Bibler



Visit your senators and representatives while they are at home! Make your opinion known—this is still a democracy! R. H. STODDARD.

Foreign Students Help YWCA World Friendship Observance

"Peace on earth, good will to men." Fifteen foreign students at the University helped carry out this goal in a program in observance of World Fellowship week at the YWCA, Sunday. The purpose of the annual fellowship week is to help create better understanding among the peoples of the world.

The theme of the fellowship week observance was "All power is given unto me—go ye therefore." Colorful displays in the first floor lounge of the YWCA helped carry out this theme. The fellowship program which is presented by foreign college students highlights this week's ceremonies.

Each of the 15 University students who participated in the program spoke briefly on the customs, traditions and present economic condition of the country from which they came.

Tha Meersman, German student, told the audience how much the many gifts her country has received from America have been appreciated.

Tony Anxelt of Estonia reported to the audience that Germany had dominated Estonia in the early 1940's. He added that instead of peace and happiness, war and fear were now prevalent.

Fikri Sekerci reported that Turkey has risen since 1920 from an almost totally illiterate nation to a nation of schools. He added however that his country has a long way to go to further better its school system.

Sekerci also commented on the Marshall plan money received by Turkey. He said that the money is being used to open new roads, to construct schools

or in support of other similar projects.

Daniel Okonkwo, Nigerian student, stated that the present Nigerian education system is insufficient. He made an appeal for American assistance in the program. Okonkwo added that only five percent of the Nigerian people have been educated in the past 85 years.

Mohammad Said Joshima of Iraq said there is no dating system in Iraq. He quickly added that there is no need for one because marriages are arranged through mutual agreements by the parents, not by two people in love with each other.

Mohammed Hosen Payinda, Afghanistan student, reported that most of the people in Afghanistan are occupied in agriculture although there are a few sham industries. He added that although his country has vast natural resources they have not been utilized to any great extent.

He explained that the lack of facilities was the reason.

Payinda, chemical engineering student, told the group that Afghanistan's political system is much like that of Britain in that there is a king, a prime minister and a parliament. He expressed hope that aid from the United States could be increased and that better understanding between his country and the United States could be furthered.

These 15 University students helped World Fellowship week meet its goal of better understanding and of peace on earth, good will towards men.

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