

EDITORIAL PAGE

New York At NU

Last summer a University student we'll call Betty took a trip to New York. Among the stops on Betty's sightseeing tour was the Museum of Modern Art, so she paid her 65 cents admission fee and gleaned a bit of culture from her trip through the galleries. Betty didn't like all the works of art she saw—in fact, she disliked some of them intensely—but she found several which fascinated her. At any rate, she felt the visit to the art museum was an important part of her education, and she enjoyed it.

Most University students would do the same thing if they were in New York, but when a segment of the same kind of art is brought to the campus, free of charge, few of them seem to take advantage of it.

This staff member, completely ignorant in the field of art, visited the Nebraska Art Association's 62nd annual month-long exhibit in Morrill hall the other day, and found a lot which would appeal to the average layman.

Dramatists would like the colorful oil painting of a girl hanging out of a window to kiss her lover. It's called "Departure." And an abstract entitled "Masks" would surely appeal to them.

"Man in the Open," a bronze figure with a hat on, is thought-provoking for Coeds. And it's even better from the back view. Another probably designed especially for women is a blue-toned abstract called "Silence." Equally appropriate is a lovely, dainty painting entitled "Red Hat."

Animal husbandry students would get a kick out of trying to determine the sex of "Animal Form No. 1," a stone figure. A fascination for any Ag student would be "Cow Resting," a charming oil painting.

The exhibit even has a "Cement Truck" in abstract for the civil engineer, and another intriguing oil with a swirling red background called "Long Unstable Bridge." And Joe College himself would be impressed by a realistic painting of a dozen or so pipes of all sizes and shapes.

For a cheap drunk, this layman suggests "Midnight Carnival," a colorful bewitching oil which makes one see double, triple and even more. A very pleasant painting.

It would be interesting to see how male anatomy students would classify "Woman at the Window," a six-foot figure of welded steel. "Envy" and "Avarice" are excellent portraits for the psychologist to study, and for all-around pleasure, the layman is quite certain to like the colorful "Salmon Fisherman."

And for the average University student, there's a wonderful portrait about eight feet long and three feet high entitled "Sleepers."

No matter what type of person you are, The Daily Nebraskan guarantees that you'll have a definite reaction to the art exhibit. You'll like some of it; you'll think part of it is a bunk of junk; you'll be completely baffled by several of the pieces. But The Daily Nebraskan suggests you try it once—a little culture might rub off. (Instructors might take an entire class to the exhibit. And incidentally, the gallery officials will open Morrill hall any week night for student groups, including organized houses.)

An exhibit like the one at Morrill hall is one of the advantages of a large University, and those who ignore it might as well have stayed in Podunk. It's just a touch of New York culture at the University.

A Student Decision

Dr. Martin Niemöller, German pastor and subject of recent religious controversy, will speak at the Coliseum Monday at 8 p.m. News releases on Niemöller say that he is the "leading church exponent of a policy which coincides with the program of the Soviets."

Niemöller's ideas have been called "un-American" by the students at Florida Southern college. Many argue with his contention that religion and Communism can exist together. His stand on "neutrality" is being increasingly questioned. His comments on life and religious freedom in the Soviet Union are beginning to antagonize many Germans.

Despite conflicting opinions over Niemöller's views, the University committee for Search Week and the Lincoln Council of Churches felt that what he has to say will be of interest and value to University students and residents of the Lincoln area. Niemöller's ideas and theories are being strongly questioned but they are being heard.

The Search Week committee and the Council of Churches are not saying everyone should hear

the controversial figure. They are not saying everyone attending the speech should believe what Niemöller will say. Members of these organizations undoubtedly are split in opinion regarding Niemöller and his controversial ideas.

University students should be pleased that their qualities of decision and intelligence are being respected by organizations sponsoring Niemöller's appearance here. His appearance shows that University officials and faculty members are not afraid for themselves or their students that Niemöller's ideas will sway anyone to Communism, Fascism or any other ism in dispute.

Students are being allowed to hear the doctor's questioned theories. Students are being allowed to make up their own minds about the validity of Niemöller's opinions. Students are being allowed to listen to a speech that probably won't be waving any American flags.

University members are being told, in effect, that their way of life and their government can withstand even public voicings of one of the most controversial figures of our day.—R.R.

Are Politics Politics?

A tale of old-time political maneuvering was brought to the public eye this week in a story about James M. O'Hara, 1928 Texas campaign manager for Gen. Charles G. Dawes who was seeking the Republican nomination for President.

O'Hara's group, labeled the Dawes' faction, threw their support behind Herbert Hoover, as all good party workers should, when Dawes was defeated in the Kansas City, Mo., convention. New York Democrat backers of Al Smith contacted the Dawes' group and asked for their support for their candidate. O'Hara relates that his group accepted and then went into an intensive two weeks' work "to ruin Smith in the South."

It seems that the Dawes' faction had the support of the Negro vote in Texas. The Ku Klux Klan was active at this time as was the anti-Catholic sentiment regarding Smith. Since the Dawes' faction was reputedly backing Smith, with their Negro vote, the South, Texas in the lead, would vote for Hoover. This was exactly what the O'Hara group had in mind when they said publicly yes to Al Smith backers and secretly yes to the Republican party.

During the 1928 campaign, according to old-time politician O'Hara, the votes were counted before the election and anyone who didn't vote the way he was told or had promised to, "got the hell beat out of him."

This is 1952, not 1928. This is the era of the Australian ballot, secret and printed, not oral or written. This is the era of the right of every man to vote as he sees fit, not as he's told to. And 1952 is election year.

This is the year of caucuses, smoke-filled rooms, party conventions, party campaigns, primary elections, and the Republican battle to regain its power after 20 years under a Democratic administration. 1952 is the year of vote trading, campaign promises, party big-wigs and little men. 1952, despite its advantages of progressive election procedures, might well be 1928.

Politics seems to be politics, even though 1952 is not the O'Hara intrigue era. The string-pulling and undercover work of our nation's politicians goes on today, as then. However exciting and adventurous it may seem today, the type of political deal pulled by the Dawes' faction is keeping the real issues and the real men hidden from the eyes of the voters. The average man-on-the-street has no conception of such political shenanigans.

The Daily Nebraskan believes that better men might be found to run our government, more scandals might be eliminated and the people might truly run their government if a de-emphasis of crooked politics were approached with the same vigor given to athletic de-emphasis.

Margin Notes

Congratulations are in order for Madeline Watson and Delbert Merritt, Ag college freshmen who have won trips to the National 4-H club camp at Washington, D. C., next June. The Omaha World-Herald will take care of the expenses of the trip for these two students who have both earned a great deal of their education expenses through 4-H projects.

The University figured in President Truman's foreign aid program speech to the nation Wednesday night. Truman called Dr. Elmer Starch's work in Turkey under Point Four a "veritable agricultural revolution." The work done by Dr. Starch could undoubtedly be paralleled by the research and governmental work being carried on by many other faculty members. It's good for the University and mighty good for all students.

Reports have it that Don "Moose" Cooper, former Cornhusker champion pole vaulter, is enroute to Los Angeles to work under the auspices of that city's athletic club. "Moose" will train for the Olympics during his west coast stay. To one of America's three 15-foot vaulters, The Daily Nebraskan sends its best wishes when Moose makes his bid for the Olympics at the early summer try-outs.

As the final gun of the Lincoln High-Northeast basketball game sounded, the Lincoln High cheerleaders cried on each other's shoulders. Across the court, pandemonium reigned in the winning ranks of the Northeast fans. It may sound a little high schoolish to presumably dig-

nified, mature college people but a little of this type of spirit might pay off for the Cornhusker teams and wear sports away from the commercial emphasis back to healthy entertainment.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark) spoke at Omaha university Thursday night and informed his audience that we are losing the cold war with Communism by trying to prepare for an all-out war. The Daily Nebraskan would like to inquire if anyone has a detailed, plausible plan for fighting a cold war.

The Daily Nebraskan

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR  
Member  
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Intercollegiate Press

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Subscription rates are \$2.00 a semester, \$2.50 mailed or \$3.00 for the college year, \$4.00 mailed, single copy 5c. Published daily during the school year except Saturdays and Sundays, vacations and examination periods. One issue published during the month of August by the University of Nebraska under the supervision of the committee on Student Publications. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office in Lincoln, Nebraska, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879, and at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1102, Act of Congress of October 3, 1917, authorized September 10, 1952.

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UMT Or 'Minute Men'?

To The Editor:

(In reference to J.K.'s item on Universal Military Training Thursday, March 7.)

Looking back into European history, it's understandable that George Washington opposed a large standing army. It can also be seen that such an army was not needed for the defense of our nation in his time. Did he, though, expect a small corps of regulars to stop aggression? Hardly...they were to be reinforced by a large body of trained, although non-professional soldiers known as the militia—the 18th century counterpart of today's reserves and national guard.

How were the men of the militia trained? Most of them were proficient in the use of small arms long before they were of military age. A few sections of the local armory sufficed for the handling of the bayonet, and the artilleryman, using much simpler weapons and methods than we have today, learned his trade there, too. In short, the "minute man" needed little formal training.

Now, let's leave Washington and the "minute man" in the 18th century, where they belong, and look at the citizen soldier of 1952. He must be taught how to defend himself against, and, depending on his branch of the service, how to use: the bayonet, the 30-caliber rifle and carbine, light and heavy machine guns, light and heavy machine guns, mines, rockets, mortars, field artillery howitzers and guns, tanks, chemical attack, and air attack (bombs, rockets, napalm, and strafing).

You can't draft and train an army in a few weeks and a few weeks will be the most we'll have if Uncle Joe turns the heat on. A million trained reserves might very well mean the difference between confining the battleground of a third world war to Europe and Asia and having to fight it out in the North American continent. Let me give you an example of how much sooner a reservist can be on the job than a draftee. I was recalled to active duty as an F. A. fire direction specialist in September, 1950. I reported to Fort Lewis Sept. 29, was given refresher training, and landed with the third Infantry division at Wonsan, North Korea, Nov. 12.

We began to receive replacements, who had been drafted in September, the following May. The difference—seven to eight months—more than enough time for Russia to "button up" Europe. The draft simply cannot give us a large number of trained men at a minute's notice; the proposed UMT program could.

Say what you will about the 82nd congress, but you will have to admit that they are brave men. It certainly takes a lot of courage to gamble on our security.

MAX A. KELLY

Can Opener Missing?

To the Editor:

I have read with much interest the recent reports in the city press and with particular interest that in The Daily Nebraskan (March 5) on the leadership being taken by the University in developing a program of air age education. Dr. Frank Sorenson is to be commended for his role in initiating and developing such a program.

The world has come a long way since the days when the Wright brothers were toying with one-cylinder engines and skeletons of wood and gauze. The modern airplane has brought nations within a two-day distance of each other. As the many races and nationalities crowd together on this shrinking globe the problem of peaceful inter-relations becomes ever more acute. The day will come, perhaps, when, through the successful combined effort of the United Nations, there will be "one world, indivisible." At least this is our hope.

Certainly in furthering the understanding of the world today, the study of history, geography, economics, sociology, anthropology, political science and educational systems is indispensable.

Failure, however, to emphasize the need to learn the foreign languages of these countries reminds me of a man going on a fishing trip into the back country. After making a careful study of terrain and itemizing his provisions, he sets out upon his journey. Arriving at his destination he pitches camp and prepares for an evening snack. To his utter consternation he discovers...his can opener is still on the kitchen shelf! That can of beans is as secure as Fort Knox! Does it do him any good to know how many beans there are in the can or just how they got in there or how they are going to taste? Of course not. He can't get through to them. Is not the person who goes to a foreign country with no knowledge of the language in a predicament similar to that of the fisherman who forgets his can opener?

The key then to the success of any foreign policy today, and this will be even more essential in days to come, is the knowledge and ability to employ the languages the people speak in the countries with whom one deals. Every citizen of the United States should adopt at least one foreign language and learn to use it well. Behind the Iron Curtain people are taught foreign languages from the age of 10. It is surprising that Russia has a tremendous pool of potential foreign agents? In my opinion the schools of this country are falling down on the job if they don't do their utmost to implement this objective.

For the above reason, I find it difficult to understand why in the publicity and public discussion being devoted to air age education, no mention is made whatsoever of the fact that people in foreign countries speak foreign languages, and that we should be learning them.

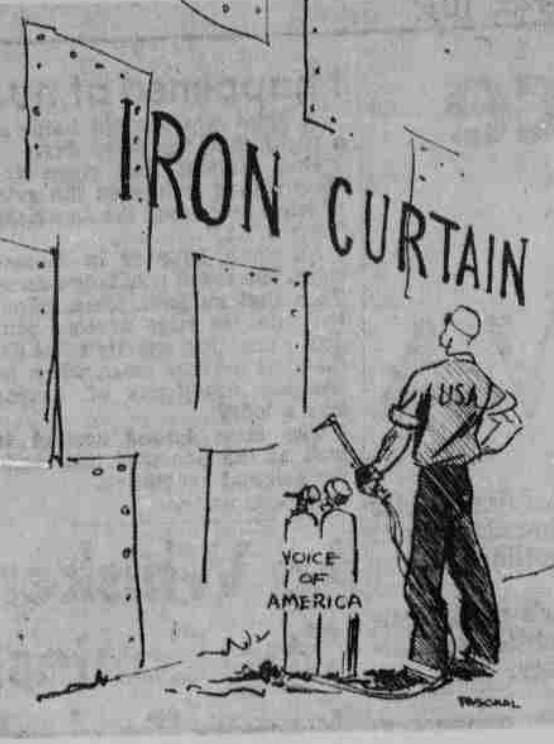
D. G. INNIS

(Editor's Note: In a future issue, Dr. E. N. Anderson will discuss this subject in a guest editorial.)

A Student Views The News

Americans Must Clean House To Win 'War Of Words'

Dale Johnson



It would be foolish to advocate that we abolish our propaganda program merely because it's not perfect. Its vast network affords a great opportunity to reach the unreached in Europe and Asia. To make the best use of that network we should do everything possible to improve our methods and our material.

We ought to find out why our broadcasts are not well accepted by some. We should discover if we could make improvements in our techniques. One of the most perplexing problems that we face is how to stop nullifying our good propaganda with mistakes. For not only are we endeavoring to broadcast our assets, the Soviets are quick to advertise our liabilities.

We could speak on the topic of brotherhood for weeks, but one incident such as the Cicero race riot shatters our attempts to win others to our cause. The sad part of the story is that such national disgraces are not exceptional here, in the United States. Last month a pathetic story was enacted during "Brotherhood Week."

Mr. and Mrs. Sing Sheng, a Chinese couple, moved into Southwood, a suburb of San Francisco. Sheng was once a Chinese Nationalist intelligence officer who is now an airline mechanic. His wife is a Chinese-American. Their reception was one of hostility. The residents demanded that they get out. A poll of home owners came out 174 to 28 in favor of eviction from the neighborhood.

Columnist Inez Robb estimated that the Sheng story was worth "at least a billion dollars in propaganda to the Communists." The same story happened just last week in Richmond, California where a Negro family was forced out of their home after angry neighbors threw stones at the house and inflicted considerable damage.

The greatest damage was not to the house however, it was to the pride of a nation which claims to be the most democratic on earth. The Voice of America pleads for friendship with the Asiatics and then we give their fellows in America an insulting slap. We pride ourselves as being a land of many races and then we resort to action that would make the KKK more than jubilant.

It is very difficult at times to realize our mistakes, but we ought to face them. We ought to find out what other people really think of us as a nation. According to those who have been keeping posted on the Soviet radio reports, many of the charges leveled against us are not completely untrue. In a nation where democracy exists and strict censorship does not prevail, our mistakes are easily seen and written about.

The war which we are fighting is very important. It is a war of words designed to win the minds of others. The United States can ill afford to lose the friendship of many more people in Asia and Europe. Into this situation the Voice of America must serve a vital part. It must be a potent instrument of propaganda, which it evidently is not today.

For me to make a simple plea for racial tolerance and understanding would be a waste of your time and mine, for it's done over and over again, sometimes with disappointing results. The point to be made therefore is that we must recognize that if we continue to carry out these practices of human injustice we will suffer the consequences as we are now.

We speak of the Voice of America as the "Voice of truth." I wonder what we would think if it did tell the "whole truth," about a nation that is trying to win others while it makes some of its own citizens suffer discrimination for being what they are.

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INTERVIEWS

March  
13 and 14



Pioneers in the development of the first U.S. Jet Fighter, first Aircraft to exceed the speed of sound, first Aircraft to carry wing sweepback in flight, first Commercially-licensed Helicopter.

Daily Thought

Esse quam videri. (To be rather than to seem.)—Motto of the State of North Carolina.