

EDITORIAL PAGE

Big Brother And YOU

If somehow the world lost its grip on itself and the iron fist of totalitarianism took over, what would be like? How would man live in a world without freedom? Is it possible that sometime everything, thought included, would be controlled by a tight group of fanatic despots?

For a spine-shaking look into the world of the future if totalitarianism were to capture man, read "Nineteen Eighty-four." "Nineteen Eighty-four" is a fantastic novel written with the author's tongue in his cheek, but it shouts a message all the world should hear and think about. That message: If any totalitarian government takes over the world, man as an individual is lost. The author, George Orwell, calls the book a "show-up of the perversions to which a centralized economy is liable, and which have already been partly realized in Communism and fascism." In a somewhat more tempering vein Orwell added, "I do not believe that the kind of society I describe necessarily will arrive, but I do believe (allowing of course that the book is a satire) something resembling it could arrive."

What does Orwell believe could arrive? His book describes the frustrating life of an individual who lives under the burning spotlight of the Party. Every thought, movement, breath or word is watched and studied by an invisible patrol of Thought Police. A weird system of language,

A New 'Best Seller?'

Reports of the new book about President Truman have caused quite a flurry. As usual, when a public figure allows a book to be published about his informal thoughts concerning the affairs of state, repercussions ensue.

Any paragraph in the publication which does not appear well in print now is vigorously denied by the persons concerned. Then, the American public is faced with the question of which man to believe. Already two of President Truman's former cabinet members are irritated about the book by William Hillman, former newsman presently a Mutual Broadcasting system commentator.

South Carolina's governor, James F. Byrnes, former secretary of state, denies Truman's story that he roundly scolded Byrnes in 1946. Henry Wallace has sent a telegram to President Truman demanding to know if he was the "Mr. X" discussed in the book. If so, the former vice president has threatened to charge Truman with "character assassination."

To counter President Truman's views about four senators who tried to advise him following a tour of Europe Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.) told the Senate that President Truman said in 1945 he was "more afraid of England and France than he was of Russia." The senator says if the Pres-

wealth and intellectual "reforms" were made by the despot, Big Brother, in the society we know now, and the worth of the individual was melted into the power pot of the Party.

The hero of the book, if it is proper to call him a hero, was a little man named Winston Smith who remembered the past and thus committed a heresy against the Party. The past, Winston learned, was what the Party wished it to be; it was subject to change as convenience demanded. An ugly process of torture removed all desire to fight the oppressive Party and in the end, Winston wholly submits to the power; he loses his individuality.

Winston Smith's world seems fantastic; it was meant to seem fantastic, but, as Orwell describes it: "If not fought against, it could triumph anywhere." Naturally, we must fight against "it," but how?

A re-definition of political ethics, a positive desire to bring public morals to a reasonable level, an emphasis on the truths of religion and a sober attempt to work the world's problems out in a rational way are good places to start. As college students, we must join this fight. We all know and appreciate this, but perhaps our desire to fight would be more positive if we were to read "Nineteen Eighty-four" and mull over the possibilities of an existence under totalitarianism.—D.P.

ident had followed the advice of the four senators, "we would not be in the mess we are in at this time."

And so the battle rages. Undoubtedly there will be more denials and indignations. This publication will probably be tossed around as much by Republicans as Democrats toss around Sen. Robert Taft's "A Foreign Policy for Americans" continuing the now famous contradictory statements.

It's not unusual for such a book to receive wide attention. In fact, it is quite in the stride of world events for a book about the most widely known man in the nation today, perhaps the world, and in one of the most crucial times in history to receive criticism—favorable and unfavorable. Besides, this is election year, and both sides will use the book to prove their points.

It is a book for Americans to read, analyze and make up their own minds.

From present information, one fact stands clear: Someone is wrong. It is indeed unfortunate that the integrity of the present leader of this country should have to be doubted, and it is indeed unfortunate also that the integrity of former prominent leaders of this nation in whom the people placed trust, should be doubted. Somewhere, a trust has been broken.—J.K.

Rude Awakening

By DR. FRANK SORENSON

(Editor's Note: Following is the first part of an article by Dr. Sorenson, which appeared in the national bulletin of Delta Kappa Gamma, honorary women's educational fraternity. Dr. Sorenson is well known for his work with the United Nations.)

America has had a rude awakening in the last half dozen years. Without being conditioned this youthful nation has been thrust into a position of unprecedented world leadership. Every decision, every action of the American people in response to a world problem or issue is a driving force in the modern world. This position of world leadership places on the American citizen and his government responsibilities for which there has been little time for preparation.

In fact there are so many changes—call them revolutions if you like—in the several parts of the world that known methods and techniques would probably not work successfully in providing needed assistance. It would seem that the approaches will necessarily have to be exploratory and time for reverses will have to be recognized in the American time-table.

In this new role of world leader the American people must learn to be patient. They may often be frustrated

by the mores of world cultures which seem to block progress, by the problems created by over-population and lack of resources, by the reluctance of people to accept the same moral and spiritual values which point the way in America. At times America in its role of leader may be supporting forms of government to be appreciated by the American citizen. The path ahead promises to be a strange one with its many curves and dangerous ruts. But America must adjust to this world of frustrations if we are to avoid a third world war too horrible to think about and/or communist-dominated world with its pattern of secret police, slave camps and disregard for human welfare.

There is every reason to believe that America will accept the challenge of our time and prepare for the world leadership task ahead. In this new development several ideas deserve recognition:

- 1. Today's world is but a single neighborhood. This is the result of man's handiwork. His communication and transportation systems have minimized time and distance.
2. In this world neighborhood there are two recognized leaders with widely differing ways of life—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.
3. This world neighborhood operates under the watchful eyes of the United Nations. In this organization, which is an association of world states and not a world government, steps are being taken to halt aggression and to work for the welfare of the world's underprivileged peoples.



Courtesy Lincoln Journal FRANK SORENSON

The American people believe in the United Nations. In this union of nations there is great strength and vision. In it barriers to international understanding and peace are being attacked and the finest international minds of the world are planning for a better tomorrow.

The United Nations is out to capture the minds of men. Its program is motivated by a great cause—world peace and development. People in every nation can rally behind this cause. The major problem is one of providing opportunity for wide participation in the United Nations program. This means even the most remote of the world's communities will share in the decisions of this world organization.

The chief approach used by the United Nations in its struggle for the minds of men is "propaganda." The press, radio, television, motion picture, and lecture schemes are used extensively in telling the United Nations story. In the propaganda approach the emphasis is largely one of keeping the world's people informed; participation on the part of the masses is limited.

There is a second approach which is receiving favorable support from the United Nations Department of Public Information, UNESCO, and the educators of the world. This is the educational approach, one that reaches children and youth through the regular channels of education.

What a challenge is offered the classroom teachers of the world! It is in the classroom that the greatest social invention of all time—the United Nations—can be taken apart, examined piece by piece, and then put back together again. Students may even discover the wheels that must be oiled from time to time so that the machine may run smoothly.

Margin Notes

Students attending the First Piano quartet tonight probably will be well pleased with the performers. The records Union committee members have been playing in the Union lobby the last several days, gave a favorable preview to the musical entertainment. The program begins at 8 p.m. in the Coliseum.

The Daily Nebraskan

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR Member Associated Collegiate Press Intercolllegiate Press

The Daily Nebraskan is published by the students of the University of Nebraska as an expression of student news and opinions only. According to Article II of the By-Laws governing student publications and administered by the Board of Publications, "it is the declared policy of the Board that publications, under its jurisdiction shall be free from editorial censorship on the part of the Board, or on the part of any member of the staff of the University, but the members of the staff of the Daily Nebraskan are personally responsible for what they say or do or cause to be printed."

Subscription rates are \$1.00 a semester, \$2.00 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, 1972, and at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Congress of October 4, 1917, authorized September 16, 1928.

- EDITORIAL STAFF: Editor: Joan Krueger; Associate Editor: Ruth Raymond; Managing Editor: Don Flager; News Editor: Sally Rystrom, Jan Steffen, Hal Hasselbach, Sally Hall; Sports Editor: Glenn Nelson; Assistant Sports Editor: Kathy Radtke; Ag Editor: Bob Sherman; Book Editor: Connie Gerlach; Photographer: Bob Sherman; Reporters: Leonard Murphy, Jan Harrison, Bob Finerman, Darlene Podless, Peg Barinone, Ann Carlson, Elaine Miller, Agnes Anderson, Julie Schorn, Gene Critz, Ted Nellis, Mary Jane McCutcheon, Bob Decker, Natalie Katz, Jan Henningson and Ben Buehl; BUSINESS STAFF: Business Manager: Jack Cohen; Assistant Business Managers: Stan Sipko, Arnold Stern, Pete Berggren, George Wilson; Circulation Manager: George Wilson; Night News Editor: Sally Adams

What Am I Doing Here?

—Bob Reichenbach

I finally got away from the political news long enough to find out what is going on in the outside world. I don't care much for it. The book, "Mr. President" by William Hillman, which seems to be connected with President Truman somehow or other, has created quite a furor.

It may not become a best-seller, but it may become the cause of a lot of big yelling. Or it may not be the most talked about book of the year but it is sure to be the most squawked about. Also Rita has tossed Aly Khan into the can in the alley. I can't even stand it myself.

On the women's page (just happened to be passing by) I noticed that the Fashion Academy has named Mrs. Estes Kefauver (that name sounds familiar) as the best-dressed woman in America. She won the award because of her simplicity of dress, so they say.

So far, I haven't received any communications from any of the political groups on campus. If any of you want your group's views on a particular candidate, I will be glad to print it. Besides, I imagine most of you are getting just a little tired of reading about Senator Kefauver. Not you Democrats, of course, what few of you there are.

Cabell Phillips, writing in the New York Times under a date-line of February 16, in an article about the surprising strength that Kefauver's campaigning has shown (this was written before the New Hampshire election) and how this fact has many of the old-guard Democrats concerned, has this to say about Kefauver's campaign.

"The Kefauver campaign, then, while exhibiting a rather surprising buoyancy at the grassroots level, is still somewhat wobbly in terms of finesse and purposefulness. It lacks experience and it lacks direction. Whether it can acquire these benefits, and in time to make them pay off at the convention, depends in large measure on what President Truman decides to do."

After the New Hampshire massacre we don't know what to think. But Mr. Phillips is certainly right about one thing. From just my own limited experience it has been apparent that there are a lot of people who are for Kefauver and would like to do something to help. But, for the most part, they are beginners at the game and are at a loss when it comes to directing their efforts in the right way.

There are a few old hands who have been willing to do anything to help the novices but not nearly enough to weld them into a good organization. The lack of "machine" support may cost Kefauver any chance he ever had for the nomination, but that lack of support on the part of party regulars is one of the big reasons that I feel the way I do about him.

The present situation is somewhat similar to the one in 1940 when the GOP's nominated Wendell Willkie after a grassroots campaign. Most folks seem to agree that he was a fine candidate. Maybe the people still know what they are thinking better than a bunch of politicians who try to tell them what they are thinking.

In the September 11, 1949, New York Times magazine section, Kefauver, then a freshman just completing his first session in the Senate after ten years in the House of Representatives, wrote a searching article about Congress.

The things he wished to improve or do away with, to mention a few, were the legislative log jams at the end of a session (much in evidence at the close of the 81st Congress referred to here); the lack of germaneness of amendments in the Senate; and the necessity of executive officers defending their program budgets "in quadruplicate" caused by the arrangement that has all appropriation bills controlled by four committees, two in the House and two in the Senate. To correct these and other bottlenecks in the legislative procedure, Senator Kefauver, in 1949, suggested four main areas of improvement.

- 1. Reduction of the "errand-running" function of Congressmen, that is, constituents demanding that they get the personal attention of their Congressman for a matter which could be handled just as well, and a good deal less expensively, by one of his administrative assistants.
2. Improvement of the methods of work, particularly in the Senate, which would involve a tightened closure rule, an electric roll-call and voting device such as we have in our legislature, the so-called omnibus bill which was introduced in that year by Senator Byrd and Representative Byrnes and others.
3. Enforcement of the reforms under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 with certain modifications proposed by Kefauver.
4. Party discipline which would speed things up because there would not be the lack of strong leadership and the constant bickering that exists now, with the possibility of greater co-operation between Congress and the executive resulting from stronger party leadership which could be brought about by the return to the party caucus and by having committee chairmen chosen by the party leadership instead of by seniority.

It looks to me like this Senator Kefauver is a mighty scholarly gentleman. That name is pronounced Kuh-FO-ver.

Republicans For Senator

By KEN RYSTROM News Editor

A. A. Misegadis Dwight P. Griswold

One of the Republican candidates for United States senator (short term) is a strict advocate of the original republican (as distinguished from Republican) school. The candidate—A. A. Misegadis of Talmage—would remove all traces of democratic government (meaning government directly by the people, as distinguished from Democratic).

Misegadis, speaking at a public meeting in Lincoln, recently attacked democracy as "a political hydrophobia and no good."

Specifically he would abolish primary election, direct election of United States senators, initiative, referendum and direct vote for president. (Undoubtedly this last point would remove the electoral college from even a moral requirement of following the people's vote).

Such a plan—if carried to its logical conclusion—would create a government operated entirely by representatives. These representatives (both state and national) would then choose the executive officers. The populace would have no means of changing legislation or executives except through the representatives.

Misegadis bases his plan on a return to the constitutional form of government. Misegadis, a "professional lobbyist" (he has said) for 27 years, is 64. He is a cement finisher and building contractor. He has been a long-time lobbyist before the Unicameral in a variety of fields. He has also been active in various road and conservation groups and in Nebraska farmers union.

At present, he is president of the Southeast Nebraska Taxpayers association.

Other Political Planks

- A few of the "13-planks in his platform" are:
1. Drastic curtailment of all foreign financial aid, "but I would help feed the hungry."
2. Military training in high school. (Misegadis is bitterly opposed to universal military training.)
3. At least one rest home for the aged and the blind in each congressional district.
4. Superhighway system across the United States, to be built with federal gas tax money—not to exceed two cents a gallon.

Misegadis has declared that the re-election of Senator Hugh Butler is a "must."

Walter A. Nielsen

"America first!" and "immediate war with Russia" are the campaign cries of Opah attorney Walter A. Nielsen, Republican candidate for United States senator (short term).

Nielsen, 43, challenges one of his primary election opponents, Dwight P. Griswold, on his "Republicanism." He has declared that Griswold "hasn't said yet what he is for" and goes on to charge that "he accepted a job under the (Democratic) administration." (Nielsen is referring to the position Griswold held in Greece as the administrator for Truman Doctrine funds.)

Nielsen, 43, challenges one of his primary election opponents, Dwight P. Griswold, on his "Republicanism." He has declared that Griswold "hasn't said yet what he is for" and goes on to charge that "he accepted a job under the (Democratic) administration." (Nielsen is referring to the position Griswold held in Greece as the administrator for Truman Doctrine funds.)

School Board Candidate

A law practitioner in Omaha since his graduation from Creighton university in 1934, Nielsen was a candidate for the school board in 1936 and again in 1938.

In 1937 he was author of a county-wide consolidation measure presented to the Nebraska legislature. He was also the author of a school legislation bill changing the method of election of Omaha school board members. The bill was passed in 1939.

Nielsen's hobbies are military tactics and horsemanship.

Margin Notes

At first glance, it would appear that Ag college is going all-out for Senator Estes Kefauver. The college is holding its annual Estes Carnival Friday night.

Actually, the event is designed to raise money for Ag YM and YWCA trips to Estes Park, Colo.

The Daily Nebraskan throughout the semester has encouraged readers to express their views—one way or another—in the Letterip column in the paper. However, The Nebraskan emphasizes that no letter will be printed unless it is signed. Names will be withheld at the request of the writer, but anonymous letters will not be used.

The YWCA has come out with some pretty enticing suggestions for ways to spend the summer months. Possibilities range from jobs in this country to tours, study and work in Europe. If you are undecided about summer plans, it might be worth your time to examine what the YW suggests. There is a booth in the Union.

In a residential area of Los Angeles, it appears that some of the neighbors or perhaps just interested onlookers don't care to have Negro families living in the area. Early Sunday, two bombs planted in front of two homes and set off simultaneously by timing devices damaged the houses, one occupied by a Negro family and one in which a Negro family were about to move. Be it through bombs or whisper campaigns, minorities are constantly being discriminated against in our democracy. The Los Angeles incident heaps fuel on the fires of communist propaganda in the world today.

That Senate Seat

Speaking to students groups at separate meetings Sen. Hugh Butler and Gov. Val Peterson both seemed to be making favorable bids for University students' votes. At the Students for Butler meeting, Senator Butler had some pretty smooth sounding explanations for his recent voting policies, and made a good impression on students campaigning for his re-election.

At the Union, Governor Peterson impressed students with his forthright comments concerning his policies and views. Apparently he was reversing tactics used at an appearance last fall at the University when he was accused of beating around the bush when answering questions. The change of technique undoubtedly will be to his benefit.—J.K.

POLITICAL GUIDE

Two-Year Term

A familiar—but not always successful—figure in Nebraska politics is Dwight Palmer Griswold, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator (short term).

Although a three-term governor (with spectacular margins of election victory), Griswold has been defeated five times by Nebraska voters.

The first, in 1922, was by eight votes when he was running for his second term in the state house of representatives. The election for which he did not campaign taught Griswold it always pays to campaign diligently. Since then he has been an active campaigner when it comes to elections.

Three-Fourths Of Votes

The second, third and fourth defeats were in 1932, 1934 and 1936 when he was the Republican's nominee for governor. In 1940, however, he was elected, breaking the gubernatorial voting record with 74 per cent of the votes cast.

His voting margins increased in 1942 and 1944.

In 1946, the popular three-termer tackled Senator Hugh Butler in the Republican primary and got thumped—two-to-one. His defeat, political observers have said, marked the victory of a conservative, isolationist Republicanism in the state.

An Internationalist

Griswold's record as governor, while not world-shaking, was liberal in its efficiency and economy. Griswold, an avowed internationalist, supported the New Deal foreign policy, lend lease ten months before Pearl Harbor, the loan to Britain following the war and opposed (in the early days of the war) a negotiated peace.

After his defeat by Butler, Griswold was appointed (at the request of Gen. Lucius D. Clay) to serve in the American civil administration of occupied Germany.

In 1947 the Republicans cried aloud when the President appointed Griswold as the head of the American Mission for Aid to Greece. In that position he held the pursestrings on the \$400 million Truman Doctrine siphoned into the tottering Greek economy.

'Most Powerful In Greece'

The New York Times Magazine called him the "most powerful and very likely the busiest man in Greece."

Griswold remained for a year. He attempted to simplify the Greek tax structure, raise and enforce income taxes, reduce military budget, shrink a bloated civil service and establish wage-price policy. But the important thing, from the American point of view, was to save Greece from the Communists. Within a year Griswold had strengthened the Greek economy and the Greek government to the point where they could continue to function without immediate fear of Communist overthrow.

In September, 1948, he returned to the United States. He purchased controlling interest in a Gering bank and has lived in Scottsbluff. In 1950 he was elected to the University board of regents.

Nebraska Citizens Council

Six months ago Griswold was instrumental in forming a Nebraska Citizens Council (incorporated in December), intended to "furnish leadership in studying and influencing tax legislation and efficient, economic operation of all levels of government."

A local newspaper termed it "what could become the state's most powerful organization in government finance." Griswold was elected president of the corporation but recently resigned in order to devote more time to campaigning for senator (remembering his 1922 lesson).

Although a supporter of the New Deal's foreign policy, Griswold recently has called the state department "weak" and declared "we have done a lousy job in presenting the true attitude of the American people to the rest of the world."

"We cannot continue to carry on the (foreign aid) program as it now stands," he has said. "We cannot continue to appropriate money without ruining our economy."

Cut Aid Program

Most of Europe and Asia could be removed from the aid rolls, and should be, he added, "except in a few isolated cases." Griswold has pledged himself to economy in government and points to his record as governor of Nebraska as proof of his ability to cut expenses. The list of government employees during his terms, he has declared, was smaller than the lists during terms of his successor or his predecessor.

In analyzing Griswold's efforts in Greece, the New York Times Magazine said that two of his noteworthy abilities are those of withstanding political pressure and of delegating authority. The article further declared that he is a "forthright, blunt and simple man who (says) what he (means)." His friends, the article reported, say he never gets angry, never raises his voice and never gets excited.

"Griswold," Marquis Childs once wrote, "does very little talking either on or off the record. The impression he gives is of a man who knows he has a tough job and is getting down to it in a hard, sloggish sort of way."

In 1940 Griswold supported Willkie for president (an indication of his internationalism). By 1944 Griswold had become a top contender for the position of vice presidential nominee on the Republican ticket. Although he figured in the 1944 convention (he nominated Thomas E. Dewey for president), Griswold lost out to Sen. John Bricker in the vice presidential nomination.

Since then Griswold seems to have been a Stassen man. Stassen even stumped for Griswold in 1946 when he was running against Futler. Griswold's faith in Nebraska is exemplified by his wartime wagers with 27 other governors (he bet a hog with each of them) that Nebraska would outdo their states in the war bond drive. Griswold lost all 27 bets.

When and if University students turn their attention to the atomic energy exhibit in the Union lounge, they might ponder long and well on the peaceful uses to which this released power can be put. In this age of emphasis on the horrors of the atomic bomb, student emphasis on the humane potential of atomic power might turn a possible evil power to a progressive turning point of the human race.