

EDITORIAL PAGE

Same Story—Once Again

It's the same old story again. Campus elections approaching and no interest rising—except in the usual circles of the All University Party and the engineers.

Eight junior and senior class officer positions are open. Only 13 students had filed by Wednesday noon. Three offices are unopposed. Unless at least two seek each office, the election for that office will not be held.

It is possible that some students still will file. In fact, The Daily Nebraskan hopes there will be much activity today in Dean Frank Hallgren's office where filings must be made.

But this is only one side of the picture. The new phase of the spring election is selection of Student Council representatives from each college. Here the filings indicate more apathy toward student government.

So far only four students, two men and two women, have filed for Arts and Sciences college representatives. In order to have an election at least six must file.

Out of the entire enrollment of both the College of Dentistry and the College of Pharmacy, only one student has filed. Two must file if the election is to be valid.

For the Law college seat on Student Council one student has filed. Here again two must file

in order to hold an election. Only one man has filed for the representative for the Men's Dorm and Cooperatives. Another applicant is needed.

There is certainly no reason to force students to file for positions in student government. But it will be the students who complain about the student government if it fails. From the indications so far, there is not enough interest among students themselves even to merit a Student Council. A group can be only as strong as its leaders and members. Right now there is not much of a choice as to who will be those members.

It is rather discouraging, of course, to file for an office which the All University Party seeks—simply because it happens to be the only campus group participating in mass elections. As has been pointed out repeatedly, the only way to eliminate machine politics is to get an all out vote which would be able to override one minority. The situation now does not indicate such an election.

Filings for all offices are open until 5 p.m. this afternoon. It certainly will be nothing over which to be proud if some elections must be cancelled because of disinterested students.

Commenting about a campus election in which not enough students filed for office, the Daily Minnesotan, student newspaper at the University of Minnesota, very appropriately wrote: 'It's darn close to anarchy. So is Nebraska.—J. K.'

Rude Awakening

Guest editorials on the United Nations. Editor's Note: This is the last of Dr. Frank Sorenson's in teaching about the United Nations it is not enough to learn only of the machinery. It is equally as important to study the problems and issues before the delegates when they assemble in council and committee meetings. Where else can the teacher find problems more clearly defined and more significant than in the halls of the United Nations?

It would be helpful if classrooms could simulate miniature council and committee rooms of the United Nations, and procedures used by United Nations delegates.

In studying the problems before the United Nations, children can compare their conclusions and recommendations with those of the world diplomats. They can protest if the actions of the senior group are not in harmony with their thinking.

Another interesting experience for the children would be to follow United Nations leaders as they work in committees around the world on their special missions. In making such a study, extensive use could be made of textbooks, globes, atlases, reference materials and News broadcasts. The statements made by these world leaders would, of course, come in for careful study.

Much more could be said about the United Nations' struggle for the minds of men. This struggle parallels in many ways that of the United States Government, as we shall now see.

The United States has only recently expanded its International Information Program in a determined struggle to capture the minds of men. This expansion was necessary in order to match the Soviet Union's propaganda weapon used so effectively in its struggle for world conquest. It is well known that the Soviet propaganda portrays the USSR as the world's greatest advocate of peace and the great protector of defenseless peoples.

Their program goes on to picture the United States as a warmongering, power-hungry nation with the single motive of domination over other nations. The Soviets are determined to turn the peoples of the world away from the United States and toward the USSR.

America has accepted the challenge and in its determination to win the cold war, has set into motion what is known as the Campaign of

UN Teaching Truth. This propaganda scheme of the United States is based on truth; it seizes the offensive and tells America's story abroad. This program, it is hoped, will gain support for the American plan of living and working with its world neighbors and give nations in difficulty the courage to hold out against the pressures of Communism and Soviet imperialism.

The United States, like the United Nations, has turned to the established news channels to reach the people. The Voice of America broadcasts to the critical areas of the world. Motion pictures are being used successfully in telling America's story. In addition, printed booklets, pamphlets and posters are distributed in quantities abroad. Even the comic book is used successfully in lands where people have little or no education.

It is interesting to note that the spearhead of United States propaganda is pointed directly at the hard core of the Soviet Union. It is felt that many people behind the Iron Curtain will resist their present government if they receive encouragement from outside nations. This special effort must be having its desired effect, for the Soviet Union has gone to great lengths to block the broadcasts.

The second area reached by American propaganda includes the satellite countries. In this way millions of oppressed people are brought home from the free world. Perhaps in time a country like Czechoslovakia will find a way of establishing itself again as a free nation because of encouragement by the United States.

Other areas reached by the new information program of America are the nations bordering the Soviet Union and its satellites. In some of these countries their people need to be told that the United States wants their nations to be free.

It is important to know that the objective of the American people is to tell its story to the masses and not just to the elite. This story introduces the peoples in other lands to the American people, their ideals and way of life.

This informative program provides an educational feature that is proving to be highly important. It is the educational exchange program. Hundreds of students and teachers now study in the United States each year and observe America as she is. There is no better way to sell democracy.

There is much more that could be done through education. In fact, education is the essential companion of propaganda. It processes go deeper in that more active participation is possible in the formation of action.

It is unfortunate that the American people do not know more about the United States Information Program abroad. They would be heartened with it and give more support to those responsible for its further development.

Those concerned with such problems as have been presented will be interested in the UNESCO Conference to be held at Hunter College, New York City, January 27-31, sponsored by the United States National Commission for UNESCO. Two thousand leaders from all parts of the United States are expected to share in this meeting.

The conference theme, "The United Nations—Man Helping Man," suggests that delegates will be concerned with ways in which the citizen can participate in world affairs, especially by sharing in the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Out of this conference may come a pattern of community action that might well guide the efforts of interested individuals and groups during the years ahead.

The Daily Nebraskan

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What Am I Doing Here?

Bob Reichenbach This reporter took a little time off and trotted up to Chicago over the week-end. If any of you read LOOK magazine, you are probably familiar with the standard articles called John Lardner's New York and John Wilkinson's Washington. This is not going to be Reichenbach's Chicago or anything close to it. Lardner and Wilkinson probably like New York and Washington. I like them both, myself. I do not like Chicago. Probably never will.

To me Chicago is a dirty unfriendly city with absolutely no personality. They drive pretty risky there, too. I imagine more cars get through on the amber light in Chicago than in any other town in the country. They are fond of pedestrians, though. The natives tell you that those girders sticking out of the streets around the loop are to hold up the elevated tracks.

Just cross South Wells street around 5 p.m. and you'll see a Reichenbach find out what those girders are for. You'll find out or get killed, probably. Those girders are not used principally to hold up the elevateds. They are the last refuge available for a trapped pedestrian to hide behind.

Every once in a while a car will smash into one of these steel columns and people will see the driver lost control of his car. I've always had my doubts. My bet is that in most cases where a car runs into a girder the driver had a pedestrian in his sights who was just a half-step ahead and ducked to safety.

What with us Nebraskans just having gone through a hot and heavy political campaign, I naturally was interested in what Chicagoans thought about the Illinois primary on Tuesday. "Taft, Ke-fauver, Eisenhower—who's he?" they answered looking puzzled. But before I could answer they'd start off, "But that Cavaretta's really getting those Cubs in shape. Looks like the Sox might cop it this year...." And then I'd leave.

People are sure baseball-crazy there. I think some people thought of Easter Sunday as marking one more week 'til the Cubs and the Sox come home. At least that's the way they talked in the Follies Internationale.

On the way home, on the train, an older gentleman was holding course at great lengths, extolling the virtues of one Robert Taft. Among other things he said he'd never forgive that bunch of isolationists like George Norris for getting us into this mess. "Yes sir," said this international citizen, "to heck with these isolationists. I'm going to vote for Taft!"

Letterip Against Chapel To the Editor: Recent articles in The Daily Nebraskan and in Presby Post have strongly endorsed the suggestion of building an interdenominational chapel on campus.

According to an article published in Presby Post, such a chapel would: 1. Remind students "that life is not all work, politics, people and play."

2. "Be a place where we could go for help—either for help gained from a few moments meditation alone in church surroundings, or from consultation with our own minister, priest or rabbi."

3. "Add beauty, character and dignity to the campus."

4. "Provide a spiritual home for the many 'church tramps' who wander from church to church or neglect church entirely."

5. "Mean that students with exams and assignments could dress in school clothes and walk a few blocks to a church on Sunday morning."

Let's look at these arguments. I don't believe any of them are very sound. Both arguments (one) and (two) are weak because the functions of student religious houses on campus include reminding students of spiritual values and providing a place for meditation and consultation. Duplication would be the result. In fact, the "reminder" that the writer speaks of is a far cry from the religious programs of the student houses on campus. Denominational houses possess a potential approach to a student that an interdenominational chapel can never have. They can plan services and programs closer to a student's religious beliefs than any interdenominational group.

In the matter of consultation, the same religious workers now on campus would be available in such a chapel. They would only have to divide their time between two places. In effectiveness would be the result.

As for the third argument, concerning campus beautification, nothing can conscientiously be said in favor of a chapel that would not hold for a new pharmacy building. If the chapel would add dignity, as the writer suggests, how would this dignity differ from the dignity of religious houses just across the street from the University?

Just What Easter Means . . .

By the REV. AL NORDEN Lutheran (Missouri Synod) The message of Easter, which tells us of the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, is of tremendous importance.

First, it proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that Jesus is what He claimed to be, the eternal Son of God, and that all of His teachings are true (Romans 1:4). He had predicted that He would rise from the dead (John 2:19). His resurrection placed the final stamp of truth upon all His doctrine.

Second, it proves that the Father has accepted the sacrifice of His Son for the salvation of the world and that atonement has been made for the sins of all mankind (1 Corinthians 15:17). Jesus bore our sins and died for them (1 Corinthians 15:3; 1 Peter 2:24; Isaiah 53:6 and 12). The work of atonement was completed when Jesus said on Good Friday, "It is finished." By the resurrection it is firmly established.

Third, the resurrection proves that Christ had the power to keep the promise He had given His disciples, "Because I live, ye shall live also." Christ's resurrection is the guarantee of eternal life to every believer.

The resurrection of Christ, then, is the key-note of the Christian religion. This is the confession of all Lutherans, based firmly, we believe, on Scripture, and set forth in the historic creeds of Christendom.

Throughout the centuries the promise of Christ rings loud and clear: "I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die" (John 11:25).

By the RT. REV. MSGR. GEORGE J. SCHUSTER Newman Club Jesus Christ died for love of us. He died making peace through the Blood of His Cross. He died bearing our sins in His Body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should

University Pastors Comment live to justice, by whose stripes we are healed. He died for us that, whether we watch or sleep, we may live together with Him. He died that He might be, to all who obey Him, the cause of eternal salvation.

Well expressed in the Holy Scriptures is that great change produced in us by the willing and living sacrifice of Our Savior on the Cross: "... you were at that time without Christ, being aliens from the conversation of Israel, and stranger to the testament, having no hope of the promise and without God in this world. But now in Christ Jesus you, who some time were afar off, are made nigh by the Blood of Christ."

These divine blessings that are ours in the spilled blood of Jesus Christ Our Savior are sealed in truth by the glorious Resurrection of this self-same Lord and Savior. "He is risen" is the cornerstone of our faith, the strength whereby we raise our voices in true jubilation, singing "Alleluia!" May everyone this day live in Christ Jesus, and in that life remain forevermore.

May the blessing of the Risen Savior be with you all, and remain with you forever. Alleluia.

By the REV. REX KNOWLES Presbyterian-Congregational

Scott the explorer, lost in the Antarctic, wrote in his diary about his companion: "We are very near the end now. I want you to know how splendid Bell was at the end. Everlastingly cheerful, and ready to sacrifice for others. Never a word of blame to me for leading him into this mess. His eyes have a comfortable blue look of hope. His mind is peaceful in regarding himself as part of the great scheme of the Almighty."

This is to me Easter; to keep in the eyes the comfortable blue look of hope, in the mind the assurance of an eternal purpose, and in the heart the deep belief of the final victory of goodness and God.

This is to find life eternal and to live under the spell of immortality right now.

'Crime In America' Presents Sordid Facts On Gangsterism

By SALLY ADAMS News Editor

Crime is big business. This fact has become appallingly clear to the American people as a result of the work done by the Senate crime investigating committee.

Sen. Estes Kefauver, chairman of that body from May, 1950 to May, 1951, presents a comprehensive picture of gangsterism in his recent book, "Crime in America." In a simple, straight-forward manner, the senator from Tennessee traces the pattern of criminal activities uncovered in the recent investigations.

Although not a skilled, professional writer, Kefauver has assembled the astounding and sordid testimonies and facts learned by the committee into a readable and interesting book. His analysis of the situation is a challenge to decent citizens to take action against gangsterism.

The book is fittingly introduced with a brief account of the birth of the crime committee and the scope of its activities. The bipartisan committee headed by Kefauver, a Democrat, had for its other members Herbert R. O'Connor (D., Md.), Lester Hunt (D., Wyo.), Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) and Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.).

After a year of conducting investigations throughout the United States the committee reached these major conclusions:

"1. A nationwide crime syndicate does exist in the United States of America, despite the protestations of a strangely assorted company of criminals, self-serving politicians, plain blind fools, and others who may be honestly misguided, that there is no such combine.

"2. Behind the local mobs which make up the national crime syndicate is a shadowy, international criminal organization known as the Mafia, so fantastic that most

The fourth argument seems to be based on the belief that church tramps wander around simply because they do not wish to become allied with a denomination. In any other respect the interdenominational church would be the same as any other church in town. The group of migrant students due to fear of denominationalism, however, is very small, I believe. The main reason for their shifting is simply to observe a wide variation of religious customs, to hear ideas of several ministers and simply to move around. An interdenominational church would be just another church in its respect.

The writer's fifth argument has some significance—at least in a practical sort of way. It seems to assume, however, that church suffers little from week-day classes and is simply something to attend on Sunday with the least possible effort. I would like to remind the writer that the purpose of dressing up for church is a matter of respect and a desire to look one's best in God's house. When a student can attend church in school clothes, the student is inclined to think of church as informal and is apt to think of it as commonplace.

One of the most important arguments against such a chapel is that the program would necessarily be tempered by a wide variety of denominational policies. The result would be lukewarm religion. Although the fundamentals of religion might still exist, the means to the fundamentals would be lost in an attempt to appease every religious sect on campus.

While every attempt should be made to acquaint members of one denomination and religion with the fundamentals of other denominations and religions, we must make sure that the program remains interdenominational and not non-denominational.

Undoubtedly the objectives of such a chapel would be interdenominational. The advantages gained, however, would be small—especially in comparison to the threat of non-denominationalism.

Sincerely, FRANK PIERSON

Americans find it hard to believe it really exists.

"3. Although dishonest politicians and officeholders are a small minority compared with the hundreds of thousands of devoted honest public servants, political corruption in the United States seems to have sunk to a new low.

"4. While law enforcement primarily is a local responsibility and everywhere we uncovered a monolithic picture of corrupt or passive local officials, much of the responsibility for what is going on rests squarely upon federal enforcement agencies.

"5. Infiltration of legitimate business by known hoodlums has progressed to an alarming extent in the United States."

With these conclusions as a basis for the remainder of the book, Kefauver goes on to give evidence to support them. In spite of the conflicting, confusing testimony, members of the underworld have shown that the Mafia does exist, headed by one Lucky Luciano, with headquarters in Sicily. Many of the mysterious gangster murders probably could be solved if it were possible to obtain further information of the control of organized crime by the Mafia.

Public Enemy Number One in America, according to Kefauver, is the Continental Press, a monopoly furnishing racing news by wire to the gambling industry. He presents evidence showing that most criminal bankrolls are furnished through illegal gambling. In succeeding chapters he traces city by city the close connection between underworld operations.

The Tennesseean believes that the center of the nationwide crime syndicate is Chicago—controlled by the progeny of Al Capone. The mob, still known as the Capone syndicate, controls the Continental Press and maintains a profitable policy racket. The names of the mob's leaders—Jacob (Greasy Thumb) Guzik and Tony Accardo—appear again and again in investigations carried on in other cities.

The immensity of nationwide crime can be realized when it is noted that Kefauver devotes only

two chapters to the crime committee's investigations in New York City. In the eight days of public hearing there, the crime committee took the spotlight in the national news. For it was during this time that William O'Dwyer, former mayor of New York City and current ambassador to Mexico, was called to testify. The committee proved that city politics had been corrupted by Frank Costello through influence exerted on the former mayor. Indeed Costello was described as "the most influential underworld leader in America."

The chairman of the crime committee, however, was not content merely to give evidence of underworld activities. He concludes his book with the 60 official recommendations made in its final report to the senate. These recommendations for smashing the crime syndicate offer a challenge to the American public and to its lawmakers.

This challenge seems to be Kefauver's principal purpose in writing "Crime in America." While it could have been written as a personal appeal for party support in the forthcoming presidential election, the senator keeps politics in the background except in instances where it was directly connected with the crime syndicate.

Although slow reading at times, the book is well-worth the time spent in digesting the material it contains. Kefauver is not a professional writer and at times his sentence phrasing and wording seems cumbersome to the reader. There are passages in which he seems to lose his trend of thought in the maze of facts. However, his simple style of writing avoids the legal descriptions and other technical terms which would make it difficult for the uninitiated citizen to understand.

For Sen. Estes Kefauver, has as Senator Toffey states it, "in his heart a need of decency in America." His book will, and should, be read.

"Crime in America," Estes Kefauver, Doubleday and company, 333p., \$3.50.

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Daily Thought

Absence cools moderate passions but inflames violent ones.