

Summer Nebraskan

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Taxes On Freedom . . .

A couple of recent editorials in a certain Omaha daily newspaper have caused extreme anxiety in this editor's mind. This course, is not an unusual occurrence, for the editorials of this certain newspaper often affect him in that way.

One of them, printed in last Monday's edition, was addressed "to the Class of 1952." It went about explaining the bitter problems which college graduates of this day and age face, then drifted off into criticisms of the Truman administration, as so many editorials of that newspaper do. Although the Truman Administration is probably deserving of criticism, one passage from the aforementioned editorial was extremely aggravating:

"... military service is not the only threat which hangs over the future of young America. Perhaps it is not the most menacing one . . . there are many other ways in which the Government interferes with the hope of young people to lead good and happy lives.

"These include the bureaucratic controls which limit every young man who aims to go into business, on farm or in city.

"But far more mischievous to all are high taxes.

"... This huge burden bears down most cruelly, of course, on those who are just starting out . . .

"Unless they are luckier than most it's a losing proposition. Taxes—those withheld from their pay checks and those added along the line to the price of every bit of merchandise they buy—consume more than they could normally hope to save.

"And if anyone is lucky enough to get an extra-good job the vaulting tax rates will take so much of what he earns that he will have little chance to accumulate capital and go into business for himself.

"In other words there will be no more Henry Fords tomorrow, or Harvey Firestones or Marshall Fields. The talent which might produce a new race of industrial giants, to lead America to new heights of material success, is being crushed."

The opinion expressed in the above editorial represents, in this editor's mind, nothing but a pessimistic feeling of ingratitude, flavored with an overwhelming desire on the part of its author to influence its readers in favor of the political candidate which the newspaper is supporting—in this case, Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

I am a taxpayer. Within very few years I will be faced with the very same problems which the above editorial describes. There are millions of other college students like me in this vast nation. We do face what seems to be an enormous number of problems.

However—I feel that we should be grateful—yes, grateful—to pay taxes, even though they do seem to be a great financial burden. Freedom is a costly privilege. The American people have attained, and retained their freedom for almost 175 years. How have they done it? By taxing themselves to pay for the tremendous cost of their freedom.

At the present time there exists in the world a faction which represents an extreme danger to the freedom of all democratic nations. Thus it is necessary to assess a greater tax upon the people of these free nations. If we are to retain our freedom, we must be willing to pay for it, regardless of the cost.

Of course this brings us to another point represented in another editorial which appeared in the same newspaper a short time ago. It described the "Truman-Acheson Democrats" as having the "bland assumption that foreign aid is working out just fine, that it is saving the world from Stalin and will have to be continued until the 'reasonable goals' are reached."

Although foreign aid may not be working out as well as it would if it were under better management, it is the only possible way in which we can help the war-torn, backward nations of the world to survive from that constant threat, Communism. If the foreign aid program were to be dropped at the present time, an unaccountable number of nations would fall into Red hands within a comparatively short time. If the program had never been started, those nations and many others would have fallen long ago, and the free nations would probably be engaged in a "hot war" with Russia proper, as well as all of her satellite nations.

Freedom is costly, and we must be willing to pay for it if we are to enjoy it. L. S.

New Life Democrats . . .

The question was brought up at last Thursday's political discussion at the Union: What is the platform of the "New Life" Democrats?

Dr. L. T. Laase, in his position as a member of what was supposed to be an "unbiased" panel, was unable to expound on the subject sufficiently to present a complete portrayal of what the New Life faction really stands for.

As he said, both the foreign and domestic policies of the New Life Democrats are practically the same as those of what he described as the "Machine" Democrats. One of the major points of difference as he pointed out, concerns party leadership. In the editor's opinion, however, a greater point of difference exists. That concerns the management of the policies which are put into action.

The present foreign policy, regardless of the amount of criticism it receives, would be a splendid one if it were under better management. This is also true on Civil Rights issues, and again on government management. President Truman is doing everything he knows how to clean corruption out of the Federal government. He means quite well, but he is not capable of handling such a big job. The New Life Democrats, on the other hand, with the man they are supporting, Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, as President, would be able to handle the job. They would not have the machine in their way every time they wanted something accomplished.

The big problem exists, of course, of how to defeat the machine in the national convention. As Dr. Laase emphasized, it takes time and energy. We will know by the end of July if a candidate backed by honest citizens with a maximum of time and energy can defeat a candidate backed by the money-laden machine.

This problem, of course, is not restricted to the Democratic party, for retired Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, it seems, is faced with the same problem in his race with machine-backed Sen. Robert A. Taft. May the best man win.

Ninibauxube Now Openly Displayed—Dream Is Ended

One starlit night, long before the white man witnessed the beauty of Nebraska's rolling grasslands, a bronze-skinned Ponca warrior slept fitfully through a dream which came to an end Wednesday afternoon.

The vision which troubled the warrior's dreams continued for three nights. Go, commanded the Great Spirit Wakonda in these visions, to the secret hiding place where you will find a ninibauxube. The warrior did as he was bid and found the ninibauxube.

For centuries, as Ponca legend has it, the ninibauxube—the Sacred Pipe of Peace—was handed down from father to son. Each successive guardian of the pipe learned, and passed on, the elaborate rituals surrounding its removal from its buffalo skin case, and its smoking when pacts of peace and other agreements were solemnly made. The rituals were important. If ignored, the vast supernatural powers of the pipe would bring great suffering to the Poncas.

It happened, as generations passed, that the pipe was handed down to Joe Birdhead. Unhappily, to his marriage was born only one daughter, who by tribal law, could not take custody of the pipe.

One day, however, his daughter passed away. Distrusting his fellow tribesmen because the white men had taught them to think lightly of tribal customs, Joe Birdhead got in touch with an archeologist at the University of Nebraska who had befriended him.

Through an interpreter, Joe Birdhead sadly willed the sacred pipe of peace to the University. The "big school," he said, would keep it safely.

Several years ago, Joe Birdhead passed away at his home along the banks of the Niobrara. He was 84.

Wednesday at 2 p.m. in the University Museum the sacred tribal pipe, ninibauxube, was removed from its buffalo skin case. But not without a sympathetic glance backward at the great Ponca legend.

Peter Le Claire of Wewela, South Dakota, official interpreter for the scattered remnants of the Ponca tribe, came to the University. As the ninibauxube was removed from its case and placed in a display of Ponca Indian relics, Mr. LaClaire, in ceremonial costume, offered a special Ponca prayer.

Nationally Known Educators Here

Severally nationally known educators will be here for the annual Teachers College Summer Conference on Current Developments in Education June 26 and 27.

Stephen M. Corey, executive officer, Horace Mann—Lincoln Institute for School Experimentation, Columbia University Teachers College. An associate editor of the Journal of Educational Psychology and the School Review.

Harold C. Hand, professor of education at the University of Illinois. He was an associate director of the Carnegie Guidance Study from 1931-37 and supervisor of Basic Research Studies in Illinois Secondary School Curriculum Programs since 1947.

Marshall S. Hisey, professor of psychology and measurement and chairman of the department of guidance and special education at Southern Illinois University of Carbondale, Illinois, and a member of the International Council for Exceptional Children.

Roger Albright, educational adviser to Motion Picture Association of America and Teaching Film Custodians of Washington. He was one of the original group of individuals who were responsible for founding Teaching Film Custodians.

The conference will feature two types of meetings. The first type will be general meetings where developments of interest to everyone in the field of public education will be discussed. The second type will be small group meetings for persons of similar interests to discuss developments in . . .

VIEWS OF THE NEWS

Eleventh All-State . . .

For the eleventh consecutive year, summer session students here at the University of Nebraska have the opportunity to observe embryo high school musicians, artists, orators, and dramatists at work during the three week session of the All-State Fine Arts Music Course.

All-State, the realized dream of Dr. Arthur E. Westbrook, retiring dean of the University Fine Arts College, includes some 340 young men and women from high schools throughout the state of Nebraska and surrounding states. The All-States receive intensive instruction by regular University professors.

Fourteen students are studying in the Art division of All-State under the direction of Dr. Manfred Keiler. During the three weeks, the high school artists will be instructed in all branches of art. Displays of the students' works will be featured at Morrill Hall, the Student Union, and at the final concert in front of Memorial Stadium, June 25.

The speech division of All-State, under the direction of Harlan Adams, gives some 40 students instruction in debate, dramatics,

oratory, extemporaneous speaking, and discussion. The fruits of the students' efforts will be seen during the final week of All-State when the boys and girls will present one-act plays and choric speaking.

The third division of All-State includes almost 300 boys and girls who study music. The music majors study privately and participate in band, orchestra, chorus, and ensemble.

There is seldom one evening during the week that summer school students can not enter the Union without being able to attend a program presented by some branch of the All-State course during the month of June.

It is truly amazing to watch these young boys and girls make rapid strides of improvement during their three weeks of study. It is even more amazing to observe the capabilities and achievement of these high school students during so short a period of time. Their work sometimes reaches that of the professional. Attendance of several of these All-State recitals is something no summer school student should miss.

C. K.

Politics At A Glance

By LOUIS SCHOEN

This Week: The Democratic Scene

With the Democratic National Convention only a little over a month away, the party presidential aspirants are scurrying about their duties, shaking hands and grabbing votes wherever they can.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Mutual Security Director W. Averell Harriman encouraged nationwide speculation when both held conferences with President Truman in the White House. Neither managed to acquire an endorsement from the President, but Harriman described his talk with Truman as encouraging, while Kefauver was unable to gain even encouragement from the party leader. Instead, Truman seemed more interested in acquiring Kefauver's support on the Tideland Oil bill.

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, meanwhile, whom the President has allegedly favored for the nomination, seems to be weakening in his stand as a "non-hopeful." Although he has repeatedly said that he is not seeking the nomination, and only wants to be re-elected governor of Illinois, his backers have begun to advocate a "draft" at the July 21 convention.

Stevenson, it seems, is very cordial to Harriman's ambitions. It has been alleged that this is in line, not only with his own determination not to run, but also with his plan to keep the powerful Illinois delegation from supporting Sen. Kefauver. Stevenson, Harriman and Truman, it seems, all see eye to eye in their opposition (or is it fear) of Kefauver.

Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois, meanwhile, has been doing everything within his power to swing that state's 54 delegates to Kefauver. Douglas is probably the number one Democrat, senator and statesman in the country as far as honesty, ability and desire to serve the people is concerned. A move began early in the campaign supporting Douglas for the nomination, but he promptly squelched it on the basis that he, certainly one of the most modest men in politics, feared he would be unable to do a competent job.

Meanwhile a Georgia delegation voted to give its home state senator, Richard B. Russell, its full state of 28 National Convention delegates. Russell is the number one Democratic darkhorse, to date.

If a draft movement should take shape at the convention for Stevenson, however, the Illinois governor could prove more than a darkhorse. He would probably be a leading candidate, battling it out with Kefauver—and Harriman would be the darkhorse.

Next Week: The Republican Scene

United Summer Church Group Meets

Dr. A. H. Anderson of the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture will lead a forum on "Christian Responsibility in Rural Life" at the second meeting of the United Summer Church Program.

The meeting will be held at the Baptist Student House, 315 No. 15th, at 5 p.m. Sunday. The gathering will include a supper at cost, and worship services. Last Sunday's discussion, "Christian Responsibility for Fair Employment Practices," was held at the Wesley Foundation.

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