

In This Election Year

In a recent conversation with a gentleman of journalistic repute, it became apparent that even the elite of the newspaper world are deeply troubled and concerned about the difficulty of finding the truth in the news columns in this election year.

Last week's news carried speeches by Dwight Eisenhower, Adlai Stevenson, John Sparkman and Richard Nixon—along with many other profound utterances of political orators. The newsman has to assume, before any political speech, that the personage is going to say something. And the fact that many politicians say nothing or utter blatant falsehoods leaves the reporter in an uncomfortable predicament.

The Daily Nebraskan carried an editorial last week about the low caliber material presented in a publication of the Democrat party. Since that time, it has become apparent to this writer that both the major parties are dealing in petty issues, irrelevant subjects, emotion-provoking ideas and the traditional red herrings in this free-for-all election campaign.

When the average newspaper reader picks up his morning paper in an attempt to find out what went on in the world since he turned off his radio the evening before, he is usually dismayed to find that the incidents which blare from the headlines—speeches, investigations, charges, audits, counter charges, and movements—do not really give him additional knowledge on any subject but rather repeat and rehash every word that has been uttered since the Democrat and Republican parties picked their candidates early last summer.

It would seem that the national committees of the two major political parties in this country either greatly underestimate the intellectual powers of the nation's voters or else are quite aware of what they are doing in their rabble-rousing appeal for votes.

Perhaps we as students should be more aware of most of the public inconsistencies of this campaign. Perhaps we as those who are paying money to improve our educations are more conscious that the campaigns are not appealing to any sort of intellect.

However, it would seem that any person old enough to vote would become weary of not-

ing given the facts. Take, for instance, the following examples from typical campaign material.

In reference to Gov. Adlai Stevenson's "humor" in the campaign: "Certainly, he is a very funny man." "Who is he running against, Bob Hope or Dwight D. Eisenhower?" . . . such a drumfire of Joe Miller jokes. . .

In regard to the "split" in the Republican party: "Surely Senator Taft would not have let his son get married if he really felt that disaster was so certain." "And Colonel McCormick has announced plans to start a new political party—not right now—but in 1956."

In mention of the age-old "issue" of high taxes: "When pay envelopes are being tapped by Uncle Sam for \$1 out of every \$4, the public has a right to expect the men who collect those taxes to be above reproach."

In reference to one side's opinion of the campaign: "September . . . seems destined to go down in 1952 campaign history as the month in which General Eisenhower hitched his campaign to pure demagoguery." . . . The General swung through the South bellowing hoarsely. . .

It becomes apparent that every political speaker of note is using the medium of a free press to appeal to every base instinct that ever caused man to vote one way or another. Those very organizations which speak loudly of virtue, intelligence, reform, freedom, security, peace and so on appear to have found in one of those institutions they champion, the vehicle for their irrational cries.

Perhaps this writer is too young to remember other presidential campaigns which might have been worse. But when a man respected in his profession and versed in such by many years of experience deplores the present campaigns, it looks like 1952 is a record year for mud-slinging from both sides.

Only rational, objective judgement and understanding of the real issues—of what is at stake in this election and in our world today—can correct this situation. It looks like college students could very well be the motivating force in an attempt to think—about the next president of our country, and to think well and long.

John And Dick

On the risk that we might run a good thing clear into the ground, The Nebraskan would like to make a few comments on the unique experience Nebraskans had a week ago Tuesday.

On that day, Dick Nixon and John Sparkman each made stirring appeals for voters' confidence. In the morning, John Sparkman smiled as he explained to a University convocation that, after all, it isn't creeping Socialism that this country should be worried about, it is creaking Republicanism. That evening, with the help of a nation-wide radio and television hook-up, Dick Nixon "laid bare his soul."

This gave students a special treat—a chance to look over both vice presidential candidates. Tuesday, we looked both of these men in the eye and tried to find out what qualifications they had to offer. As we look back on it, both had fine theatrical talents. Senator Dick was in his best Barrymore form: he was jerking tears right and left. While Senator John used the Hope technique to give students a humorous relief from academic tensions.

But this is just a superficial treatment of a subject which requires much more consideration. Sparkman was funny, or tried to put his lofty points in a light way, because he thought that the confusing business of politics might be more interesting to students if presented this way. Nixon was deadly serious because he had the future of the Republican party resting on his ability to convince the American people that he was pure. Therefore, each man was faced with an entirely different problem.

Despite this, there was a point in each speech where thought ran parallel. In the midst of his dissertation on the grand achievements made during 20 years of Democratic leadership, Senator John told his student-audience that his father was a tenant farmer in the red hills of Alabama. After graduation from law school, young Sparkman had a tough time living in the mess which the Republicans had created. At times it was extremely difficult to support his new wife in the manner which he felt necessary.

After the convocation, students had lunch, attended afternoon labs or coked, ate supper and prepared to listen to Senator Dick tell about his sins. That evening he confessed—at least the Democratic leaders called it a confession—and in the process he mentioned that his father was the proprietor of a family grocery store. Dick Nixon helped with this enterprise as a boy and after he graduated from law school, Dick Nixon and his wife had a really tough time getting going. This was during a Democratic administration.

Here they are, two hard-working youths who battled life through their early years. When each got out on his own, each met misfortune because, so they said, of the administration in power. This is a very complex problem and gave the voters nothing but confusion. But voters are used to being confused by candidates and no one made much fuss about this inconsistency. Therefore, let's look deeper into what these fellows had to say Tuesday and what relations that has to what has taken place since then.

Nixon said, "Let me say first that it was wrong if . . ." He was referring to some \$18,000 which certain individuals claimed Nixon had cheated with. In his speech, he maintained that he had done nothing morally or legally wrong. To prove his point he categorically stripped off the cover of his budget book revealing everything he had, has or is trying to have. To The Nebraskan's point of view, he succeeded. He also succeeded in the point of view of a good many Republicans because the National Headquarters was checked with mail from voters acclaiming Nixon.

At the end of his speech, Nixon mentioned that it certainly would be nice if Governor Stevenson would do the same thing concerning a controversial bill of money given out to certain Illinois state

workers. Saturday night, Stevenson did just that. In the Nebraskan's opinion, he was not quite as convincing as Nixon, but he did make a sincere effort to get off the hook. And what did Stevenson do? Why he accused Ike of making some mistakes with money.

All this time, Senator John is touring the country making jokes at whistle stops. D.P.

TV Heritage

Turning us from a nation of doers into a nation of viewers is not an original thought concerning the evils of television.

This evil could not be more sharply brought out than by the deluge of quiz, panel and informative programs that are now on the air.

We've even taken to sitting watching somebody else play our parlor games and work our crossword puzzles. That is the height of indolence. Practically all parlor games have been taken over by the air waves. An impromptu tally reveals that there are 21 quiz and panel shows on evening network television and more introduced at each week's end.

Old timers might remember when question games were the rage. You merely bought a book that was full of tough questions about every topic imaginable and sat around trying to stump each other.

This passive participation that television has introduced leads not only to an immobile mind but poor eyesight and spreading posterior regions.

Instead of doing active participation in the sports, we can sit in our living rooms and watch toehr play golf, football or the like.

It would be a very heavenly thing if in some average American homes, the next time "Panomine Quiz" or "What's My Line" comes on the air, the boss of the family would get up and turn off the set announcing: "If we're going to devote the next 30 minutes to this game, we at least might play it ourselves instead of letting someone else do it for us."

The greatest means of communication is within grasp. But instead of following pictorial news events, fine arts events, or current affairs actual class room study the viewer is content with the absorption of grade C movies which haven't been on the screens for over 20 years, puppet shows and crossword puzzles.

The American public should decide who is going to raise their families, the parents or TV. Our TV heritage is not one of which to be proud. S.G.

The Daily Nebraskan

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR Member Associated Collegiate Press Intercollegiate 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 faculty 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 \$2.50 a semester, \$5.00 a school year, \$10.00 a year. 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 at Lincoln, Nebraska, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1917, and at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Congress of October 3, 1917, authorized September 10, 1952.

Editorial Staff: Editor: Ruth Raymond; Associate Editor: Don Fager; Managing Editor: Sue Gordon; Ken Evers; News Editor: Dick Ralston; News Editor: Clara Nelson; Sports Editor: Charles Klasek; Feature Editor: Paul Pook; Art Editor: Chuck Baum; Society Editor: Jan Steffen; Reporters: Tom Woodward, Dan Randall, Paul Means, Marilyn Tyson, Betty Larson, Natalie Kati, Ralph Nickel, John Trezerny, Jan Harrison, Joe Moran, Roger Wall, Victor Pupala.

Business Staff: Business Manager: Arnold Stern; Asst. Business Managers: Stan Sipple, Pete Bergeson, Don Overholt; Circulation Manager: Ed Sorey; Night News Editor: Chuck Beam.

Letterip

Dear Editor,

It was with great interest and an empty pocketbook that I read your heart-rendering appeal to the students of the University.

There is a great amount of truth in all of the arguments you advance. But please, Miss Editor, consider the student's pocketbook.

These are my expenditures for the month of September in just extra-curricular activities—much similar to those you mentioned in your editorial. Cornhusker, \$5.00; Football ticket, \$5.00; University Theatre ticket, \$3.00; Longine Symphonette, \$0.75; and Lincoln Symphony ticket, \$6.00. For a total of \$19.75.

These totals are for one person in one month! Add to this the fact that I am pinned and then double the cost of the University Theatre Tickets, the Longine Symphonette, and perhaps even the Lincoln Symphony tickets—What does that do to the poor student's pocketbook?

Then, too, consider the fact that AUF will soon begin its drive, the Kosmet Klub show will soon be presented, Stan Kenton will be on campus, and fraternities will begin their social season. Of course, once in a while I like to patronize the local theatres.

I think you are too harsh in your criticism of the University students. Perhaps, they too, find themselves in my predicament and are then forced to choose among the myriad of campus activities. Please consider, too, that there is a rapid economic pressure developing not only on the students but also on their parents.

There just aren't as many of those good old greenbacks as there used to be. Consider these factors first, Miss Editor, and then perhaps you might see your way clear to write an editorial praising the fact that workers have been able to sell as many tickets as they have.

Sincerely, A financially embarrassed student

Activity Eligibility Requirements Are Explained Today

Eligibility requirements for participation in extra-curricular activities have been announced. Certification of eligibility may be obtained by submitting a list of participants to the office to the Dean of Student Affairs at least one week in advance of the date the information is required.

The requirements are: a student must be enrolled for at least 12 credit hours, completed with passing grades at least eight credit hours of his first semester classes and completed with a passing grade in 24 credit hours of the two preceding semesters. Any student on probation for conduct, forfeits his eligibility.

Stolen Goods

Is there ever a good excuse for cheating? Of four hundred women students at the University of Oklahoma queried on this question, 293 felt that "cheating was justified when done in self-defense, that is, when others were cheating also."

Some of them felt no pangs of conscience if they considered the tests unfair, or if the course were required and of no interest to them. The most popular suggestion for eliminating cheating were the use of alternate tests, different quizzes for each class section, and more tests be given so as to minimize the importance of finals.

Did you ever stop to figure out where most of your money goes? A ten-year survey at Stephens College reveals that the girls there spend more for food and cigarettes than for any other item.

Incidentally, if you're trying to "keep up with the Joneses," the Daily O'Collegian at Oklahoma predicts that you'll just get lost in the crowd. There are 663,420 people named Jones in this country.

Preface

Just in case the book is suggested by one of your instructors as "extra reading," I recommend the W.H.D. Rouse translation. You can get it in a 35 cent edition put out in the Mentor Classics series.

You probably read "The Odyssey" in high school translated in the traditional way using lofty words and an elevated tone. Rouse translated the story as Homer had told it—in the language of the common man. Homer told these stories to entertain practical men. His listeners were not scholars and you don't need to be a scholar to read the Rouse translation.

For example, read what King Menelaus says to his wife Helen, "Upon my word, my dear, that is quite right and proper. I have heard tell of many heroes and their intelligence and their prudence, and I have traveled much in the world; but never

Peg Bartunek

Interest in politics is running high at Oklahoma A & M. Booths were set up by the Young Democratic and Young Republican clubs with an eye to attracting new members, but rapidly became the scene of debates, wagers, and heated discussions as party members loyally supported their presidential preference.



One pair of debaters collected a sizeable audience during an hour-long argument over conflicting political opinions. This high pitch of interest in the coming election is expected to result in a large crop of intelligent young voters.

At K State, a student felt it necessary to criticize a yell by the cheer-leaders at a recent football game.

It seems that when a player on the opposing team rejoined the game after requiring first aid, he was welcomed back to the field by the cheer-leaders' chant: "Hit him again; hit him again, harder." Now, was that nice?

Barbara Dillman

New Translations Of 'Odyssey' Written In Common Language

I can't think of any reason for anyone just sitting down to read "The Odyssey" for pleasure.

That is, I can't think of any one I know doing it. Just in case the book is suggested by one of your instructors as "extra reading," I recommend the W.H.D. Rouse translation. You can get it in a 35 cent edition put out in the Mentor Classics series.

You probably read "The Odyssey" in high school translated in the traditional way using lofty words and an elevated tone. Rouse translated the story as Homer had told it—in the language of the common man. Homer told these stories to entertain practical men. His listeners were not scholars and you don't need to be a scholar to read the Rouse translation.

For example, read what King Menelaus says to his wife Helen, "Upon my word, my dear, that is quite right and proper. I have heard tell of many heroes and their intelligence and their prudence, and I have traveled much in the world; but never

and pluck." I did I set eyes on a man like Odysseus for patience

Or the goatherd to Odysseus disguised as a beggar—"I see you're going to be a nuisance again with your begging, man! You had better get out while you can. I surmise that we two shall not part without a taste of fisticuffs, for you play the beggar without rhyme or reason. Are there no other dinner tables in the town?"

To us the intervention of the gods is fantastic, but in the story it is sometimes amusing and always necessary. The scenes in which the gods speak among themselves are funny and reveal the personality of each god. Here's Poseidon—"Damn it all, the gods have changed their minds about Odysseus, as soon as I was out of the way! And there he is close to Phaeacia, where he is fated to find the end of the tribulations which afflict him. But I promise that I will yet give him a good run of bad luck!"

Try reading "The Odyssey." You will be amazed to find yourself interested in such a "dead" old story.



Dillman

Revised Bible Version Officially Released Today

(Editor's Note: The following information is printed by The Nebraskan in observance of Bible Observation Week—Sept. 28 through Oct. 5. A Bible display in the main lounge of the Union arranged by Rev. Rex Knowles is available to students interested in such activities and the "Lincoln Observance" of Bible Week at St. Paul's Methodist church Tuesday evening is open to the public. The information printed here was supplied to The Nebraskan by Rev. Knowles, University Congregational-Presbyterian pastor.)

A first edition of one million copies of what might be called the greatest Bible story of modern times, A Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible, became officially public Sept. 30, 1952—today.

The revised edition is the largest pre-publication printing order ever placed for any book in any language. Three printing houses were engaged for six months to complete the initial press run by publication date.

Utilized for the publication was: more than 10 tons of type metal, 1,000 tons of paper, 2,000 gallons of ink, 140 tons of binders board, 7 1/2 miles of 40 inch cloth and 18,750,000 yards of thread.

According to its proponents, the Revised Bible is "the most accurate version of the Bible ever made and the easiest to read."

This is so, say the edition's champions, because of:

1. Preservation of basic rhythmic beauty and simplicity of the King James Version.
 2. Utilization of all major Biblical manuscripts, more ancient and authoritative than those available to the King James translators, including some recently discovered.
 3. Enlistment of modern accurate Biblical scholarship and historical information over a translating period of 14 years (1937-1951).
 4. Recognition of semantic changes in the values of words and phrases, and clearing up linguistic obscurities.
 5. Authorization by the International Council of Religious Education, approval by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.—the only authorized version in the language of today.
- Previous English Translations of the Bible
1. First complete Bible in the English language: John Wyclif: New Testament about 1380, Old Testament about 1392.
 2. First translation from the original Hebrew and Greek: Wm Tyndale: New Testament, 1525; Pentateuch, 1530.
 3. First complete English printed Bible: Miles Coverdale, 1535.
 4. First Official Bible of the Church: Bishops' Bible, 1568.
 5. Catholic translation from the Vulgate: Rheims-Douai, 1582-1609.
 6. "Authorized version": Most influential and famous of all English versions, the "crowning glory" of English literature: King James Version, 1611.
 7. First modern English translation: English Revised Version, New Testament, 1881 complete Bible, 1885.
 8. First American revision: American Standard Bible, 1901.
 9. Numerous twentieth century translations: Moffette, Good-speed, Weymouth—"readable and illuminating but paraphrastic and unauthorized by major religious bodies.
 10. Revised Standard Version: New Testament, 1946; Complete Bible, Sept. 30, 1952—first authorized modern translation.

GOLD'S
of Nebraska
50th YEAR OF SERVICE

Most Amazing New Chemical Discovery Brings
You 8 Miles of Permanent Writing... And

No Ink-Stained Hands

or Clothes

... Ever

YOUR GUARANTEE WITH THE NEW

PAPER-MATE PEN

Stop This!

1. No More Ink Transferring
2. No More Ink-Stained Fingers—Always a clean point
3. No More Ink-Stained Clothes from leaky pen

14,000,000 USERS ACCLAIM PAPER-MATE'S SUPERIORITY.
Bankers Approve—PAPER-MATE IS SAFE ON CHECKS!
SAFE FOR CHILDREN...No messy fingers. If they write on their clothes, Paper-Mate Ink washes out easily.
You'll Approve—Paper-Mate's amazing performance, its economy, 70,000 words in one 49¢ refill... 8 miles of writing...

Make This 1-2-3 Test Now... Prove It To Yourself!

1. Write
2. Press Hard on Writing
3. Look—no ink on finger no smear

CLEAN POINT ALWAYS

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY FRAWLEY CORPORATION
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA

PAPER-MATE PEN

GOLD'S Stationery . . . Street Floor

Vic Vet says

DISABLED VETS STILL MAY START EDUCATION OR JOB-TRAINING TO OVERCOME THE HANDICAPS OF THEIR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES... THE GI BILL CUT-OFF DATE FOR STARTING TRAINING DOES NOT APPLY TO SUCH VETERANS

M-594

Vic Vet says

HEY! DON'T PAY YOUR GI INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CASH. PAY BY CHECK OR MONEY ORDER AND SAVE THE CANCELLED CHECKS OR MONEY ORDER STUBS FOR YOUR RECORDS. YOU WON'T GET PREMIUM RECEIPTS AFTER AUGUST 1, 1952

M-325

For full information contact your nearest VETERANS ADMINISTRATION office