

## Just Between Us . . .

By DON PIEPER  
Editor

The Faction is still the power-house of campus politics. But Monday's election results indicated some interesting trends.

For instance, more students took time to vote this year than ever before. This means, above everything else, that the independents and women marked ballots. Since these groups are affected by the results of the elections just as much as anyone else, it is significant to notice that they are finally realizing their social responsibility.

Another significant result of last week's campaign and Monday's election is the effort independent candidates made to prove to the Greeks that non-affiliated students have a place in student government. Take Jack Rogers. His whole campaign rested upon the past apathy of the independent voters in the College of Arts and Sciences. Rogers made no secret of his lack of Greek affiliation so he couldn't have been mistaken for a Faction man by fraternity voters. Yet Rogers polled more votes than any of his opponents.

Another point to think about. More fraternity men filed for offices without Faction backing. And these men came from several houses so it cannot be interpreted as a one-house revolt. Remember, also, that these candidates received a

good percentage of the total vote.

In fact, the one thing which allowed the Faction to sweep was the division of the votes among other candidates. If there were some organization to nominate and support candidates this campus would be far healthier politically. This other party, I repeat, should not be drawn on the Greek-independent line. There is no reason why candidates should compete merely because they wear—or do not wear—a Greek pin. If the number of non-Faction Greeks who entered this election can be called a trend, things may be better in the future.

But, because of the heat of the election, I think that the winners deserve sincere congratulations. When you win an election where a record number voted, you have proved yourself a worthy candidate. I hope the new officers and Council members carry on the tradition their predecessors have set up for them. I hope that they do much more than that and make class government a respected adjunct of campus life and the Student Council an aggressive and sincere legislature.

There is a great deal that needs to be done in both cases and the responsibility falls on you the new members. The student body has chosen them to represent it.

## NEBRASKAN EDITORIALS

## Back To The Land Of Freedom

Without a doubt, life in a Communist prison camp leaves something to be desired. But five GI's, recently returned from North Korean stockades, found out that life in America has its drawbacks too—and the press is to blame for their disillusionment.

The first plane-load of returned prisoners landed at Travis Air Force Base, Calif., April 29 with 35 "silent, weary men." The San Francisco Chronicle reported the return thoroughly. The Chronicle stories covered the landing of the "huge Air Force Stratoscruiser," the cheering crowd, the cheering crowd, the Air Force band (which played "California, Here I Come"), the moving of the men from the plane to the base hospital. It was a touching story.

But the Chronicle, in a top-of-the-page story, also described "an hour of bedlam" which five of the returnees had to endure after they were brought to the Travis hospital. Although they didn't feel like interviews, the five men were taken to the hospital auditorium after they were "persuaded to change their minds" for a press conference.

"They walked into an incredible mess," a Chronicle staff writer reported.

Here is the way Ruth Newhall described the interview for the San Francisco Chronicle:

"The big room was ablaze with floodlights, noisy with shouts of camera and radio technicians and cluttered with cables, wires, microphones and cameras.

"The litter patients were carried in and placed on beds; one bed had seven microphones attached to it. The walking wounded sat nearby. "Questions were shouted at the men, and the weary soldiers replied as best they could."

The Chronicle story described the plight of "a blond young airman" who lay on a bed "under floodlights with a battery of a dozen motion-picture cameras focused down on him. News photographers, crawling on the ground between the big cameras, popped flashbulbs.

"Every newsreel cameraman shouted at him at once.

"Just lean into the mikes and say it's great to be back!"

"Just talk about the Communists and brutality!"

"Tell us how it feels to be home!"

The story also told of the press and another returned prisoner who was lying in a bed next to the first man. This man, a Marine private, was Alberto Baez Pizarro from Puerto Rico. "Someone stepped up to him with a microphone," the Chronicle reported.

## Yesteryear At NU . . .

By DICK RALSTON  
Staff Writer

As the Chancellor is leaving, it seems appropriate to call attention to some parallels between one of his pet peeves and the situation as it existed 20 years ago. An editorial in the 1933 Nebraskaan called attention to a report on athletic facilities at Columbia University and the similar problem at Nebraska:

"The facilities for healthful outdoor exercises are not only insufficient for the entire University body, but are inadequate even for the undergraduate body of 1,600 students at Columbia College," the report says. More practice fields, a new gymnasium, development and use of equipment for the benefit of more than just the expert players was recommended by the investigating committee.

"At Nebraska the situation is even worse. What meager facilities are available are used almost exclusively by athletic teams or classes in physical education. The stadium is impractical for use by anyone except the football team and the track team. The coliseum is quite largely used by the

athletic teams and the classes in physical education. The swimming pool is fairly monopolized by classes. The tennis courts during the day fairly team with the green bloomed coeds who are compelled to take physical education.

"There is no land on the campus for use by students for various kinds of sports. The intramural program, we admit, has been well worked out and takes care of a large number of students who enjoy sports for sports sake. But the facilities for students who like to play when and how they desire are practically nil. And such as they are, they are monopolized by the teams and the classes.

"We are not advocating that the University buy up a lot of land for use of the students, or that a lot of equipment be purchased. Obviously that is impossible. But it is not impossible that the facilities now available should be made more generally useful to students not members of athletic teams or physical education classes.

"The lettermen and the physical education departments have a right to use Nebraska's athletic facilities but not to monopolize them."

## The Daily Nebraskaan

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## THE FIGHT FOR AMERICA

## Two Views Of McCarthyism

By Richard Stuber

When historians pass down their judgment on Senator Joseph McCarthy, they will be convinced that he is a man of rare political courage for this era, and after reading the questions and answers of the Senator's well documented and condensed "McCarthyism, The Fight for America," their convictions will be strengthened.

The tumultuous beginning of "McCarthyism" dates back to March 1950, when the nondescript Tydings Committee assembled to hear testimony regarding subversives in government. Chief witness was Louis Budenz, former editor of the Daily Worker, and Owen (red herring) Lattimore was the first on the docket to be "accused." Verbal battles ensued, and the Tydings Committee proceeded to investigate everything and everybody (including McCarthy) but those in question, who were, eventually, cleared of charges. Later, many of the accused were relieved of their jobs as bad security risks or indicted by a grand jury on other counts. But McCarthy's true aim is the exposure of higher ups in government, guilty of "misrepresenting" their titles. Among these men is Dean Gooderham Acheson, whose attitude toward Communism is startling. Acheson's \$90,000,000 loan to Red Poland, a suggested \$17,000,000 loan to Russia, while we were supplying Greece with arms to fight Communists, and his approval of sending arms to the Chinese Reds! These are but a few of the "attitudes" discussed.

A brief history of General George Catlett Marshall is also presented and is augmented by words from another McCarthy publication entitled "America's Retreat from Victory—The Story of General Marshall." No direct accusations are made against General Marshall, but the implications are such that through carelessness he is responsible for the disaster at Pearl Harbor, the China policies of the State Department, and the agreements made at Yalta. The evidence presented is convincing.

Scattered throughout the book are questions and comments on the \$2 billion "aid to China" myth, the \$10,300,000 phony appropriation for Korean military aid (it was never used), the Amerasia Case, and an excellent rundown on the Institute of Pacific Relations, giving not only numbers, but also names of known Communist staff members. The one question McCarthy fails to answer is just why Russia failed to veto the use of United Nations troops in Korea.

The Senator from Wisconsin does not spare the adjectives in criticizing the smear campaign directed against him by "well wishers" in the government, various periodicals, and newspapers, nor is his courage dented by the discovery of a \$27,000,000 "slush fund" furnished by the government to subsidize anti-McCarthyites (Time magazine received a portion). A summation of these

attacks is not, unsurprisingly, best described in words attributed to Lenin: "We can and must write a language which sows among the masses, hate, revulsion, scorn and the like, toward those who disagree with us." The old party line blast.

The documented facts are carefully presented. The convictions derived and conclusions drawn from the book are more damning than any invective. Read it! It's about your country!

## WORLD REPORT

TODAY'S HEADLINES . . . The Senate approved late Tuesday the controversial Tidelands Bill giving California, Texas and Louisiana title to the oil-rich submerged lands lying off their coasts.

House Speaker Martin (R-Mass.) said Tuesday night that because "the cost of survival and freedom continues to be high" a tax reduction must wait until it can be achieved "with out flinching with disaster."

President Eisenhower Tuesday asked Congress for \$5,828,000,000 in a new foreign aid program which he called a bulwark for America's own defense against the "threat of Soviet aggression."

## Senor Peron Has Power Problems

(Editor's Note: The following editorial was written in the April 24th edition of the Christian Science Monitor.)

Peron officials keep a tight lid on news developments, but there is no disguising the crisis in which Argentina today finds itself. Inflation, a meat shortage, public indignation over apparently well-founded rumors of corruption in high places, and violence are writing black pages of history for the River Plate republic.

The answer of the regime, which has in the past been forced to keep up a pretense of democracy before the world, has been to take the country down the road to a total police state, as a recent dispatch to this newspaper from Rio de Janeiro reports.

Violence broke out when a bomb apparently planted by opposition elements exploded in the midst of a pro-Peron rally. But in reality the subsequent rioting by Peron hoodlums was fed more by the inability of the Argentine regime to solve the glaring economic problems facing the country and by the traditional search by dictators for scapegoats.

And when opposition party headquarters, as well as the famous Jockey Club, exclusive haunt of wealthy Argentines and foreigners, were burned, the papier-mache facade of democracy went up in smoke, too. The resort to violence and the granting of ever greater powers to the police could mean that the regime has exhausted all other methods of maintaining control and must now rely on naked force. Senor Peron frankly stated that, "if necessary," he would gladly become a "tyrant," and the trend is moving rapidly in that direction.

While the South American dictator may or may not be overthrown in the near future, events in that unhappy land indicate that a man cannot ruin the economy of a wealthy country and expect public adulation for it.

## NUBB

WEDNESDAY  
ROTC parade of cadets and midshipmen. Women's athletic field at 14th and Vine streets, 4 p.m.

NUCWA dinner meeting, 7 p.m. Parlor X of the Union.

Mental Health panel, Love Library Auditorium, 8 p.m.

YWCA cabinet meeting, 4:43 p.m., Ellen Smith Hall.

THURSDAY  
University convocation, 8 p.m., Union Ballroom, Dr. W. Richter, speaker.

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By Norris Heineman

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's latest book, "McCarthyism, the Fight for America" (Devin-Adair, New York, 1952) is a catalogue of facts and claims that rival in number those of Sears-Roebuck's spring edition. He has compiled 100 pages of facts about McCarthy, and about most of the people he has charged during his first two years as a Communist hunter (1950-52). There is nothing that you could not have read previously in the press or heard on the radio. But as a compact summary, it should serve as a bible for hundreds of thousands of good Americans who are McCarthy supporters. For many others, this fifty-cents, eight by eleven inch, paper-bound piece is likely to go the way of many a Sears-Roebuck creation.

It is a book of McCarthy's answers to everyone, with a format consisting of an imaginary interview. The Senator says, "... they have been unable to find a single item of evidence that is untrue." He is probably correct. But I believe McCarthy consistently mistakes "evidence" and "fact" for truth. I mean the whole truth. You will say you wish you knew the truth. Well, the Senator notwithstanding, there is only one who knows the truth about anything.

So in our mortal and democratic society we follow a system of due process based on the humane assumption that man is innocent until proven guilty by a competent and thoughtful jury. But Senator McCarthy and his staff (to whom this book is dedicated) feel they are capable in themselves of passing judgement—i.e., and implication of judgment by way of sweeping charges and by way of the malignant innuendo.

Equally illogical is the source of most of McCarthy's "evidence"—old congressional investigating committee cases. No discoveries. Back in 1948 Republican-controlled committees—eager to blast the Truman record—could find no real evidence in the State Department, who McCarthy was to accuse two years later.

Assume that means can justify ends. That has been the end? You could count on your left hand the number of scarlets, reds, or pinks forced out of government as a result of McCarthy's efforts. Meanwhile, our duly appointed Federal Bureau of Investigation has processed millions of records, and has forced the removal or resignation of over 3,000 unloyal persons since World War II. In his book, McCarthy takes credit for these results by insinuation, the most notable example being the William Remington case, which was brought to light 18 months before McCarthy's first charges.

What has been the end? The slaughtered reputations of innocent and loyal citizens, it would seem.

But McCarthy denies in this book that any innocent persons have been hurt. We might ask about the employees of the Voice of America, as a starter. The Senator states that he definitely did not call General George Marshall a traitor. Yet, McCarthy did speak of "a great conspiracy, a conspiracy on a scale so immense as to dwarf any previous such venture in the history of man."

No injury? McCarthy refuses to answer the big question of guilt by association, by dragging out the red herring. In his typically clever manner, frequent bits of irrefutable evidence lend a highly convincing

flavor of authenticity. The fact that they are irrelevant is easily overlooked because of their number.

Unfortunately, space prohibits little more than generalizations about this book. And this is unfair and weak. Therefore, I must ask you to complete the analysis for yourself by merely observing closely every McCarthy statement in the press and in this book. In doing so, demand syllogistic logic. Be critical: If roses are red, I have here a rose; therefore, this rose is red.

## 18-Year Old Is Unready For Voting

When winners of Pulitzer Prizes were announced it was surprising to see the cartoon, "Aftermath," selected for high honors in that division.

Two soldiers bearing a dead buddy down a hillside in the snow were depicted. The first said, "Wonder if he voted?" The other answered, "No, he wasn't old enough."

Artist Edward D. Kuekes of the Cleveland Plain Dealer had, it is true, dramatically presented a leading controversy. The voting age question is always a good topic for promoting a heated discussion.

That is because a lot of young bloods think that they know what elections are all about and if their parents are watching them go off to war they readily concur. Thus it becomes a battle of the emotionally distraught against the objective thinkers.

At 18 a male is physically mature. He will be, on the average, a good physical specimen for another twenty years at the most. But at 18 he is fresh from high school where he has been relatively unaffected by politics and taken little interest in the issues of the day.

If he has some feelings about politics they are usually duplicates of those of his parents or unrealistic theories that appeal only to the immature mind.

At 12 most boys are able to shift gears and work the foot-feed of a car but the law doesn't consider them competent drivers until they are 16. Insurance companies aren't satisfied that drivers are fully capable until they are in their 20's. Not because of a lack of manual dexterity but because of a lack of judgement.

If brand new high school graduates should be allowed to pick their leaders, why aren't high school students allowed to pick their teachers?

A few high school students, because of exceptional mentality and guidance, are probably well versed and mentally mature enough to become competent voters at 18.

Those people are the exception and not the rule. Most 18-year-olds make excellent fighters, partially for the same reasons they make poor voters, and most 40-year-olds and over make fine voters by virtue of their long experience in viewing political affairs but poor fighters.

The idea that a good soldier makes a good voter and vice versa is absurd. That is why it is hard to make sense of the committee's choice for the Pulitzer Prize for cartoons.

It is a weak issue and largely based on emotional appeal rather than sound arguments.

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