

EDITORIAL PAGE

A Matter Of Principles

The editorial policy of The Nebraskan has been criticized.

First, an unidentified person questioned The Nebraskan's right to publish editorials concerning non-campus affairs. He main-

Slips Are Showing

How much does a down slip mean? To 1350 Nebraskans who received them, they probably represent a wide range of significance.

Activity-minded juniors and below are no doubt feeling somewhat resigned as they think of the 5.5 and 6.0 weighted average requirements for the Innocents Society and Mortar Boards, respectively.

To the girl who came to college to find a man (and there are some, although anyone making an estimate of the number is a fool), it may mean she had better try a different hair-do before grades force upon her an early spinsterhood.

To the vet, it probably indicates the readjustment to civies and the books is just a little more involved than he had imagined.

To those who were ill, it may mean just another obstacle to hurdle in a chain of bad luck.

To the serious scholar, it's a jolt. He is learning that perhaps he is not the student he thought he was.

To the playboy here on another vacation on the old man's money, it's... well, just the way the ball bounces, I guess.

To the pledge, it means study halls and less partying, first and foremost.

And to his big brother, the active, it amounts to little more than social pressure because of having his name tacked up on the bulletin board.

To the student going to school under a scholarship, it means an embarrassing explanation.

To the athlete, it will mean mandatory tutoring—or else.

To the second-semester senior, it means turning on the power for that last, long six weeks.

To the student forced to work his way through school, it may pose a dilemma. Putting in fewer hours at work may mean a satisfactory grade, but what will I eat in the meantime?

To those who had planned a relaxing vacation, it might mean the cancellation of plans and carrying a suitcase of books home instead of a pair of skis.

To the perpetual soaker-upper of suds or guzzler, it could mean an involuntary dry-spell. But, then again, it could also mean a better reason to guzzle...

To someone who only missed a test, it means little or nothing. A make-up test will remove the down.

To the average student, it signifies that his time will have to be budgeted with more care and a few movies must be missed.

To this writer, for I too was greeted, it means one helluva irony. How come I'm moralizing when I should be studying?—E.D.

Who's Civilized?

Dozens of young Australians today are hacking through unexplored jungles of Western New Guinea in a major campaign to tame stone-age cannibal tribes by the end of next year.

So reads the first paragraph of a news story headlined—"Australians Seek To Tame Cannibals."

Reports had indicated that two patrolmen, 30 and 21, had been "cut to pieces... by a savage pygmy tribe." This incident touched off the largest expedition ever to penetrate northwestern New Guinea.

The Australian minister for territories directed his administration to wipe out all forms of head-hunting, cannibalism and black magic.

Now let's examine this report in the light of events which have and are transpiring in the civilized world.

The cannibals killed two policemen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. reported the Communists killed 38,000 U.N. soldiers and Korean civilians in acts of atrocity.

The natives ate their victims. The Germans manufactured soap and lamp shades from theirs.

Some authorities say the reason for cannibalism is a meat shortage. Miss Beatrice Blackwood, a distinguished British anthropologist who spent many years with the tribesmen, is convinced that shortage of proteins among the pygmies is the main reason. Most authorities agree that the "civilized" killings were for political or hate reasons.

The article claims "their (the pygmies) lives are untouched by any form of civilization."

A close analysis of the situation, however, would seem to indicate that the savage, pygmy cannibals have merely progressed one rung farther up the ladder of civilization than have their "civilized" counterparts.—S.H.

tained that such editorials merely reflect the propaganda of a political party.

Second, the author of a Letterip accused the editors of not being "satisfied with expressing their personal opinions, but are also pawing off meaningless stereotyped propaganda which they believe is material of editorial calibre."

He implied that the editors "substitute appeasement for clear-thinking argument, sacrifice their inherited rights for a purgatorial peace founded on inhuman slavery, and... believe the infidel although their all-seeing intellectual ideas are always wrong."

The right of students and student editors to state their views on any subject of public interest is essential to the development of a democracy. As The Nebraskan has stated in previous editorials, intelligent citizens are not developed in a vacuum. To prepare for enlightened adulthood students must be informed in government, world conditions and trends in society.

And they must have the right to speak their opinions on every subject of public interest. Perhaps their opinions are wrong. Perhaps they are based on half-truths or misconceptions. But at least, expression indicates that the speaker has done some thinking. Not until the student has spoken can any one tell what he is thinking. And not until he has spoken can mistaken idea be corrected.

Concerning the charge of stereotyped propaganda, The Nebraskan was unaware that it was following any "party line" of propaganda. The fact that Nebraskan editorials sometimes agree with those in other papers is not a matter of regret. We, the editors of this paper, arrive at our own decisions. If The Nebraskan takes the same stand as the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the New York Times or the Denver Post, we are pleased, since our reasoning must not be too illogical.

The writer of the Letterip may be interested to know that we base our opinions on a number of basic principles.

The following are some of them:

1. The Nebraskan believes that, given the essential facts, the American public is capable of arriving at sound conclusions. If the news columns of a newspaper are objective, we never fear that editorials or columns of opinion will indoctrinate or warp the minds of readers.

2. The Nebraskan maintains that individuals are more important than ideas, organizations and government (a thoroughly Christian concept.) We therefore attempt to defend the rights of Americans against what we sometimes feel is the sacrifice of a few individuals for the welfare of the state (a Communist, totalitarian point of view).

3. The Nebraskan believes that a man is innocent until proven guilty. Although current loyalty investigations appear to be rendering this principle obsolete, we are not afraid of being old-fashioned on a matter as basic to American democracy as this.

4. The Nebraskan is convinced that the United States Constitution is anchored so firmly that it will weather any storm in which its opponents attempt to utilize a part of the Constitution to destroy the American government. We have enough faith in the Constitution and in democracy to believe that we must use democratic methods to fight Communism. To use the methods of our enemies is to destroy the very principle for which we fight.

5. We refuse to believe that the only solution to present world tension is armed conflict between East and West. Although the path may not now be clear, a road to peace must exist. In this day of nuclear weapons, to believe in the necessity of war is to believe in the destruction of the human race.

6. The Nebraskan believes in the right of free speech—in the classroom, on the streets, in the editorial columns. We agree with the Board of Regents that professors have the right "to freedom in research and to publication of the results thereof, limited only by the precepts of scholarship and faithful performance of other academic responsibilities." This right applies to all fields of study and all professions.

Upon these principles we, the editors of The Nebraskan, have based our thinking. We believe that the principles are basic and sound.

If the letter-writer believes that the decisions we reach represent "appeasement" and "sacrifice inherited rights," that is his opinion. He, as a fellow student, is entitled to reach that conclusion.

We believe, however, that our arguments are results of clear thinking. We believe we have dedicated ourselves to the protection of basic human rights.

If men disagree, intelligently, with our opinions, their objections speak well for both them and us. Our purpose is to stimulate thought and investigation. If American newspapers accomplish this, the American reading public will never be victims of propaganda.—K.R.

Little Man On Campus... By Bibler



"I SAW you foul him—THAT'S A FOUL."

Daily Californian

McCarthy TV Speech Examined Analytically

(The following editorial is reprinted from the Daily Californian, student publication of the University of California, Berkeley.)

There has been much said on the subject of McCarthyism, both pro and con. Most of it has been emotional rather than factual. For a change, let us see if McCarthyism can be examined on a basis of fact and analysis rather than emotion.

This attempt will be made by quoting some of McCarthy's statements in his nationwide radio-television speech of Nov. 24, 1953, and breaking them down by analysis.

The quotes, as given in the text of the speech as published by a San Francisco newspaper, and the analysis, is as follows:

1. McCarthy: "... Harry Dexter White, a known Communist spy..."

Analysis: Harry Dexter White was examined before a New York grand jury concerning alleged subversive activities. He was not indicted. There has been no proof to the effect that White was a spy. Attorney-General Brownell has backed down from his charge that Harry Truman knowingly promoted a Communist spy; he now says that Truman did not take proper precautionary measures and was lax in his vigilance against subversives.

2. McCarthy: "Trumanism can perhaps best be defined as the placing of your political party above the interest of the country."

Analysis: Truman appointed a Republican to the Supreme Court, appointed John Foster Dulles as a principal state department adviser, and incurred the wrath of the Southern wing of his party by his stand on civil rights to the extent that they found it necessary to form a Dixiecrat party in 1948.

3. McCarthy: "Certainly there is no division along party lines among the mothers and fathers and wives of the 140,000 Korean casualties whose miseries have come to them from trickeries and betrayals of an administration whose foreign policy was so carefully shaped by the Alger Hesses, the Harry Dexter Whites, the Owen Lattimore, the Dean Achesons and the John Carter Vincents."

Analysis: This statement is least in need of analysis. It is obviously an emotional and incorrect allegation. To call the Korean casualties the result of trickery and betrayal ignores the fact that North Korea started a war, and the United States, as a member of the United Nations, entered it to show the Communists that such an attack on the free world would be resisted by force.

4. McCarthy: (In reference to English trade with Red China.) "... those Allies who are in turn shipping the sinews of war to the Communist enemy..."

Analysis: Great Britain is trading only in non-strategic material with Red China. McCarthy ignores the fact that trade is a two-way matter. Great Britain is getting many valuable things from Red China in trade. The economy of Great Britain, and thus the stability of the free world, is in part dependent on trade with Red China.

5. McCarthy: "Democrats from coast to coast join the chorus of the Communist Daily Worker and

about, 'Oh, isn't this McCarthyism an awful thing?'"

Analysis: The latter part of the quote was drawn purely from emotion, of course, and if anything is an understatement. The first part shows the McCarthy technique which reasons that to oppose McCarthy is to be automatically a Communist.

The fact that many of the anti-McCarthy leaders are some of the most responsible and outstanding citizens of this country, Republicans and Democrats alike, is ignored.

6. McCarthy: "When the Communists and fellow travelers in policy-making positions sold out our friends to our enemies with the result that 620,000,000 people disappeared behind the Iron Curtain between 1945 and 1953..."

Analysis: The first assumption is that Communists and fellow travelers controlled our foreign policy. They formed, in fact, such an infinitesimally small part of the people in policy-making positions that the allegation, by examination, is baseless, and has never had any facts to back it up.

Secondly, we can ask our friends sold to the enemy: The assumption is made that the Communists had nothing to do with taking over these peoples—that we handed them to the Communists. Senator McCarthy also forgot to give the Truman record over these years. It includes the Marshall plan, European Defense community (NATO), armed resistance to Communism in Korea.

On The Aisle

Realistic Sea Story Based Upon Whaling

The new feature at the Lincoln Theater is "All the Brothers Were Valiant." A stirring outdoor adventure, it follows the voyage of a whaling bark from Massachusetts to a position south of the Gilbert Islands.

The scenery and settings are quite good, the bark itself being a close reproduction of a whaling vessel of the mid-nineteenth century. There is a whale chase which is handled well. In the style of the era, a whale boat is lowered from the side and we see the harpooning of a whale and the subsequent attempt of the monster to free himself by running and sounding.

Photographic effects in this chase are excellent. There are times when quite obviously a real whale plays the important minor role.

Robert Taylor and Stewart Granger play two brothers who, although at odds throughout most of the picture, reconcile at the end. While these actors and Ann Blythe, the leading lady submit adequate characterization, the best single job is perhaps done by a minor character, James Whitmore plays this part and is up to the fine job he did in the preceding film at the Lincoln, "Kiss Me Kate."

The other characters worth note are Bette St. John, of "South Pacific" fame, and Keenan Wynn. The former is a lovely south-sea-island beauty and the latter a mutinous sailor, showing himself able to portray

Letterip

Fair Play And The Faculty

(Letters to the editor should be limited to 500 words. Unsigned letters will not be published; however, names may be withheld on request. The editors reserve the right to edit all letters. Letters do not necessarily represent the views of The Nebraskan.)

Freedom of thought, and freedom to express it are the very foundation of Americanism. There are two or more sides to any problem that arises in our domestic or foreign fields of action; and it seems obvious that in order to make our own conclusions or decisions, it is essential that all sides of a problem should be given a chance to become known to us. This is also demanded by a principle of fair play.

Now, it is a great satisfaction to see that this spirit of fair play is being held high by our students, as expressed by the leaders of their organizations, such as the committee on convocations, and as voiced on the pages of The Nebraskan. It would be good to hear that the faculty too is subscribing to the principle of fair play. Now, is it?

THE FOLLOWING examples from the past are, unfortunately, not assuring.

There was a case of dismissal of a professor, a decision made by the head of his department, and approved by the respective dean—and for what? He had dared to submit his suggestion for re-organization of the department; and so he was silenced and punished by his colleague, who happened to be his administrative superior.

Indeed, the action of his superior and of the dean was condemned by a special committee of professors and also by the chancellor. But the University lost this courageous professor just the same.

Another case: A former Chancellor of Austria, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, was invited to speak at one of our convocations. Upon hearing of this, a group of professors, headed by a dean, published a letter of protest against the very idea of inviting such a man to speak to us, whom they condemned as being not a good democrat and who allegedly had not acted in the best interests of his country.

Again, our Chancellor, who was present at Schuschnigg's convocation, expressed his view thus: "We wish to know all sides of this, or any other cases of history, so that we can arrive at our own conclusions."

Unfortunately, the courageous professor, who was the chairman of the convocation and who invited Schuschnigg to speak, did not stay long with us after this convocation. He resigned from the staff, expressing his regret, when doing so.

ABOUT TWO years ago, C. Clyde Mitchell, professor and now head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at our University, spoke repeatedly to various groups at Lincoln and Omaha about the war in Korea. He was suggesting that the only solution of the thorny problem was for us to withdraw our recognition of the president of the Korean Republic, Syngman Rhee, who dared oppose Mitchell's own idea of what kind of agrarian reform President Rhee should undertake in Korea.

One of Mitchell's talks was made at the Lincoln Rotary Club,

of which I am a member. After his talk I asked the president of this club, a member of our faculty, to allow me to present a view opposing that by Mitchell—but my request was not granted. In view of this, I wrote a letter to the editor of The Lincoln Evening Journal, and which was published; then the editor of The Journal suggested that both Mitchell and I write our views to be published side-by-side in his paper. I wrote and submitted my part, but none was ever written by Mitchell; and so the editor dropped the matter.

IT WOULD seem proper to ask Professor Mitchell if he subscribes to the principle of fair play, and can we expect that he, as head of his department, will allow freedom of thought and of its expression, for the members of his department who may happen to differ from him in their opinions?

LET US pledge adherence to the principles of Academic Freedom as laid down by our Board of Regents and as applied in the case of Mitchell; and let us pledge that we shall follow and practice them in our life, inside and outside of our University.

MAXIM K. ELIAS
Paleontologist in Conservation and Survey Division with Rank of Professor

'Oil And Water'

Dear Editor: Many a time while glancing through the editorial page of The Nebraskan, we have wondered just how long it would be until The Nebraskan was specified as a publication reflecting Communist views. We were therefore not too surprised when a letter was published in the paper this week inferring exactly that. What did surprise us, however, was the coupling in that same letter of a plea for "clearthinking argument," with a defense of Senator McCarthy.

We hasten to point out to the writer of that letter that McCarthy and "clearthinking argument" are like oil and water—they just don't mix. Using his present system of reasoning, the junior senator from Wisconsin couldn't pass a Basic Logics course.

There is something extremely illogical in a series of statements purporting that:

- (1) McCarthy is against communism.
- (2) Some persons are against McCarthy.
- (3) Those people must be communists, or, at the very least (quoting the letter-writer), "reflecting the typical jargon of 'rs who have succumbed to Red propaganda."

There is something illogical about the discard of basic principles of the American state in the frenzied rush to sweep Washington clean of communists. There is something illogical in Senator McCarthy's expressed view that foreign countries should conform to the American viewpoint or else "not get one cent of American money."

We would also remind the writer, who made the statement that Senator McCarthy "risked his public career to fight communism," that the Wisconsin senator had no career until he began to "fight communism." For three years, he was just another senator in Washington, until he hit upon the issue of communism as one which would cast him into the national spotlight.

The writer seems to take issue with the Fifth Amendment; we remind him that it is this amendment which protects us against the making of forced declarations of statements obtained by coercion, an event all too common in the Russian-dominated part of the world.

In short, we are more than a little disgusted with right-wing extremists who would destroy America under the guise of trying to save it. We are more than a little tired of hearing persons express the belief that no cost, even the loss of individuality, is too great a price to pay for the rooting out of subversives, suspected subversives, and just persons who do not agree with the 200 per cent American point of view. We, unfortunately, have never got past the 100 per cent level.

We do not ask the letter writer's acceptance of our or The Nebraskan's convictions; however, we feel we are at least entitled to his toleration of these views, rather than the barrage of accusations, insinuations, and counter-charges we have received.

JEAN PAUL SMITH
MICHAEL PHILIP BOERNER

The Nebraskan

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