

EDITORIAL PAGE

'Five More Years...'

Senate investigations, McCarthy, hearings and the Secretary of the Army have eaten up miles of newspaper copy, thousands of radio words and hours of reader and listener time.

However, Americans have had a good look at the ways government officials and legislators "handle" that capricious element—public opinion.

Roy Cohn, special investigator for Sen. McCarthy's committee, made one statement that stuck in the reader's memory.

A Question Of Goals

What is the highest goal that we set for ourselves? Most students would agree that the goal would be a composite of freedom from fear, anxiety and care.

These freedoms compose Webster's definition of security. But the question is—what does it mean to the student, and how can he attempt to attain it?

The student's main aim in college is the attainment of knowledge which will enable him to find satisfactory employment so that he can live comfortably and securely when he graduates from college.

But does security come as easily as that? Will the person with a college education be guaranteed security on a silver platter when he is graduated?

Can this goal even be reached? Perhaps a more modern definition of security would be—"What you have after you slit your throat." In that case, we should envy those long-gone fathers of our country.

However, it is a part of our upbringing to work all our lives for this highest step on the ladder of happiness or success.

We humans are never satisfied. Especially those of us who are college students. We may own 1954 Cadillac convertibles and think that we have reached the ultimate in happiness.

Let's face it, absolute security is unattainable. What we can attain, however, is a sense of security. We can feel secure in our relations with others, in satisfaction in the work we do and through our contributions to society and the security of others.

Will Never Work

Safety on the highways is a never-ending problem, treated by most students—by most drivers, in fact—as a casual principle which should be observed but which they have no serious intentions of really adhering to.

Safety campaigns have been endless; road signs are profuse. Highways are well-designed; common road courtesy demands consideration of the other car.

But hope never dies in the human animal, and still another proposal has been suggested to help curb the rate of traffic accidents. The president of the Automobile Safety Association has proposed that cars be designed on the order of city line busses and milk and delivery trucks, with the driver perched out ahead of the front wheels.

This new arrangement would eliminate the left-fender and engine-front blind spots of modern car styles. Also, the driver, projected beyond the body of the car, will lose that complacent sense of protection he feels when installed behind a formidable hood.

The driver would be able to see better, and his psychological insecurity would alert him to the dangers of a collision.

The more one thinks about the idea the sounder it seems, but there is one insurmountable objection. Cars nowadays are chosen for style, not safety.

Or, who wants to drive a bread-truck—besides a baker, that is.—M. H.

and they like him a lot in Wisconsin." He went on to say that McCarthy would weather the current storm without danger of losing his seat in the Senate, his public reputation or his popularity in his home state, regardless of the opposition building up against him and his methods.

If nothing else, Cohn's statement can serve as a guide post to the American public, especially college students who have had concentrated doses of the current Army-Committee debate.

First, the public is something that must be kept happy and made to feel important by appeals and special news bulletins centered around replies and denouncements, etc.

Second, a charge, though it may carry grave consequences, can be weathered if the person on the receiving end has enough time in office or power to allow the public to forget.

Third, sectionalism in the United States is a definite, positive control or factor in politics. Though the rest of the country may be up in arms to do away with an elected official, the home state or constituency has the final say on his political future.

Cohn's statement is calling to many public-minded citizens and responsible voters throughout the United States for two general reasons.

First, it is so completely and terribly true. McCarthy will weather this storm without losing his seat in the Senate. His committee, though it may have to "adjust" its methods, will continue to function.

Second, the statement shows a contempt for public opinion and action. Cohn, who has been called a "bright boy" by both McCarthy and his enemies, is secure and knows it because the American public will forget the issue's real importance, if not the fact McCarthy ever had a disagreement with the Secretary of the Army.

The fact remains that McCarthy has incurred the wrath of many, who though they did not favor his methods, were willing to go along with what he was trying to do. Now, even these persons are becoming members of the steadily expanding anti-McCarthy group.

Wrong or right, McCarthy's actions have stirred up public indignation and dissatisfaction, but he doesn't have to worry—he has five more years and the public forgets quickly.—T. W.

Margin Notes

Strange Request

Many strange requests have been printed in The Nebraskan, but there is one story currently in the news that is a real corker.

It seems the Coed Counselors have invited girls, with special qualifications, to apply for a position known as a "Big Sister."

"But one begins to wonder if the Coed Counselors haven't tackled a project just a little bit too large when they attempt to radically change normal biological forces of nature. The question should be asked: "Since when do girls apply for a position of a "Big Sister."

Whot Hoppen?

Spring has arrived. Downslips have been out long enough so that everyone has had time to rationalize his inadequacies. Blue Monday is over, and the campus seems to have pulled through another weekend.

Tuesday afternoon, the office of The Nebraskan was so quiet that the copy editors could actually hear a pencil drop. (The test was made, and the sound was heard reverberating throughout the entire office.)

Something must be wrong amidst the otherwise normal University. As a rule, along about 3:30 p.m. one can't hear a person screaming next to him, let alone the drop of a pencil.

This writer is completely lost for an explanation for this phenomenon. Surely spring cannot be this potent.

Maybe Rose-Colored Ones?

Over 5 million pairs of glasses are sold annually in the United States.

It seems funny, then, how blind we can all be at times.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS by Dick Bibler



"It's a material quite popular with the faculty, sir—A 'tweed' is SUPPOSED to look baggy."

The Challenge

Writer Thought, Worked; Fruits Of 'Labor' Below

By KEN R. KELLER

Tom Woodward, a young man I have come to know quite well from his semi-annual appearances before the Committee on Student Publications, telephoned me the other day to ask whether I would write "A Challenge" for The Nebraskan. I said I would.

In the first place, it has only been in the fleeting years since I left college—and, believe me, that's quite a feat—that I have come to bother with a dictionary at all. And being forced into looking into one even now by a mere strip of a Nebraskan staff member such as Tom who is only about 2 and one-half axe handles high with a weight of about 13 stone, was not to my liking.

And, second, the way the dictionary goes about dealing with challenge is remarkable. For example, the dictionary doesn't just say something like: "with an 'r' added a challenge is a good name for a train." Oh no. It says, and I quote, "challenge (chal'eng-inj;119), n. brack e t ME. challenge claim, accusation, challenge, fr. OF. challenge, contes, fr. challenger, chalangler. See CHALLENGE, v.; CALUMNY. end bracket."

I submit if anybody thinks a grant-in-aid program is not justified, just let them look that over.

I'll meet you half way. That "ME" means Middle English (ho-ho to the mechanical engineers), and the "OF" means Old French. But you tell me what "-inj;119" means, if it's how many Indians Custer faced.

I'm dead.

Now, let's consider the meanings: abbreviated, of course.

- 1. An accusation; reproach; objection. Obs. (Just when you think you have something right off the bat they tell you to forget it; it's obsolete.)
2. An invitation to engage in a contest or controversy; a defiance; specif., a summons to fight. (Woodward wants a fight yet!)
3. A claim; a demand of a right. Obs.
4. (a) Act of calling to account. (b) Act of calling in question.
5. An exception to a person as not legally qualified to vote. It must be made when the ballot is offered. U.S.
6. Hunting. The opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent.
7. Law. A formal exception taken to a juror or jurors.
8. Mil. Act of a sentry in questioning.

All right. There we have it. Woodward has asked me to:

- 1. Accuse or reproach or object to somebody or something. I won't do it. What chance has an inexperienced accuser got these days? The job's already filled.
2. Engage in a fight. No thanks.
3. Make a claim. I already did. The Government of the United States owes me \$1.63 income tax refund.
4. Call somebody to account. For what?
5. Take exception to somebody as not legally qualified to vote. Oh, come now, Tom.
6. Bay like the hunting hounds.
7. Reject some juror. I don't even know any jurors. Dear Mr. Woodward:
It is with considerable regret that I must tell you I do not feel qualified to write "A Challenge." I think one of the greatest needs of our day is to recapture, or just capture, some method of communicating with each other—even in English.

The Student Forum

Where Are We?

By BERT BISHOP

People are always remarking that the proper business of education is citizenship. What seems to escape the attention of these casual philosophers is that there are well-educated Fascists, Communists, Monarchists, thieves and murderers as well as enlightened model citizens.

However great a blow it may be to the Russians and their Marxian art (culture, learning, knowledge, etc.), as well as to those of us who would like to make Americanism an international synonym for wisdom, the business of education is peculiarly non-political and non-national.

It is no more proper (or profitable) for the professional patriot to determine the curriculum in a school than it is for a professor of biology to tell a blacksmith how to sharpen a plow. There are different worlds, with different rules to govern them. But because they are separate, they are not necessarily antagonistic, as many are quick to suppose.

We in the United States believe that the general form of government of our country is the inevitable result of the free choice of enlightened men. We believe that, wherever intelligent people should gather with the hope of establishing a government, freedom and benevolence will result. This belief is something completely apart from national pride and stems not from indoctrination but from wisdom and judgment.

The belief indicates a fundamental respect for man's ability to reason not only with facts and situations, but also with ideas and ideals. It is this belief which resulted in a government allowing all men to participate, in confidence that more than chaos would result.

From Syracuse

Brain Thief, High Pressure Student Types Condemned

(This article appeared first in The Daily Post-Sun and is reprinted from the Miami Herald. Both of the newspapers reprinted the story from the college newspaper at Syracuse.)

Speaking on "How to Win Friends and Influence Deans," a Syracuse professor listed common faults of college students.

"We always have the time hog," he said, meaning, "the student who takes up time the rest of the class should have."

Also condemned were "weeping willows" who were said to appear about mid-term and those students who try to "high pressure" the instructors. "We have next the brain thieves," he said. "They are those who cheat on exams. I do not know anything that makes the professor madder than this."

Chickles

A girl who tries to talk her boy friend into buying her a silk nightgown usually ends up with her boy friend trying to talk her out of it.

Lucy—"Oh, Percy, you're too slow."

Percival—"I'm afraid I don't grasp you."

Lucy—"Yes, that's just the trouble."

Bill—"What are you wearing a letter on your sweater for? You aren't supposed to wear a letter unless you have made the team." Millie—"Well?"

Exchange Copy—A Student View Of Elections

Direct Primaries Threaten Necessary Party Discipline

According to Sen. Paul H. Douglas, "There is a knock on the door of the smoke-filled room." The people want to come in and take a hand in the selection of candidates for presidential nomination and thereby reduce the power of the political bosses who gather in the back rooms at national conventions to determine who will be the nominees in the Presidential campaigns.

For many years plans have been advocated for the reform of the presidential nominating procedure. The reform programs started as a part of the progressive movement for popular control of government in the early 20th century.

In 1951-1952 a flurry of enthusiasm for the extension of the Presidential primary system to all the states occurred. In sessions of the 80th, 81st and 82nd Congresses, Sen. George Smathers of Florida presented proposals for a constitutional amendment in this regard. These proposals were designed to prevent nomination by the traditional conventional system and to bind the parties in their choice of nominees in line with the preference of the people as expressed in a national primary.

In 1953 Sen. Paul H. Douglas introduced into the Senate Joint-Resolution Number 2570 which was simultaneously introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative Charles Bennett. The provisions of the resolution include the following:

The Attorney-General is authorized to enter into agreements with the states to hold presidential primaries of the two major parties. The Federal Government will meet the primary expenses up to a maximum of twenty cents per vote.

State and local governments will conduct the elections and utilize their registration and election facilities, but a share of the costs will be borne by the Federal Government.

The bill will preserve the freedom of the prospective candidates to withdraw.

The results of the primary will not be binding upon the convention.

In support of this resolution, Senator Douglas stated: "The proposal of this bill is in line with the historic trend to broaden the opportunities of the people to take part in the nomination and election of Presidential and Congressional candidates. It seeks to offer the states help in meeting the costs of the primaries and to encourage action on their part to establish such preferential primaries. The results of the primary would not be binding upon the convention but would have strong persuasive influence.

In our democratic system of government, it is vital that the President govern by and with the consent of the governed. The Executive should be the "people's choice" and the people should have the opportunity to participate in his selection as well as his election. To effect this opportunity, reform is needed in the Presidential nominating procedure; however, the present proposals for change in the Presidential nomination procedure (the Smathers amendment and the Douglas-Bennett Bill) are not adequate to meet the reform necessary.

The Douglas-Bennett Bill will not accomplish its purpose of giving the people a more direct choice of candidates for presidential nomination. Both of these proposals may inflict harm upon our basic two-party system.

Candidates for office must have some sort of sponsorship. Few men could possibly afford to carry on a nationwide campaign for nomination to the Presidency. Most men have neither the time nor money.

known for purposes of an informed election." Because of this need for sponsorship, party organizations will continue to support candidates.

To attain successes in winning, strong organizations must prevail and to maintain strong organization in the party, an inner core of leaders will develop. Thus, the same factors that promote "bossism" and party control will exist whether or not there are direct preferential primaries. The party organization will merely adjust itself to this new procedure of nomination.

What has happened in the states that have installed the direct primary? The party organization has been adapted to the direct primary and by holding pre-primary conventions or meetings introduced states of candidates to be sponsored in the primary. Political parties make the President and will continue to make him under any system.

The extension of the Presidential primary to all of the states would have the effect of weakening our basic two-party system in the United States. To maintain this system, there must be party responsibility and discipline.

Under the primary plan, it would be quite possible to have conventions that would be wholly out of sympathy with the party nominee selected in the primary. The party program would be wholly out of sympathy with the party nominee selected in the primary. The party program would be chosen by men who had no vote in selecting candidates. The candidate might well have to campaign with a program that was sharply at variance with his views.

Further, candidates nominated would not owe their responsibility to the party for nomination. This is demonstrated in the Senate where party responsibility has been extremely weakened by the popular election of senators. Party responsibility, discipline, and compromise must be retained if the two-party system is to prevail. Breakdown of our basic two-party system could only result in chaos and confusion and lack of majority rule.

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