

Nebraskan Editorials

Between Two Alternatives

In his first Montgomery lecture Monday evening, Dr. Albert Noyes, dean of the Graduate College at Rochester University, pointed up many of the difficulties in our present loyalty-security program for government officials.

A former consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, Noyes said that scientists have probably suffered more from security alarms than any other class of persons. The merest rumor, he continues, that so-and-so is not reliable or has subscribed to a leftist magazine or has belonged to a liberal organization may cost him his job.

"Small wonder," he says, "that some persons cringe at the mere thought of accepting government . . . the damage done by certain congressional committees . . . has been very real . . . the persons responsible for this damage are the real subversives today."

One problem, in Noyes' speech and in most of the discussion about loyalty and security, seems to be dominant:

Whether it is more important to protect the state against the treason and incompetence of its citizens or to protect its civil servants from suspicion, calumny and baseless accusations?

In other words, should those who follow a foreign ideology be outlawed, or should we try to protect the internal peace and cohesion of our own society?

The difficulty, it seems, in recent years is that public opinion, and especially the attitude of the government, has favored disregarding one or the other, usually the latter for the former.

Cases in point are the withdrawal of Dr. Oppenheimer's security, the dismissal of John Patton Davies after many hearings and vindications, the Ladejinsky case with its embarrassing conflict among the Departments of Agricul-

Hunted

Every four years a great madness descends upon the more-or-less adult population of the United States. It makes men haggard and shifty of eye, their clothing torn and their jaws unshaven.

It makes the women crafty and clever and puts new tricks in their bags of intuition. It is not, sadly enough, the relatively calm political scene which is referred to; it is that course of manhood known as Leap Year.

From some points of view, Leap Year seems to be a fine and noble institution. No more will men leap to their feet when a lady enters a room. No more will they stumble over one another in panting eagerness to help a lady off with her coat or light her cigarette. No more will they hock their cuff links to buy genuine imitation skunk stoles for the woman of their choice.

Instead, the bait is in the other trap. Man is the hunted, instead of the hunter. Instead of roaming the allys, hungry, gaunt and free, he lies helpless and fat in his new social order, ripe for the axe.

It is a sad, tragic thing. And the boys like it.—F. T. D.

—From The Slot—

Mississippi U Unable To Defend Freedoms

By SAM JENSEN Managing Editor Editor's note: Following is the first of a series of columns by Nebraskan staff members, which will be divorced from regular editorial content because of their personal nature.

Time Magazine, in a recent issue, reported an interesting article concerning Religious Emphasis Week at the University of Mississippi and what seems to be a very strange relationship between religion and "The \$64,000 Question."

It seems that the Rev. Alvin Kershaw of Oxford, Ohio, — winner of \$32,000 on the nation's favorite give away TV program, was one of the featured speakers on the program.

A state senator asked that the Episcopal rector's invitation be revoked since part of the winnings from the program had been designated for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Briefly, this is what happened after the senator's revelation:

The Rev. Mr. Kershaw wrote to The Mississippian, University-student newspaper, stating that he had contributed to the NAACP because "I am convinced the core of religious faith is love of God and neighbor."

Chancellor J. D. Williams told the Rev. Mr. Kershaw that it would be best if he didn't attend Religious Emphasis Week, a national program similar to the one being held at the University this week. His topic for the week was to be "Religion and Drama."

After this announcement, another speaker refused to participate in the program. Morris B. King, Jr., chairman of the sociology department, then handed in his resignation.

A professor of political science announced his resignation at Mississippi State College two days after King's statement. The state house of representatives labeled the two faculty members "misguided reformers" and recommended that heads of state-supported colleges "prevent subversive influences from infiltrating our institutions." Governor James Coleman acquiesced.

The remaining five out of state speakers then announced that they would not be present for the week's program. The committee on arrangements extended invitations to speak to five Oxford, Miss., clergymen who, according to the Jackson Daily News, would not be "spewing poison into the minds of our young people."

The five ministers respectfully declined. Religious Emphasis Week then became

three days of meditation and prayer.

It isn't likely that the Rev. Mr. Kershaw, who bears a strong resemblance to Wally Cox, had any premonition that his appearance on "The \$64,000 Question" would lead to such a torrent of muck-raking and dirty wash. That all the many and confused happenings appear inconsistent with the aims of a Religious Emphasis Week is quite apparent.

Perhaps, we have been missing something. Many of us have been judging and condemning the outbursts in southern states concerning racial integration in schools. Perhaps, we should, instead, be content that Religious Emphasis Week is coming to the University and that the speakers — of all faiths — will speak and no one will question their personal beliefs or affiliations.

Professor King, in his resignation statement, said that the university administration is "no longer able to defend the freedom of thought, inquiry and speech which are essential for higher education to flourish."

It is entirely possible that higher education at the University of Mississippi does not exist and it is just as possible that Religious Emphasis Week at University, Mississippi, would have little or no true meaning.

ture and State and the Foreign Operations Administration and the perplexing case of Linus Pauling (described elsewhere in Nebraskan news columns), who, until he was asked to receive the Nobel prize in Sweden, was unable to get passport papers because of security reasons.

It is rather obvious that the problem is not a matter of choosing dogmatically between the two alternatives — of protecting the state from treason or the civil servant from unwarranted suspicions; it is rather a matter of trying to carry them both out.

We must never, in ferreting out traitors, actual or potential, or security risks, real or imaginary, neglect the just and reasonable relations of our citizens or destroy the foundations of confidence which a civil servant, and especially a scientist, must have in his ability and his right to speak his own mind.

The same care must be taken to protect the right of the citizen to dissent as is taken to suppress the conspiratorial or rebellious activities of the subversive.

And this is the sort of thing of which Noyes speaks when he says that the future of science and technology in America "depends above all other things on sound government practices." —B. B.

Opportunities

The 1956 edition of the Coed Follies is over. The winners, of course, are very happy and those who didn't win are at least glad to say that they were picked to perform. There are twelve new beauty queen candidates, and a girl who suddenly finds herself "Ideal Nebraska Coed."

As far as anyone can see, Coed Follies is over until next winter. It is already being forgotten.

One thing, however, came out of this year's show that merits particular notice. It was a quote from The Nebraskan's reviewer, Ellie Guilliat, who said, "the presentation revealed a vast, untapped potential of talent on the University campus."

This idea may seem a little startling at first, but after consideration a good deal of truth emerges. There is talent on this campus that no one knows about until a show like Coed Follies, the Kosmet Klub Fall Review or a Union talent presentation comes along.

The unfortunate feature of this truth is that there are too few outlets for this talent.

This problem can be applied in more avenues than the theater. Conspicuously absent are a campus humor magazine or a literary supplement where budding writers can vent their talents of a student-written play or sketch being presented anywhere on the campus.

It is because of this that institutions like the University Theater, the lab plays, Masquers, Cosmopolitan Club variety show, Kosmet Klub, Coed Follies and the Union shows should be lauded for the opportunities they can offer for student talent.

Something more must be added.—F. T. D.

The Challenge

Peterson Emphasizes National Defense

(Continued from Pg. 1) tons of TNT added greatly to the problems of civil defense, but it did not alter the basic concepts of the program. Duck-and-cover — shelter — was still a sound precept.

Then in November, 1952, the United States detonated a thermonuclear device at Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific, a device many times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb, and civil defense found it necessary to add a new dimension

to its planning: the use of lateral space — evacuation.

We added the concept of evacuation because there was no other answer to a bomb that explodes with the power of, say, 20,000,000 tons of TNT, resulting in death to everyone and complete destruction to everything within a radius of five miles of the point of burst.

There is no shelter that offers protection from that kind of weapon. To ask people in probable target areas to stay where they are

and seek shelter from such a weapon is to consign them to death.

We in civil defense have to insist, over and over, that there are no "pat" solutions to the problems we face. We say that, under the threat of nuclear warfare, evacuation is the best method available to save enough people with the skills necessary for our nation to fight back and survive.

We do not say it is the only answer. Shelter plans will still be needed for those who cannot evacuate, or for those who are located far enough from assumed target points to make shelter a feasible means of protection — and most important, when there is insufficient warning.

Even along evacuation routes we may need shelters to protect against one of the newer CD problems: radioactive fallout from thermonuclear explosions — a usually invisible "dust" which can be carried by the winds many miles from the point of explosion, and which in sufficient concentration can be lethal.

Meanwhile, we are working to step up the civil defense program. Congress this year appropriated \$10,000,000 to FCDA for survival plan studies in the nation's crit-

ical target areas — studies that will result in plans for evacuation, shelter and welfare — and agreements and contracts are now being drawn up for those studies with a number of States and cities.

We are constantly improving civil defense tools. Recently, for example, FCDA has made available to States, cities and counties, federal matching funds for the purchase of helicopters which will fill a number of roles in carrying out mobile civil defense activities.

We are continuing and expanding our program of civil defense research, working with the universities and other research centers in our nation.

And always we are attempting to bring a knowledge of the nature of the threat and some of the answers to it before the millions of Americans who should, and must, become concerned enough to do something about it.

The cynics sometimes refer to civil defense as, "The story nobody wants to hear."

I am finding that more and more people are wanting to hear the story, wanting to find out what they can do. Their ranks are growing.

My concern is that they grow fast enough.



Roger Hahl Henkle Condemns Baudelaire Bust

As Keeper of the Public Morals, I have a demanding job and nobody's going to cheat me out of condemning scurrility.

If the Library people think they can escape my wrath by quickly slipping in a bunch of sharks or dolphins or whatever-they-are for that bust of that lewd man, Baudelaire, they've got another thing coming.

I never trusted the Library. It seems to be an entirely superfluous institution to me. I've lighted several small fires in there, but some do-gooder always puts them out.

Now I've got them where I want them.

Several weeks ago I whipped into the Humanities Reading Room to slip back some of the books I had lowered out the window four

My Bootless Cries

weeks before and I came across this statue of the French poet, Baudelaire, done by some sculptor named Rodin.

Well, I wasn't born yesterday; I'd read about them French poets and I was shocked. In the first place, it is remarkable to me that anyone would devote time to sculpt Baudelaire.

I don't know who this Rodin is, but I don't think I ever want him to come over to my house. I imagine he is one of them artist fellers and they are even worse than French poets.

But he's probably not worse than Baudelaire. I imagine that whoever set up that obscene display had a quiet chuckle to himself, believing fully that no one would know who Baudelaire was, or, if they knew the scandal of him, they would snicker softly and toddle off.

Not me, boy. I know Baudelaire wrote lewdly and often. He had a salacious mind and covered up his obscenity by writing in a foreign language, French. He drank too much absinthe and kept a mistress named Jeanne Duval, if you can imagine that.

The word is that Baudelaire, who was very poor, used to make whiskey-money by peddling "feel-thee pictures" to ROTC students on cruise. He certainly picked up a dime wherever he could.

Eventually, he became so crazy that he forgot his own name and would have to copy it with tedious care from the covers of his own books. When he saw his face in the mirror, he would bow to it gravely as if it were a stranger.

This is the kind of fellow the people at Love Library put up as

Letterip

Technology

To The Editor:

A recent "letterip" stated that increased consumption of farm products is not possible and that increased technology is the real villain in the present farm surplus problem. This letter gives several false impressions.

Most people do realize that better techniques are making it easier to produce the same amounts with less labor. This does create the problem of reducing the farm population, which is no small problem in itself, nor can it be accomplished in a short time.

We must remember, though, that no matter what the farm population is, we still have the same land resources — better technology is just letting fewer people do a better job.

Considering, then, our rapidly improving technology, a very drastic reduction in crop acres will be necessary to reduce production. No sensible person can expect the farmer to make such a radical change in a short time, nor would they expect it of any other segment of our economy.

However, in the near future a partial answer to the surplus problem can come from increased consumption. Granted the fact that people have a limited stomach size and that international trade is difficult, we still have limited new markets in the United States.

This market is in the area of the low income groups, including old age assistance group, slum areas and possibly certain other areas (especially Southern) in the United States.

I hope this letter has at least served the purpose of indicating the complexity of the problem and the necessity of careful study of any approach to the problem.

William G. Tomsek

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The Nebraskan FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OLD Member Associated Collegiate Press Intercollegiate Press Representative National Advertising Service, Incorporated Published at Room 29, Student Union 24th & R University of Nebraska Lincoln, Nebraska The Nebraskan is published Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday during the school year, except during vacations and exam periods, and one issue is published during August, by students of the University of Nebraska under the supervision of the Committee on Student Affairs or an appropriate student official. Publications under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Student Publications shall be free from editorial responsibility on the part of the Subcommittee, or on the part of any member of the faculty of the University, or on the part of any person outside the University. The members of the Subcommittee shall be personally responsible for what they say, or do or cause to be printed, February 8, 1956. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Lincoln, Nebraska, under the act of August 6, 1912. EDITORIAL STAFF Editor Bruno Bruggmann Editorial Page Editor Fred Daily Managing Editor Sam Jensen News Editor Judy Best Sports Editor Max Smitzmann Copy Editors Louiseanne Switzer, Maurine Urban, Barbara Neary, Bob Cook Night News Editor Monroe Urban By Editor: Wilfred Schultz Nebraskan staff writers: Wilfred Schultz, Arlene Herke, Cynthia Zechan, Wall Blore, Rosemary Linda Levy, Bob Ireland, Paul Taylor, Nancy DeLong, Catherine Yergason, Nancy Alexander, Pat Drake, Diana Raymond, Alyce Fritchmann, Bob Wirtz, George Meyer and Dick Falsonen. BUSINESS STAFF Business Manager George Madson Asst. Business Managers Mick Weir, Bill Redwell, Connie Hertz, Don Beck. Circulation Manager Richard Handtke