THE NEBRASKAN

Nebraskan Editorials: **Voters** Influenced

An election day survey a' Lincoln showed that over a quarter of the verors questioned attributed "some" influence of their vote to the Middle East crisis and recent uprisings in Hungary

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Taken at 10 voting centers, the poll was conducted to see if these two international incidents in any way inflenced Lincoln voters.

About 25 per cent answered affirmative-that they were influenced-and the remainder, negative.

Most of those not influenced by the recent international developments said they had made up their minds previously. Several said, however, that the overseas situation "strengthened" their previous choice. This group included Republicans, primarily.

Those influenced by the overseas incidents said the "military factor" played a major role in their decision. Republicans and some Democrats agreed that Esienhower, former Supreme Allied Commander and General of the Army, had better military qualifications in event of any conflict.

Here are quotes from some of those who said the uprisings in Hungary and the Middle East crisis in some way affected their vote:

A retired Lincoln blacksmith: "I would have voted for Stevenson if it hadn't been for recent developments, but Eisenhower is better qualified in a military sense."

An Army master sergeant: "The international situation solidified my vote."

tegist more now than in any other election year." latest international developments.

Retired laborer: "After the Suez crisis I decided we need a change." University medical student: "The Independent

vote may switch to Stevenson because of new developments in the world situation." Department store employee: "I'm going for

Town the

Stevenson but I think these events of the past two weeks have started a trend back from a Democratic victory to a Republican one." Student in NU Teachers College: "It might

change the vote from Republican to Democrat." Comments from some of those not influenced by the overseas developments:

Fireman: No change. "I was thinking about voting for a military man even before Egypt and Israel tangled."

Hospital employee: "Not influenced. "I generally vote Democratic."

Housewife: "I vote for the person, not the issue."

Housewife: "My family always votes Republican."

University law student: "My mind was made up six months ago. The trend is set; it will not change. This situation is beyond the scope of this election.

Housewife: "A person should vote for what a party will do at home and not abroad."

Musician: "No influence whatever." Minister: "I had made up my mind previous

to the uprisings." Mechanic: "No change."

Of approximately 55 Lincoln voters polled, A University housemother: "We need a stra- about 15 reported some influence from the



"NO WONDER ALL TH' GIRLS ARE SO ANXIOUS TO DATE FOREIGN STUDENTS."

er it "an act of bad faith" for those fraternities to have such an affair and that all of the other groups had withdrawn support for the dance.

On the basis of this information, the houses did back down momentarily. But, when further checking revealed the deliberate attempts at coercion, the four fraternities became angered, support for the dance solidified and plans proceeded with but slight revision. Soon afterward, those four hous-

es, with Phi Delt prexy Sam El-lis conspicuously absent, were of-

Bruce Brugmann

ficially admonished by the Dean of Student Affairs, several sorority houses were informed that the party would be raided and the unofficial word from Ellen Smith, which was passed to a few fraternities, was that students might jeopardize their University standing if they attended.

In addition, Associate Dean Frank M. Hallgren was said to have been lurking about the Turn-

The trade in ideas seems to be slow. I don't know the reason: I suppose the tendency of the times is that everything be oversimpli fied. Perhaps the real reason is that man - which in most cases includes most college students wants a picture drawn for him. And that would mean that everything we say or write must contain profuse illustrations. Any idea

Pandoria

Dick Shugrue

we try to express can't seep into the minds of the listeners unless it is concrete. I should qualify that statement for those who are idea-conscious; I apologize to those who can reach great heights of mental comprehension with abstracts. It's a dying art - not a losing-art, though, I am forced to admit.

Schultz and I don't sit down and

sented by the Phi Gams and Phi Delts (who have apparently lost the Delts in their original 3pronged hold on the IFC) is rapidly alienating the remainder of the fraternities. Not only are they tiring of this obvious high-handed chicanery, but they are growing weary of the two houses exchanging presidents each year.

Thirdly, this recent incident typtifies the frivolous policies of the Student Affairs division-the personnel of which must be taking John Foster Dulles seriously:

Who, when they expel two Pi Xi's, neglect to find out the remaining members of the organization (even though this information could be demanded before the two students they expelled are readmitted.) ...

Who, when they banned the Mallard Club Dance last spring, neglected to discuss Friday evenings at King's, Saturday nights at East Hills, pre-game primers and before-and-after-formal cocktail parties.

Who, when they plously speak of enforcing those laws usually reserved for county and city police, appear to have no intention or means of seeing that they are enforced.

Who, when they wish to discourage attendance at an unofficial Homecoming party, dispatch a lavender-scented fugitive from an English tea parlor to tell fraternity friends that "it might be bad" for them or their associates if they attend the party.

What must it be, worthy mona great number of sandals in her

Nebraskan readers. I don't suppose that those who might venture to read either or both of our columns would be the ones to object to a relatively sophisticated conversation on paper. However, as one er said to me, "Just what is so "della" And I frankly can't on way him; it certainly isn't the shility to mix the best cocktail. That, in essence, is the prob-

think up high class words and

phrases with which to impress

lem anyone looking for new ideas and logical developments of old ones has to face. We live in a world - I hesitate to say a culture-of people who don't have the same set of values that I as a classicist

or Schultz as an iconoclast has, An interesting example of this came from a local journalist who. having read both Schultz' and my columns, said, "Now, who gives a hang what Horace or Thucyaides (he couldn't pronounce it) thought?" He wants to see "college type" humor-throughout the rag; he wants to see "good news" played up; he has a right to his

tastes.

Here, though, I must dissent from the majority (if it can be represented in announcing its opinion by a single reporter.) I feel that while my own ideas may be no more than rehashing of ideas superior men have pondered years before me, that I must present them if they have influenced me. In general the ideas of old have helped me become more tolerant. Those who have pounded me on the head with the notion that one age must view another not in the light of the present day but in the light of the judged day may now rest assured that the idea has sunk in, I want to share it. And I can share it by opening the chest Pandora dared to open and letting out some of the tribulations that afflict my own personal world. Of course too many generalizations can become trivial. I don't want

to be accused of Pealeing off my problems on those readers which I may - by the slimmest chance -have attracted.

The college newspaper should contain some ideas which are pertinent to college affairs. In addition, both Schultz and I feel (and if we have to Mutt and Jeff it all over the campus just to attract attention and readers we will) that our columns should be devoted to the discussions of topics which have always been timely - which are timeless. And who knows, Pandora must have found



Now that Jess Brownell has wheeled into town, presumably for a series of top level diplomatic conferences with Marvin Breslow and Steve Davis, the teapots have begun to simmer in Ellen Smith and the revolver chambers to click in Adminny Hall.

It isn't that Brownell (formerly of Jess Jesting fame) is controversial like the rest of us, though he has been known to Henklishly nudge the soft underbelly of the administration on occasion, or that he is often found unwashed and hung over.

Instead, his appearance on campus happens to coincide with l'affaire morale, in which a portion of the Homecoming celebration, transplanted to Turnpike Ballroom Saturday night, has temporarily upped tea consumption in Ellen Smith to staggering proportions.

This incident evolved when five fraternities originally banded together to sponsor an unofficial party at Turnpike for the eve of Homecoming. But, when the IFC president feared that such a party (of which his house was an affiliate sponsor) might jeopardize plans for an IFC Ball this year, he instigated some personal manipulations, although to have cancelled the affair after it had been planned, an orchestra hired and tickets distributed, would have been a vacant gesture, insulting to the intelligence of the Committee on Student Affairs. However, prompted by the fact that the petition to restore the Ball was to come before the Student Affairs Committee last Friday, he put his henchmen on the phone to tell the four other houses involved that the University had knowledge of the party, the faculty committee would consid-

From The New York Times... **World In Torment**

Shortened Exam Period Tuesday, the Faculty Senate Committee ap-Faced with strong disapproval of their existproved the 1957-58 calendar which, among other

things, calls for a shortened exam period. During the first semester of the 1957-58 academic year examinations will run from a Monday through the next Tuesday. The following semester exams will be prolonged one more day because of a conflict with Memorial Day, How-

ever, the precedent of an eight-day exam period has been established. Currently exam periods for 1956-57 are scheduled for two weeks and will stay that way for the duration of this academic year. The present 1956-57 exam schedule was prompted by action

of the Student Council last year after the Faculty Senate Committee passed a one week plan to go into effect this year.

The Council, complaining that the Faculty group had not given sufficient attention to the question both on the part of themselves and the student body, conducted a comprehensive student opinion survey. The results of this poll, which was held a year ago last October, indicated an overwhelming student preference .412 to 1) for a two week exam period. "

ing examination program, the Faculty Senate then revised their 1956-57 calendar and reinstated the two-week period. Everyone, including most professors seemed very content with the status quo. Apparently some of the faculty were not,

however, for the Senate Calendar Committee recommended in yesterday's meeting that a new, eight-day exam period be enforced, beginning in 1957-58 academic year. Although this proposal differed in two ways from the one of 1955 by, initially, increasing the exam time from a week to 8 days and secondly, by providing sufficient time for the professors to grade papers, etc., the new plan apparently has little benefit for the students if their voiced opinion of last fall is still valid.

1957-58 Calendar was accepted unanimously by the Faculty Senate, with minor amendments. No comment concerning the exam week innovation was uttered.

Thus, unless the Council or some other organization decides to take a stand, University students are now faced with the prospect of a shortened exam period in 1957-58.

(Editor's note: The Nebraskan urges its readers to study carefully the words of our nation's leading newspaper in one of its outstanding commentaries on the international situation and what lies ahead in a "new world.")

We stand today at one of those decisive moments in history when we begin to see what the late H. G. Wells called "The Shape of Things to Come." The clouds thin, the mist rises and we see heaven or hell-we cannot yet know, which.

As we look at the civilized world in the morning's news we can scarely put a finger on any point that is not somehow troubled. Within the past few days conflict and uncertainly have revealed themselves, first in one spot, then in another. Poland, Hungary, Egypt-there the spotlight has concentrated and moved. We do not know what the next day's news may be from the Far East or the heart of Africa.

This is not alone a political crisis. It is also, above all and beyond all, a philosophical crisis. By what and for what do men live? Shall they move toward freedom or away from it? Where is the boundary, where is the truce line, between anarchy and tyranny?

We hunt for words to describe what is going on. One word that may express the emotions, if not the thinking, of millions of men today is nationalism. But nationalism is a vague expression with too little meaning-and too much. When the people of Budapest rise in the streets against an army of strangers and against their own traitorous leaders, that is nationalism, and in its presence we stand in silence and in reverence.

When Egypt under Nasser offends against the peace of the world, sends spies and materials of war secretly into French North Africa and threatens to sweep Israel into the sea, that seems to us an evil nationalism. Yet it, too, not even desired. comes out of history. It is an exploitation for bad purposes of a people who have been poor, , sick and oppressed for countless centuries; the impulse that makes such a people desire better know: that there are some ideas and ideals that things cannot be condemned.

When little Israel herself, with a population of less than two million, struggles to develop a place of refuge and a creative society on the edge of the multitudinous Arab world, we regard that evidence of nationalism as good. But when dom and dignity of man.

Israel, even though under extreme provocation, invades Egypt, that must be counted, and we do count it a mistaken and wrong kind of nationalism.

In justice we must apply the same standards to the people of Britain and the people of France, our ancient friends, and sharers with us in a common culture. These nations have suffered loss of power and influence. They feel themselves weakened and humiliated when their mandate no longer runs where it used to run and their trade moves over perilous seas. But when they, too, take the law into their own hands, with no regard for the Charter of the United Nations, we have to condemn that form of nationalism. Nor are we ourselves entitled to be self-

righteous. We have lost no power. Indeed we have gained almost more power than we wanted. Our nationalism, if it came back upon us, would doubtless be in the form of a neurotic withdrawal from the outside world, an evasion of responsibility, an attempted retirement to a kind of dream island in which the sound of the outside surf would be heard but faintly.

The good and the evil march together. With the surge ... the new nationalism there is evidently developing a world no longer controlled by two opposing systems of power. The new Russian empire has been weakened, we do not know how much, under the hurricane of men's passion for freedom. Nor are the free nations of the West as strong as they were a few months back. Their unity has diminished, and with this weakening of traditional ties the strength of many divisions has gone down the wind. These nations would still stand together against attack, but the policies of peaceful statesmanship that made attack less likely have gone adrift.

Thus out of chaos and torment there is arising a new world, a world unplanned, perhaps

For this future we must now begin to prepare. We do not know its shape. We cannot define its practical necessities. But this we do were born in the morning of human time and that need not perish. Many old ideas ad programs may have to be abandoned, but one idea and one program we must still proclaim and defend: the idea and program of the free-

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pike Saturday night, but, according to report, was denied entrance to the Ballroom.

The party, legally separated in the end from sponsorship by the four fraternities, was attended by nearly 750 students following the Homecoming dance.

These remarkable developments point up several things: first, the leadership of the Interfraternity Council, particularly evidenced in the recent action of president Sam Ellis and secretary Bob Schuyler, has used the same calculated deception and misrepresentation characterized earlier in the well disguised move to legalize spiking. Secondly, the solid front pre-

THE CAMPUS GREEN

The Roundhouse

In that place where East meets West, There stands a temple, deserted and at rest. Once the refuge of "travelers" weary, It rests now in an attitude dreary. The dusty, dry walls crumble.

Here the sparrow seeks in vain Some musty corner to escape the rain. Only the spider has welcome mind; His silken strands, the timbers, bind. At breath, the silver cables tremble.

On the floor forms soft callous; Mixed with dust, oil most odorous. Near a long-discarded shirt, A black bug crawls acoss the dirt. Scuff not Time's peservative humble.

Here, where hammers' clamor beat, Where giants wailed in forges' heat, Once great gods of blackened steel, Forced their rule with whirling heel.

In reveence, hear Time mumble.

The Mystery

cubicle of ice in an empty glass Morning is water Perhaps this is life

-R. L. Howey

-Jon C. Dawson

itors of virtue, an act of bad faith chest which fit more than one peror an auto da fe? son.

Voting Age: * **Collegiate Opinion** Surveyed By ACP

In 1943 Georgia gave the right to vote to its 18-year-olds. This year Kentucky follows suit. During and since World War II, agitation extend suffrabe down to the 18-year-old bracket has contirued at both the state and antional levels. The right to regulate voting age requirements is, however, a state prerogative, and nothing short of a federal constitutional amendment can change this. Therefore, it would seem likely that future demands for lowered voting age will be directed at individual state legislatures.

To gather collegiate opinion on this issue Associated Collegiate Press asked the following question of a representative national crosssection o fcollege students:

ON THE WHOLE, DO YOU FEEL THE AVERAGE 18-YEAR-OLD YOUTH IS JUST AS PRE-PARED TO VOTE INTELLIGENT-LY AS THE AVERAGE ADULT OVR 21 YEARS? The results:

Men Women Total 28% 32% 62% 59% Undecided 8% 10% 9%

In many cases, students feel 18-year-olds should not have the vote because they are immature and inexperienced. A freshman at Louisana State University (Baton Rouge) feels "they don't think before acting," while a freshman coed attending Bemidji State Teachers College (Bemidji, Minn.) says: "The 18-year-old isn't qualified to vote because he isn't stable or informed enough in his opinions." Here's the way a sophomore coed at Moorhead State Teachers College (Moorehead, Minn.) puts it: "The years between 18 and 21 years are of great maturing for te average youth."

Many students feel that 18-yearolds are still under the influence of parents, and haven't been out in the world on their own enough to form sound judgments. "Most 18year-olds haven't been away from home influences" is the way a freshman coed at Long Beach City College (Long Beach, Calif.) puts it, while another freshman coed at Alabama College (Montevallo, Alabama) states: "I feel that a young person could be persuaded by her parents and by her friends." Other students believe 18-year-

olds are just not interested in politics. Some even feel that voting age requirements should not be lowered, but raised. Here's an example: A senior at Villanova Uni-

versity (Villanova, Pa.) feels that "voting is such an important institution that an adult judgment is necessary - better 30-year-olds." And a junior attending Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.) adds: "I don't think the average adult can vote intelligently either. being not well-enough informed on the issues."

A University of Nebraska junior has this reason for refusing suffrage to 18-year-olds; he says: "Not with Elvis Presley available as a write-in candidate."

Students favoring a lowering of voting requirements to "18" enerally have two reasons, the foremost of which is stated by a Memidji State Teachers College junior: "If he is qualified to serve his country he is qualified to vote." This, of course has been a strong argument since World War II. But a surprisingly large number of students feel 18-yearolds are just as prepared, or in some cases more prepared, to vote intelligently because of the recency of their education. Here are several typical comments, A graduate student at Michigan State University (East Lansing) feels that "interest is keenest then through civics and political science courses." And a freshman attending the Henry Ford Community College (Dearborn, Mich.) says: "The 18-year-old is closer to education and knowledge of the government," while a sophomore coed at Bemidji State Teachers College pits it like this: "In some ways the 18-year-old is more prepared because of studying social events in classes." A junior at Wesleyan University feels that anyone who has completed high school is definitely "ready to vote." and a sophomore coed at Christian College (Columbia, Mo.) feels that the "18-year-old of today is better informed on most matters than the average adult."

The thoughtful opinion of a small nucleus of students is echoed by a freshman at Long/Beach City College who says: "I don't feel that the age difference has any relation to the judgment of the individual." A senior at Michigan State University feels that "age should not be the basis for soting, but mental matureness, which could come at any age.

In general, the small group of students undecided on the problem can be summed up in the statement of a Christian College freshman coed? "It depends upon the individual."

