

Nixon and McGovern— A Vital Difference . . .

There is a line of political thought that considers it necessary for political candidates to have a scapegoat — preferably one with as small a constituency as possible.

In the past few years these scapegoats have run the gamut from McCarthy's communists and those who were "soft on communism" to Wallace's "pointy headed intellectuals." This year the target is the violent radicals, or, as President Nixon described them last Wednesday, the "small bands of destructionists (who) have been allowed to impose their own rule of arbitrary force."

Vice-president Agnew has been stumping hard on the campaign trail accusing Democrats of being extremists who are responsible for violence, soft on radicals or, (as in the case of Senator Edward Kennedy) a "Johnny-come-lately" in denouncing violence.

The Democrats, reacting quickly to Agnew's tag, have taken to denouncing the violent minority and this was evident in Senator George McGovern's speech in Omaha last Saturday. But in comparing the texts of Nixon's and McGovern's speeches a striking difference is apparent.

Nixon sought to exploit this society's distaste for domestic violence and terrorism without analyzing the problems that have caused it. He sidestepped discussing the causes of violence by claiming that, "If the war were ended today, if the environment were cleaned up tomorrow morning and all the other problems for which government has the responsibility were solved tomorrow afternoon — the moral and spiritual crisis in the universities would still exist."

McGovern, on the other hand, sought the causes as well of the effects of violent action and saw the difference between radicalism and undisciplined radicalism. Here was a man who would have "spoken with" the students at Kansas State University last Wednesday as Nixon wanted, but was unable to do.



View from the right

It's a sure thing - - - Senate sexagenarians

by RICHARD RECKER

This fall's political races shape up to be just about as exciting as the summer re-runs on television. The Senate race features a battle of the Geritol Generation with Roman Hruska, age 65, and Frank Morrison, age 65.

Senator Roman Hruska has enjoyed more than his share of bad luck lately. The Carswell caper made Senator Hruska the unwilling champion of the mediocre majority. This followed shortly after his loss to Senator Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) in his attempt to become Minority Leader of the Senate.

These malfunctions obscure the fact that Roman Hruska is one of the most influential members of the Senate's inner club. Should the Republicans win control of the Senate, he would succeed Senator Eastland as the head of the Judiciary Committee.

How could a Nebraska ballot be complete without the name Morrison on it? Since 1950, Frank and Maxine Morrison have been on the campaign trail. Even Ozzie and Harriet Nelson didn't last that long. Frank is sprouting dove wings in his latest Senate race which is rather amusing considering that it was "All the Way with LBJ" when Frank Morrison was governor.

"The Governor and JJ" may be a hit tv show but many

Nebraska voters see it as a Hobson's choice of two mediocre candidates for governor. Governor Tiemann is riding the waves of a taxpayer revolt that came within 8,000 votes of denying him renomination by the Republican Party. Taxes are such a headache that poor Nobby may be the most unpopular tax collector since the Sheriff of Nottingham.

Our Robin Hood lurking in the bushes is none other than

Mr. J. J. Exon. "Save money and cut taxes" is the cry of Mr. Exon. This pose as the taxpayer's friend is rather new for Mr. Exon, a man who has been a Democratic Party hack for years. His chief claim to fame was his periodic letters to the Public Pulse blaming the Republicans for everything bad since Original Sin.

"You pays your money and takes your choice" says the pitchman but this year it's hardly worth the effort.

On Terrorism

"But what turns (a young person) into a political terrorist? In the case of our rich revolutionaries it may be their money and their upper class origins. They are young people who grew up accustomed to being obeyed, to having their own way. This is not your permissive psychology stuff; this is the expectation of people doing what you tell them to do because all your life you've had the money to command . . . Some people defend blowing up buildings as 'advanced reformism,' which translated out of the revolutionary lingo, means social blackmail — do as we say or we'll detonate your corporate headquarters. In fact, it's self-indulgent anger of the upper-class person thwarted, and in this the revolutionary resembles his parents."

—Nicholas Von Hoffman

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Big Red
is a
little orange.