

'The Challenge' For Nebraskans

'People Need Divine Code Of Guidance'

Filming a motion picture here at Mount Sinai is a rugged business. Even with modern jeeps, trucks and all the efficient organization of a big motion picture company to carry us and our food and water on the two-day trip across the desert from Cairo and to set up the equipment we need here, we can still experience something of what this trek meant to Moses and the children of Israel when they made it on foot more than three thousand years ago.

At the end of the journey and at the end of each day's shooting here, we feel our share of the weariness they must have felt when they reached the foot of these mountains and camped there, waiting upon the Lord.

At the end of each day, as I look out the window of the room which the hospitable monks of St. Catherine's have given me, I can see, on the plain below the monastery, the brown tents of the hundreds of Bedouins who are working with us in our picture.

I see them sitting near their fires, resting, talking, some of them singing their ancient songs. I notice particularly the young people, strong young men and slender girls, and I wonder what the future holds in store for them in a world in which their immemorial way of life has been brought next door to Hollywood—and Moscow.

The scene below my window here at Sinai is unlike anything that could be seen in America. Yet people are much the same everywhere; and, when you stop to think of it, these young people and our American youth have fundamentally the same questions in their

minds, the same problems to face as they grow into adulthood.

In a thousand external details of life they differ as much as it would be possible to differ. But strip away the external differences and, whether at Sinai or Seattle, the great basic questions by which men and women guide their lives are much the same.

—What is the final purpose of life?
—How can I keep my life aimed at that purpose?
—How should I behave towards my fellowmen, first those in my

'Inspiring Thoughts'

(Eds. note: de Milie is currently on location near Mount Sinai working on the "Ten Commandments.")

"In the inspiring atmosphere of Mount Sinai I put some thoughts on paper . . . which I am glad to share with you, as the editor of The Nebraskan requested me to do."

Cecil B. deMilie

own family and then all those in the world around me?

—What about sex?
—What about money—or whatever it is that represents material values for me?

—What about honor, sincerity, truthfulness? What shall I put first, my own temporary advantage or the permanent value there is in being a man whose word is his bond?

—What about the government of my mind itself, the hidden places of the heart where my actions are first born of my desires? How shall I rule myself there?

These are questions everyone has to answer. They are not limited to any country or way of life.

The way a boy or girl learns to answer those questions determines the kind of man or woman that boy or girl will be.

We have a veritable army of juvenile court judges and officials, probation officers, psychologists and others trying to do repair work on young lives because, somewhere along the line in those young lives, the fundamental questions were answered wrong or left unanswered by those who were responsible for the guidance that youth needs but does not always get.

Some of the saddest words ever written are those in the Book of Common Prayer: "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done."

It might be salutary, if somewhat cruel, to inscribe those words on the walls of our juvenile courts, facing the place where parents sit.

But it would be more salutary if our schools and homes—and our minds and hearts—were deeply inscribed with certain other words, which are the answer to those questions.

There are such words. They are the Ten Commandments.

They are older than Moses, older than this mountain, because they are not laws; they are the law.

To guide young people in today's complex world we need all the light that expert knowledge and advanced scientific techniques can give. But most of all we need the Divine Code of Guidance which was given to the world.

CECIL B. DEMILIE

Special Series Continues

Because of today's 8-page, Homecoming edition, The Nebraskan is devoting this page wholly to lengthy articles and comments written specially for "The Challenge" series. The series, written by world famous authorities explaining critical issues of the present day, today features Cecil deMilie, Cardinal Francis Spellman, Erwin D. Canham, Nathan M. Pusey, Walter George, Hodding Carter and Norman Vincent Peale.

—THE EDITOR

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS by Dick Bibler



"THE HOUSEMOTHER THINKS IT'S NICE OF YOU BOYS TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN OUR YARD"

Present World Tyranny Calls For 1775 Motto: Spellman

Years of bitter disillusionment, of fears and betrayal — years of increasing Communist encroachment, of newly enslaved millions — years of indecision, of false starts and faltering purposes; — years in which far off places have been swiftly brought near to us by the involvement of those near and dear to us in the service of our country — Potsdam, the Berlin Airlift, the so-called Agrarian revolution, the H Bomb over Eniwetok, the strident rise of Communist China, the Korean conflict which ended in a tragic stalemate, the beleaguered and oppressed South Korean people, the intransigence of Communist Russia; — these and many other eventful happenings have taken place in these terrifying years. We have lived through a period of cynicism, cruelty and a reversion to barbarism where many of our beloved American boys have been subjected to subhuman treatment by their Communist captors.

Heretofore, it was the Pole or Lithuanian or the Ukrainian who was the cruel victim of Communist persecution. But, in the past eleven years we have learned that the Communist plays no favorites. He is as willing to inflict his fiendish tortures upon the boys of our own strong America as he is upon the helpless people of the weakest and most oppressed nations already enslaved.

We have recently been exposed to the blandishments of the Soviet smile. The smile still continues; but the memory of Soviet cruelty lingers on. What shall we say for

Poland with its millions of gallant men and women who stood up to the tyrants and paid for their bravery by being crushed first by the Nazis and then by the Soviet troops in one of the most colossal betrayals in history?

It is possible, you know, to be under the mistaken impression that a person is smiling at you when actually he is laughing at you! If, in the face of such a consistent pattern of deceit, trickery and treachery we can suddenly believe that the Soviet Government had changed, then the time has come for us to confess that we do not know when we are being laughed at!

The nature of the times in which we live, with its threat to our free-

Pusey Declines Series Request

Thank you very much for the compliment implied in your letter of October twenty-fourth. Unfortunately, my commitments are already so heavy for the current academic year that I see no time in which I could manage to prepare an appropriate contribution to your paper.

I am sincerely sorry to appear so ungracious and so uncooperative, but I fear I cannot do otherwise.

NATHAN M. PUSEY
President of Harvard University

Balance Sheet Of Both East And West Shows Paradox Of Current Arms Race

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There are many who believe the Soviet Union is currently "winning" the peace offensive. They think the men in the Kremlin have more shrewdly adapted to the new situation which they largely created, and that the United States needs to revise and strengthen its tactics.

There is much to be said for this view. But today my primary purpose is to draw up a balance sheet, with you, which will help clarify what is happening in this momentous year in the affairs of nations.

My first point is neither pro-Soviet nor pro-U.S.A. It is pro-everybody. The present situation includes one great advantage for all mankind. It is the responsible realization that nobody can win a major atomic war, that civilization as we know it could not survive such a conflict on either side.

Here we come to the crux of the American government's disarmament proposals. Their basic purpose is to detect preparations for a surprise attack. Only a surprise attack of great magnitude, and probably not even that, could prevent retaliation by the United States against Soviet aggression.

And so principal prevention, for either side, is sufficient inspection and control to detect preparations for a surprise attack, backed, of course, by sufficient retaliatory potential.

But what are the unwavering purposes of the United States, behind this bulwark? We seek, naturally, to curb and contain Soviet aggression. More than that, we seek to roll back the frontiers of subject-

Stamp Source Questioned

Where did you get the money for postage? We never could find even that when I was up to my neck in college publications.

I am fighting a very large-loomed deadline on a book and can't think about writing anything for quite awhile. But if you would give me an idea as to how short the shortest piece and how long the longest piece that you have had are I would try to squeeze something in before to long.

HODDING CARTER
Editor of the Delta Democrat-Times

tion somehow or other, sooner or later, in what Secretary Dulles has called a "decade of peaceful change."

But still more than this, the United States is dedicated to the support of the legitimate aspirations for freedom of peoples everywhere. We are on the side of mankind.

It is true that it is difficult for the United States to identify and condemn the aggressive purposes of world communism as bluntly and perhaps as effectively as we did some months ago. With the present atmosphere of relentless jollity, it is not easy for us to perpetuate the picture of Soviet power we would wish to hold up to the world.

But it is conversely true that the men in the Kremlin can no longer hold up to their people, and those they are seeking to deceive throughout the world, the diabolical picture of the United States they have been presenting for many years. The present interchange through the iron curtains, the current politeness, inhibits both sides in their propaganda activities. Is this a net gain or a setback?

Frankly, I think it need not be a loss for us, but can be a real opportunity. For I think the basic intent of American policy should be to clarify our purposes in the thinking of the people of the world, in a constructive and positive manner. Since we are in a military stalemate, the "war for the minds of man" becomes more important than ever.

We must place ourselves at the forefront of the great revolution that is taking place in the world. We, and not the Communists, should be understood to be the true revolutionaries, and they should be seen as reactionaries. We are dedicated to the improvement and advancement of mankind; they are dedicated to the police state and a tyranny that is as old as humanity itself.

These deep values, put into action, should enable us in this period to expose the specious falsity of communist promises. And so,

as a program for Americans, I would urge these things:

(1) Retain, as we must, full power of retaliation against an atomic aggressor so as to perpetuate the present stalemate.

(2) Seek eventually, no doubt through the United Nations, to lighten the burden of this armament load, and enhance stability by international inspection which could detect preparation for a surprise attack, and which might lead to enforceable and simultaneous reductions of armaments.

(3) Press forward in the peacetime use of atomic power, which, together with other technical means, will help to bring men everywhere nearer to their goals of basic fulfillment; for food, for shelter, clothing, education, relief from famine and pestilence, for unfolding of man's higher destiny.

(4) And finally, strive constantly to make the United States in all respects worthy of the moral leadership of free peoples.

George Lauds Series

Let me acknowledge your letter and thank you for your suggestion that I prepare an article for your series entitled "The Challenge" to appear in The Daily Nebraskan starting in September.

While I appreciate the compliment that you pay me, I regret that I will not find it possible to participate due to the heavy work demands on me in Georgia and the speaking schedule which I have arranged through the balance of 1955.

I think you are to be congratulated upon bringing to college student thoughtful articles on important issues of the day in culture, business and politics.

WALTER GEORGE
Democratic Senator From Georgia

SPARKY SAYS



'Student Audience Strategic'

I am highly honored by your invitation to write a column for the Nebraskan, the daily student publication of the University of Nebraska. I congratulate you on this most constructive program on which you are venturing, and I am sure you will find hearty cooperation.

I greatly regret, however, that because of other writing commitments I cannot share in your enterprise. Certainly there is no more appreciative, no more strategic audience than a group of college students.

Please be assured of my very best wishes to you and all your fellow students.

Norman V. Peale

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