

Nebraskan Editorials:

Needed: Authority

A week has now gone by since the heat of controversy over the proposed change in the Interfraternity Council's new Rush Week rules. In this week, tempers have had time to cool and thinking should have had time to begin to jell.

As The Nebraskan has maintained, what the IFC needs more than anything else is authority—authority exerted by itself, for itself and through itself. This is the American way, it is the logical way and it should be the IFC way.

Over the last weekend IFC leaders attended the national convention. They report that the problems of the Nebraska Greek world are different than those of other campuses. They say no other university has found a solution to the "spiking mess" or a way to settle some of the differences that exist here. Yet, other campuses do have IFC control.

This IFC control is what Nebraska needs if the fraternities are to continue to exist, not to mention growth in numbers, influence or ability to do good.

All fraternity men here have got to realize, before it is too late, that the good old days of the fraternity system will have to change. Many of these changes will be hard to shoulder, especially for the diehards who always persist. Though the inevitable might happen—and nobody can possibly predict what it will be—there will always be a place on this campus for a well organized fraternity system with clear principles and clearer practices that actually function.

Right now is an ideal time to recognize what the future will hold. Right now is an ideal time to lay the groundwork. Even more important, right now is the time for fraternity men and fraternity leaders to re-orient their thinking.

Nebraska's Greeks should take a long look at themselves and see that basically their system is good. They should further see that the local IFC does good work in many areas, for example, the Christmas party which is just around the corner or the Rush book that will be published

again this spring.

Though all this is good, there is more to be desired. What is lacking is force, teeth, strength, authority or anything else one wishes to call it. Many IFC men know this. They have seen the hypocrisy of the present, the uselessness of the police program during Rush Week and the futility of trying to get enforcement of very clear rule violations.

The old notion that one man will be afraid to punish his buddy has been proven wrong on many campuses. This practice, although it is written into local rules, is quietly forgotten when it is most needed each Rush Week. There is no adequate reason that has yet been given to this lack of enforcement of local rules other than the attitude, silently expressed, that "we just don't do things like this at Nebraska."

It is just this attitude that has made Rush Week the farce that it is, farce, that is, if the rules are to be seriously considered as rules.

The IFC is here, but it lacks power, it lacks procedure to enforce its own laws, it lacks a system, it lacks the desire to police itself, it lacks a set of penalties and it lacks one good "test case" it can point to as a precedent.

It takes no imagination to see the importance of the above items. And right now it takes no imagination to see the ineffectiveness of the IFC. None of this is meant to discourage or intimidate IFC men. Rather, it is meant to serve as a question and, hopefully, a stimulus. Why don't we have an IFC capable of exerting itself? This is the question The Nebraskan asks.

Why don't the letters "I" and "F" and "C" stand for—in addition to Interfraternity Council—"independence" (of action) and "Fraternalism" (demonstrated not only intra-fraternity but also inter-fraternity) and "Control" (wise and honest control of their own system.)

These elements, now missing, is what Nebraska's IFC sorely needs and what it is capable of having, if it will only exert its authority.—D. F.

Toward A Better University

The following editorial dealing with the building program is the third of seven in The Nebraskan's special series discussing questions voiced in a Nebraskan editorial published Nov. 16. This series is aimed at helping students, faculty and administration better understand their mutual problems. It is hoped that these editorials will speak for thinking elements of the campus and that the various elements of the University may come closer to mutual understanding.

Today's editorial deals with buildings being constructed under the present ten-year building appropriation and also with buildings which will be constructed if appropriations and loans can be secured. Succeeding editorials in the series will deal with student self-government, student housing, University parking and faculty standards including the loss of good professors.

Bigger And Better

The University is in the midst of its big ten year building program. This Bigger and Better improvement program will provide both aesthetic and utilitarian needs.

Although this type of news is not exciting nor sensational it is comforting and pleasant. And it should be pleasant.

The building program casts far more importance to the status of the University and the students than the heated controversy over the Kosmet Klub show.

The average student can very easily lose his perspective of the college scene by attaching all his interest and conversation to something like two week exams. While at the same time he passes off the new administration building by saying simply and quietly, "It's a good deal."

Too often the realization that a new building is being constructed comes when a student sees a large excavation hole in the ground where he used to take a short cut to classes. Then as he stares at the steam shovel heaping the dirt in huge mounds at the sides of the excavation, he asks his companion, "What's going on here?" If his companion is aware of the situation, the student will trot on to his 9 o'clock informed of the fact that the University is building a new Administration Building.

At the present time two other buildings besides the administrative one are being constructed, Lyman Hall, where Pharmacy College will be housed, and an Ag chemistry building.

These structures are the latter part of the big ten year program. The Military and Naval Science Building, Ferguson Hall, University High School and an addition to the chemistry building were all part of this plan.

The philosophy behind this improvement plan includes the expected increased enrollment and the replacement of old facilities. The situation now is inadequate for the present student body.

Another ten year building program is being discussed. The constructions which are pending on the appropriation include a music building, classroom building, Ag library, power plant expansion, physics building and engineering building.

In addition to these buildings which will be constructed if the state legislature approves another ten-year building appropriation there are several other buildings being considered which would be financed by self-liquidating revenue bonds.

These include the much-discussed Union addition, a new fire-proof Student Health building, and several additional units of housing. Construction of these buildings depends solely on whether or not the University will be able to borrow \$3,750,000 in revenue bonds at a rate it can afford to pay.

If all these buildings can be financed it would mean the disappearance of all the unsightly

temporary buildings now located on the mall.

Junior division offices and the elementary education offices presently located in Temporary "J" and "L" will be moved to the new administration building and the present Student Health building would be torn down. The proposed site for a new Student Health building is directly west of Bancroft, facing 14th street.

Long range, the hoped for programs would both concentrate the campus by filling the present area with more buildings and expand the perimeter of the campus region.

The University recently has been buying land east of 15th street and north of Vine for this expansion plan.—B. J.

Our 'Challenge'

It is gratifying for The Nebraskan to print its many entries in "The Challenge" series.

It is gratifying to find that important people, in important positions, with a limited amount of time, will contribute articles to a small campus newspaper.

It is gratifying to receive, as we did yesterday, a four-page, laboriously hand-written letter from an aide of Chiang Kai-Shek, who not only supplied a 20-inch article but a personal complimentary note to the paper and a complete biography of the author.

It is gratifying for us, as college students, to know that many world famous personalities realize the importance and significance of a university audience.—B. B.

We Commend

The Nebraskan commends Chancellor Hardin and Athletic Director Bill Orwig.

The Nebraskan is also happy to see Pete Elliott, its number one choice, coming to the University.

The Chancellor told The Nebraskan Saturday that the University in no way will sanction "special deals" for athletic officials or students.

The Athletic Director said Monday that all coaches understand that every man must serve only one master—the University.

This is the way a state University should be run. There should be no place whatever within this academic sphere for "special pressures."

The Nebraskan has good reason to suspect that in the past some "special interest" pressures have been successful.

But we are glad to find that both Chancellor Hardin and Athletic Director Bill Orwig recognize this danger.

Let's hope they take special precautions and exert extra efforts to see that this everpresent danger is and will never in the future creep into any sector of the University.—B. B.

The Nebraskan

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'The Challenge' For Nebraskans:

Economics Vital In Far East

By CHIANG YUN-TIEN

Advisor to Chiang Kai-Shek
While talking about the strategy of anti-communism, we must not neglect the significance of economic problems. The economic, war, is, perhaps, especially important to the so called "cold war."

First of all, we should know that the control which the communists exercise over mankind is twofold: one is over brain, while the other, over belly. We only know the Communist brainwashing. We should also know how they control the human belly.

No matter how strong his will power, one can not live without eating something. In order to take counter measure against it, we should know how the Communists control the belly of the people. The most effective way to deal with it is to explore their starvation policy.

To effectively combat such a policy, we have to lay stress on economic prosperity. In other words, we have to increase production on the one hand and to balance production and sales on the other. The economics of Free Asia is a market economy. Such being the case, the economics of one country can not fail to be influenced by that of her neighboring countries.

Secondly, with the possible exception of Japan, all other countries in Free Asia have an economy largely agricultural. Thus, they have to depend heavily upon the international market. We have to bear in mind these two special conditions in waging an economic war with the Communists in the future.

We should also know that Soviet Russia does not merely control political and military affairs of its satellite countries. It also controls their economic affairs.

Immediately after his break with Soviet Russia in 1948, Tito in his report to the Congress said: "Soviet Russia has attempted to control Yugoslavia politically and to

'Finish My Article At Once'

The Nebraskan:

Your good letter asking article for the series of your daily paper reached me on Nov. 27, 1955. And enclosed is a letter also to our President Chiang Kai-Shek. I have transmitted it to him on the next day through his Secretary-General Mr. Chang Chun.

On my part, I deeply appreciate your broad mind and sincerity. So I finish my article at once and send it to you by air mail.

Sincerely yours:
Chiang Yun-tien

make the economy of our country subordinate to that of Soviet Russia." From this we can easily see the Communist bloc is a single unit.

We can know further that in case of a war with the Communist bloc, it would not only be a military war, but also a political and economic war. Unless we mobilize all available forces on our side we would not be an equal match to it.

Therefore, I suggest the formation of a Joint Economic Warfare Advisory Organization of all Free Asian nations. Each country should have two representatives to participate in this organization. One of the representatives should be a student of economic theory, while the other should be the responsible man in industrial and commercial circles.

Besides, in each of the member nations, there should also be a branch organization which supplies to the head organization in regular intervals the production projects and economic conditions of the country. Equipped thus with all available information of all its member nations, the Joint Economic Warfare Advisory Organization would be able to map out an overall plan. In drawing up such a plan, the following points should be taken into consideration:

1. We all know how horrible the Communist starvation policy is. In countering it, we have first of all to raise the productive efficiency of the economically backward areas in Free Asia. The overall economic plans should also include

the following items:

a. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: In a self-sufficient and self-supporting economy, competition is not only unavoidable; but is necessary for industrial inducement and efficiency. However, each country should produce such agricultural products as best fit her own natural conditions such as climate, soil and so forth. This is the so-called classified agriculture.

Such a plan takes into consideration the conventional agricultural condition of each individual country. Therefore, it will not have any adverse effect on the original system of the country.

b. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: With the exception of Japan, all countries in Free Asia are industrially backward. In drawing up an industrial plan, we have to consider the following factors, namely, where to get the raw materials, capital, expert workers, technological experience of the industrial circles, the natural conditions of each country and emphasis on division of labor (which should take precedence among the principles of self-efficiency and self-support.)

The conditions laid down above do not aim at discarding the original productive organs. They will serve as a guide as to where investment should be made in the future.

c. EXCHANGE OF PRODUCTS: In this respect, transportation is highly important. There should be close coordination among member nations under the guidance of the Joint Economic Warfare Advisory Organization. If the three conditions enumerated above can be closely coordinated, there would be greater efficiency and much waste can be eliminated thereby.

2. A survey should be made as

to the manpower, material resources and the total consumption of whole Free Asia. It will be of great importance both in time of peace and war. In the time of peace, member nations can help one another in case of necessity.

In case of war, such information is helpful in deciding on how they can be used to serve the best interests of the allies. This is also one of the important functions of the Joint Economic Warfare Advisory Organization.

3. After distribution should come consumption. In other words, this is the problem of how to raise the standard of living of the people. If the two above mentioned problems can be satisfactorily solved, this goal is not hard to attain.

Because, according to plans, which are mentioned above, the productivity both in agriculture and industry must be promoted to a new level to let the people of Free Asia have a more satisfactory standard of living.

At the same time, the countries of Free Asia are all on the American aid list. If there is an overall economic warfare plan, it would convince the United States that all the aids given have been profitable used.

As we all know the Marshall Plan has done much to help the economic recovery of Europe. The reason for this is that all European countries had their own economic plan. It is hoped that all countries of Free Asia should draw up its own economic plan upon the basis of which the economic aid is given.

Now that we are all engaged in anti-communist struggle, I think we should cooperate to do it right away.

Chiang Yun-tien Biography

Chiang Yun-tien: Chinese professor and statesman; born 1904; educated, Cheng Chi (political science) University, Shanghai (B. A.); University professor 1936-45; Chief editor of Renaissance Weekly 1938-40; member of standing committee, Democratic League 1945-46; Secretary of Political Consultative Council 1945-46; Delegate to the people's assembly 1946-47.

'Worth More Than The World's \$\$\$'

(eds. note: This column is written by Samuel Goldwyn, a famous Hollywood film producer. It was originally written for Leonard Lyons' nationally syndicated "Lyons Den" column. The Nebraskan has been given special permission to print it.)

By SAMUEL GOLDWYN
Hollywood Producer

A little over a year ago, I sat in my office in Hollywood looking at a contract I was just about to sign. It called for the payment of the highest price ever paid for motion picture rights, a million dollars—and more, if the picture grossed over ten million dollars—for "Guys and Dolls."

An Exciting Moment...

Newspapermen and cameramen were there to record the event, flash bulbs were popping and the requests for "Just one more, please," were coming thick and fast. One of my people said to me, "I guess you can hardly help being somewhat excited about a million-dollar story."

I don't remember what I said to him, but I do remember that the words "a million-dollar story" started me off on a chain of thoughts that took me back a lot of years and got me to thinking of what was the real million-dollar story of my life.

I went back in my mind to the image of a skinny youngster who, before the century began, lived about seven or eight thousand miles away from Hollywood.

'The Traditional Way'

Perhaps I ought to begin about him in the traditional way that all fairy tales begin, for his real life turned out to be a fairy tale far beyond the wildest imagination of any teller of tales. So...

Once upon a time, there was a 10-year-old boy who lived in a far-off country. His folks were poor and often there was barely enough to eat in the house. His father went to work early in the morning and came home so late at night, so that the boy saw little of him except on the Sabbath Day.

It was the boy's grandfather who also lived in the crowded family quarters whose stories started the boy on the road to what became, during the years that followed, The Million-Dollar Story.

John Dos Passos

A great American writer named John Dos Passos once wrote about this same boy:

"Many, many years ago there lived in a crowded slum in a haggard, horrible city under the leaden skies of Eastern Europe, a poor little Jewish boy named Samuel. It was a city full of mud and misery."

The police wore great, heavy, high leather boots just for the purpose of kicking poor little boys, and especially poor little Jewish boys, around. The little boy was very skinny and very weak, but there burned in his heart so great an ambition that he decided he'd run away.

"Far to the West beyond the Rhine and across the ocean there was a country called America. 'What did I know about it?' he says today. 'It was a dream.'"

It was a dream, built on the stories my grandfather used to tell—for, of course, I was that boy. Out of all the dim memories of those days, there remain three things which I remember most about my grandfather—his long, white beard, the hours he spent playing chess with his cronies and the stories he used to spin.

It was during one of my grandfather's stories that I first heard the words that meant "a million dollars." I had no idea of what a million dollars meant except that it was more money than I believed could possibly exist in the whole world. But what I remember most distinctly is that my grandfather spoke of "a million dollars" as something with which he measured another even greater value.

'Someday Get To America...'

"Maybe some day you will get to America," he said, "and you will find that there are some people there who have a million dollars. Perhaps some day you yourself will have, not a million dollars—that you could never expect—but enough to live without worry from day to day. GOOD."

But there you will find something more important than a million dollars, or two or three, or ten million dollars! You will find freedom, where you will not have to be afraid of what you think, of what you say or of what you believe. This is worth more than all the millions in the world."

The Contract Signed...

I thought back to those words, that day a little over a year ago when I was about to sign that contract. It had been quite a long path over the years from Warsaw to Hollywood and it was quite a thing to be able to write a check for a million dollars. But it was a far greater thing to realize that, from the moment I had landed in America as a 13-year-old, I had found my grandfather's words to be so true.

Here in America I had found such freedom and opportunity as I never could have found any place else in the world. Here I had been permitted to use freely whatever abilities I had, without regard to who I was, who my parents had been, where I had come from, what my religion was—the only test had been, what could I do.

Here I had raised my family and seen my children and my grandchildren growing up in a land which the shadow of oppression had never reached.

This, and not the dollars I was paying for a musical, was the real Million Dollar Story. Not only mine but that of all Americans, for the freedom and opportunity we know here is, indeed, "worth more than all the millions in the world."



THE GIFT HORSE

Today's column is about Christmas gift suggestions, and I suppose you think I'll begin by suggesting Philip Morris. Well, the joke's on you. I'll do no such thing. Why should I? Anyone with two brains to knock together knows that Philip Morris makes an absolutely smashing Christmas gift. Only a poor afflicted soul with atrophied taste buds needs to be told about the new Philip Morris; its bracing flavor; its freshness, lightness, pleasantness, gentleness; its truth, its beauty, its brotherliness in this discordant world of ours. So why should I waste time telling you what you already know?



Let us, instead, turn to less obvious gift suggestions. Here's one I bet you never thought of:

Christmas is the best time of year, but it is also the beginning of winter. How about a gift that reminds one that though winter has come, spring is not far behind? I refer, of course, to Easter chicks. (Similarly, on Easter one can give Christmas chicks.)

Next, we take up the problem, common to all undergraduates, of trying to buy gifts when you have no money. To this dilemma I say—Faugh! It is not the price of the gift that counts; it is the sentiment behind it.

Take, for example, the case of Outerbridge Sigafoos. Outerbridge, a sophomore, finding himself without funds last Christmas, gave his girl a bottle of good clear water and a nice smooth rock, attaching this touching message to the gift:

Here's some water
And here's a rock,
I love you, daughter,
Around the clock.

And the whole delightful gift cost Outerbridge less than a penny!

I am compelled to report, however, that Outerbridge's girl did not receive these offerings in the spirit in which they were tendered. In fact, she flew into a fit of pique, smashed the bottle on the rock and stabbed Outerbridge with the jagged edge. But the experience was not without value for Outerbridge. First, he discovered that the girl was not his type at all. Second, he learned how to make a tourniquet.

But I digress. Let's examine now a common complaint of Christmas shoppers: "What do you get for someone who has everything?"

To this I reply, "Does he?" Does he, for instance, have a unicycle? A sled dog? A serf? A burnoose? A hairball? A bung starter? (The bung starter, incidentally, was invented by two enormously talented men, Fred Bung and Otho Starter. Their partnership thrived from the very start, and there is no telling to what heights they might have risen had they not split up over a silly argument. It seems that Bung was a firm believer in reincarnation; Starter was just as firm a disbeliever. Bung insisted so violently on the truth of reincarnation and Starter scoffed so positively that they finally decided to go their separate ways. Singly, alas, the two fared badly. Starter gave up business altogether, joined the army, and was killed at San Juan Hill in 1898. He is today buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Bung drifted from job to job until he died of breakbone fever in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1902. He is today a llama in Uruguay.)

The makers of Philip Morris, sponsors of this column, beg leave to add one more gift suggestion—MAX SHULMAN'S GUIDED TOUR OF CAMPUS HUMOR, a collection of the funniest stuff ever written on or about campus—now on sale at your bookstore.