

Nebraskan Editorials:

Our Atomic Future

Last week the University played host to what probably went unnoticed to far too many students. Yet the meeting was undoubtedly one of the most important the campus has ever witnessed.

The meeting was the Nuclear Energy Institute. It was well attended. It was fruitful. It was instructive. And most of all, it was a forecast of things to come, an atomic future for Nebraska.

The Institute attracted leading scientists in the field of atomic energy as well as business, industrial and scientific leaders from all over this area. The Institute received large scale national publicity, through the Wall Street Journal and others. Clearly, Nebraska was dealing with big things; and it was one of first of such conferences in the mid-west.

What the Institute showed to the men attending it was that with the construction of the atomic power plant in southeast Nebraska will come a whole new area of industry, the industry centered around the by-products of the power plant. Use of these atomic by-products will open new vistas to all industry, especially food processing industries, natural in an agricultural area such as Nebraska.

The specifics of all this are fascinating, even to the most scientifically ignorant. Food pastur-

ization and food sterilization, just to mention a few, are among the potential uses of atomic by-products.

The importance to be stressed, however, is not that of any one industry. It is the grander picture, the picture of what this state might well be and develop into as it begins to assume the role of leader in the peacetime use of atomic energy.

To students and faculty this might seem far away; but this is far from true. Aside from the immediate power benefits, the new experiments which the University will add to its present program or even the proposed industrial uses now being discussed will be the future, now unknown, where Nebraska will be able to expand as it has never done.

The Wall Street Journal spoke of the importance of the placing of this new industry in what it called an industrially "have not" state. The Chicago newspaper then discussed the "yen for industrialization" in Nebraska and the yeoman-like work of Lincoln business leaders in attracting the plant to Nebraska.

This sounds good. The prospects of the future sound good. It is especially good—and this must be emphasized—to see that Nebraska, too often a state typified by inaction, is jumping into the most promising area of the future.—D. F.

Nominations In Order

Nominations are in order for the Outstanding Nebraskans!

At the end of each semester, The Nebraskan takes it upon itself to honor two people—one faculty member and one student—whom the staff feels worthy.

This is the only honor of any sort that The Nebraskan makes. It is a tradition that has built up over the last several years that receives recognition throughout the state.

Other newspapers pick it up and recognize the honor as such. The Nebraskan thinks it important, as it is one way students and faculty at the University can be recognized for outstanding contributions to the school and its institutions and outstanding pedagogical efforts.

Two winners—one faculty and one student—are picked, because The Nebraskan recognizes that outstanding Nebraskans are found in both the faculty and the student body.

Nominations are desired by The Nebraskan.

The staff realizes that nominations themselves honor those nominated, so The Nebraskan hopes these nominations will be made seriously, with the intent of giving recognition to those students and faculty who are worthy of it.

The only problem in picking Outstanding Nebraskans is in picking one person out of the many. It is not a problem of finding an outstanding person, as each year the staff is besieged with honest nominations of worthy candidates.

Nominations are open. This is the one chance for the student and faculty to recognize their contemporaries, instructors, students and friends for any outstanding contributions to the University.

Make good use of it. The Nebraskan firmly believes in giving credit where credit is due. Take not this honor lightly, and bestow it in good faith.—F. T. D.

Toward A Better University

Following is the fourth of a series of seven editorials dealing with problems common to all parts of the University community.

The series follows the plans, first voiced in a Nebraskan editorial of Nov. 16, which hope to help students and faculty alike realize their common interest in bettering the University.

Today's editorial discusses the problems of housing—the need for expansion, the problems of expansion and some of the results for the University of the present building program.

Long Range Housing

It is obvious to any thinking student, in the light of predicted increased enrollments, that the housing problem is becoming more acute. The many ramifications of this problem, however, are not so obvious.

What effect will additional men's housing have on fraternities? What about housing for married students? Will there eventually be enough housing for all students who wish to live on campus? Is more housing being planned for Ag campus? Which way will the University expand?

These are big problems and important ones. The University administration is cognizant of them and is making good long-range plans to deal with them.

Whether or not the University will be able to carry out its plans is to a large degree dependent on whether or not the University can borrow \$3,750,000 in revenue bonds at a rate of interest which it can afford to pay.

If the money can be borrowed it will pay for the construction of additional housing for both men and women on Ag campus, a new wing for the Residence Halls for Women and 40 units for housing for married students. Plans and specifications for these buildings are practically finished and building will begin this spring if the funds are obtained.

Even if these plans are realized, it would not mean entirely adequate housing for the University. No new city campus men's units are included, although the University recognizes the need for them. At present, it is estimated that approximately 500 men students live off-campus. It will still be some time before there will be adequate housing for all interested students.

One question which received considerable attention at the time the present Men's Dorm was built was whether this was part of a move against the fraternity system. There was speculation as to whether eventually all freshmen would be required to live in the dorm, the system which is presently used for women.

In answer to this question John Selleck, Controller for the University, explained that with enrollment increasing faster than building possibly can, this will not be the result.

As far as married students are concerned, the proposed forty units of housing which would be built just north of Holdrege at 28th is the first major step by the University to provide for its ever increasing married population.

At present, there is a dearth of organized information concerning married students here. No one in the Administration seems to know even how many married students there are in the University. Without more information than presently seems available, it will be difficult for the University to judge its needs.

Decentralization of housing from city to Ag is another trend suggested by proposed construction. Under the present plan, a dorm to house 236 men and other for 70 women would be built on the Ag College campus. There are many good and logical reasons favoring housing on Ag for students who have most of their classes there. Objections seem to be overruled by another important consideration—the problem of acquiring sufficient suitable land near the city campus.

The University is faced with several barriers to expansion. On one side, it is bounded by the railroad, and south of Q street property is too valuable for business purposes. The only natural direction for the University to expand is either to the east or upward. Both are apparently being considered.

The University is working on long-range plans to buy lots back and east of the Women's Dorm clear over to Vine and back to 16th. It is already working on arrangements to buy the entire block between 16th and 17th and Vine and Northside. This land would be used for the construction of further men's dorms. Selleck pointed out that if and when such a dorm is constructed it would probably be an eight to ten story structure.

Adequate housing is essential to the program of a growing university and The Nebraskan is glad to see that the administration has not only recognized the problems which exist in this connection but is making an honest attempt to solve them through both immediate and long-term plans.—L. S.

Afterthoughts Whoops!

Christmas shopping seems to have a way of producing the milder forms of insanity. One college man knew exactly what he wanted when he ventured into the lingerie department of a local store. He announced boldly, "I want a lip with lots of lace on it."

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS by Dick Bibler



"COME ON NOW—WHICH ONE OF YOU GUYS HAVE OUR 'CLASSIC COMICS'—WE GOTTA STUDY FOR A LIT TEST TOMORROW."

Barb Activities Gov't Explained



It has been four weeks now since the presentation of an important independent organization in this column. One of the least known and most widely representative is an organization called BABW.

It is surprising how many students do not know what those four letters stand for. And these students are not all freshmen or Greeks.

The Barb Activities Board for Women is the sole co-ordinating organ for all independent women in organized houses. (By the way "Barb" comes from "barbarian"; its use does not imply that independents are uncouth, but is used in reference to an ancient situation in which there were but two nationalities—Greeks and barbarians. Thus, "barb" means only "not Greek" and has no stigmatic meaning.)

BABW is made up of a board of four seniors, six juniors and six sophomores who are elected by all independent women students in a

The Silent Majority

spring election. All independent women vote whether they live in a house which is represented in BABW or not.

In addition to the 16 board members are nine representatives of independent women's organized houses. The houses include the Residence Halls for Women, Terrace Hall, Wilson Hall, Howard Hall, International House, Loomis Hall, Love Memorial Hall, Adelphi and Towne Club.

The house representative has a two-way job. She reports the feelings of her house to the BABW meetings. Then she reports to her house what is discussed and decided by BABW. It is the duty of the house representatives to create interest in BABW projects in her house as well as to find the needs of her house and present them for action.

Board members provide much of the drive in the organization. They must apply for the job. Then they are interviewed and the finalists are presented in the spring election. Such a process of elimination insures that board members are sincerely interested and are superior leaders.

One of the serious problems before BABW is that it has little contact with the independent Lincoln women who do not belong to Towne Club or Adelphi. Reliable lists of these women are not readily available and these are necessary to give representation to women who are not members of BABW houses.

Throughout the year, BABW sponsors events to further the cause of independent students. In the fall, the Hello Girl Dance opens the social season and another year of beauty queen selections is begun. A traditional Recognition Tea is held each spring to honor independent women who have been outstanding in activities during the year. At that time, a scholarship plaque is awarded to the member house with the highest scholastic average.

BABW is unique in that it does not know exactly when it was formed. Existing records show it was functioning in 1947 but no one seems to know how long before. In its nine-year recorded history, BABW has had several constitutions and is now revising its present constitution.

The greatly increased emphasis on independent activities in the past two years has shown that BABW should operate on a larger scale. Therefore, the revised constitution will probably allow the organization a greater range of activity.



Marianne Hansen

One issue which is gaining momentum on campus is the controversy over restrictive clauses in the constitutions of national fraternities.

Though this controversy has raged on other campuses for some time, NU has been left untouched because of student indifference and the small minority representation in the student body.

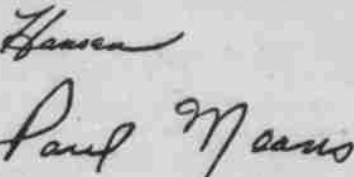
This year, however, certain interested parties intend to petition the University to abolish discrimination. Their proposals are: (1) to remove the institutionalized basis for discrimination; (2) to set a time period in which organizations must comply; (3) to set up a committee to assist the affected fraternities in making the corrections and to impress the national organization with the gravity of the situation.

Similar plans and situations now exist in other midwestern schools including the Universities of Colorado, Minnesota, Chicago and Wisconsin.

Before cries of "bigot" and "radical" begin to fly back and forth across the Mall, one should examine rationally some pertinent questions concerning this issue.

First, what is a restrictive clause? In this controversy, it is one that "self-segregates" an organization on the basis of race, ethnic origin or religion.

The second question. How many fraternities and sororities have such a clause? Of the 31 members and one associate in the women's National Panhellenic Conference, only one (not at NU) has such a clause. Among the 61 men's national in the National Interfraternity Conference, only ten have restrictive clauses.



Paul Mans

University Must Face Discrimination Problem

Of these ten, however, eight are on the NU campus.

Does the University have legal power to outlaw such discriminatory clauses in the constitutions of its social organizations? The ruling of the United States Supreme Court on Nov. 8, 1954, in regard to similar action taken by the State University of New York, as-

Tale Of Two Cynics

sure the right of public institutions to define the policies that govern fraternal groups on their campuses.

Few college fraternities still have formal constitutional discriminatory clauses. However, it is difficult for student fraternity members to promote reform in these remaining "holdout" fraternities since constitutional reform is national policy, and too often national policy is controlled by fraternity bureaucrats and ultra-clanish alumni who are wedded to the fraternity status quo. Polls have indicated that racial and religious restrictions might disappear if left to the students themselves.

Unfortunately, formal constitutional discriminatory clauses are not needed in order to discriminate. It depends mainly upon the attitude of the members.

The object of a fraternity, as expressed by L. G. Balfour, Past Grand Consul of Sigma Chi, is "to promote the art of effective living with our brothers—the development of the individual in all his relations with society." If fraternities and sororities educate their members along such lines, discrimination problems would cease to exist. Selectivity is one of the bases

—Modern Maccabees— 'Secular Challenge' Confronts Religion

By RABBI HAROLD I. STERN Counselor, B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation

This evening before sunset, Jews throughout the world will gather with their families to kindle the first light of Chanukah, the Feast of Dedication. During the next eight days, one light will be added for each day until on the eighth night, the Chanukah candelabrum will be all aglow with the splendor symbolic of the holy light of Almighty God who doth miracles and wonders in behalf of Israel, His people.

It is true that more than two millennia have elapsed since the first Chanukah. For it was in the year 165 B.C.E. that a small band of Jews led by Judah the Maccabee, a priest of Galilee, succeeded after three years of ceaseless struggle and guerrilla warfare to drive out of Jerusalem the well-disciplined armies of the Syrian tyrant, Antiochus Epiphanes, and in great joy and thanksgiving rededicated God's temple which had been desecrated by the alien hosts.

But however shrouded in antiquity the events surrounding the institution of Chanukah, and however closely the festival is bound up with the Jewish people, its deeper significance, its profound religious meaning, is timeless and universal.

The Maccabean revolution was inspired by the recognition that the assimilation of the Biblical ideals of faith and brotherhood to the Greek culture of the day could not help but result in the compromise of the principles of action which had been revealed on Sinai in favor of those derived from human sources.

There had been many Jews who believed that it was possible to live in two religious civilizations simultaneously. But, little by little, it became apparent that one could not be a servant of the God of Israel and Zeus at the same time. The religious commitment to Judaism demanded a full dedication of the individual, a total devotion to the task of sanctifying a world which God had created good by fulfilling the ethical and ceremonial commandments which He had ordained.

Any attempt to avoid the choice between the religion of the Bible and the way of life advocated by the spiritual descendants of Homer, Plato and Aristotle was foredoomed to failure.

We of our generation, Jew and Christian alike, are faced with the same challenge that faced the Maccabees. Everywhere in our daily lives, (perhaps even more so

in the life of the university community) we are confronted by the secular challenge to the religiously-oriented way of life which we have been taught "from the womb". A goodly number of us have given into the secular, excusing ourselves on the ground that we are conforming to the American way.

We allow social activities, personal ambition to become known on campus, desire for athletic distinction and countless other partial goals to deter us from the path which leads to the final goal: right relationship with God.

Even devotion to studies may be prompted by a secular motive. A student who excels in the classroom because he conceives his studies as the most effective means to obtain "financial security" is worshipping Zeus to the same extent as if he were bowing down before a graven image.

But fortunately, there are among us men and women who have committed themselves to God and His way. Sometimes they are not recognized—rather they are rarely recognized—but it is they for whom the world is kept in existence.

It is they who can by their efforts bring about a reconciliation between God and His creation. And it is for precisely this reason that they must now become Maccabees; they must come forth out of the obscurity of their Galilees; they must publicly make their voices heard and call others to the banner of God's army.

They must no longer be content to save their own souls, but rather with courage and fortitude accept the responsibilities of leadership which God has placed on their shoulders. The word Maccabee is derived from the initials of the Hebrew words making up the verse: "Who is like unto Thee, O Lord, among the mighty?"

May it be God's will that this proclamation will echo soon over all the face of the earth, when one in spirit, under God, mankind will find harmony and peace.

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Letterip Innocents' Average To the Editor: The Innocents Society announces the minimum scholastic requirements for eligibility for election to next year's Society. Again this year, the minimum accumulative scholastic average will be a 6.0. Furthermore, only men of junior standing in the University will be considered. The Innocents Society

You Are Invited To Worship ST. PAUL METHODIST CHURCH 12th and M Streets Morning Worship—11:00 A.M. Sermon: "Starlight on a Shadowed Way" Church Study Classes—9:45 A.M. Radio Ministry Every Sunday KFAB—9:00-9:15 A.M. KFOR—11:30 A.M. Ministers: FRANK COURT, RALPH LEWIS, SAJJOEL BEECHNER DONALD BLISS—WESLEY FOUNDATION KEEP YOUR SUNDAYS SACRED THROUGH THE HOLY HUSH OF WORSHIP!

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