

Nebraskan Editorials:

Something Of Value

In one of the most extraordinary bits of student endeavor on the campus this year, the City Campus YWCA is planning the support of ten refugee Hungarian students to study at the University next semester.

This movement, originated by the YW, is spreading through other student groups, and has been given the good wishes of Governor Anderson. Chancellor Clifford Hardin has said he would be "delighted" to present the matter to the Board of Regents at their next meeting in January.

Preliminary plans would have campus religious houses supporting maintenance, book stores to provide supplies and fraternities and sororities to back room and board. These plans have not yet been approved by any of the groups, but will be considered in the near future.

The committee heading the idea is also planning to solicit civic organizations off the campus to underwrite travel costs.

What makes the idea a really good one is that it is a project far above the usual murky run of campus activities. Members of the committee are not working for any publicity or

renown for themselves, but in the earnest belief that they are doing something good for someone else.

They are trying to make it an all-campus project in giving any group who wishes a hand in the responsibility and cost. The usual publicity gained by a single group which decides to do something will be absent—instead there will be the feeling of something worthwhile accomplished.

Whether or not ten Hungarian students will do the University any good, or whether the University will benefit them in any way will have to stand the trial of experience. What is vital now is that students at the University are rising above self and group interests and are attempting to help a few Hungarian strangers whose only crimes were to fight for their freedom.

The best way for students on this campus to show they know the meaning of selflessness, and to show they can have interests above their own is to support this drive, both with their organization's money and with their own labor.

This student movement cannot logically be a success without student support. It is a chance to try something really good for once.

Parking Or Professors

In his state of the University address two months ago, Chancellor Hardin outlined some of the basic problems of the school.

Noted, of course, were such things as preparations for expansion of both the physical facilities and the enrollment, the teaching shortage and standards of the educational program.

One item which the Chancellor discussed was the parking situation. He promised that the University was doing everything it could to maintain adequate parking for as many students as possible. He cited the addition of a new lot at 17th and Vine and declared that a request for a study of lighting the area be made.

Since that time, parking has not improved on the campus. The only noted change in the situation is the increasing disgust on the part of some students with the problem. "We have been promised action," some declare, "but still wander around for precious pre-class minutes and end up on red lines."

And the charge is true.

It must be remembered that the University is asking for an increase in the budget for the next two years. Each item the Chancellor has sought is essential to the maintenance of a great University.

University students who ask for adequate parking will undoubtedly experience increasing impatience with the situation as it stands now. Yet can we demand additional facilities for our cars when we cannot keep a sufficient staff to make the school a fine institution?

We think not. We believe that the foremost worry of the school at present should be the need for meeting the five point crisis outlined by Dr. Hardin. And if this means trimming money from the budget which was originally allocated for additional parking facilities, then we must resign ourselves to the pedestrian way of life.

We are faced with problems far more serious than the campus parking problem. Not that the lack of room for adequate safety of expansive automobiles are not important. Yes, it seems to be very dear to the hearts of most car-owning Cornhuskers.

But the loss of top-flight professors will be very close to the hearts of students here in the not too distant future. We must put the available funds where they will do the most good for the overall integrity of the institution.

The parking problem we always have among us; the fine professors we may not have.

More Liberal Arts

To many students, the thought of "being at home in the liberal arts" is either impractical or just plain useless. But former United States Commissioner of Education Dr. Earl J. McGrath feels that despite one's vocational goals, at the barest minimum a nodding acquaintance with the liberal arts is essential to success.

McGrath, directing a study of higher education at Columbia University, said that increasing social and cultural pressures make it a must of education for the modern man to know liberal arts.

In fact, it is his belief that a proportionate amount of liberal students should accompany the rapid advances in professional education.

Some questions the study will explore are: Is liberal arts education stronger or weaker in schools of engineering or business administration which have their own instructors in liberal subjects or where such instruction is pursued in a separate liberal arts division?

What is the relative status of liberal arts colleges and the undergraduate professional schools in the total higher education enterprise?

Have the highly specialized graduate schools,

through their dominating influence on future college teachers changed liberal arts colleges from institutions offering a broad, liberal education into training institutions for those wishing to enter graduate schools?

The study which he is making won't change the patterns of either the professional schools or the graduate schools. But it will strengthen and accelerate the movement toward giving every student a home in the liberal arts.

The merits of such colleges are definitely apparent. Professional schools, such as engineering colleges, are accused of creating machines. If, then, the students who attended them are well versed in the arts, if Cicero or Bacon become the oil to prevent the machine from rusting, the professionals will be bolstered.

Whether being a "well-rounded man" is a goal the student is looking for is not the point in question. That through understanding of the basic principles of our classical traditions man can become more sympathetic with the forces around him is what counts.

The status, then, of the liberal college, must, in many cases be improved. The status of the types which it sends out can be improved. Or better yet, the McGrath study might be aiming toward the elimination of "types" as graduates of the liberal arts institute.

MB Shorts

This year's Mortar Board Uniforms are quite conservative and very much in good taste, but in many ways rather unimaginative. They do resemble men's sport coats and would undoubtedly pass as such if only the young ladies would wear a tie with their outfit. Perhaps, they could borrow the Innocents' ties some day?

The thought for the day is that members of the senior women's honorary purchase Bermuda shorts of much the same material as the skirts they presently wear whenever it is a "senior women's honorary day." They would also buy argyle knee socks of contrasting designs which would cover some small amount of skin and might possibly help to gain approval from the Dean of Women's office.

The MB's (not to be confused with Military Balls or mum buying, an activity promoted by the women's organization) could then wear these sport outfits on warm days or whenever they were taking part in combined functions with the Innocents, senior men's group who have said "dash it all to tradition" and are wearing shiny metal buttons on their striped jackets.

One problem that might result from the adoption of the abbreviated attire is that sophomore activity workers might realize that Mortar Boards often have knobby knees just as do other girls. Oh well, it's just a thought.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS by Dick Bibler



HE'S SEVERELY HANDICAPPED IN THIS CLASS - HE HAS A HIGH IQ

Nebraskan Letterips

Dear Editor, I recently heard the statement that "what separates the East and West is a 'golden curtain', not an 'iron curtain'." This statement was attributed to a religious leader visiting on this campus. This is a statement that I feel needs personal analysis by Christians. It is a generalization which has several possible implications many of which are based on truth and others which are definitely outside the realm of fact.

It is true that the great differences in wealth between those in the 'West' and other parts of the world is a difficult barrier to in-

also true that there exists much complacency in the western countries. However to imply that these factors have caused greater tension than the actions of the Soviet sphere of influence is to misunderstand the basic nature of the 'iron curtain'.

The actions of the Soviet sphere have been based on violence, occurring nearly always at the worst possible times for international understanding. They are essentially DESTRUCTIVE rather than constructive. This is not meant to condone complacency. It merely places it in its true light relative to the actions of the east.

U.S. Foreign Policy 'Right'

Editor's Note: Sabah Kushkaki, a senior majoring in journalism and political science, is a foreign correspondent for the Anis Daily in Kabul, Afghanistan. He is studying at the University under a scholarship from the Afghanistan Press Department.

The events happening in Egypt and Hungary have indeed changed the whole shape of international politics. And, if the Government of the United States pursues the right path, the free nations of Asia and Africa enthusiastically will cooperate with this nation in advancing the cause of the free world.

Until a few weeks ago, the United States was suspected to be a partner of the Anglo-French colonial policies. This suspicion was about to turn into a reality when the top policy makers of this country branded neutrality as an "immoral" behavior, when the French brutalities in North Africa were endorsed as the right act, when the State Department announced the support of America for Portuguese position in Goa, India, and, finally, when all these actions were used by the Russians as a liability against the United States' foreign policy. America was just another imperial power. And, when Asians and Africans hear about imperialism, they become as feverish as Mr. Knowland becomes when he hears somebody talking about the admission of the Republic of China into the United Nations.

But, as we said, the events of the last few weeks have changed the situation. For when the Anglo-French armed intervention rang around the world, the Africans and Asians looked upon the United States to expel the invaders. Russia was unable to provide this leadership; and, frankly, nobody had expected her to do so. Russia had become deeply involved in crushing patriotism in Hungary. This act was intolerable to Asians and Africans. Indeed, if the policy makers of this nation would be capable enough to grasp the significance of this strange game, and assume the kind of leadership that chastises the trespassers, and it has already done so, then surely a great service will be performed for the cause of the free world. This is a golden opportunity. Only two weeks ago such professional neutralists as India, Indonesia, Burma and Afghanistan came out in support of the American resolution in the United Nations and challenged the Soviets to leave Hungary. Russia has received a devastating defeat in its international policies.

But, the question might be asked, what would happen to the Western chain of alliance if the United States declares the independence of its foreign policy? Should the United States break off its traditional friendship with Great Britain and France? The answer is, of course, no. What is needed is to understand that there must be more than one way to keep this alliance. Because, if the United States, in order to keep its partiality to these nations, and thus to promote the cause of the free world, must identify itself with their imperialistic aims, then undoubtedly the very objective for which this partiality is kept—namely the objective of saving the rest of the world from Communism—will be destroyed. International understanding. It is

The Iconoclast



Magazines ranging from Popular Mechanics to Scientific American tell us that science is enlarging our horizons. The struggle of our civilization has become the attempt to fly faster, see farther and blow things higher. Now that the geographic world has been conquered, now that almost no place exists where man cannot go if he cares enough, we are told that the challenge to which our civilization must respond is found in the laboratories and on the

worked in a factory, anyone who has come home from a job with his feet aching, his ears ringing and his eyes heavy knows how much individuality goes on in an office, even in the management echelons. In the rush to turn out a million identical articles, we are also producing a million identical souls. And not one of them has time to contemplate his metamorphosis.

Little wonder that when he leaves the science-created bustle, he welcomes even tedium as relaxation. He watches televised mediocrity, loving Lucy and living vicariously in an isolation booth. He reads Confidential because kneeling to peep into a keyhole is comfortable. His religion becomes an increasing stream of palate pleasing, peddled piety. Under the circumstances, we should not be surprised that the humanistic intellectual is separated from the common man and branded an "egghead." The man who develops his mind will inevitably be ostracized from the mass which does not. But since the intellect is our only answer to encroaching, enervating technology, the mind-mass schism is tragic.

Surrender would be the easiest answer. Obviously, science is here to stay. Model-T luxury has become El Dorado necessity. But each generation must meet a challenge and surmount it. I submit that man in this generation is not challenged to overcome his environment by science; he must overcome science by his soul.

Steve Schultz

proving grounds. And perhaps certain men—the Oppenheims, Einsteins and Crowells—are accepting this challenge and responding.

But we are not living in a society of incredible intellects; our society is made up of common men—perhaps too common, but that is neither here nor there at the moment. And this common man is not challenged by the golden era of science. Rather he is enslaved by it. Science long ago locked man in a cage of abscissas and ordinates; "If we do this, he will do that—the graph says so." When he occasionally breaks jail—as witness the 1948 elections—even he himself is surprised. But more immediate, more palpable and more important than the individual's polster-plight is his transformation into a cog in the mass-production system made possible by science. Anyone who has

Collegiate Poll:

Student Restriction

MINNEAPOLIS—(ACP)— It would appear, on the average that college students are little bothered by restrictions of various sorts placed upon them by college administrators. This is not an unqualified generalization, however, since restrictions are unique for each individual college. Students may be very satisfied at one particular institution and very unhappy at another.

In addition, the situation may vary within the confines of any one college, say between students living on campus and students living off campus, or between students in one particular line of learning and those in another. But whatever else may be said upon the subject, one can feel fairly safe in saying that no college escapes the problem, be its intensity slight or weighty.

To get some information on this issue from the student's point of view, Associated Collegiate Press asked the following question of a representative national cross-section of college students:

DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION IS TOO RESTRICTIVE IN GOVERNING YOUR PRIVATE LIFE WHILE YOU ATTEND COLLEGE?

Table with 3 columns: Response, Men, Women, Total. Rows: Yes (20%, 15%, 18%), No (76, 82, 78), Undecided (4, 3, 4).

Indications are that coeds appear to be a shade more satisfied with their present status than do college men. But of greater interest is the fact that all but a very small percentage of students have opinions either one way or the other on this issue.

Most students who feel the regulations laid down by their college administrators are fair, justify their opinion with the observation that rules are necessary. "They have to have most of these restrictions for a large group" is the

way a freshman coed at Alabama College (Montevallo) puts it, while a senior at Villanova University (Villanova, Pa.) says: "The administrators of personal conduct to maintain orderliness." And a sophomore coed at Christian College for Women (Columbia, Mo.) stresses this point: "Three hundred seventy-five girls away from home need quite a bit of reasonable governing."

Some students qualify their acceptance of administrative regulation, such as the senior coed at the University of Nebraska (Lincoln) who says: "A youth needs certain restrictions, until he is an adult. There are, however some situations that leave me uneasy." A Wesleyan University (Middleton, Conn.) junior feels that while a college may "not be too restrictive in actually governing, it has a somewhat restrictive influence on behavior, which is generally good."

A senior at Wesleyan University feels that his administration is "especially good, fair, lenient, and intelligent," while one of his classmates looks at the question this way: "They haven't bothered me yet." "There are no restrictions on our private life—a healthy situation." They haven't bothered me yet" is the statement of a freshman at Henry Ford Community College (Dearborn, Mich.), while a sophomore coed at Long Beach City College (Long Beach, Calif.) explains her particular circumstance in this fashion: "The school does not govern our life here on campus strictly, as we are not a four-year college with dorms."

Students who feel they are hindered with restrictions generally offer specific examples. And most of them advance the hypothesis that it is impossible to mature as responsible adults when they are treated like juveniles. For example, a senior at a large mid-western university puts it this way: "The college administration informs the student how mature he is when he starts college, but yet lays down rigid laws to control the student," while a graduate student at the same university states: "It is paternalistic to the Nth degree."

"The regulations are absurd" is the feeling of a senior coed at a large Southern university while a graduate coed at the same university makes herself more specific: "Do away with standard dress rules, visiting rules and restrictions against living away from the dorms." "The residence and cafeteria rules are unfair" is the feeling of a junior at a small Mid-western state teachers college. A freshman at a small California college thinks the "school is so strict that it is cutting down school morale and enthusiasm."

A sophomore attending a medium sized Eastern university thinks that restrictions are too hard for those living on campus since there is "no opportunity for 'junior' to grow up." And a comparison between school and home life is made by a sophomore coed at a small Midwestern state teachers college who says: "I have much more freedom at home and there are rules my parents wouldn't think of enforcing."

A foreign graduate student at the University of Minnesota (Minneapolis) contrasts our colleges with those in Europe. He feels that there is a totally different viewpoint on the two continents. "In Europe students are treated as adults; they are respected as leaders and future leaders. In the United States they are treated like children, regimented under trivia and red-tape."



The Death Of The Sparrow

Mourn, O Venuses, O Cupid, and all You men of beauty's nerve, The sparrow of my mistress Has slipped off life's great curve. Sparrow of my lover's joy She loved you more Through vision's door; Honeyed bird, you, Spying her like She with psyche Might spy her kin. Clinging to her bosom, Hopping here and there, Singing to your mistress fair— Now you travel in the dark To Hades where you must remain; Damn the evil Orcus dark Which swallows beauty's mark— It snatched away My sparrow's day. Sad and poor And little bird, Your joy for my love Leaves her above. With grief's red eyes And tears for sighs.

—Richard M. Kelly

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