

WHY NOT?:

Stay Here

It seems that accenting the negative never leads to the positive goal which may actually be thought to be the end of the negative means. Two wrongs do not make a right.

In more than a few classes at the University the problem of why Nebraska's talented youth leave the state has been discussed. The problem has been handled wrongly.

(1) Educators, while there may be some purpose in it, have emphasized too much the negative qualities of the state when they should have been accenting what is right with Nebraska.

(2) Educators, while there may be some purpose in it, have emphasized these negative aspects too much to the student.

If educators feel that the student needs to be led to conclusions on such issues, they should at least lead him along the right path. When you come to the fork in the road the path of negativism is not the one to take. That is, if a desirable end is in mind. Taking the positive way should lead to different and more useful conclusions.

And a hint here and there would suffice. The student who has not considered the problem needs a hint, but that is all he needs to make an intelligent conclusion. The student who has thought it over has made an intelligent conclusion or a start of one.

Nebraska's youth, from a highly rural environment, are aiming for the "Big Time." Their background and their ambition lead them to be highly successful when they make it. The problem is to show that Nebraska is, in its own way, the "Big Time."

And the best place to start is right here. With the best quality university in the Big Eight and one of the best in the country, Nebraska, in its school, has reached the big time. It can grow and spread with its people. A little thought there is certainly something to work with.

Spare Parts

Sevareid Misquoted In Last Column

A typographical error resulted in a misquoting of Eric Sevareid in his column which appears weekly in Monday's DAILY NEBRASKAN.

In the March 9 issue Sevareid's comment was printed as, "If there is a difference between them it is that when the liberal wants to push a button he thinks it will automatically close something."

The full and correct quote is, "If there is a difference between them it is that when the liberal wants to push a button he thinks it will automatically open something; the conservative, that it will automatically close something."

Sevareid was discussing Sen. Barry Goldwater as a candidate of the Presidency and his mechanistic approach to government and world affairs.

From The GAP Vine—

NU Needs A Tuition Hike; Students Should Pay Way

By George A. Peterson  
What this University needs is higher tuition rates.

In fact, it is the thought of Dilman M. K. Smith, vice-chairman of Opinion Research Corp. in Princeton, that all college students should be paying much more of the total cost of their education. His view is not too much different from Nebraska's Sen. Marvel, chairman of the budget committee, who recommended tuition increases. The senator's idea has also been found favorable to the Omaha World-Herald.

Smith's argument (National Observer, Jan. 20) runs along the following lines:

He says that our American colleges are deliberately pricing their product, a college education, at far less than it costs to produce it. He then asks how it happens that our colleges and universities who are producing a superb product, are failing to collect from the principal beneficiaries—the students themselves.

Although he doesn't elaborate upon students being the principle beneficiaries, he might concede that society benefits indirectly, but that this is no justification to give every student in every college a subsidy of anywhere from \$700 to \$1,200 per year—the out-of-pocket loss by colleges in failure to collect the total of their annual operating expenses. These estimates come from the Charitable Research Foundation of Wilmington, Del.

To solve the problem Smith says, "I believe that the problem can be solved by raising tuition to full cost and offering loan funds for students to cover both the present hidden scholarships and their inability to pay." Arrangements could be made for students to repay loans in later years. In one well-known Midwestern college, the costs for producing the education are \$2,000 per

year per student. Present tuition, exclusive of board and room, is \$1,400. This means that \$600 has to be raised from endowment or gift sources. \$600 a year times 4 years is \$2,400.

"It is my contention that the enrolling freshman borrow these funds, to be repaid, with low interest, beginning six years after graduation. In 10 yearly payments of \$240, he will have retired the loan. If scholarship funds are available to him, they can be applied to his tuition as he goes along."

Since most businessmen are wary of giving corporate funds to a cause where the money just disappears down a rat hole, Smith says, that such a financing plan would have great appeal to corporations (who are already being called upon more and more to contribute to colleges) for they would welcome the chance to contribute to loan funds that would be renewed year after year as students repay their loans.

Smith also recognizes that no college can institute such a plan in any one year but that any college that has more applicants than it can accommodate could make it work over a five-year period. It also would have to begin with the 40 or so prestige colleges.

If this plan is introduced, and let us hope that it is, why will students continue to pay the increased cost of the educational product. Smith explains the incentive in these words:

"It seems to me that merchandise gets sold when people who want the product step up to the counter and offer the price that the seller is asking. Today we are on the eve of a gigantic boom in college applications. Millions of World War II children are going to be beating on the doors of colleges. If they want what the colleges have to offer, they

(Con't on Page 3)

FIRETRUCK:

Triangle Took A Lesson, Adjusted And Succeeded

By Arnie Garson

When a new group comes into existence, the members usually analyze the successes and failures of their predecessors. Then, as the dictates of their own common sense direct, they establish their criteria and guidelines accordingly.

The apparent success of Triangle fraternity at Nebraska — it is only three years old — can possibly be traced (at least partially) to its stand on hell week. Taking a valuable lesson from the general opinions of society, from the tradition laden failure of existing fraternities at the University and from common logic, Triangle did not institute a hell week when they formulated their pledge program.

Rather, they developed a series of "help" or community service projects evenly spaced throughout the early weeks of the second semester. These are not a scholastic burden on their pledges. These are consistent with the true philosophy of a fraternity. These are beneficial, not detrimental to the development of the pledge.

Triangle was the only fraternity with enough confidence in themselves and their pledge program to accept my open challenge to all fraternities to observe their hell or help weeks.

Specifically, I will not say that Triangle is the only fraternity on campus which does have a constructive help week program and which has abandoned human degradation as a means for accomplishing nothing. There certainly may be others. But if so, they are keeping it to themselves and in a sense hurting the fraternity system at a time when they are in a position to help it.

Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Kappa Sigma, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Theta Xi claimed (as noted in a recent DAILY NEBRASKAN article) that they have abandoned all hell week procedures. And Monday, Alpha Tau Omega abolished all physical hazing. Other fraternities have admittedly instituted partial changes, noting that it is difficult to break away from tradition. Some are doing nothing.

Perhaps more fraternities could learn a lesson from one of the "new comers"—Triangle. If they do not act soon, there is a very good chance that they may not be around to act later. At least there is a chance that social and University pressures may step in on the "do nothings" and "tradition followers" and force them into changes for which they are not prepared, thereby severely damaging their pledge policy.

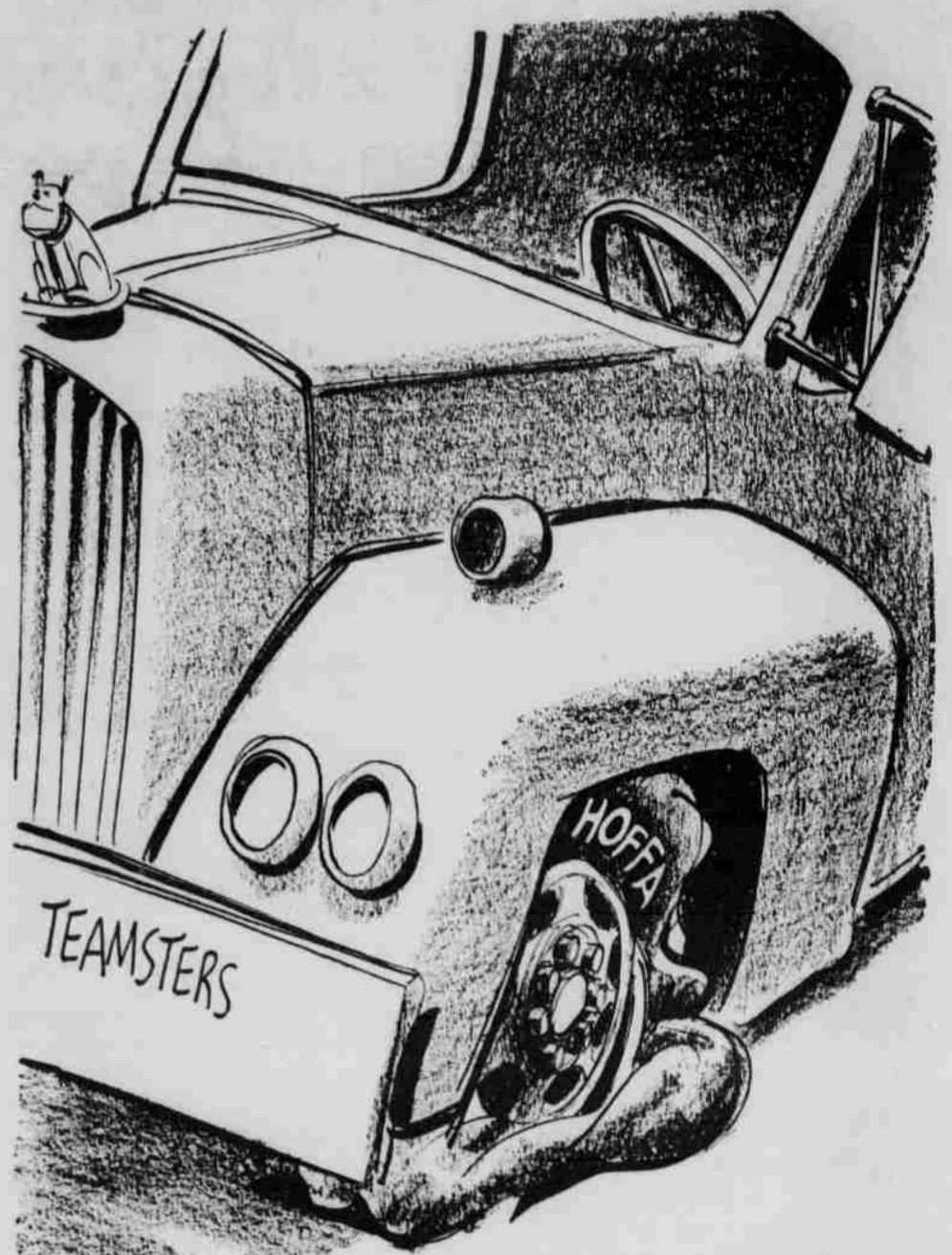
It is not without purpose and planning that changes can be made; it is not without awakening that they will be made! Fraternities which refuse change

are in a sense refusing existence. And if you think I'm just blabbering high sounding ideals without foundation, just look around at other campuses where "traditional" pledge policies have forced the abolition of the entire system. This is especially true in the East.

And closer to home only seven of the 24 fraternities have seen fit to announce significant changes in their policies. Only one of these seven has been bold enough to invite inspection. But help week projects in addition to the traditional hell week, as seems to be the trend at Nebraska, is no answer at all.

As far back as Febr. 27, 1952, the DAILY NEBRASKAN noted editorially that all but four of the fraternities at the University had made plans for Help Weeks or already carried them out. But sadly, few, if any had the sense to abolish their Hell Weeks at the same time.

Now we are making some progress, but still not enough. No fraternities are not obligated to publicize their rituals, but as a part of an educational institution and society, they should be conscientious enough to place themselves and the entire greek system in a positive light — that is if they have truly done something which makes them worthy of public approval.



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TIME TO RETIRE

CAMPUS OPINION

Rights Bill A Threat

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was written March 4 and was sent to the DAILY NEBRASKAN from Jackson, Miss. Whether Mr. Hyde was speaking for some group was not indicated, but since it represents a view not ordinarily encountered here it has been printed.

Dear Editor:

The Civil Rights Bill now pending in the Senate is the most terrifying threat to individual liberties since the American Revolution. People all over the country should rise up and demand that their Senators vote against this bill while there is still time to defeat it.

What the average businessman does not realize is that if this bill becomes law, he will no longer be permitted to run his own business. The Federal Government will tell him whom he must serve, whom he must hire and to whom he must sell.

The mere filing of a complaint with the government will bring the Justice Department down upon the businessman, who must hire his own lawyers, while the United States Attorney represents his adversary, free of charge. Investigators will be forcing their way into places of business to harass the businessman, who according to this law does not know how to run his business. After all, this Bill is 10 per cent "Rights" and 90 per cent Federal control.

Mr. Editor, the saddest thing about this proposed law is that it will destroy freedom. The brotherhood it claims to promote will

retreat before it and hatred and bitterness will dig deeper into the vitals of American society.

John H. Hyde  
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Jackson, Mississippi

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