

No Federal Grants Where Fraternities Discriminate

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Summer Nebraskan

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Tuesday, June 29, 1965

Lincoln, Nebraska

No. 3

Lt. Cmdr. Walsh: Man May Return To Sea To Satisfy His Future Needs

The human race is being forced back into the sea for survival, according to Lt. Cmdr. Don Walsh, a soft-spoken navy man who appeared at the University last week.

Because of the population explosion, there are new mouths to feed and a need for more places to live.

Walsh said that he did not think the answer to the problem lies in space—unless we "just load people on a one-way rocket and send them out there."

The concept of man in the sea, while it is just getting under way, has been envisioned by artists and scientists. Walsh, during his presentation, showed slides of artists' sketches of underwater dwellings for humans.

Walsh spoke about the "world ocean," which includes all the water area on the whole globe. He said that while man has explored space to a great extent, he has "only looked at 29 or 30 per cent of his planet, since 71 per cent of the world is under the oceans."

The area of the sea floor is nine times greater than the surface of the moon, he said, but man actually knows more about the moon.

Walsh pointed up an important role the United States could take with regard to the 50 per cent of the world's population which is starving. These people are starving for lack of a protein diet, Walsh said. He added that the sea offers the greatest source for feeding these people.

"The United States should take the lead here to help these nations," he said.

Last year the United States imported more sea food than it caught, Walsh said. "The United States is in seventh place and going down in sea products." Japan is in first place, with Red China running second and the U.S.S.R. in third place, according to the navy researcher.

The oceans are the high-



Walter Harris

New Zealander's Topic Thursday New Powers

The emerging nation concept, most often applied to the Afro-Asian block of nations, takes on a new aspect Thursday.

Walter Harris, New Zealand educator, will appear at Love Library Auditorium at 1:30 p.m. as the second speaker for the World Affairs Previews. He will explain about the emerging nations in the vast Pacific area.

Specializing in the area of social science, geography and media teaching, Harris has worked closely with the United Nations education section, heading it from 1945-50.

A world traveler and an authority on the Pacific area, Harris has traveled extensively in Fiji, Australia, Indonesia, Malaya, Philippines, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Japan, Korea, and Antarctic.

His teaching experience includes elementary and secondary work in New Zealand, England and Fiji in addition to college work in Christ church Teachers College, New Zealand and Teachers College, Fiji.

ways of commerce linking the world together. Ninety-eight per cent of all trade in the world is carried by ship, according to Walsh.

He compared the price of shipping by ship, which is ten cents; by railroad, one dollar; by truck, ten dollars; and air, 100 dollars.

Walsh said that the Soviet Union presently has 450 submarines, the largest fleet in the world by twice, since the Soviets have twice as many submarines as the United States.

"If they put all of them in the water at once, we would be lost," Walsh said.

He also said that in the area of missiles, the United States is at somewhat of a disadvantage because it observes the three-mile limit for national waters. "That means that Soviet ships can come within 6,000 feet of our coast, and it doesn't take a very complex system to get a hit from that far."

The answer to these prob-

lems, according to Walsh, is to gain a knowledge of the environment. "This (the water) is probably where future battles will take place," he said.

In 20 to 30 years, the United States will have to investigate the oceans because of these political, military and population considerations, he said. To conduct such investigations the science of oceanography must be utilized to a greater extent, Walsh said.

While oceanography today

is a fairly well developed science, former ideas of observing the sea centered around the idea of just "sitting on top of it."

Walsh compared these ideas to coming into Lincoln at night in an airplane and blindly dropping a grappling hook. Pulling the hook up, the observers find a fireman's hat, a small dog and a piece of sagebrush.

"On returning to Washington, the observers go into their laboratory and study the specimens. They conclude that Lincoln would not be a good place to live since it is populated by firemen, dogs and sagebrush."

Such an example, though it seems ridiculous, characterizes the older techniques of observation, Walsh said.

Today, however, there are scientific techniques used and scientific devices such as bathyscaphes which aid in going to the bottom of the ocean for first-hand observation.

Walsh, who piloted the Trieste bathyscaphes when it dived to the deepest part of the ocean ever reached by man, said that the Trieste has since been retired to go to a museum.

The Trieste No. 2 will replace it. This second craft works the same way as the original, although the design was modified somewhat as a result of experience.

The original Trieste found the submarine Thresher which was lost at sea last year with its crew.

Preceding his talk, Walsh maintained a steady stream of conversation with the audience while photographers snapped pictures of him.

After they were done, he quipped, "Now that we are done with the communications media, I can proceed."

But not so.

One persistent television newsreel man did not give up, though. He continued to take pictures of Walsh from every angle. Walsh, trying to accommodate him, started to talk extemporaneously.

He told about an appearance he made several weeks ago at a university. "While I was talking," he said, "a bell rang and everyone left."

"That's why I plan to limit my talk today to just 50 minutes."



Lt. Cmdr. Walsh explains the Man in the Sea concept to Rita Rotherham, Jeanne Howard and Barbara Minshall at a question and answer session held the day after his speech for the World Preview Series.

Porter Evening Set In Pershing

The first All-State event ever to be presented at Pershing Auditorium will be the "Evening With Cole Porter," tomorrow at 8 p.m.

This annual concert, sponsored by the Nebraska Student Union, is part of the Union Artist Series.

Moran said that he hopes this year's crowd will be larger than ever for there will be adequate space in Pershing.

The Music of Cole Porter will be presented by the 1965 All-State Chorus and Orches-

tra. Dr. Margaret Shelley Vance is director of chorus and soloists, and David Fowler is director of the orchestra.

Sixteen selections composed by Cole Porter will be presented, including: Begin the Beguine, Night and Day, In the Still of the Night, I Love Paris and True Love.

Moran extended a special invitation to students and to the general public. Moran said, "There will be no admission charge, and this year there won't be a space problem."

Filing Deadline Five P.M. Today

All students who expect to receive bachelors or advanced degrees or certificates at the close of the summer session must make application for a degree by today if they have not already done so.

Application may be made at the Registrar's Office, room 208, window 2, Administration Building between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Due to the July 4th holiday weekend, the Summer Nebraskan will be distributed on Wednesday of next week, instead of the usual Tuesday.

Loan Agencies Deter Building On Floodable Land

By Hal Foster

Jim Miller, a young businessman, needs a loan in order to start building a house close to a branch of the Salt Creek in Lincoln.

He goes to one of the directors of a large bank in town.

"I'm sorry, Jim," the director says, "but the area of town where you want to build is highly susceptible to flooding. It's just too risky to loan you money for an \$18,000 house that may be washed downstream a few years after it's been built."

Before considering the loan, the director of the bank checked the area where Jim wanted to build his house in a booklet of flood plain information of the Lincoln area.

He found in the booklet, put out by the Army Corps of Engineers in August of last year, that the potential site of Jim's home lies in a basin where the probability of flooding is four per cent every year. This percentage is too high to justify warranting Jim a loan, the director decided.

The director is only one of several people connected with home-loan agencies who have access to the booklet that shows the areas along Salt Creek, Haines Branch and

Beal Slough that are most susceptible to flooding.

The same booklet has been distributed to employees of the Federal Housing Administration, state loan departments, building and loan associations and banks in the Lincoln area in the hope of discouraging loans to people who want to move into flood-prone areas.

"Most people who can't get loans usually can't afford to build," Hal Schroeder, General Manager of the Salt-Wahoo Watershed District, said. "And the more people we keep out of the flood plains, the less chance there is of a great number of lives and property being lost in a flood."

When people do build on a flood plain, Schroeder said that disaster often results. He pointed out that seven lives and millions of dollars worth of property were lost in an Omaha-area flood last June.

"Several years ago many of the areas flooded in Omaha last summer were rural areas," according to Eugene Reed of the State Geological Survey, who agrees with Schroeder that "residential housing areas should never have been built in those places."

Besides being distributed to home-loan agencies, the booklet was also sent to other

organizations which could possibly deter people from living on flood plains.

Among those organizations is the Lincoln City Council, which could pass zoning laws prohibiting home-building in areas highly susceptible to flooding, Schroeder said.

The distribution of the flood plain booklet to these various agencies was carried out in the hope of complementing the flood prevention development in the Salt-Wahoo Watershed District, Schroeder said.

Despite the fact that scores of dams and other retention structures are being created under terms of the present Salt-Wahoo development plan, Schroeder said that many rural flood plain areas will lack upstream retention structures to slow down potential floodwaters.

"What we are trying to do, then, is to prevent these unprotected rural areas from becoming urban centers while we develop the areas upstream from our present urban areas," Schroeder said.

Schroeder noted that progress "has been better than expected" in developing these areas upstream from present urban areas.

He said that the portion of the plan being directed by

the Army Corps of Engineers—the building of ten large dams and major channel work around Lincoln and Ashland—will be completed by 1968.

Schroeder used the Oak Middle Watershed in the Salt River basin as an example to show how the Soil Conservation Service's portion of the development was progressing.

Of the 17 proposed small dams in this watershed—which includes portions of Lancaster, Butler and Seward Counties—Schroeder said that 12 either will be built, will be under construction or will be ready for construction by the end of next year.

Although this suggests that the SCS development is somewhat behind schedule, Mr. Schroeder said that the SCS portion of the plan should also be finished by 1968 or shortly thereafter.

If the completion of the SCS development doesn't fall within the 1968 deadline, it will probably be due mostly to delays in acquiring building right of way. Some people whose land would be flooded by the building of a dam are fighting SCS attempts to contract for easement of their land or attempts to buy their land through county Soil and Water Conservation District purchases.

The federal government stepped into the fraternity-sorority discrimination picture with the announcement recently that colleges must make certain that fraternities do not discriminate on racial grounds.

A Denver Post article quoted Francis Keppel, U.S. commissioner of education as saying that the issue touches the systems of federal grants to colleges and universities.

If Keppel found that a fraternity was practicing racial discrimination, he would then question the "assurances of compliance" filed by the schools where fraternity chapters were located.

Such schools would be required to eliminate the discrimination by changing the practices of the fraternity or removing its chapter from the campus.

Grants Withheld

If this were not done, then Keppel would initiate a procedure which could shut off federal grants to the colleges where the fraternity operated chapters.

At the University, Vice-Chancellor Adam Breckenridge said that to his knowledge this government action had no influence on the recent non-discrimination statement by the University Regents.

Breckenridge said that the University had been concerned with the discrimination problem for a number of years. "It had been under study for some time," he said.

J. Winston Martin, associate dean of Student Affairs said he did not know how the government action impinged upon the Regents' action, since he had not been in on the Regents' discussions.

Philosophical Problem

Martin said that in his own opinion, the problem of discrimination on the campus should be treated as a philosophical and educational problem.

What should be considered, he said, is the "implication the discrimination has on human relations, not the dollar and cents aspect."

"What the government is saying in essence," he said, "is that educational opportunities should be the equal privilege of all. 'We (the federal government) are supporting higher education as a part of the public domain,'" he said.

Martin said that he thought that there was a legitimacy in the action by the government "as far as the philosophical issue is concerned."

He said that the Regents are not saying to any organization that they must "demonstrate your faith by going out and pledging a Negro."

Don't Discriminate

"They are not saying who the organizations must take; they are merely saying 'don't discriminate because of race,'" he said.

Organizations, under the Regents' ruling, must consider Negroes along with other students in terms of their capabilities and then choose among them, Martin said.

Ultimate Change

He added that "None of us are so unrealistic as to imagine that we will see an immediate change in attitude. There will be a change ultimately, however. This is just a part of a changing scene."

Martin said that he did not know what action would be taken by the Regents if organizations did not comply with their statement. He said that the Regents would consider the statements concerning discrimination clauses from various organizations and then decide what they will do if any do not comply.

No Sorority Clauses

"There are no sorority chapters on this campus with racial discrimination clauses," Martin said. Previously four sororities had refused to reveal whether or not they had such clauses. Under a national Panhellenic ruling they were forbidden to do so without the approval of their national organization.

Martin said that while there are no clauses in sororities, he could not say that this was an indication that sororities would agree with the Regents' ruling.

Negro Fraternity

A Negro fraternity, Kappa Alpha Psi, which was started at the University, is not a full member of the Interraternity Council, according to Martin.

He said that the fraternity does not meet the criteria set by IFC for membership. The three criteria include number, academic status and possession of a house.

"Kappa Alpha Psi doesn't have the proper number of at least 30 members," Martin said. At the end of first semester of this past school year the chapter had 17 members.

House Lacking

The fraternity is also without a house, since most of the members live in the men's residence halls.

Martin added a personal opinion on the housing criterion, saying that he felt that it "doesn't always apply."

He contrasted Kappa Alpha Psi with Pi Kappa Alpha, a fraternity which has been invited by IFC to re-colonize at the University beginning this fall.

"They will be accepted as a colony, but not as a full charter member of IFC," he said. "They won't have a house when they start, either," Martin said.

"But within a year IFC will expect them to have a house. The reality of this is questionable," he said.

According to Martin, the house criterion is merely a matter of the "customary pattern on the campus."

Index To Inside Pages

MUSIC BUILDING BEING REPLACED—The School of Music is getting a new building after 70 years. For the story of the new structure and its design, see Page 2

DO COEDS FOLLOW REGULATIONS?—Coeds interviewed said they felt rules were needed for others, but not themselves. For a look at this continual subject, see Page 3

J-SCHOOL GETS NEW MAN—Charles Coney a radio-TV instructor who has covered every national political convention since 1956 has come to the University to teach. For the complete story, see Page 3

ALL-STATERS IN LAST WEEK—For a look at what All-State students have been doing, see story and pictures Page 4