

Inadequate Facilities— APR 11 1962

Disapproval— To Close School

By HAL BROWN Editor's note: This is the first article of a two-part series concerning the schools which the State Board of Education has ruled inadequate. Hal Brown tries to show what disapproval means, its part in the state educational system, and the human side of the story in the towns where this takes place.

Brothers have stopped speaking to one another. Two members of the same family travel on different buses to attend school in the same town 14 miles away.

Children who grew up together now are attending classes at four different high schools. Athletes are sought by three schools.

Four Buses The main street of town looks like a bus terminal every morning and night as four buses arrive to pick up and let off school children.

This situation exists in Waterbury, a town of about 80 people in northeast Nebraska. But it could describe many other small towns in Nebraska where the State Board of Education has disapproved the school.

Disapproved — Citizens in 32 school districts across the state have heard that word in the past five years as the State Board of Education cracked down and placed these high schools on the non-approved list.

Disapproved — A word that means different things to different people. To the State Board of Education, it is a tool to force schools with inadequate facilities to close.

The three money reasons are of major interest to the taxpayer in the school district, but are of little interest to the students.

But there are ways in which disapproval directly affects the student. One is through the school's athletic program.

Athletic Attention Athletes in the Waterbury school, for example, received more attention than other students as coaches from various schools tried to persuade the athletes to attend their school.

But what would have happened to the athletes if the school had continued to operate on a non-approved basis? The constitution of the Nebraska School Activities Association (NSAA) states that any school on the non-approved list can not be a member of the Association and can not compete with any school that is a member of the Association.

C. C. Thompson, executive secretary of NSAA, says this ruling would be strictly enforced.

Non-Association Members "We would not say they cannot play basketball or football, but they would be suspended from the Association and this would certainly hurt their scheduling since nearly every school in the state is a

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one, Ong, now plans to continue as a non-approved school. Another, Walton, has filed suit.

Close Doors And what is happening in the other schools, which may simply close their high school doors? Perhaps the same things are happening there as happened in Waterbury.

For several weeks, the Waterbury students studied letters from each school interested in them. The students studied the curriculum that was offered by each school.

They talked with fellow students and delayed their decisions waiting to see where the other students were going.

As one parent put it, "They didn't make up their minds where to go until 30 minutes before the buses arrived in town."

What technically happens when a school is disapproved?

Taxpayers Affected

When a school is disapproved by the State Board of Education, it is affected in three ways: (1) the school district must pay the free high school tuition tax levy which amounts to 10 mills in Waterbury's case, (2) the school loses the right to collect free high school tuition, without which most high schools could not operate, and (3) the school loses its state apportionment.

The latter has little effect since the amount of money is very small. Nebraska's only state apportionment for education comes from the sale of school lands.

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DR. ROSS AWAITS OK

New Dean of Student Affairs Still Needs Approval of Regents



Dr. G. Robert Ross, the dean of student affairs at Ball State Teachers College (Muncie, Ind.), will be recommended as the new dean of the Division of Student Affairs, according to Chancellor Clifford Hardin.

The recommendation will be acted upon by the Board of Regents meeting in Lincoln next Tuesday. University spokesmen noted that the Board's approval would be forthcoming.

"Usually punishment is not a good learning process in disciplining students," said Dr. Ross in an exclusive interview when he visited campus March 20.

He favors a professional counselor or psychiatrist handling of cases of student misconduct when emotional factors are involved. "I am not sold on student tribunals recommending penalties for student misconduct," he noted.

Admits Failure "When one man punished another, he is admitting that he has failed and does not understand his problem," Dr. Ross said.

"Students only learn to be

mature, responsible citizens by being treated this way," he added.

"If a drinking infraction involves the individual student without affecting the rest of the community, someone should discuss the case with the student to determine whether or not an emotional factor is involved, or whether or not the student simply misjudged," he added.

He concluded by noting that the primary interest of an administrator is in education, not in punishment or rulings.

NSA Views

Expressing his views on the National Student Association, (NSA) he noted that Ball State had "pulled out of the NSA two months ago after four years of affiliation."

"The decision to disaffiliate was based on careful study by students without college administration's domination or influence," he said.

He said that students at Ball State felt that the NSA was over involved in national matters and neglecting important academic decisions needed on the national level.

Studies by deans' groups show beyond doubt that there is no Communist influence in the National Student Association, Dr. Ross added.

Fraternity Potential

"College fraternities have a tremendous potential," he said, "but we have a real job to show the public that fraternities are a successful

part of the University program.

Concerning student participation in the formation of University policy, Dr. Ross believes "students should participate in policy formation only in defined areas."

A native of Texas, he earned his bachelor of science in agricultural economics in 1949 and his master's in sociology in 1950 from Texas A and M College. He earned his doctorate degree in psychology in 1955 from the University of Denver.

The 34-year-old Dr. Ross will replace Dean J. P. Colbert as Dean of Student Affairs, effective July 1, 1962.

Chancellor Hardin will recommend that Dean Colbert resume his teaching duties as professor of engineering mechanics. He has served as Dean of the Division of Student Affairs since his appointment as the first dean in 1952 when the post was created.

As Dean of the Division of Student Affairs, Dr. Ross will supervise all general relationships between students and the University. Thus he will supervise the Student Affairs office, the Junior Division and Counseling Service, the University Examination Service and Scholarships and Financial Aids.

He will be the liaison with student activities and organizations, including the Student Union, fraternities and sororities.

Dr. Ross will also coordinate the activities of the University Health Service (other than the medical aspect) with the housing, discipline, records, foreign students and placement service division of the Student Affairs office.

Chancellor Hardin noted that other activities, such as admissions and registrations may be included under the Division of Student Affairs, as recommended by the Glenny Report.

Dr. Ross has served as Dean of Student Affairs at Ball State Teacher's College since 1959. He has also served as Assistant Dean of Students and assistant professor of psychology at the University of Denver for three years.

The initial selection of Dr. Ross was made by a five man advisory committee which made his recommendations to Chancellor Hardin. The committee included Dean A. C. Breckenridge, dean of faculties, chairman; Lyle E. Young, Dr. E. Roger Washburn, Mrs. Marion Nickerson and Dr. Lavon J. Sumpston.

SCBC Lists Include 13 For Council

Thirteen candidates from Engineering, Arts and Sciences, Teachers Business Administration and Agriculture have been slated by the Student Council Betterment Committee (SCBC) for this year's Student Council.

The candidates are: Arts and Sciences: Dennis Christie, Tom Kotouc, Jerri Olsen and Ann Wahi. Engineering and Architecture: Jim Hansen, Rod Marshall and Dale Redman. Business Administration: Bill Gunlicks. Agriculture: Frank Morrison and Sandy Brown. Teachers: Mike Barton, Judy Pearce and Cindy Tinan.

Byron Almquist, chairman of the SCBC, noted that only one of the candidates slated was an independent.

"Selections were made on the applicant's past contributions to the University, the impression he made before the interviewing board and his estimated potential to contribute to the Student Council as a member," said Almquist.

"Independent candidates did show an excellent potential to contribute as Council members, but lacked the background and experience of those slated by the SCBC," said Almquist.

Thirty-three of the 35 candidates who filed with the division of Student Affairs by Saturday noon were interviewed last week, plus five candidates who did not file after the interview.

"Candidates slated by the SCBC will be brought together to coordinate their campaigns as a group," said Almquist.

A telephone campaign to Lincoln students will also be conducted by UNICORNS, the Lincoln Independents' organization, the week after Easter vacation.

Nuclear Lecture Is Slated Today

Curtis Crawford will speak on "Sane Nuclear Policy" today at 11 a.m. in the Student Union auditorium.

Devoting full time to writing and lecturing on disarmament and international affairs, Crawford has filled more speaking engagements than any other lecturer in the United States since January 1960.

Crawford is a 1946 graduate of the University of Chicago and did graduate work in international relations, law, philosophy and theology. He is a Phi Beta Kappa and received national debate honors.

While in school Crawford was funding chairman of the Campus Student Federalists, and later lectured under the auspices of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Panhell Discusses 'No Room Rushing'

By WENDY ROGERS

Meeting for the first time in a round-table setup with new placards identifying the members, Panhellenic Council announced the tentative rush week schedule and devoted most of its session to discussion of proposed rush rule changes.

Action on the proposed changes will come next week at a special meeting time—7 p.m. Tuesday, after delegates have all reported the proposals to their individual houses.

The possible elimination of "room rush" dominated much floor discussion.

According to the proposed change, Article VI, sub-section 5, would be altered from: "There will be no room rushing at the open house and the first set of six parties," to read merely: "There will be no room rushing."

Ladies' Agreement

When delegate Marge Feese questioned enforce-

ment of the change, Jean Carlson noted that "we hope to do it by ladies' agreement."

The house rush chairman and Panhellenic delegate would be responsible for enforcement within the house, she explained.

Further, "Karlene (Sen), as president of Panhellenic, will explain the rule to the rushees at the beginning of rush week."

Rushees, according to Susie Moffitt, would be instructed to report any infraction of the "no room rush" policy.

Rushing Confined

"All rushing," according to the proposed change, "is to be done in living room areas."

Another proposed change would alter Article III, Section b of the rushing rules, which reads: "No high school girl shall be allowed in sorority houses except sisters and daughters of members of the sorority, and only out-of-

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Peace Corps Idea Is Old

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of four articles on the Peace Corps.

By JAN SACK

"Once upon a time many years ago..." Such a fairy tale beginning is most appropriate for telling the story of the Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps celebrated its first birthday on March 1, but the idea for an army of youth serving the world is so old that it would be hard to pinpoint the first governmental proposal of that type.

One of the first suggestions for a "peace corps" came from some young World Federalists in 1949. They advanced the idea for a peace force to be called Community Development Project.

Later in the summer of 1951, a convention of Students for Democratic Action endorsed the idea to recruit members for Worldwide Community Development work. At about this same time Sen. Jacob Javits of New York proposed that the United States recruit about a million young Americans for "an army of peace." This army, as Javits proposed, would be used to improve the standard of living throughout the world.

Numerous Proposals There were other numerous proposals that an army of young people dedicated to the causes of peace help promote the standard of living abroad. Democratic Rep. Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin helped further this cause after he made a trip to Cambodia in 1957.

He was riding along a new highway in Cambodia when he asked his guide who used the road. The guide pointed to a barefoot Cambodian leading his water buffalo along the shoulder of the road. The road itself was empty as far as the eye could see. Reuss then asked himself, "How else might we (U.S.) have spent that money to serve more people?"

When Reuss returned home he decided to see what action could be taken to humanize the foreign-aid program. What Reuss had in mind was the creation of what he called the Point Four Youth Corps designed to restore idealism such as that displayed in the European Marshall Plan.

This plan along with one submitted by Sen. Richard Neuberger of Oregon resulted in the passage of the Mutual Security Act in 1960 which made \$10,000 available for a study of the Point Four Youth Corps. Much of the concrete planning of the Peace Corps was based upon this program.

Kennedy Endorses

President John Kennedy first became conscious of

the peace corps concept in February 1960 when he asked a question about Reuss' proposals on the television panel show "College News Conference."

Kennedy publicly endorsed the idea of a "peace corps" at the University of Michigan on October 14, 1960, when he challenged the 10,000 students listening with: "How many of you are willing to spend ten years in Africa or Latin America or Asia working for the U.S. and working for freedom?"

Later as part of his campaign promise Kennedy said, "We are going to have to have the best Americans we can get to speak for our country abroad. I have suggested having a peace corps of young men and women, who will be willing to spend two or three years of their lives as teachers and nurses, working in different countries which are backward and which are just beginning to develop, spreading the cause of freedom."

Since March 1, 1961, this idea of having an army of young men and women serve the cause of humanity throughout the world is no longer an empty dream, but a driving reality. Twelve foreign countries throughout the world now have Peace Corps volunteers working within them and requests from 20 other nations have been received by R. Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, and his associates.

Three of the basic ideals of the Peace Corps are: —To help the people of such countries and areas in meeting their needs for trained manpower.

—To help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served.

—To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.

Attitudes, Understanding

This idea of the Peace Corps exists as importantly in the minds and attitudes of men as in its deeds and accomplishments. The attitudes and understanding created by the Peace Corps are as significant as the particular bridges built, pupils taught or roads surveyed.

Even though the Peace Corps has only started to perform its mission, it has made a profound impact in the minds of men.

President Alberto Lleras Camargo of Colombia, one of the most respected statesmen in the Western Hemisphere, described the Peace Corps contribution as "... the finest way in which the United States could prove to the humble people of this and other lands that the primary purpose of its international aid program is to build a better life in all of the free world's villages and neighborhoods."

Party Plan Presented To Council

A report on the advisability of the University having political parties with platforms for goals was presented to the Student Council.

This question and others pertaining to the role of the Council and other campus organizations in University life were discussed in a unique discussion with the major campus organizations.

The discussion was sponsored by the Council activities committee under chairman Dave Scholz.

Represented were AUF, Corn Cobs, Builders, Ag. Union, NIA, Red Cross, University 4-H, Young Democrats, Intersarsity Christian Fellowship.

"One student at the meeting suggested a unique solution to our Student Council representative problem," pointed out Scholz.

"He suggested that the Council arbitrarily divide the campus into living districts. The Council representative from that district would hold regular meetings with their constituents to explain and receive suggestions on Council action."

"Our hope is that through this discussion and others like it in the future we can evaluate the role of organizations on campus, suggest the deletion or addition of certain activities and move to strengthen weak points in these organizations," Witt concluded.

False Identification Crackdown Planned

A crackdown on the use of false identification by minors to obtain beer or liquor took form as two ordinances were adopted Monday by the Lincoln City Council.

One ordinance prohibits any person from loaning his driver's license, birth certificate or other identification to a minor for use in obtaining or attempting to obtain alcoholic liquor.

The second provides for possible prosecution and punishment of anyone "who aids, to commit any offense" in violation of Lincoln's municipal code.

The need for stronger city legislation against false and borrowed identification was stressed in recent hearing.