

Constitution Revamped

NSA Meet Drops Executive Committee

EDITORS NOTE: The following story was taken from the first fall issue of the Colorado Daily because of past interest on the University campus in the National Student Association (NSA). The University is not a member of the organization and sent no representatives to its annual convention in Bloomington, Ind., this summer.

By Paul Danish
Colorado Daily Editor

Major constitutional revisions aimed at refuting growing criticism of the National Student Association (NSA) and strong support for student civil rights action marked the 16th annual National Student Congress this summer.

The Congress, meeting at the University of Indiana in Bloomington, revised the NSA constitution abolishing the organization's national executive committee and replacing it with a more representative body; created four new administrative regions encompassing all of the old regions; created the post of student government vice-president; and most significantly, abolished the practice of referring legislation not considered during the congress to the National Executive Committee (NEC) for action.

The practice of referral probably accounted for more adverse criticism of NSA than any other single policy of the Association. Conservative groups — particularly the Young Americans for Freedom — had charged that the NEC consistently took stands much more liberal than those



of the congress as a whole.

Under the new provision, legislation not acted upon will die.

The old 28-member NEC has been revamped into a more compact 10-man body

dubbed the National Supervisory Board. Besides its smaller size, the National Supervisory Board differs from its predecessor in that its delegates are elected by the four new national regions—the Northeast, Midwest, the Far West, and the South. The old NEC was made up of the chairmen of each of the regions.

The creation of the four "super-regions" does not mean the end of the old regional system, however. The older regional organizations will continue to operate within the newer ones.

The other over-riding issue at the NSA was student involvement in the civil rights movement. A resolution supporting the Washington march and sending a three member delegation to represent the association in it passed by a 6-1 margin.

In addition the NSA voted to collect food, clothing and funds to aid the Student Non-

Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Northern Student Movement, and other civil rights organizations. It also moved to secure funds for a voter registration project in the summer of 1964.

A special project was established for Prince Edward County, Va., where the schools were closed in 1959 to avoid desegregation. The NSA established a summer tutorial program for the County's children and moved to secure qualified graduates to serve in it.

The most dramatic civil rights resolution was one demanding immediate action by the Justice Department to secure the release of three students arrested in Americus, Ga., on charges of "inciting to insurrection," a charge which carries a possible death penalty in Georgia.

The students who were participating in a non-violent demonstration at the time of their arrest, were reported to have suffered "multiple brutalities" at the hands of the police since their arrest on July 19. This included beatings and evidence that they had been burned with cattle prodders.

The NSA also went on record in support of time limits on the desegregation of public schools, withdrawal of aid from segregated school districts, establishment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, prohibition of discrimination in labor unions, and ending of abuses of the urban renewal laws.

Other NSA action included a resolution on civil liberties and national security affirming the principle that "in time of relative peace, . . . that the free and unfettered exercise of the civil liberties of thought, speech, press, and worship cannot be in conflict with national security," and charging that "in its efforts to identify and punish subversive elements within the population, American governmental agencies have sometimes engaged in practices unworthy of a free democracy."

A resolution delineating specific violations of academic

freedom referred to last fall's firing of the editor of the "Colorado Daily" and the political controversy surrounding it. The resolution stated that "instances of journalistic indiscretion on the part of the Editor of the Colorado Daily of the University of Colorado were used by several political pressure groups and numerous state and national politicians to inject the University into the election campaign as a political issue."

Other NSA action includes: —Elected Greg Gallo of the University of Wisconsin as next year's president.

—A resolution affirming the student's right to procedural and substantive due process in university discipline cases and asserting that "no contractual agreement with a university should abrogate a student's right to due process."

—Condemnation of conditions of oppression in Eastern Europe, Spain and Portugal.

—Establishment of a fund to aid students fleeing oppression in Angola and the Republic of South Africa.

—A resolution supporting the formation of a National Service Corps patterned after the Peace Corps for service in American depressed areas.

—Support of tuition-free public higher education in state supported universities on the grounds that in a democratic society "The criteria of educational opportunity . . . must be the individual's . . . academic ability and desire to obtain an education, rather than economic status."

—A resolution condemning the suppression of South Vietnamese students and requesting that the United States "review" its aid policies to the Diem government. The resolution expresses NSA's "solidarity with the Vietnamese students and people in their struggle against both internal and external oppression."

J-School Gets New Home, Curriculum To Be Enlarged

The relocation of the School of Journalism to its new facilities in Nebraska Hall will enable the School to enlarge its curriculum, according to Dr. William Hall, director of the school.

Overcrowded conditions in Burnett Hall, increasing enrollment, and an expanding program have made the move necessary. The school will have about 75 per cent more floor space in Nebraska Hall than was available in Burnett.

The addition of a new broadcasting lab will give students an opportunity to study news, writing, advertising, production, and management. "Where the old facilities confined us to reporting news," said Dr. Hall, "we now have a program designed to give the student an understanding of all phases of broadcasting with the exception of engineering."

The new photography lab, which features a central dark room with individual print drying and negative processing rooms accommodates more students than the individual dark rooms used in Burnett Hall.

Other additions are a radio-TV lab and an advertising lab. There is space for movie film and film editing labs, which will be equipped later.

Equipment for the school is

being added and replaced as funds allow. By 1964, according to Dr. Hall, the University will have one of the finest journalism schools in the nation, and by 1968 the School will have facilities for 300 students. Enrollment in 1962 was 153.

"We start the year with undoubtedly the strongest faculty in the 40 year history of the School of Journalism," Dr. Hall said. "After two months of walking back and forth between the Social Sciences Building and Nebraska Hall, our students should be able to pass any physical fitness test that President Kennedy can recommend."

Guide Dog Firm Issues Warning

The Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind has issued a warning against organizations participating in certain projects which claim to help give blind persons free guide dogs.

The organization said that on many campuses various fraternal groups collect certain articles thinking that if they are sent to a guide dog organization, a blind person would be given a guide dog.

It urges groups wishing to help finance guide dogs for the blind to write to Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind Inc., 71-11 Austin St., Forrest Hills 75, N.Y.

College Morals

(Continued from Page 2) bring its cheating scandal at some major university. But today's favorite type — filching exam questions from a professor's office before exam time—often seems to stem more from pranksterism than from a fear of failing.

Students for the most part do not sanction cheating, and schools deal severely with it.

A Harvard grauate has jested that murder might not be grounds of expulsion, but a young man caught cheating would probably be thrown out and his name expunged from the Harvard records forever.

As keepers of the campus morals college administrations fall roughly into three categories — those who consider themselves in loco parentis, or substitute parents, those who consider themselves to be dealing with young adults who need minimal supervision, and those somewhere between.

Studying campuses all over the country, the noted educational writer and professor, David Boroff, found — and regretted strenuously — that most schools fall into the first category. Boroff called them "adolescent reservations, fenced off from serious adult concerns."

"At least the hell raisers (of the twenties)," Boroff said, "were autonomous. Their infatuation wasn't sponsored by the administration, which these days lays down the ground rules and acts as umpire for nursery games."

Another writer looking into paternalism on college campuses recently found students and school administrators talking about the beginning of a student movement decrying the "in loco parentis" idea and demanding more student freedom and responsibility.

At that time Warner Wick, dean of students and professor of philosophy in the University of Chicago, called the movement "good and responsible," but one "which has to be watched so it doesn't get out of hand."

"In many parts of the United States, college has been just a continuation of high school," said

Wick, "and the quicker we get over this the better."

Meanwhile, administrations, with few exceptions, do not admit publicly to moral dalliance on their own campuses. When it breaks into the open through some public incident, administrators tend to close their ranks and shut their mouths.

The theory is that bad publicity is bad for the university bank book, bad for alumni relations, and bad for the blood pressure of the board of trustees.

— Reprinted from Chicago's American

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