



TRAN VAN CHUONG . . . South Viet Nam government is Communist asset.

Viet Nam Aids Communism—

Mis-numbered

Chuong Criticizes Regime

By Susan Stanley

"If I were a Communist in South Viet Nam, I would just sit and wait, because the present government is the biggest asset Communism could have," said His Excellency Tran Van Chuong, former ambassador to the United States from the tiny Southeast Asian republic.

The father of Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu, sharp-tongued "Dragon Lady" sister-in-law of South Viet Nam's president, was addressing the concluding Saturday session of the 12th Annual Midwestern Conference on Asian Affairs, held at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education.

Dr. Chuong, who holds a doctorate in law from the University of Paris, outlined "The Buddhist Crisis in South Viet Nam" with illustrations of what he termed as "stupid measures."

When he returned in the 1920's from European studies to his home in Hue, Dr. Chuong said, he "had a dream" of spending the remainder of his life there.

"This was my country, the soul of my life . . . The population there is very refined," he said, yet "It was there that the so-called 'Buddhist crisis' first broke out" in May,

1963, "the bloody repression of a Buddhist demonstration."

It was the present government which created the crisis, Dr. Chuong believes.

"On the eve of the anniversary of the birth of Buddha," the government made a reminder that religious flags should not be displayed, "forgetting" that only three days previously, Roman Catholic flags had been publicly displayed. South Viet Nam's population is about 80 per cent Buddhist.

Protests of this governmental "reminder" were made "in the most minor way," he said, and demonstrators numbered among themselves "little children and girls."

Orders to disperse by the police resulted in "the stupid killings" by tank guns of eight or nine persons, "among them at least six children."

"Of course, the population was enflamed," said Dr. Chuong, and within two weeks, students, "among them Catholics, as well as Buddhists," demonstrated against "the bloody repression."

The official governmental reaction resulted in "sixty students being transported to a hospital."

"And it went on like that . . . repression after repression."

"And then the first suicide by fire happened . . . and the whole world has seen his picture."

Dr. Chuong emphasized that his government might have solved the initial problems as they came along.

"Never in Viet Nam have we had such a stupid regime . . . This government has the genius to transform the most minor incident into a crime, without even a second thought."

Raids began to be made on the Buddhist pagodas, "in order to silence the monks and nuns," he said.

"Thousands of monks and nuns were rounded up — treated like criminals."

"When I heard of these raids on pagodas, I resigned," as his country's ambassador to the United States in August, he said.

"The spirit of revolt had reached the students," and even certain elements of the government itself.

"Indeed, the Communist regime is more brutal than the present government . . . but never would the Communists have been so stupid as to raid the pagodas," and make "mass arrest of thousands of students, boys and girls, in a country which has always had such a great respect for religion and education."

Continuing in his vigorous condemnation of the Diem government policies, Dr. Chuong said, "They are so blind as to say: 'The monks? They are only hooligans—Communist-incited.'"

"And I read in the newspaper only yesterday that they are also incited by the CIA," he said, laughing.

"Well, I challenge any CIA member to incite a man to burn himself to death."

"Have any of them (the monks who have committed suicide) said anything in favor of Communism?"

Regarding American reporters in South Viet Nam who have allegedly been beaten, Dr. Chuong quoted a Diem government spokesman who dismissed such charges with, "Yes, they have been beaten, but in my country no one is beaten without a reason."

All newsmen, he said, are regarded as "a part of the international Communist network."

"I essentially believe that there is no possibility at all of ever winning the war under the present political conditions . . . No victory can be achieved with this regime — it is so blind that it can drive the country into the arms of Communism."

"It is important that you in the United States do not give the people of South Viet Nam the impression that they are being abandoned to such a regime, for it would be enough to drive them to the neutralists or the Communists."

In a question-and-answer session following his address, Dr. Chuong dealt with the question of the substantial American aid which daily is flowing into his country.

"I think we must have another approach to foreign aid. The United States has been almost paralyzed by the fear of interfering. It is almost an interference to give such aid—almost \$1½ million a day—to the government in power."

"When you give such aid, it is not only your right, but your duty, to see that such money is used for good and not for evil—and it certainly has been used for evil!"

"The government of South Viet Nam has for nine years misused American aid. It has suppressed all opposition."

"It has been said that the anti-Communist elements have been treated more harshly than the Communists themselves," he said.

Daily Nebraskan

Vol. 77, No. 18

The Daily Nebraskan

Monday, Oct. 21, 1963

—Kappa Alpha Psi Forms Plans—

IFC Admission Goal

Sig Chi Derby Day Sports Paint, Mud, Whipped Cream

Delta Gamma sorority walked off the field with all three trophies in the annual Sigma Chi Derby Day held Saturday.

Kathie Glade won the Miss Derby Day contest, and her sorority sisters completed the sweep by taking the spirit and Overall trophies. This is



Miss Glade

the second time for the Delta Gammas; they also held all three trophies in 1958.

In the other events, Karen Beggs, Barb Smith, Kay Kramer, Betty Higgin, Barb Raibe and Jeanne Fause of Kappa Alpha Theta won the Fishpole Race, while the Burlap Sack Relay was won by

Wherry Head Of Quiz Bowl

Dan Wherry has been chosen as over-all chairman of the Quiz Bowl committee, according to Sue Vandecar, Student Council Quiz Bowl chairman.

Three sub-chairmen were chosen to head the arrangements, publicity and questions committees. Chairmen of the arrangements committee is Dan Rosenthal. Cuz Gunzel will head the publicity committee and Barb Pandzik will share duties on the questions committee with a faculty member.

The group will hold their first meeting Wednesday at 3 p.m. in the Student Council office.

Lab Play Tryouts Slated In Temple

Tryouts for lab plays will be held today and tomorrow from 3-5 p.m. in 301 Temple building for student-directed plays.

The plays, authors and directors are "Great God Brown, Eugene O'Neill, directed by Carroll Parmenter; "The Laboratory," D. A. Ve Campton, directed by Charles Patton and a scene from "MacBeth" by Shakespeare, directed by Mary Thorpe.

the Pi Beta Phi team of Lynn Broyhill, Judy Hinn, Marcia Kuper and Jean Higgins.

In the Whip Cream Special, Jeannine Fellows and Danni Roth of Alpha Delta Pi emerged gooeey but triumphant.

Other messy but happy winners included Roberta Layton of Zeta Tau Alpha who won the Treasure Hunt, and Lynda Dean and Katy Howell of Kappa Delta who won the Butterfingers event.

In the Deck a Pledge contest the Alpha Omicron Pi threesome of LeAnn Schmitt, Sandy Turek, and Marilyn Miller proved effective, while Bee Baxter of Alpha Chi Omega won the Low Jump.

Mrs. Margo LeRoy, Housemother for the Delta Gammas took the prize for the Housemother's contest.

Over 800 girls had their jeans branded with the Sigma Chi brand. Pi Beta Phi sorority was the leader in that category.

Tryouts To Be Held

Tryouts for Aquaquettes, the University women's swim club, will be Oct. 29 and 30, at 7 p.m. in the Coliseum.

To be eligible for try-outs, students must attend one of two practices held Tuesday and Thursday at 7 p.m. in the Coliseum.

By Susan Smithberger

Senior Staff Writer

Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, composed primarily of Negroes, has become more active on the University campus this year and is making plans for admission to Interfraternity Council (IFC), according to Dick Rosenberg, IFC expansion committee chairman.

"Negro enrollment has increased so in the last year," said Richard Brown, keeper of the records for the fraternity, "that we now have more personnel with which to work, which accounts for our increased activity."

Ulysses Brown, vice president, has compiled a statement of their aims and purposes which they will present to IFC in the near future. "I think that they can attain the necessary requirements to be seated on the IFC Council," said Rosenberg.

The group, now consisting of four actives, will activate 18 pledges in December, according to Brown. He said that as soon as those members are activated, the group will be recognized by administration.

Activating requirements for Kappa Alpha Psi are stricter than for other fraternities on this campus. Twenty-five hours of at least 5,000 are required, scholastically. Brown pointed out that this is not an all-Negro fraternity. It is open to all who can meet their qualifications.

Freshmen submit a letter saying they would like to join the group. Members are chosen from this group. A year's pledgeship is necessary to

meet the scholastic requirement.

Kappa Alpha Psi was organized on this campus in 1916, the seventh chapter to be formed and has been here since, according to Brown. There are 242 active chapters with 28,000 active members throughout the country.

Kappa Alpha Psi is one of four predominantly-Negro fraternities in the United States. The others are Alpha Phi Alpha, Omega Psi Phi and Phi Beta Sigma.

Because of its alumni group here and its strong national organization, Kappa Alpha Psi feels that the possibility of some financial backing for housing in the future will be feasible.

The main aim of Kappa Alpha Psi is achievement through brotherhood. Gene Young is president of the group. William Paschall is dean of pledges.

Pledges are Harry Arnold, Langston Coleman, Robert Brown, James Brown, Wilford Dodd, Louis Dillard, Raymond Dorsey, Richard Lloyd, John Moore, Willie Mitchell, Freeman White, Henry Woods, Wayne Williams, Ted Vactor, Anthony Jeter, William Jones, Wes Hornsby and Charles Jones.

Pledging will take place in January after the present pledges are activated.

"We do not feel that we want to join a predominantly white fraternity," said Brown, "because we want to be in with people of our own race. We do not want to join a group where we will be the exception to the rule."

1919 Expansion Plans Found—

Planners Give Correct Forecast

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story was written by Jim Forrest in connection with the depth story he wrote on page three. Both stories concern the rate of growth of the University of Nebraska and other Big Eight and Big Ten schools and how this affects the time allotted between classes.

By Jim Forrest

Ever long for the good old days?

Planners at the University of Nebraska are, and for a good reason. The cost of expanding the physical facilities of its Lincoln city campus back in the days of horse and buggies, bustles and band concerts would have taken only five-per cent of the money it is taking now.

This is the estimate of NU's Business Manager Carl Donaldson as he looked over a re-discovered expansion plan made for the campus in 1919.

"If this plan only would have been followed," he said with almost a sigh, "the University would be in a much better position today."

The plan has become quite a curiosity around the grey

halls of the Administration Building and has caused considerable stirring of administrative hindsight and "if only" wishing.

In referring to this plan Dr. Adam Breckenridge, vice chancellor, indicated that the failure to follow this plan has resulted in "expansion headaches."

The plan is a 1919 architectural study showing the desired utilization of the "University zone in the city of Lincoln."

Inflaming the present day planners is the question: What happened to the plan? If the early builders of the University had the foresight to order a plan to be made, why wasn't it followed?

No one knows. Time has covered up all trace or history concerning the plan. There isn't even much serious speculation among Nebraska administrators as to its fate. The sad fact is that it was shelved or lost for over a half century. Today it is just a curiosity.

In 1919 the University's city campus occupied about 16 square blocks between 10th and 14th, and north from R Street as far as the general line of Vine Street.

Today this area is the tradition-center of a 50-square block megalomaniac campus. Many of the buildings indicated as already built in the 1919 plan are still standing. But some have been torn down and others are scheduled to be made room for modern educational edifices.

It is an area of ivy-covered buildings, winding walkways of brick, large, full-leaved trees that shade monuments inscribed: "Donated by the Class of . . ."

At the time of the drawing of the 1919 plan by an Omaha architectural firm University planners said:

"This area must be given over completely to instructional and athletic buildings, and is entirely inadequate . . ."

Revision In Oath Detailed

University, Ala. (CPS)—The University of Alabama has significantly modified the oath restricting all students from writing for news media on matters expressly concerning race relations.

Restrictions are only in force prohibiting students from writing about Negro students on the campus or about applicants to the University.

This action was taken at the end of September, but official announcement came only last week.

Also added to the pledge was the phrase, "No prohibitions on writing herein contained apply to the Crimson-White, the University newspaper."

A University spokesman said the change was made because "the greatest period of danger for the University is past."

"We didn't want the phrase 'tacit approval of racial violence' attached to us as it was the administration of the University of Mississippi. We were determined to act in whatever ways we thought necessary to forestall the eruption of an explosive atmosphere on our campus," he said.

ies to be north east of the instructional campus.

Planners today looking at the 1919 plan are impressed by the indicated utilization of the nine blocks directly east of the instructional campus, i.e., between 14th and 17th, and north from R Street, as a great community center for the University and the state.

In this community center the 1919 planners wanted to put all those buildings which are most public in their character and of service to the University and the people of Nebraska alike.

The most startling aspect of the 1919 plan is the incredible foresight of the University's administration in 1919. Today's planners are amazed:

"This plan anticipated everything the University and the city has and is trying to do," said Donaldson. The eastern area of the campus as drawn in 1919

was to be the center of a radiating system of boulevards, connecting with all the state institutions of the capital city.

Antelope Valley Boulevard" would have pre-dated the Lincoln southeast diagonal, Normal Boulevard, by some fifty years.

"State Farm Boulevard" would still be accommodating traffic, but instead city planners are just getting set to begin on a northeast city diagonal.

The funny bone of University officials was struck when they read in the notes made by 1919 planners: "When the Rock Island Railroad removes from its present location to the east of campus (as it is hoped and expected that it will) . . ."

This is a hoped for and expected move yet today among University planners. But there the tracks sit—blocking expansion to the east in 1963 just as much as in 1919.

Time passes, but does it change?