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Convention Explains Stand On Eligibility Requirements

EDITORS NOTE: In view of the recent proposal of the Constitutional Convention concerning the eligibility requirements for major positions on the Student Council, the Daily Nebraskan presents a special article by Rich Meier further explaining the position taken by the Convention on Sunday.

By Rich Meier
Junior Staff Writer

In the draft of the new constitution there are provisions that make any student, in good standing, able to hold any elective office. What has prompted the drafters to make such a proposal?

The rationale behind such a move, that eliminates a residence requirement, that requires a minimum of 4.0 and not a 5.0, and enables a freshman and a transfer student to have the same chance, theoretically, for elective office may be found in a mimeographed sheet presented to the Constitutional Convention as a minority report, Dec. 12, 1964.

The first point made in the report is: "It is not an appropriate function of a constitution to attempt to assure that only the most able, competent, and responsible persons are elected to the presidential and vice-presidential positions by prescribing qualifications of candidacy eligibility."

It supports this contention by stating the process of election has the function of determining those that are the most able, competent and responsible. An attempt to assume this function on the part of a constitution "may be criticized as an attempt by the drafters to substitute their bias on potential candidates for the will of the electors."

"The argument for qualifications is based heavily on an aristocratic notion that the electors may select unwisely, and that their ability to select should consequently be restricted to that group of candidates whom the drafters deem competent. This position . . . is especially absurd in . . . a community where the voters are college stu-

dents and college graduates." The second point: "Qualifying requirements (such as) grade average, past student government participation and hours earned do not fully enable student participation in the democratic process and in leadership development."

"Using a grade average requisite eliminates a large group of students . . . in satisfactory scholastic standing, having achieved a performance of 70-74% of perfection."

Thirdly, "There is no good reason that classes or hours earned, which correspond to residency, should be a requisite for candidacy, because of the short duration of college 'life.' A freshman has completed 1/4 of his college life, and should not be excluded from eligibility for elective office."

Fourthly, "The University requires a 5.0 grade average for activities participation. This is presumably because the administration feels scholastic responsibility is best enhanced by encouraging full attention to the curriculum" by those who should raise their average, and those who are in danger of dropping below a 4.0. "The same rationale is inappropriate to the president and vice president of the student body."

"If a student with a grade average between 4.0 and the requirement receives endorsement from the student body, then, even though his grades may decline because of the time required of that position, that endorsement and the task and responsibility received with it is more important than the time he would otherwise have available for scholastic endeavor because of the significance of the position."

"It is unlikely that any student would even rise to a position which would result in a successful candidacy without some participation in other activities, for which the University will continue to require a 5.0 average."

"Only two students a year

could even possibly be affected. It is ridiculous to maintain the qualification for two tenths of 1% of the student body because of the 'more time for books' argument, when the reasons for free and open eligibility are so important to the democratic principles of constitutional government."

The main reason for this proposal is a faith among the drafters in the democratic principle of a "intelligent ballot." The decision on matters of competency therefore belongs to the electorate, according to the report, and should not be limited in any way by the bias of the constitution.

College Doors Slowly Closing

EDITORS NOTE: The following article, originally published in the Minnesota Daily is presented here in the light of recent discussion of the crisis arising from too many students in state universities.

The doors to state universities and land grant institutions are slowly closing according to a recent Office of Institutional Research survey of the 97 members of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

Traditionally, the purpose of many of these institutions has been to provide opportunity to all who might benefit by a college education.

Now they must sift through applicants and take only those with better than average grades.

Because they simply do not have space to accommodate the numbers of high school graduates applying for admission, some institutions find they have no room at all for marginal students, while others must turn down or "screen" C students.

Some institutions however, face the cruel necessity of having to refuse admission to qualified students.

Of the 86 institutions that responded to the survey, 21 said they had always been selective to some degree and 59 said they had originally admitted all graduates of accredited high schools within their states.

Of these 59, however, only 22 have been able to hold to a relative open-door policy and 20 have become selective in the past five years.

Nebraska and Kansas report they use "dissuasive counseling" with marginal students.

At Ohio's public universities, marginal students or those graduating in the lower third of their high school classes may not enter in the fall term, but must enter during another part of the academic year.

The University of Maryland requires a "C" average in college preparatory courses for the final two years of high school. Those below this academic level may still qualify for admission by successful work in a tailored pre-college summer course.

Iowa State university requires a special test and a personal interview for stu-

dents in the lower half of their high school graduating class.

The University of Idaho requires graduates in the lower quarter of their high school class to enter in the second semester, unless they have high college board scores.

About one third of the reporting institutions indicated they probably will be forced to become more selective in the future particularly for out of state students.

Several said they were being forced to raise admission standards because of the pressure of mounting enrollment applications. Others cited a shortage of classroom and dormitory space.

Despite the college crush and the rising admission standards, the student who is graduated from high school with a "C" average still has a chance of gaining admittance to an unselective land-grant or state university in his own state—if he lives in the right state.

A number of states will admit a "C" student only on the basis of a good test score.

At the University of Nevada, a "D" student may register for a reduced class schedule to demonstrate his ability.

Almost unanimously, the institutions replying to the survey said they gave more emphasis to high school grades than to test scores in determining admissions.

The Universities of Connecticut, Delaware and Florida said test scores and high school scores were given equal weight.

KK Spring Show Will Float 'Molly'

Tryouts for Kosmet Klub's spring show "The Unsinkable Molly Brown" will be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday. No previous experience is necessary to try out. There will be 63 individual parts cast.

The schedule for tryouts is as follows: Friday, Student Union Ballroom, 7 to 11 p.m.; Saturday, 232, 234, 235 Student Union, 7 to 12 p.m. and Sunday, Student Union Conference rooms from 3 to 11 p.m.

Kosmet Klub is anticipating its finest show ever, according to member, Miek Jeffrey.

Jim Rader is spring show chairman and will be in charge of tryouts. Mrs. Lou Hall has been selected as the spring show chairman.

Two Fires Break Out On Campus

Fire trucks were summoned to extinguish two blazes on campus Monday at the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority house and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity house.

A faulty sewer was blamed for the fire in the Kappa house. Water backed up from the sewer into the furnace room and raised the fuel level which then ignited. No damage was reported from the fire, but some smoke damage did occur.

The fire in the Phi Kappa Psi house was detected by a girl on the street who saw smoke coming from a window. The fire occurred between 12:00 and 12:30 in the afternoon while there was no one in the room.

The fire was extinguished before the fire trucks arrived. The fire started in a waste can in the room. No estimate of the damage was made, but a desk, woodwork and personal property were reported destroyed.

Economics Authority To Speak

Professor David Solomons, noted authority on business and economics, will present a series of two lectures on matters of international economic concern at the University this week.

The first of these lectures will be tomorrow, at 7:30 p.m. in 232-234 Student Union. The topic of the lecture will be "Intra-corporate Conflicts In Multi-national Companies." The second lecture will be on "European and American Approaches to Financial Reporting" and will be presented Friday, at 3:30 p.m. in 205 Social Sciences.

Professor Solomons is a graduate of the London School of Economics and a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He has taught at the London School of Economics, the University of London, the University of California (Berkeley), the University of Bristol, and since 1959 Solomons has been Professor of Accounting at the Wharton School.

During the 1963-64 academic year, Solomons was a member of the IMEDE (Management-Development Institute) at Lausanne, Switzerland, and during that year engaged in research in international business which took him into several countries of Western Europe.

Solomons' publications have been in the fields of managerial economics and financial management as well as in accounting. He recently completed a full-length study entitled THE FINANCIAL CONTROL OF DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS which is to be published in 1965 by the Financial Executives Institute.

Campus To Host Negro Comedian

. . . Dick Gregory Here

Controversial comedian and champion of Civil Rights, Dick Gregory, will be on campus next Wednesday. He will speak on his civil rights experiences at 3:30 p.m. in the Student Union ballroom. There will be no admission charge.

Gregory's beginning as a night club entertainer was at the Chicago Playboy Club, Jan. 1961 where he brought down the house. It was then that Gregory began to involve himself in and dedicate himself to the civil rights activities which have come to eclipse his career as a comedian.

A prominent participant in boycotts, sit-ins, marches and freedom rides in Arkansas, Illinois, Massachusetts and Mississippi, he has been arrested eight times, served a total of two months in various jails, and posted \$2000 bails on at least six occasions.

He has spent almost a quarter of a million dollars of his own money on the movement, and has lost an estimated \$100,000 in cancelled night club bookings since March 1963.

He has been awarded an honorary compensation of an Emmy citation from a Los Angeles television station for his enunciation of the Negro cause on a local show, and the Negro Publishers award for outstanding achievement in the field of civil rights.

In a recent interview in Playboy magazine, Gregory emphasized his dedication to the cause of civil rights and answered critics who accused him of jeopardizing his career as a comedian by saying, "I'm a Negro before I'm an entertainer."

Commenting on the events during the past year in the struggle for civil rights, Gregory felt that there had been significant progress in the right direction but that there still remained a long road ahead to racial equality.

He cited the recent integrated television commercials as a step forward, yet still needing improvement.

"You still got commercials like the one for high test gas with the white cars and the black cars where the guy says, 'Notice how the black cars run out of gas and the white cars are still going.' Well, that gassed me if you'll excuse the expression."

Characteristic of his stage performances has been chain-smoking. When asked if he was affected by the Surgeon General's report on cigarettes and lung cancer, Gregory replied, "I quit the day that report came out . . . I'm not going to pay state and federal taxes for the privilege of catching cancer."

He added, "I wish the cigarette report on cancer would have come out six months earlier when I went to buy my mother-in-law a birthday present. I would have bought her a carton of cigarettes instead of that case of tuna."

Gregory's latest book which is coming out next month is called "nigger!" He said the title would be written with a little 'n' and an exclamation mark. This is explained in the dedication he said where he writes, "To Momma, wherever you are—if you ever hear the word nigger again remember, they're advertising my book."

University Plans English Institute

The University will receive an \$85,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education to conduct an English Institute for 60 elementary and secondary school teachers in the Midwest June 14-Aug. 6.

Prof. Frank Rice, director of the University's English Curriculum Development Center, said that the Institute will be one of the first in this field since the National Defense Education Act was amended to include English.

"This grant will help us carry on the workshop program for English teachers initiated by the Woods Charitable Foundation of Lincoln four years ago," Rice said. "During this period, the Woods Foundation provided nearly \$100,000 to finance workshops for developing materials to implement the Nebraska English Curriculum program.

"The Woods program has brought prestige to the University which made its selection as an English Institute site almost imperative," Rice said.

The 1965 English Institute will include classes on new English curriculums, literature, composition and the linguistic approach to the study of language. It will be open to English teachers as well as coordinators of English and language programs.

Participants may earn nine hours of graduate credit in English. The 60 teachers selected to participate will receive tuition and \$75 per week plus \$15 per week for each dependent while attending the Institute. Application forms may be obtained by writing: Director, Nebraska English Curriculum Development Center, Room 208, Andrews Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

University Prof 'Digs' Antarctica

Most people don't consider Antarctica for a southern trip in the winter, but Dr. Samuel Treves of the University reports that during his research trip to the continent, the weather was actually warmer on occasion than it was in Nebraska.

Dr. Treves, chairman of the department of geology, did not go looking for a Southern vacation, but the unusually warm weather was a boon to his purpose—that of mapping the volcanic mountain range on Ross Island on the Antarctic coast.

Temperatures were as high as 50 degrees above zero during his stay, and rarely dipped below 20, he said. Stretches of good weather 10 to 20 days at a time facilitated the mapping but were interrupted by blizzards in the Antarctic "summer" season.

This was the third trip to the southern polar continent for Treves. He also has made three trips to Greenland.

Polar geology is a relatively new field, especially in the Antarctic region. Detailed studies began with the International Geophysical Year, in 1957. Working with the rocks, Treves, says, is actually geologic exploration since the geology of the region is practically unknown.

Treves departed for Antarctica the day after Thanksgiving and left the continent Jan. 11. He and a graduate student from Ohio State University, Jack Kovachs, mapped the series of volcanoes, including Mt. Erebus, the only active volcano in Antarctica.

The trip was made under a grant from the National Science Foundation, as part of the United States Antarctic Research Program. At least six other teams of geologists were studying in parts of the continent this season, Treves said, including specialists in sedimentary rocks, paleontology and other areas of geology.

"Because the country is so new, exciting discoveries will be coming from there every year," Treves said.

The mapping was done both from aerial photographs and by using topographic maps. In the areas where large stretches of rock are visible on the surface, the team set up a tent camp. Where only small outcrops of rock are visible, a helicopter was used. "I'd step out of the helicopter, do my mapping and hop back in," Treves said.

The island contains Pleistocene rocks, some of which are less than a million years old. The importance of tracing the history of the area is increased because of the similarities in chemistry and history of these to formations in South Africa.

Besides field studies and mapping, Treves collected about 800 pounds of rocks, to be analyzed for their exact composition and other information, in laboratories here.

Aw, C'mon, Spring



SLUSH AND MUSH . . . Coeds don boots in the latest style as protection against the melting snow and puddles on campus as a result of last week's snow storm. Sorry fellows, we will not release measurements or phone numbers.