

Budget Committee To Begin Review Of Building Bonds

The enabling act to finance a six year building program of the University through the issuance of revenue bonds repayable with student fees will be aired today before the Legislature's Budget Committee.

The six year, \$48 million capital improvement plan is designed to help turn "a splendid university into a great university."

At the core of the blueprint traced by University leaders is a proposal for a \$20 to \$21 million bond issue, financed by student tuition.

Bond issue cash would be dedicated, almost exclusively, to improvements on and the expansion of the main city campus. The program would also include \$13,220,000 for the Omaha Medical Center and \$9,240,000 for the East Campus. These developments would be underwritten by state tax appropriations.

Student tuition now in part pays the University's operational expenses — salaries, heat and light, library books, etc.

The University is asking the Legislature to replace the \$2.5 million biennial tuition loss with an extra appropriation for the next 20 to 25 years.

Val Peterson, Board of Regents president, denied that the University is trying to end-run Nebraska's constitutional prohibition against state debt with the tuition financed bond issue. "We are operating strictly under the law," the former three-term governor replied.

"We are not getting around the debt feature of the constitution any more than is being done by using revenue bonds to build dormitories," he said.

The constitution outlaws any state debt beyond \$100,000 to meet casual requirements. Peterson and Chancellor Clifford Hardin said student tuition would be pledged on the bond issue, not the state's full faith and credit.

According to vice Chancellor Adam Breckenridge, if the Legislature does not supply equivalent offsetting extra appropriations, the University would be faced with increasing tuition, which it is not proposing, or with curtailing services.

When the Regents announced the proposed building program, Chancellor Hardin explained the bond issue, supported by tuition payments by students.

"It permits more necessary building to occur immediately," Hardin said, accommodating the University's unprecedented rate of growth. Also, it allows the University to make a major advance in scientific study, he said.

The Regents "are mindful of the tremendous upward which prevails upon Nebraska's revenue system."

If approved by the Legislature, the bond issue "can permit inauguration of an extensive construction and facilities improvement program and do it with a minimum of financial support from the state," the Chancellor said. The University would initiate "at once" the \$24,545,000 Lincoln campus improvement, if the Legislature gives their approval, he said.

Board of Regents president

Val Peterson declared the program should develop in the University a research capacity to attract sophisticated industries into the state. "This type of activity at the University, built on fine students from all over the country and the world, may be the yeast injected into a University community and the key for making a splendid university a great university," he said.

The debates in the Legislature and their resolution, he said, would determine whether the University and the state go forward or maintain the status quo.

Projects which would be supported by the Bond issue and outside funds include:

MUSIC BUILDING: \$1.5 million appropriated 1963; needed to complete . . . \$820,000.

DENTAL BUILDING: \$4.4 million available from state and federal sources; needed to complete . . . \$143,000.

WOMEN'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING: To replace 78 year old Grant Memorial Hall; requested in 1963; needed to construct . . . \$1,800,000.

CHEMICAL SCIENCE BUILDING: Request from 1963 renewed; \$1 million to \$2 million of total may be available in federal matching . . . \$7,700,000.

OFFICE AND CLASSROOM BUILDING: To accommodate growth, minimum completion date 40 months during which 4500 student increase expected . . . \$2,100,000.

NEBRASKA HALL COMPLETION: Former Elgin Building awaits further conversion for use for classroom, research, science collections, office and storage; \$500,000 federal matching possible; four year project . . . \$1,500,000.

UTILITIES IMPROVEMENT: To replace obsolete, overloaded electrical equipment, revamp 35-year-old utility tunnel system . . . \$300,000.

MAJOR MAINTENANCE: Repairs not covered in operating budget . . . \$300,000.

MISCELLANEOUS RENOVATION: To adjust existing facilities to changing needs . . . 200,000.

ADDITION 3,500-TON CHILLER AND CONTROL: To accommodate campus growth . . . 675,000.

RENOVATE BESSEY HALL: To provide more class and laboratory space; re-wire and improve ventilation . . . 205,000.

RENOVATE BANCRAFT HALL: Classroom and office space for Teachers College; first of two-stage project . . . 125,000.

RENOVATE BRACE LABORATORY: To refurbish for undergraduate teaching in physics . . . 350,000.

CITY CAMPUS LIGHTING: . . . 75,000.

REMODEL SOCIAL SCIENCES HALL: Building to be converted for use of College of Business Administration; first of two-stage project . . . 220,000.

INTRAMURAL FIELD DEVELOPMENT: City and East campuses . . . 322,500.

CHILLED WATER TO BUILDINGS: Service to new and existing buildings over six-year period . . . 300,000.

FIRE MARSHAL COMPLIANCE: Safety program . . . 120,000.

DRIVES, LANDSCAPING: Continuing, includes walks and thoroughfares in expanded campus . . . 300,000.

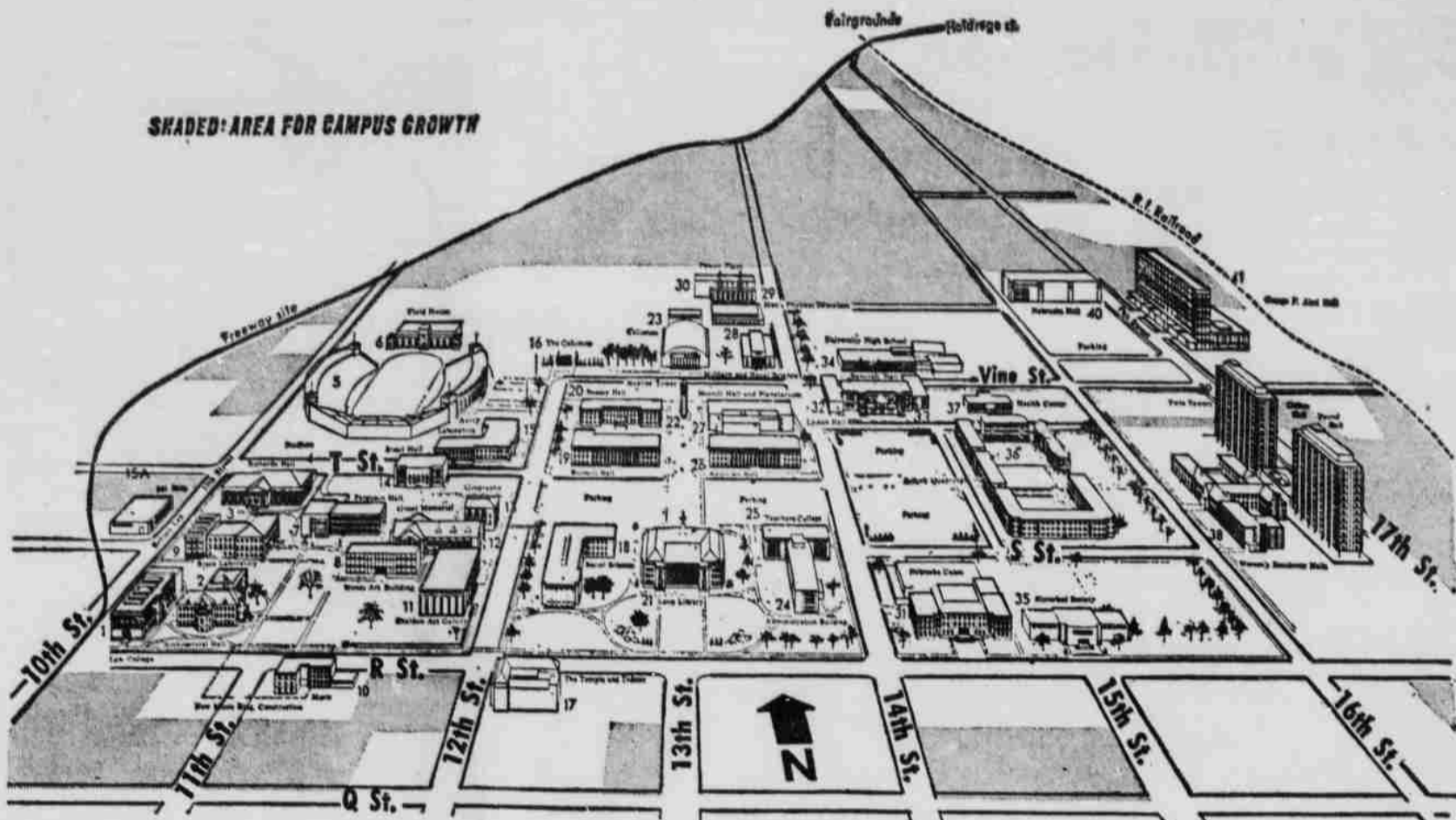
BOILER REPLACEMENT: To meet 1963 requirements . . . 250,000.

LAND ACQUISITION: Acquisition of property . . . 4,000,000.

RENOVATE TEACHERS COLLEGE: Includes conversion of University High School for Teachers College . . . 250,000.

ENGINEERING BUILDING: Beginning of first unit of new engineering complex to meet 1970 requirements (\$1 to 1 1/2 million may be available from outside sources) . . . 2,200,000.

TOTAL: . . . \$24,545,000.



EXPANSION PLANS . . . White area within boundaries represents property now owned by the University or the University related. Shaded areas represent sites for possible future campus development, a part of which would be purchased during the 1965-67 biennium under the bond issue.

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Szulc Describes Cuban Conditions

By Steve Jordan
Jr. Staff Writer

The successes, failures and future of Fidel Castro's Cuban revolution were outlined Thursday by Tad Szulc, chief of the New York Times' Latin American Bureau in Washington D.C.

In the third of a series of Latin American lectures, Szulc expressed the "likelihood that we may have to live with Mr. Castro for a long time."

The lecture, sponsored by a grant from the Sperry and Hutchinson Foundation Lectureship Program, was given in a standing-room crowd in Love Library Auditorium.

Two facts lead to this conclusion, Szulc said. First, Castro's regime has existed for six years, and second, there is nothing apparent that will make it vanish in the near future.

Szulc was speaking on the subject "Cuba: a Perverted Social Revolution."

In this "most peculiar of communist phenomena," Szulc cited several gains in the economic well-being of the Cuban people.

"Cuba's earnings from the sugar crop are going directly to the people," Szulc said, "rather than to a small group of Cuban and American landowners."

The country's food is being distributed more evenly, Szulc said, and many people are eating better now than before the revolution.

The most noteworthy accomplishment of the revolution is in education, however.

"Castro has succeeded in cutting illiteracy rates in Cuba," Szulc said. "University enrollment has soared and fellowships are being given for study in communist European nations."

This level of education results in "ideological indoctrination and political brainwashing," Szulc said.

"Strangely enough, Cuba's revolution has encouraged individuality and artistic and cultural activity," Szulc said. "The country has produced some fascinating, if not first-rate, modern art."

The regime has its failures, however. "The best that can be said for Cuba's economy is that it is beginning to work its way back to the place it was before the revolution," Szulc said.

One of the early goals in the life of the revolution was to decrease Cuba's dependency on the sugar crop and increase the country's industrialization.

Castro has had to admit the mistake, too, of depleting the sugar crop and has set a goal of 10 million tons per year by 1970, Szulc said. This increase in production will not help the world market,

which is already overloaded with sugar, or Cuba, which will consequently not be able to command good prices for its sugar, Szulc said.

"The United States' blockade has been slowing down a and complicating industrial progress," Szulc said, "and resources are being drained by increased defense expenditures."

Castro has also failed, Szulc said, in the restraining of political freedom.

"There has been no creation of a comprehensive national life," Szulc said.

One basic contradiction of the revolution is that "to provide social justice, it has spawned a system of regimentation."

"The most damaging feature of the revolution is that it has found no imitators among Latin American countries," Szulc said.

"This attitude is a rejection of a perverted social revolution," Szulc said. "I do not believe that Castro has the ability to subvert Latin America."

"Latin Americans at first thought the revolution was good," Szulc said, "but a continuing process of erosion has occurred, mainly because of the strong national feeling of 'Why should we, in Brazil, Chili or Argentina, imitate a Cuban experiment?'"

Szulc also outlined Castro's position in the world situation. "Castro today is one of the many nuisances the world has," Szulc said, "probably as much a nuisance to Moscow as to Washington."

"Castro's fate rests in Moscow's hands," Szulc said, because of her economic dependency upon Russia.

Castro's policies have been directed more toward the Chinese side of the recent communist split, however.

"The Cuban situation is in sort of a stalemate that nobody wants to disturb," Szulc said.

"This is why there is no change in U.S. policy towards Cuba," Szulc said. "There is little talk about Cuba in Washington."

United States policy toward Cuba is mainly "negative and defensive," Szulc said. Surveillance is kept up, but Cuba is a secondary problem.

"If we accept the continuous presence of Cuba and leave the stalemate alone," Szulc said, "how should the United States act?"

"Now there is a total isolation of Cuba by the United States," Szulc said. "This policy could be harming us more than Cuba. We have built a little Iron Curtain, in reverse, around Cuba."

Szulc advocates a "cultural, human relationship between Cuba and the American people, without official and formal decisions."

Eleven Seniors Awarded Woodrow Wilson Grants

A record number of 11 University seniors have been named winners of Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships and three other students received honorable mention.

"This is twice the number of University students who normally receive Wilson fellowships and is an all-time record," said Dr. Walter Wright, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and regional chairman of the Wilson fellowship program.

More than 11,000 faculty-nominated college seniors in the U.S. and Canada competed for the grants which provide tuition plus \$1800 for living expenses and extra allowances for children of recipients.

The selections were announced Friday by Sir Hugh Taylor, president of the Wilson Foundation and dean emeritus of Princeton University's Graduate School.

FSNCC To Sponsor 'Dollar Days' Booth

Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee) will sponsor "Dollar Days" in the Nebraska Union to support the Gulfport project.

FSNCC will sponsor a booth today, tomorrow and Wednesday in the Union where students may make contributions to the maintenance of the Gulfport project.

Students will also be contacted in dorms and living units to contribute. Interested students should contact Gene Pokorny at Selleck.

The project is a concrete way for students to express themselves for the civil rights movement and at the same time add to the cause of freedom in Gulfport, Miss., said Roger Lott, FSNCC representative.

Students Arrested For Local Thefts

Two University students were arrested early Friday morning in connection with the theft of a large red light mounted on the cab of a Dean Brothers wrecker.

Kurt Keeler and Charles Sullivan, both Cather Hall residents, were held by Lincoln Police for this theft and several others.

The police reports said that the arrest of Keeler and Sullivan cleared up several other reports turned in during the night Thursday.

Other objects taken were a 30 gallon garbage can, a large circular thermometer from a gas pump display, a large white flower pot filled with dirt and a large no parking sign.

Keeler in December claimed the record for taking the longest shower in a college fad which swept the country.

University recipients included: Robert Cherny, Richard Denton, Mrs. Barbara Ann Pandzik Grupe, Mrs. Joan Morton Jones, Mrs. Kay Louise Hemphill Michelfield, Richard Law, Suzanne Murdock, Mrs. Ann Marie Semin Smith, Richard Smith, Jo Ann Louise Stratemmen, and Kathleen Anne Robertson.

Honorable mention went to John Shadle, David Kittams and Melvin Beal.

The Wilson fellowship recipients plan to teach at the college level in their respective fields.

Cherny is majoring in history, is a Regents' scholar, has a grade point average of 7.6, and plans to do graduate work in history.

Denton is majoring in physics, has a grade point average of 8.33, is a Regents' scholar, and plans to do graduate work in quantum mechanics.

Grupe is majoring in English and art, has a grade average of 7.798, is a Regents' scholar, and plans to do graduate work in English, and art history.

Jones graduated with distinction last month with a grade point average of 8.50, and plans to do graduate work in English.

Michelfield graduated with distinction last month with a grade average of 7.97, majored in philosophy and plans to do graduate work in this field.

Law is a Regents' scholar majoring in English, has a grade average of 8.232, and plans to obtain a Ph. D. in English.

Murdock is majoring in English, has a grade average of 8.378, is a Regents' scholar, and plans to do graduate work in English.

Smith is majoring in chemistry, has a grade average of 8.54, was awarded the General Motors scholarship for four years, and plans to specialize in biochemistry in graduate work.

Smith is majoring in physics and mathematics, had a grade average of 8.167 is a Regents' scholar, and plans to do graduate work in physics.

Stratemmen is majoring in French and German, has an 8.7 grade average, was awarded the National Merit scholarship for four years, and plans to do graduate work in language.

Robertson is majoring in French and English, has a grade average of 8.39, is a Regents' scholar, and plans to do graduate work in language.

Ravnan To Play Tomorrow Night

Audun Ravnan, concert pianist and associate professor of music at the University will appear in two public performances this week.

He is featured in a regularly scheduled faculty recital at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow in the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery. The same recital will be given today at 3:30 p.m. in the little auditorium, Joselyn Memorial Art Museum in Omaha.

Professor Ravnan will play "Sonata in B-flat Major, K. 333" by Mozart; "Sonata No. 7 in B-flat Major, Opus 83" by Prokofiev; and "Carnaval, Opus 9" by Schumann.

Professor Ravnan, born and raised in Norway, made his first public appearance with the Bergen Symphony Orchestra at the age of 13 and studied at the Bergen Conservatory during his early teens.

After World War II, during which he spent a year hiding from German occupation forces, he studied under Ivar Johnson, one of Norway's foremost pianists. Since that time he has played with a number of the nation's leading orchestras.

French Club To Present Cocteau Film In Union

The University French Club will sponsor a French film this Tuesday in the small auditorium of the Union, at seven-thirty.

Written and directed by Jean Cocteau, "Les Parents Terribles" is a tense, witty and ironic film (with English subtitles) which depicts an almost frightening penetration into a neurotic world. The story evolves around a mother's unnatural obsession with her son, and it begins with an unsuccessful attempt at suicide and ends with a successful one. Speaking of the film, Cocteau says, "I wished to try to solve the problem of transferring the theatre to the screen and of filming a play, that is of keeping it intact, walking invisibly among my protagonists while observing their expressions intimately, following them into the rooms and corridors."

Delving into nearly all forms of self-expression, Cocteau's influence has extended itself into the worlds of the sculptor, the playwright, the novelist, the choreographer, the essayist, and the philosopher.

The play, which was banned on the Paris stage during the Occupation of Paris, due to slight incestuous suggestions, is one of Cocteau's earlier attempts at expressing his poetic thoughts through the film media. A brief explanation of this modern genius will be given before the film by Professor Gochburg who is especially interested in modern French theater and literature.

Free admittance will be granted to members of the French Club; membership cards, costing 25 cents will be available at the door.