

Vote Today On Constitution

Daily Nebraskan

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CAMPUS . . .

ELEVEN SENIORS were awarded Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships and three others received honorable mention. Recipients included: Robert Cherny, Richard Denton, Mrs. Barbara Ann Padzik Grupe, Mrs. Joan Morton Jones, Mrs. Kay Louise Hemphill Michelfeld, Richard Law, Suzanne Murdock, Mrs. Ann Marie Semin Smith, Richard Smith, Jo Ann Strateman and Kathleen Robertson. Honorable mention went to John Shadle, Dave Kittams and Marvin Beal.

PEACE CORPS WEEK brought six members to the campus to speak in living units and to an information center in the lounge of the Nebraska Union and administer placement tests to those interested in the Corps.

BUDGET DISCUSSION began this week in the legislature. Board of Regents president Val Peterson presented the \$462.3 million operating request for the coming biennium and capital improvement plans totaling \$35.8 million. "Nebraska is an excellent University but I do not think it is a great University. We should strive for greatness or close it up," said Peterson.

CITY . . .

BETTER THAN EXPECTED progress in patching streets damaged by the thaw of this winter's heavy snowstorms is reported by the city's acting director of public works, Robert Obering. A considerable amount of permanent patching has been done but city crews are still putting temporary patches on sections of streets so heavily damaged that they will have to be completely resurfaced.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL SERVICE was held at the Lincoln statue at the State Capitol Building for persons killed in Alabama race conflict. Upwards of 500 persons attended the service and then joined in a silent "walk of public witness to our beliefs" around the building.

DISPUTE INVOLVING the transfer of land from an Adams county school district to a Webster county school district was carried to the State Supreme court. Adams County contends the transfer of land was illegal.

STATE . . .

EX-NEBRASKAN, Dr. James Christensen, instructor in the Department of Internal Medicine at the University of Iowa, has received a 30 thousand dollar Markle Award for Scholars in the Medical Sciences. Christensen received his B.A., M.S., and M.D. degrees from the University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha, national medical honor society.

NEBRASKA IS AHEAD of the national average in the rate of construction progress in the Interstate Highway System. The state also received a check for \$49,916 as a "bonus" for regulating billboard advertising along the Interstate from Kearney to Grand Island. It is the first payment in an estimated \$1,250,000 the state will receive for controlling billboards on all rural portions of the superhighway.

NATION . . .

U.S. NAVY PLANES and warships have been giving active assistance in patrolling weapons traffic by thousands of junks off the Vietnamese coast. At the same time the United States plans to increase the number of helicopters and advisers operating with the South Vietnam forces.

JOHNSON SENT TO CONGRESS his blueprint to assure Negroes the voting rights for which they have been marching, praying and demonstrating. Enactment this year appeared certain since Senate leaders of both parties gave full approval in advance to the bill.

Luke, Trask Describe Selma

By Priscilla Mullins
 Senior Staff Writer

"It's real!" Dr. Hugh Luke said of the situation in Selma, Alabama. Luke and Dr. David Trask, both University professors, attended the Monday memorial service for Unitarian minister James Reeb.

"The depth of the commitment to non-violence by the Negroes in Selma was what impressed me most," Trask said. "Many assume that non-violence is a tactic, not a commitment, but this is a way of life, a basic principle."

Luke mentioned that almost every barrier was broken during the service. There were people of many religions, occupations and races present at the service, he said.

The people coming from the North are widely representative, Trask said. They are not just ministers.

Luke added that there were students, salesmen, housewives, social workers and even the president of a tool manufacturing corporation.

Trask also noted the unanimity of support by the Negroes. "Every Negro was there, from the child in arms to an old woman with a cane."

Another important thing which came out of the Monday service and march was the further impact on the white people of Selma, according to Trask. "They are finally beginning to understand."

To this, Luke added the story of a man standing in front of his shop as the marchers went by. The man said to a friend, in a voice loud enough to be heard, "You know, this could be a good thing for the South."

This kind of demonstration, Luke said, is giving support to the silent moderates of the South.

"There are many whites ready to act," Trask said. "This gives them motivation."

There were some white southerners in the march, according to Luke. "These are the brave people. They have to live there."

Trask noted the increasing desire by white southerners to contribute to the movement. About 10 or 11 years ago, when he was in Alabama, things were much different, he said. "It was like the difference between night and day—a veritable revolution."

Luke said that even two and one half years ago when he was in the area, "there was nothing like this present."

Both men agreed on the significance of Martin Luther King as the leader of the Selma situation. "King stood head and shoulders above any of the other leaders," Trask said.

"There was just something electric when King arrived for the service," Luke said.

There were many other Negro leaders there, according to Trask, and many important people from the North. The lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and a representative of Senator Edward Kennedy were present, he said.

In response to claims that the press is exaggerating the civil rights situation, both Trask and Luke said that this is absolutely not so. "The press coverage has been superb," Trask said.

He went on to say that the real problem for the demonstrators was the sheriff's posse. "The people respected the local police, but feared the tactics of the posse," he said.

Concerning the rumored arrest of four other University persons Monday, Luke explained the origin of the rumor. He said that announcements were made all day Sunday that any persons at the picket line at 8 a.m. Monday would be arrested. One of the University persons called Lincoln shortly before 8 and said that they expected to be arrested in half an hour.

The arrest didn't occur, Luke said, because it was just a bluff by the local authorities, and it didn't work. They just didn't have the room to put 6,000 people in jail.

Commenting on the march to the Selma court house after the service, Luke said that there was an announcement made that the march would be permitted. The people were told that they would lineup in ranks of three and march to the court house.

"This made it a very effective memorial service," he said. "It was what Rev. Reeb would have wanted."

Trask observed that the cooperation in the march was "remarkable." Within a 10-15 minute period after the announcement was made, some 3,000-4,000 persons were forming the lines and beginning to march. This demonstrates the intensity of the commitment and the understanding of what is to be done, Trask said.

Luke said the march was completely silent. When they arrived at the court house, King gave a short speech and a couple of short prayers. A wreath was then placed on the door, and the marchers sang a couple of verses of "We Shall Overcome."

"I'm sure the whole town heard it," Luke said. "I certainly hope so."

Generalizing on the whole situation, Trask said "this is not the result of several years of training, but of a few months of work."

Referring to the non-violence principle, Luke said that he was given some advice while in Selma. "I was told the non-violent position to take in case of attack." This consists of putting both arms over the head, covering the back of the head. "If Rev. Reeb had done this, he would be alive now," he said.

Commenting on the general situation, Luke said "The idea is here. There's no stopping it. The South is going to change. It's gaining strength every day."

"In a few years—by 1968—it will be a very different South," he said.

Trask added that he was amazed to find that the southern Negroes "understand that what they had done was of significance to the state, the nation and the whole world."

"They seem to understand the historical role they are playing," he said. "They know the larger meaning of what they are doing—that they are acting for oppressed people everywhere."



Mary Thorp as Hesione and Dean Tschetter as Mangan rehearse for next week's production of "Heartbreak House" to be presented by the University Theater next Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m.

Lomax Lecture Change

Dr. Louis Lomax, authority on the Black Muslim movement, will appear today at 3:30 in the Nebraska Union ballroom.

The lecture was scheduled for yesterday, but bad weather delayed Lomax's plane.

Lomax will speak on the "Negro Revolt Revisited."

"I will try to cover three main areas in my lecture," said Lomax: "How we got where we are now in the revolt, an evaluation of the current movement and where the revolt will go from here."

"The revolt is part of an overall shift in the ways of western civilization," Lomax said.

Lomax has written three best-sellers on the Negro and is considered one of the leading authorities on race problems in America.

"Nothing short of Federal intervention will do the job," Lomax said, referring to the situation in Selma, Alabama.

"I do not agree with the Attorney General that the federal government does not have the power. The government has the power to move in when a state of anarchy exists, and it is certainly a breakdown of peace when people ride around on horses hitting other people on the head," Lomax said.

Lomax was assistant professor of philosophy at Georgia State College in Savannah, Ga., before he turned to writing when he was 22.

His first book, "The Reluctant African," won the Saturday Review Annisfield-Wolf award for 1960. "The Negro Revolt," his second book, is considered to be the definitive work on race relations in America today.

His last book, "When the Word Is Given" is a study on the Black Muslim movement.

There will be no admission charge. Lomax will also speak at the Unitarian Church at 8 tonight.

Dairy Club Announces 'Princess' Candidates

Five coeds are candidates for the title of 1965 Dairy Royal Princess. The winner will be revealed at the annual Dairy Royal Dance March 27 at the East Campus activities building, sponsored by the NU Varsity Dairy Club.

Candidates include Marcia Gregerson, Sheryl Ehlers, Cleo Warman, Cheryl Uden and Ann Hoegemeyer.

Union Presents Films; Hot Discussion Sparked

EDITORS NOTE: The following article is a review of the films shown in the Nebraska Union Wednesday night and the following discussion.

By Wayne Kreuscher
 Junior Staff Writer

Sometimes University students become disappointed because of the conservative, intellectual, unstimulating atmosphere outside of the classroom.

Often, it seems, students come to the University expecting to learn to think, question and doubt about controversial problems.

But instead the majority of the students seem to never find a place on campus where it isn't taboo to think or want to discuss important ideas and doubts.

Fortunately this was not the case Wednesday night when the Union Talks and Topics Committee showed the films "Operation Abolition" and "Operation Correction" in the Union auditorium.

Approximately 40 students and teachers watched the controversial films and afterwards a fervent discussion led by Jerry Behringer, sociology professor, included everything from intelligent threats and accusations to predictions about the right and left sides of American political and social life.

The films concerned the controversy of the 1961 student riots in San Francisco during meetings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) in that city.

The first film, "Operation Abolition" is a document which the Committee used at that time to prove that the riots were inspired by Communists and that there was evidently a strong communist movement in the country.

"Operation Correction," the second film which was made by the Civil Liberties Union, reviewed the same scenes as the first film, but pointed out the mistakes, sensationalism and false conclusions that the House on Un-American Activities Committee made when it said that Communists had inspired the student riots.

"Operation Correction" suggested that the riots were actually more American than the Committee because the students were protesting against the unfair tactics of the Committee.

There is no question about it—if Talks and Topics wanted two films that would create discussion and controversy they could have found no two films better than these about HUAC which in the past

have caused a great deal of comment.

The Daily Nebraskan itself was investigated by the Nebraska Legislature in 1961 when the editor of the paper at that time questioned HUAC's purposes and tactics.

"The film referred to is nothing but a cheap trick on the part of reactionary elements in our government who have maliciously credited the true story to bring across their point that the Communist party in this country is manipulating the youth and infiltrating student movements with its agitation tactics," said Herb Probasco in a Daily Nebraskan editorial at that time. Probasco was editor of the Daily Nebraskan for the first semester in 1961.

After pointing out eight charges against the Committee made by Congressman James Roosevelt in 1961, Probasco ended his editorial by saying:

"With the threat of Communism as great as it is, we cannot afford to let a cumbersome, bureaucratic organ such as HUAC to clog the necessary process of a democratic society, of which an inherent right to differ is essential, regardless of whether this difference might be contrary to conservative ideology."

The discussion after the film Wednesday night also showed that most students seem to agree with Probasco that HUAC's film was unfair and the committee was overstepping the basic rights of Americans insured in the Constitution.

Informally stating their ideas often to an almost rioting pitch, the film's audience argued about such ideas as: What is a communist? How do you determine when a person is being Un-American? How socialist can a person be without being a communist?

The serious discussion reached a peak when one student got up and quietly said he took part in the riots and was one of the students dragged down the stairs of San Francisco's City Hall after the police hosed them.

He seemed to suggest that most of the students were at the riot only because they had heard that the Committee was not allowing people in the hearing on a fair basis.

Liz Aitken, chairman of the Union Talks and Topics Committee, said that since the films were so successful, especially the following discussion, other films and informal groups of this type will definitely be planned in the future.

Adoption— Yes or No? Vote Today Will Decide

The proposed Student Council Constitution goes to the polls today after five months of preparation. Booths will be set up in the lounge of the Nebraska Union and will be open today from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.

If approved, the constitution will provide a three-branch government called the Association of the Students of the University of Nebraska (ASUN). All full-time students would automatically become members and would be represented through a senate containing 35 members.

Several sweeping changes are included in the body of the new constitution. It would expand the council from its present single branch form to a three branch form. A judicial and a legislative branch would be added to the present legislative branch. Representatives would be chosen from the colleges by direct apportionment rather than the present composition of college representatives as well as representatives from several campus organizations.

The current Council president and vice-president are elected from among the hold-over members by the new Council at its first meeting. The new constitution would make the president and the vice-president run directly from the student body.

The move for a new constitution at the University has picked up momentum for the last two years, starting with several parties and movements to drastically amend the old document in an attempt to add some power to the structure.

In the spring of 1964, a group of students presented a complete document to the Student Council with the required number of student signatures for a constitutional amendment. After a hard-fought battle in the Council's Judiciary Committee and in the Faculty Senate Committee on Student Affairs, the proposed amendments were held to be a "re-revision" for which there was no current constitutional provision.

The desire for a new constitution grew when the attempts for amendment failed. As a result the Student Council Constitutional Convention was set with the task of creating a new constitution.

If approved by the students and the Board of Regents, the new document will govern this spring's student government elections. Actual operation of the ASUN would then begin for the first time next fall.

Issuance Of Bonds Questioned

There is "substantial question" about the constitutionality of the University's proposal to issue revenue bonds for a \$24.5 million construction program on the campus, according to a statement from the attorney general's office.

A Lincoln newspaper reported that Sen. Fern Hubbard Orme was informed of this fact by the attorney general's office.

University officials have confirmed the contents of the statement, according to the Star newspaper, but Mrs. Orme declined to release the text until further study has been made on it.

The long-term revenue bonds would be issued, to be backed by student tuition fee income. About \$2.5 million from these fees would be used each biennium to service the debt, and the University would seek to replace that amount through the operating budget, appropriated from the state legislature.

The Nebraska Constitution prohibits the incurring of a public debt of more than \$100,000.

The bond proposal is constitutional, University officials contend, as long as they do not use tax money to retire the bonds.

Theatre Will Present 'Irish Words, Music'

Readers Theatre will present "Irish Words & Music" tomorrow and Sunday at 8:00 p.m. in the Arena Theatre, room 302 of the Temple Building.

There will be no admission charge. Selections will be read from Shaw, Lady Gregory, Yates, O'Casey and Brenda Behan.