

MAY 13 1965

ARCHIVES

Construction To Begin On New Music Building

Plans were announced yesterday for Phase I construction of a new music building at the University with funds appropriated by the 1963 legislature.

Bids will be received May 27 and construction is expected to begin soon after, according to Carl Donaldson, University business manager.

The three-story structure, plus basement, will be located at the intersection of 11th and R, immediately west of the present Music Building.

Phase I for which bids will be opened later this month will include basic construction with the \$1.5 million in funds appropriated by the 1963 legislature for a new music facility.

The University has requested \$820,000 from the 1965 legislature for Phase II construction to complete the music facility. Phase II construction would include a rehearsal hall at the site of the present music building, equipment, utility connections, walks, and drives.

The main music building would extend to the north side of R Street and east to include a portion of 11th Street. A walkway on the east side of 11th Street would separate the main music building and the proposed rehearsal hall. Phase I construction would not hinder operation of the present Music Building, Donaldson said.

This places both future music buildings in the same general area as the Sheldon Art Gallery and the Nellie Cochrane Woods building for art classes.

This complex of fine art facilities on the campus would be centered or tied together by a sculpture garden which is to be financed entirely by bequests from the Sheldon family.

Architect Phillip Johnson, who designed the art gallery, also a gift from the Sheldon family, will plan the sculpture garden.

The new building will be of concrete and masonry construction. The four floors, including basement, will include class rooms, practice rooms, teaching studios, orchestra rooms, choral rooms, and band rooms.

IFC Studies Proposal On Initiation Average

The pledge initiation grade average for fraternities would be set at 2.300 under a proposed change in the Interfraternity Council (IFC) by-laws.

The required average under the present grade system of nine points is a 5.0. The 2.3 average would come under the University's new four-point system which will take effect next fall.

Suggested by John Cosier, IFC scholarship chairman, the change was not voted on at last night's meeting. Delegates discussed the change and a vote is planned for next week's meeting.

Also included in the proposal is a measure which would allow the fraternity system to initiate 60 per cent of the pledges, even though his many pledges had not met the requirement of 2.3.

This measure is to ensure that the fraternity system will initiate at least as many persons as they have in the past, according to Cosier.

Cosier said his committee arrived at the 2.3 average after considering the grade averages for other Big Eight schools. The proposal was then made to set the University average at the average of the midwestern schools—that being a 2.3.

Under the proposal, any pledges earning an average of above 2.3 for the previous semester would be initiated, and as many under that figure needed to make 60 per cent.

Reporting on the new initiatives' convocation held last week, Dan Isman told the Council that there were about 150 persons in attendance at the convocation.

Several house delegates commented to Isman that they were disappointed in the speaker for the convocation.

"He stood for things that were opposite what the fraternity system stands for," according to one delegate.

Another commented that the initiates from his house were disappointed in the program also. "You can't knock other houses if you want to build the system," he said, "and he did that."

Buzz Madison, president, told the Council that at least a start had been made in this area. He said that the Council would have to try to get better speakers in the future.

Four girls have been selected from Panhellenic to assist in the production of the Greek newsletter to be begun next year, according to Jim DeMars, publications chairman.

The girls include Jane Crabill, Karen Johnson, Janice Hkin and Barbara Robertson. Tranda Schultz had also been signed to help, but was unable to do so because of her

ASUN Replaces Old Council; Lydick Relinquishes Gavel

By Wayne Kreuscher Junior Staff Writer

"I am not going to wish you success, rather, the Student Council and 13,000 students are going to make it our demand."

With this statement John Lydick, Student Council president turned the student government over to the new Student Association and Student Council became part of the University's history.

Lydick pointed out at this last meeting of Student Council that in at least one area this year's Council has overshadowed any previous student government at the University.

"The success of Student Council is due to your attitude toward your position"

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Senate Election Protested

Ted Suhr is protesting the election of Senate candidates from the Engineering College.

Bob Kerrey said at the Student Council meeting yesterday that Suhr's request for a re-election had been approved by the Council's Election Committee, but that Ron Psota has protested the committee's decision.

Psota and Suhr were both candidates for the Senate from the Engineering College.

Student Court will decide Saturday if the election should be held again or not. If the election is held again it will be between the bottom six candidates for Senate from the Engineering College.

There are five representatives from this college. Ten candidates were running in the election. Psota ranked fifth.

Kerrey explained that Suhr protested the election for two reasons. First, because his name had been left off the ballot when it was sent to the printer and thus had been typed at the bottom of each ballot before the election. Also because the Daily Nebraskan had run the complete ballot in the paper the day before the election before Suhr's name had been added to the bottom.

Kerrey said that the Committee felt the first reason was valid, but the second was not their fault, but the Daily Nebraskan's.

Psota said he is protesting the committee's decision to hold the election over because he feels that the name always being on the bottom of the ballot didn't make that much difference.

Legislature To Shut Down Lab Schools

University High School will hold graduation ceremonies for the last time in 1968.

The Legislature yesterday passed a resolution directing the University and Peru State College to phase out their campus laboratory grade and high school.

A 39-1 vote approved Resolution 44, introduced by Sen. J. W. Burbach.

Burbach said the state should not be subsidizing local school districts in this fashion and noted that campus schools are being phased out at other state colleges.

He said the 1968 date will give the local school districts time to take over the operations.

The resolution was resisted by Sen. Calista Cooper Hughes in whose district Peru State College is located.

She said it would be impossible for the Peru school district to maintain schools of the quality needed for Peru State teacher training purposes. She said it will work "a great hardship on the community of Peru."

Married Students' Fun Day Sunday

The Nebraska Union Hospitality Committee will sponsor a Married Students event Sunday from 2:30 to 6:30.

There is no charge.

The games area of the Union will be open from 2:30 on, and babysitting, snacks

of privileged responsibility," he said. "Student government is not just another activity."

"Because you have sincerely felt your responsibility," he added, "Lincoln students have become aware of the fact that others realize their problems and are willing to help, and the Negro students acknowledge that we are attempting to help them through our position."

He also said that the results of a sincere attitude on the part of the Student Council has yielded an increased interest in student government.

Eighty-eight students filed, he pointed out, for office this year, as compared with thirty-four last year. Twenty-six percent of the Student body voted in the election as opposed to nineteen percent a year ago.

"We have now arrived at a position where many eyes are focused on student government," he said.

The new student government, he stressed, must strive to retain the concept of their position, that of a privileged responsibility. They must communicate with the student body better than any previous student government and they must continuously seek to determine the needs of the students whom they represent.

Lydick received a standing ovation after his speech to the new Senate and Old Council members.

JoAnn Strateman and Kent Neumeister, the new

student government president, both said that if this last year's Student Council has been one of the outstanding ones in the University's history, then most of the credit must go to Lydick.

Miss Strateman presented a gavel to Lydick and Neumeister announced that a John Lydick award has been established.

He said that this award will be awarded each year

to an outstanding senator and that a plaque will hang in the Student Council office.

Mike Barton reported at the meeting that he had discussed the new spirit symbol with Chancellor Hardin and that it would now go to Corn Cobbs and Tassels.

Skip Soiref, treasurer, said that about \$658.21 will remain in the Council's treasury at the end of the year.

The Council started with a balance of \$1642.74 this year.

Neumeister said that interviews for recording secretary of the new Senate will be held Saturday at 9 a.m. and that applications can be picked up in the Student Council office.

He also said that the Senate will elect three executive members as well as a speaker pro tempore at next week's meeting.



A NEW REGIME BEGINS... as retiring Student Council President John Lydick hands the gavel to new ASUN President Kent Neumeister.

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Douglas Outlines Powers, History Of Supreme Court

By Steve Jordon Junior Staff Writer

"The people are the ultimate tribunal, and make the ultimate decisions."

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas made this statement while addressing an All-University Convocation yesterday.

In talking about the "non-controversial topic of the United States," Justice Douglas outlined the powers and the history of the court.

The two basic precepts in defining the rules of the Supreme Court as a referee are those of judicial review declaring as unconstitutional the state laws that conflict with federal laws or the constitution, Douglas said.

The state law power came in 1821, and "created a greater storm of criticism than anything you have ever seen."

The court's jurisdiction has remained substantially constant over the years, he said. It has no advisory powers, no rule-making powers and no function of the executive, such as the veto.

The Court can consider no political questions, such as the choosing of ambassadors or the seating of delegations to the Congress, he said.

"While there is no clear cut division between the Court and other branches of the government," Douglas said, "they have never been completely separated."

"The secret of the American success is the element of good will between branches of the government," he said.

He cited examples of justices being ambassadors, serving on electoral commissions, being prosecutors and serving on commissions such as the investigations into Pearl Harbor and the Kennedy assassination, which Chief Justice Earl Warren headed.

Nominated by the president, the justices' appointments have to be confirmed by the Senate.

"Nineteen nominees have

been rejected by the Senate," Douglas said, "and six have been confirmed but rejected appointments themselves."

There are four large periods in American history with regard to the Supreme Court, he said.

The first involves the development of a common market between the original sovereign states, he said.

Regulation of commerce in early times has expanded to include public accommodation issues today, Douglas said. The Marshall court effectively leveled the barriers between the sovereign states.

The second period occurred just after the Civil War, with the 13th, and 15th Amendments.

The nation was then turning to the west and expanding rapidly, Douglas said.

Then followed a period of regulation of corporation practices, he said. This became possible when the corporations

Flying Club Organizing On Campus

Are you interested in learning to fly?

If so, would you like to join other students with a similar interest? A survey is being made to determine the number of students on campus who would be interested in an aviation club.

Purposes of the club would be to stimulate interest in learning to fly among college students, to share flying interest through an organized group, to organize for ground school instruction designed to prepare the student for the FAA written examination, to contract for group rates on flight instruction in aircraft use and to develop loans and scholarships for student flight instruction.

If interested, write to Howard Eckel, 407 Administration Building, or call University Extension 2245 or 488-1806 on evenings and weekends.

Please leave campus address, telephone number and summer address.

were considered as people, and regulated as such.

"The Court acted to police the states in their experiments in social legislation," Douglas said, "such as child-labor laws."

"Since World War II efforts of the court have been directed to civil rights," he said. Not only Negroes, but Mexicans, religious minorities, the increasing urbanization problem and resulting dilution of city votes with respect to country votes.

Loyalty and sincerity laws have been examined by the Court also, he said. "Who could prove that it is to the best interests of the United States for someone to be rehired after being dropped from the payroll for being suspected as an unloyal American? Even Eisenhower would have a hard time."

It was during Eisenhower's administration that laws such as these were in effect.

"The frontiers are gone, and there's no possibility of escape from discrimination," he said. "We must deal with each other with discretion."

"The Court is a referee, and no federal system can exist said. "Hamilton stated in the without a referee," Douglas Federalist that the judiciary is the weakest branch of the government — that it has no force or will, only judgement."

"Our people have adopted a consensus to live under the Constitution; this makes most of our decisions enforceable," Douglas said.

One of the popular myths about the Supreme Court is that it is overworked, he said.

"Our case load has increased from prison cases, but 98% of these are frivolous," he said. "These writs seem to give the prisoners something to do that they're interested in."

The workload is actually lighter than it was 20 years ago, Douglas said.

"At that time, we had about 300 hours and 143 written decisions each session," he said. "Now we have 200 hours and just over 100 decisions."

"We're also on a five-day

week," he said, "so remind your friends at Harvard not to pity us."

Douglas commented on an amendment being circulated among the states.

Article V of the Constitution gives a national forum for debating proposed amendments, he said. This new amendment could allow adoption of amendments without a national forum for debates.

"This would allow lobbyists to quietly change the Constitution without the people actually knowing it," he said.

"The people can always amend our decisions," Douglas said. "Our Court once held that the states could keep women from voting, and then along came the 16th Amendment; you can see what condition we've been in since that time."

Students Receive Millions In Aid

Forty-one colleges and universities awarded one million dollars or more in financial aid to their students during the 1963-64 academic year, proving that a college education is available to more and more eligible students.

Another 74 institutions each handed out from \$500,000 to \$999,999 in scholarships, loans and jobs.

A report by the Educational Testing Service shows that helping their students get through college has become a multimillion dollar business for the nation's institutions of higher learning.

Colleges and universities participating in the survey awarded more than \$251 million in student aid.

The report did not include awards made by national scholarship programs such as the National Merit Scholarship program, state scholarship and loan programs, work study grants or even loans and jobs which students can get after arriving on campus.

The \$251 million went to 454,000 students. The average student award was \$553. About \$120 million was in scholarships, \$85 million in loans and \$45 million in jobs.