



# Summer Nebraskan

Tuesday, June 22, 1965

Lincoln, Nebraska

No. 2

## Grant Hall To Be Replaced



GRANT MEMORIAL HALL—The 73-year-old structure, the oldest building on campus, is on its way out.

## Legislature Gives Ok To First Wing

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series showing the extent of expansion going on at the University.

Creaking stairs, not enough locker space for everyone, not enough space for storage, a creaking floor, this is Grant Memorial Hall today.

But Grant Memorial is now on its last leg. The 73-year old oldest structure on the University campus is going to be replaced by a \$1.8 million women's gymnasium during the coming biennium.

The new structure was granted by the Legislature last week after the doors to Grant were officially bolted by the State Fire Marshal, Joe Divis.

Divis ordered the structure vacated until many safety improvements could be made.

The action by Divis was prompted by Omaha Senator Richard Proud. Proud also prompted the Legislature to send himself and Senator Fern Hubbard Orme of Lincoln to the governor's office to see to it that Divis' order was enforced.

Following the official closing of the building, effective June 15, the women's physical education department packed up and moved to Bancroft School for temporary headquarters until the new building was constructed.

Classes last week were held

at Bancroft and in University High School facilities.

The Legislature authorized \$300,000 for a swimming pool wing of the new gym. Previously, the women had been using the pool in the basement of the Coliseum.

The new structure is scheduled to be constructed near 14th and Vine Streets. The \$1.5 million for the remaining part of the structure is set to be appropriated by the 1967 Legislature.

Budget Committee Chairman Richard Marvel said if the Regents want to go ahead within the framework of the total dollar grant to put up the new building, they could do this.

However, according to Marvel, that would require the Regents to shift funds from other capital improvements projects. The Regents are given this flexibility under LB889, the central appropriations bill.

Following the construction of the new music building and a new dental structure, the gymnasium heads the list for University replacement in the present biennium.

The Budget Committee, however, decided against doing it right away, and left the appropriation of all but the swimming pool wing to next biennium's Legislature.



TWO GIRLS WIND THEIR WAY UP—These narrow, steep stairs are the "back way" to the main gymnasium floor from the downstairs locker room at Grant Memorial.

## Non-Discrimination Move Prompts Action

The recent action by the University Regents, removing all "white clauses" from constitutions of University organizations, was the result of a number of factors.

A study was conducted second semester of the 1963-64 school year by several Daily Nebraskan writers, concerning the racial problem on campus. The study was spurred by an incident in March, 1964, in which a Lincoln barber refused to serve a University student because he was a Negro.

At that time the Student Council unanimously passed a resolution expressing "strong disapproval" of the barber's actions. A Council member pointed out that action would be directed towards eliminating discrimination in general rather than atoning for the barber shop incident. The chairman of the Council's Public Issues committee said that the Council could "use this event as evidence that things of this type do happen in Lincoln."

A week later the Council unanimously decided to investigate discrimination against University students both on campus and in Lincoln.

### Discrimination Subtle

The first Daily Nebraskan article pointed out the fact that discrimination at the University is 'subtle.' One Negro student interviewed said that Negroes at Michigan know they are accepted by the majority of the white students. By contrast, Negroes in the South know they are not accepted, but Negroes

at Nebraska cannot be sure of either action.

Another Negro student agreed and observed that this type of discrimination may be attributed to a lack of contact with and knowledge of Negroes on the part of most native Nebraskans.

Two Negroes interviewed said that they would not recommend the University to another Negro. One of these students told a friend, who eventually enrolled at Providence College in Rhode Island, that Nebraska was "socially lousy."

### Renting Difficult

The second story of the series dealt with the fact that it is difficult for Negroes to rent in Lincoln. The writer made ten telephone calls with various queries, variously posing as a Negro, a friend of a Negro, a Negro calling for his girl friend, etc.

To all ten phone calls came negative responses.

As the writer put it, "The excuses vary and the methods are devious."

The excuses vary so far as to refuse to rent to a Negro because "We don't take boys who smoke."

One Negro student pointed out that even in University dormitories discrimination is evident. Negroes are spread throughout the dorms, but almost invariably have another Negro for a roommate.

### Equality In Classroom

The third story in the series pointed out that for the most part Negroes find equality in the classroom at the University.

Many times, one Negro student said, the professors will

even give a little extra attention to a Negro student. "This attention can work to the Negro's advantage. If you do well on an exam the instructor thinks, ' Gee! This guy has a brain! 'It helps,' the student added.

In some classes it becomes evident that University professors are people, according to this student, for in at least two of the classes the student was registered for, he had been graded more severely than other students.

### Good Job Opportunities

This same article said that after graduation, whether a Negro feels he is well equipped or not, there is an abundance of jobs available to him with the same opportunities for advancement as his white contemporaries.

According to the article, most large corporations in the United States can't discriminate in employment because they are working under government contract. These contracts all have anti-discrimination clauses. The University will not accept a company for interviews if they discriminate, according to Frank Hallgren, director of the University placement division.

### Social Life Lacking

The fourth story dealt with the fact that Negroes feel a lack of social life at the University.

In a survey taken for the story, 11 of the 15 local chapters of sororities said they had no membership restrictions. Four houses, Alpha Xi Delta, Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Delta and Pi Beta Phi would give no comment on such restrictions, because of a National Panhellenic ruling forbidding them to comment on their constitutions.

One fraternity, Sigma Nu, of 24 local chapters said that its constitution had a "white only" clause. Six other fraternities said they had membership restriction, but they were religious, vocational or "socially acceptable."

The discrimination problem, although it is not evident on the University campus, does exist, according to last year's survey.

A typical date for Negroes, it said, is limited to a show and a coke at the Student

Union. The Negroes lack places to hold parties and dances except at the Union or Selleck.

Negro coeds said they would have liked to have gone through Rush Week, but did not know "If I did not get taken, then would it be because they did not know me or because I am a Negro?"

The problem of a Negro sorority at the University is increased by the fact that there are not enough Negro coeds at the University to allow for colonization, according to Negro coeds, agreeing with Helen Snyder, associate dean of Student Affairs.

As one Negro put it, the main problem with the Greek system versus integration involves the purposes of the houses. Houses enhance academic atmosphere, leadership and social poise so members can meet others, finally ending in marriage. The Negro fraternity member would date someone of his own race, he said.

In more recent action on the discrimination problem at the University, the Student Council Public Issues Committee conducted a study first semester of the 1964-65 school year on the question of discrimination.

### Work For Abolition

After the report was substantially finished, the committee's chairman introduced a resolution to the Council urging student organizations at the University to delete racial restrictions from their constitutions.

The resolution, which was passed, recommended that any organizations with such clauses, or which belong to national organizations with similar clauses, work for the abolition of the clause.

In a roll-call vote, 27 Council members voted in favor of the resolution, eight voted against it and two members abstained from voting.

Council reactions to the resolution ranged from objections on legal grounds to favorable comments based on moral considerations.

The introducer of the resolution pointed out to the Council that "the members of this Council represent colleges, not living units. We are not here to use the Council as a sounding board but to represent all 13,000 students."

Nu, the only fraternity listed in the discrimination report having a "white clause," told the Council, "Our fraternity is working in this area, and will continue to do so."

Quoting a Wall Street Journal editorial, he said, "forced association is the breeder of dissention."

One fraternity member, speaking against the resolution, cited Negro apathy as a justification for the Council's not taking action.

He quoted one Negro in the report as saying, "It doesn't bother me if they don't like me because of the color of my skin, as long as they don't say so to my face."

Two Negro students spoke to the Council on behalf of the resolution. One, a foreign student from Nigeria, urged the Council to pass the resolution as "assurance to all students of other races that they are wanted."

The other said that "Nebraskans are the worst people in the world. They pass the buck and are narrow-minded about racial discrimination because they have so little contact with upper class Negroes."

After the resolution was passed, Vice Chancellor G. Robert Ross, dean of Student Affairs, said, "I am pleased the students have spoken on this question."

He said that the Student Affairs office had been working for the same objective. He said he viewed the Council's resolution as "encouraging," and termed it an "educational kind of approach" to the discrimination problem.

According to Ross, there had been no public stand like this taken in recent years.

The Panhellenic president said that she felt the resolution did not infringe on Panhellenic rights. "Student Council has a right to express its view," she said.

The Interfraternity Council president, newly elected on the night the resolution was passed, said that "The Interfraternity Council (IFC) does not and will not practice racial discrimination in carrying forward its program as a University organization."

### Editorial Campaign

The next step in the story of the discrimination problem

at the University was taken by Daily Nebraskan editor, Frank Partsch.

Partsch, in his editorials constantly pushed for some real action from the Greek system.

While he continued to urge the Greeks to 'get the ball rolling,' the Greeks did just that. Unknown to the public, except in the form of closed "executive sessions" of Panhellenic and Interfraternity Council, the Greeks were discussing the problem among themselves and trying to arrive at an answer.

Partsch, not knowing exactly what was going on in these "executive sessions," wrote editorials against the idea of excluding the press (Daily Nebraskan reporter) from the meetings.

Week after week, though, the reporter was excluded from the meeting after the routine business was finished.

In the meantime, first semester editor Susan Smithberger wrote a column for the Daily Nebraskan attacking the secret work of the Panhellenic Council.

of the secret statement formulated by Panhellenic, she said "... frankly, I'm embarrassed. This little bit will never serve the purpose for which it was intended."

Miss Smithberger went on, "It would be better that noth-

ing be said at all than for this gutless bit to be released. Any member of the press, any member of the "Opposing" side can tear this apart so fast it would make a lightning bug shudder."

### Equal Opportunities

The next day the statements were released to the Daily Nebraskan. Both statements in essence called for the Board of Regents to "make such rules and regulations it seems appropriate to guarantee that no student shall be denied full and equal educational opportunity by the University as the result of his race, religion, or country of national origin."

The statements expressed "belief that it is appropriate for a University community to champion the cause of civil liberties for all individuals," and offered "moral persuasion ... to assist the Board of Regents to implement" such rules on the subject that the Board chose to make.

Interfraternity Council president Buzz Madson said that he was confident that local officers of the national fraternities involved were working within their groups for the removal of the clauses.

Sigma Nu president Bill Mowbray said the fraternity would work within the guidelines of the resolution.

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Lt. Cmdr. Walsh.

## Navy Pilot To Appear

The pilot of the navy's first deep submersible, the Trieste, Lt. Cmdr. Don Walsh will speak at the University this afternoon for the first of the World Previews Series.

The deep sea researcher, who made a dive to the deepest known part of the ocean, seven miles below the surface, will speak on the Challenge of the Seven Seas. He will appear at 1:30 in the Union Ballroom.

A representative of Sigma Nu of the discrimination problem