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Schaaf

Schaaf Predicts Role Of ASUN

A "great mansion of student government, built upon the foundation laid last year," was the role projected for ASUN by its president, Terry Schaaf.

Schaaf presented his hopes and goals for this year's student government Wednesday at the Student Senate's first meeting of the year. His speech was divided into the two areas where he sees especially strong promise for senate activity. They are the University's budget and the student conduct problem.

The first area he considered was that of working with the administration on getting the proposed University budget approved by the legislature.

"The Legislature can't appropriate money for the University unless we show them (the Legislature) and the people of the state that we are interested in quality education," Schaaf explained.

He spoke of educating the citizens of Nebraska on what the University is doing for the state. Two examples, he said are the research done by the University in the area of agriculture and business.

Another area in which Schaaf sees the University benefiting the state stems from the fact that "there is a direct correlation between the quality of the educational institutions within the state and the amount of industry the state can attract."

Concerning the second area, that of student conduct, Schaaf said that whether something is a student right or a student privilege must be clarified.

"Student rights and privileges can't be mixed," Schaaf declared.

"The University is in a unique situation," he ex-

plained. "We are responsible to the state of Nebraska because we are an arm of the state government. The people of the state have made the Board of Regents the body to represent the people. After the Senate evaluates the administration's stand on student conduct and calls for a change, we must start with the top, the Board of Regents, and work down, proving why we need a change."

Cont. to Pg. 4, Col. 3.

Oath Suit To Court In October

The loyalty oath suit filed by a former University employee will be ready for trial in two to three weeks, according to Patrick Healey, Lincoln attorney for the plaintiff.

The suit was filed against the University Board of Regents and the State of Nebraska by Mrs. George Spangler last spring and will be tried sometime in October.

Mrs. Spangler, the wife of a University graduate student, was dismissed from her job as a secretary-typist in the press section of the University's East Campus Information Office for refusing to sign Nebraska's 15-year-old loyalty oath.

She then filed suit stating that the loyalty oath which is required to be signed by all full-time employees of the State, is "invalid, unconstitutional and ineffective."

Regents Seek 91.48% Biennium Budget Hike

By Julie Morris Senior Staff Writer

Declaring that the University has reached a "moment of crisis," administrators announced Wednesday that the school is seeking a 91.48 per cent increase in biennium funds from the state.

At a late afternoon press conference, Dr. B. N. Greenberg, Regent and chairman of the University finance committee, stated that the budget request for the 1967-69 biennium is \$67,019,893—up \$32,018,377 from the current biennium appropriation.

In a prepared statement, Greenberg said, "If the University is to stay in the mainstream of higher education, it must have the very substantial increase in financial support for which we have asked. Another biennium of emergency, make-do operation will damage the University to such an extent that it may be unable to regain stature and momentum

at any time in the foreseeable future."

\$98,662,406

The total biennium budget picture developed by the University officials allows for an operating budget of \$98,662,406. The largest chunk of this total will be appropriated from the state general funds. The appropriation is made by the state Legislature which meets Jan. 1.

Other University-generated funds, including student tuition, sales and services, and activities related to instruction, plus federal funds and endowment income, will provide the additional revenue.

The planned budget provides for a 30 per cent increase in all faculty salaries over the two-year period; virtually guarantees that there will be no tuition increases during the period; allows for the appointments of full and part-time faculty that will amount to 258 full-time teachers; anticipates

enrollments of 20,600 students in the fall of 1968; and allocates additional money for library improvement, agricultural programs, science and medicine programs.

'Catch-up, Keep-up'

According to Chancellor Clifford M. Hardin, the budget plan allows for 15 per cent increases in faculty salaries for each year of the biennium.

The program, Greenberg said, "incorporates the idea of both catch-up and keep-up within the next biennium."

Hardin said the University will be attempting to catch up with the faculty salary level of universities of comparable scope and responsibility and to keep up with this level by boosting faculty salaries at a faster rate than normal.

Also included is a plan to hire 168 additional full-time

Cont. on Pg. 3, Col. 1.



Abbott

Abbott Stresses Student Rights

By Randy Irey Senior Staff Writer

EDITOR'S NOTE: The full text of Sen. Steve Abbott's is printed on page two, column one of today's paper.

Before a hushed Student Senate, Senator Steve Abbott declared his resignation from ASUN and proposed that the senate make a definite declaration of student rights.

Following the conclusion of his speech, Abbott bowed his head on the table, moved by the standing ovation he received.

His voice betrayed emotion, as he stated his interpretation of the administration stand on the student conduct problem.

"They stand, not personally, but on paper, right on top of us, with their feet on our throats," Abbott declared.

The student clarification, according to him, confirmed the worst fears of CFDP. He stated that what is "most obnoxious" is that it was approved without consulting ASUN and "was promulgated in the Student Handbook as University policy."

Abbott stated that it is not the administration, Dean G. Robert Ross, or Clifford Hardin, but the students who make up the University.

"And could there be a University without the Office of Student Affairs?" he asked.

"Yes, there very well could be. Thus I say it is we who are essential and it is we who should write student codes if such codes must be. I therefore in my first and last act as a student senator urge you to make ASUN's first act of business a Student Bill of Rights."

Abbott feels this is neces-

sary in order for ASUN to be a student government is to declare its authority and power and take on the role of a government.

"All this can be accomplished according to the Administration's definition of a university," Abbott declared.

Quoting from the administration clarification, Abbott read that the goal of the university is an environment directed towards the objective of "Total education." This explains the code, "Includes acquisition of a pattern of knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values that will result in increasingly responsible and productive behavior."

"Thus, according to the Administration's very own definition of education, we—that is Student Government—should have the right to make our own rules. Arbitrary and autocratic Administrative control simply cannot teach people how to participate in democracy," Abbott said.

Rumors saying that since Abbott is leaving, the future of a Bill of Rights will be ended, was adamantly rejected by Abbott. "I cannot believe that you thirty senators are mere puppets to be manipulated by me or anyone else," Abbott said.

"You see we face a crisis, a showdown. There will never be another chance to declare for a Bill of Rights," Abbott emphasized, "because once you have backed down, you will keep backing down and the precedent of self-doubt and the habit of cowardice will never be overcome."

Students On Meredith March Claim 'Biased' Press Coverage

By Toni Vietor Senior Staff Writer

Poor coverage by the press plagued the Meredith march for voter registration across Mississippi this summer, according to members of the University community who assisted with the July march.

Twelve men and women from the University traveled to the Southern state, and all spent at least a few days on the march.

Their comments on the news coverage of the event ranged from "misinformation" to "total distortion" on the part of news magazines, wire services and local newspapers in Mississippi.

Joined March

Carl Davidson, newly elected national vice president of Students for a Democratic Society ("SDS"), joined the march ten miles south of Hernando, Miss., working as a public relations man for the march.

"The country was behind the protesters at Selma, but no one even knew what was going on when we were in the same position in Canton, Miss.," Davidson said.

Davidson, who manned walkie-talkies throughout the march and was constantly involved in sending out information to the press, described the tear-gassing by state troopers in Canton as "chaotic and without due cause."

Pitched Tents

According to Davidson, the controversy arose when members of the march attempted to pitch tents on a school ground in Canton. He noted that when marchers asked the mayor of the town for per-

mission, the official had referred them to the school's principal who, in turn, gave his consent for the erection of the tents.

"When the fourteen members of the tent crew went to set up the tents for sleeping, twenty-five state troopers arrested the men, and one guy was beaten for arguing," stated Davidson.

By this time, as Davidson described the scene, Stokely Carmichael, one of the leaders, arrived in the town with two thousand marchers. After hearing several speakers, including Dr. Martin Luther King, the crowd walked to the school yard to pitch the tents, where about a hundred state troopers surrounded the area.

"The crowd was inexperienced and was told to expect mass arrests and to link arms in a circle," Davidson said frowning.

Tear Gas

He continued that without warning, the troopers aimed a first tear gas shell at Carmichael. As the white fumes spurted out, everyone started running.

He described the following scene as he saw it from a position near one of the fallen tents. The people in the crowd who were able to run escaped from the tear gas area, he said, but those who had been overcome by the fumes fell to the ground—mostly women and children.

At this point, Davidson continued, state troopers marched in and with their rifle butts systematically beat those people who had fallen.

Student Involved

Maggie Young, a University student, was also involved

in the tear gas incident. She worked with the Medical Committee for Human Rights on the march, helping care for those injured at Canton in an emergency clinic.

Miss Young told of a polio victim who had one lung collapsed when he was beaten as he lay on the school yard ground during the Canton incident.

"I was very upset at the way injuries were reported by the press," stated Miss Young. She claimed that some local newspapers completely ignored any account of injuries, while other papers toned down the accident reports.

"I know of a film sequence that was taken by a wire service photographer of a five-year-old boy being knocked unconscious by a tear gas shell," Miss Young stated. To her knowledge this footage was never used.

Main Problem

According to Davidson, Miss Young and Cater Chamber, a graduate assistant at the University who also worked with public relations on the march, the main problem with the wire services was not necessarily the fault of newsmen present on the march.

In this connection, Miss Young noted the "mysterious filtering out" of information after it was sent to regional wire service offices. Davidson spoke of a reporter from Time magazine who "practically cried" when he saw

Cont. on Pg. 5, Col. 8.

Tiemann Predicts . . .

'Quantity Or Quality'—That's The Question

Soon Nebraskans will have to decide whether to upgrade the standards of the University by limiting enrollment or to allow it to "grow like Poppy", according to GOP gubernatorial candidate Norbert Tiemann.

At a Young Republican press conference in the Union Wednesday, Tiemann predicted that a choice would have to be made between "quality or quantity education."

Tiemann said that the migration of Nebraska's youth was "one of the most insidious problems we've had in a long time." He said that an upgrading of the state's institutions of higher learning, including junior colleges, colleges, and vocational schools should be financed by Nebraska.

Appearing with first district Congressional candidate Robert Denney, Tiemann said that this investment would

pay back "many times over" and should be made by the state rather than relying on federal grants at first.

Not Opposed

Denney said that he was not opposed to federal grants, but that they should be channeled through existing state and local school boards. "We know what we need better than the federal government," he said.

Pointing out California as an example of a state where education has attracted industry and population, Tiemann said quality education is the first step in developing industry.

Commenting on University budgets, Tiemann said that the job was twofold. The University should make a clear presentation of its needs. Then, he said, if the governor is convinced that the budget is a "bare knuckles" mini-

mum, he should give it his full support.

Tiemann said there exists a "complete breakdown between the University and the executive branch". He called for a coordinated budget effort between the two.

He also advocated the establishment of a research center at the College of Agriculture to explore areas in food, medicine, and industry. He said that Nebraska now only receives .5 per cent of federal research funds.

Denney told the students and reporters that the war in Viet Nam could be ended sooner with sufficient men and materials and more bombing of military objectives in North Viet Nam.

Denney said that groups opposing the war have the right of free speech, but said, "I don't think SDS ought to make statements that give aid and comfort to the enemy

or encourage other students to burn their draft cards."

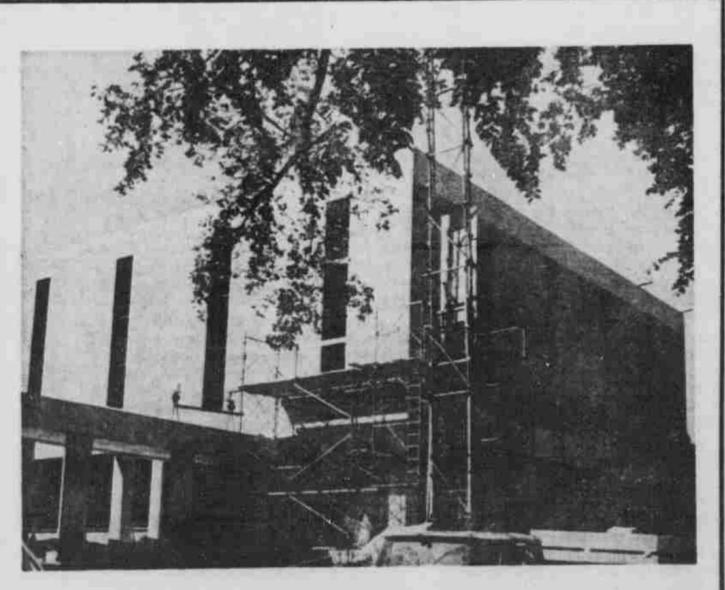
Groups Misinformed

The Congressional candidate said that he thought these groups were misinformed on the war, and would not protest if they fully understood the situation.

Opposed to an income tax increase, Denney said that inflation could be combatted by cutting down on the numbers of Federal employees and getting rid of those "who don't do a day's work."

"Poverty can be eliminated in the United States within the next ten years," Denney said, but "millions of dollars have been wasted in the elimination of poverty through mismanagement."

Denney advocated vocational training schools with the state controlling the federal funds. He said that federal poverty funds should be given directly to existing state agencies for distribution.



THE NEW MUSIC BUILDING on city campus nears a finish as another construction project comes to an end. With its completion the "growing pains" of the University will be eased somewhat. (See story on Page 4.)