

# Morrison, Curtis Vie For Senate Post Race Focuses On Past Achievements



Curtis

By John Fryar  
Junior Staff Writer

Nebraska's governor for the past six years, Democrat Frank B. Morrison is challenging Republican Senator Carl T. Curtis, who has served continuously in the Congress since 1939.

Morrison, 60, received a law degree from the University in 1931. He served two terms as county attorney, and was on school and town boards. He has been president of the Midwest Governors Conference.

Curtis, 61, attended Nebraska Wesleyan. The Minden lawyer has specialized in social security legislation and advanced several flood control projects.

Both candidates were asked questions regarding various campaign issues by the Daily Nebraskan. The questions and the candidates' replies follow:

What are the most important foreign and domestic problems facing the nation today?

Curtis: Viet Nam is the most crucial foreign problem facing the nation. Inflation is becoming a serious domestic issue, resulting from the loose fiscal policies of the Johnson administration.

Morrison: Peace and understanding, with Viet Nam only one aspect of a whole picture of Communist aggression, continues to be a foreign issue.

On the domestic side, the poverty program is offering Nebraska a chance to participate in history, according to Morrison. He said that the state has come a long way in research and agriculture, but pointed out that there have been no new reclamation programs in the state for seven years.

What is the status of the

amount of federal aid now received in Nebraska, particularly by educational institutions?

Curtis: There is a "maldistribution" of such grants across the nation, with Nebraska being only one state in the same category with several others.

Curtis said that he is co-sponsoring a proposed system for the equitable distribution of research.

Morrison: Nebraska ranks fiftieth in federal research and development grants to all the states.

Morrison said that Curtis had voted against bills, that when ultimately passed, have contributed toward building such new facilities as the Dental College under construction.

Are the academic standards of the University and those in Nebraska sufficiently high?

Curtis: No comment; this

was an issue on the state level.

Morrison: Educational standards are "never adequate", and it will be a question of "improvement versus decay" unless more research grants are obtained from the federal government.

Is there a marked flow of talented youth from Nebraska?

Curtis: This problem can be solved by the creation of a research capacity, providing jobs as well as incentives for youth and industry to enter and remain in Nebraska.

Morrison: "This problem bothered me upon entering office more than anything else."

Morrison said that an interchange was needed between states, but that Nebraska has been losing more than its share of talent. However, he said that

this "brain drain" had been cut 50 per cent in the last few years, coupled with the highest industrial rate of growth in Nebraska history.

Is the Johnson administration handling the Viet Nam war in the best possible manner?

Curtis: The government should leave many of the "military decisions to military people and the United States should deal more "from a position of strength" following Eisenhower's example of handling the Korean conflict.

Morrison: "No one solution is perfect, but no better one has yet been offered."

Morrison said that the whole system of communist expansion must be undercut by meeting problems of starvation, disease, ignorance and superstition as well as waging the actual



Morrison

# Major Candidates Speak On Taxes, Education, Viet Nam Lt. Governor Issue: Tax Base Question Senate Write-In Candidate Advocates Viet Nam Peace

The lieutenant governor contest offers Nebraskans a choice between Republican John E. Everroad and Democrat Ross Rasmussen.

The lieutenant governor's duties are similar to those of the vice-president on the national level.

He presides over the Unicameral, but votes only in case of a tie; he may advise the governor but he has no real policy making authority. In the case of the death, disability or absence of the governor, he becomes acting governor.

**Candidates**

Everroad, 53, of Omaha was educated in Indiana. He owns and operates Cummins Mid-west Co. Inc. and has a farm near Yutan, Nebr.

Everroad is Director of the National Association of Commerce and Industry, active in the Nebraska Safety Council, the Nebraska Motor Carriers Association and a member of the National Defense Executive Reserve.

Rasmussen, 49, received his bachelor's degree in agriculture from the University. Following four years of service in World War II he returned to the University for a year of graduate study.

Rasmussen, who farms near Hooper, has developed a variety of Midwest bluegrass seed and is considered a farm specialist.

He was elected to the Unicameral in 1960, re-elected in 1962 and in 1964 for a four year term.

Rasmussen is chairman of the Legislature's education committee, a delegate to the National Conference on Children and Youth, the National Rural Education Conference and the Nebraska Interstate Compact on Education.

**Sales Manager**

Everroad promised that if he is elected lieutenant Governor he will be a full time employee of Nebraska's citizens and the "Sales Manager" for the state.

Everroad suggested new markets for farm products as one way of achieving higher farm prices.

He said that Nebraska needs to attract new industry to provide jobs for the young people. Agriculture and tourism also need promotion, he claims.

He opposed an increase in state taxes. He says, "Everyone is talking about more taxes but nobody is doing anything about reducing our tax load. I



GOVERNOR'S MANSION . . . who will take it over?

## Candidates Vie In Gubernatorial Race

Cont. from Pg. 1, Col. 5.

should be exercised by the state. He again pointed to a possible research center.

Do you support a minimum voting age of 18 for Nebraska?

Sorenson: A "broadened tax base" with all segments of the economy participating is needed. He supports Amendment 14, to be voted upon in the election, which would return 20 per cent of all funds collected under a broadened tax base to a state-aid-to-education program.

Sorenson said that the retention of a certain amount of the property tax was a compromise that wouldn't affect the aid to education. He said that the defeat of a broadened tax base would be a "disaster to education."

Tiemann: A broadened tax base combining a sales and income tax would provide more funds for education.

Tiemann opposes amendment 14 because he wants a complete abolition of the property tax and thinks that writing a specific figure of 20 per cent in the constitution is "bad constitutional government." He said that the absence of a broadened tax base would be detrimental to education and increase property taxes.

How can the flow of youth from Nebraska be stemmed?

Sorenson: This flow has been greatly reduced by the present administration. He said that in the critical areas of job opportunities and attitudes of youth and industry, "great improvements" have been and are being made.

Tiemann: The key answer is in the creation of a research capacity to attract federal funds and top scholars which will be followed by industries offering employment.

Can federal funds be more adequately used in Nebraska?

Sorenson: Nebraska is missing out on federal funds because of its U.S. senatorial representation, inadequate support of research by institutions, and the absence of an office representing Nebraska in Washington to co-ordinate information on sources of available funds.

Sorenson said that the state should provide the means for local districts obtaining funds, aiding them in order to minimize red tape.

Tiemann: While California received 30 per cent of federal research funds last year, Nebraska got less than one-half of one per cent. He said that there were "very few strings" attached to federal grants, both matching and non-matching.

Tiemann said that the maximum control over these funds

Rev. Rehorn condemns the Viet Nam war for using government funds which could be going to "important social programs like the War on Poverty, medical care and urban redevelopment."

Neither major party candidate has taken a stand on the Viet Nam issue and Rev. Rehorn stated that the other two candidates are in agreement with the present power structure's Viet Nam war policy.

"The citizen who opposes the war in Viet Nam and its domestic consequences has been effectively disenfranchised. What America needs today is a good strong third party made up of independents," Rev. Rehorn said.

Though the issue of Viet Nam has dominated Rev. Rehorn's campaign as he speaks across the state, his platform includes stands on civil rights and poverty programs.

**Acceptance Of Races**

"I advocate a complete acceptance of the races," said Rev. Rehorn in connection with a previous statement that there is segregation in every aspect of American life.

He stated that he is not implementing the laws that are on the books concerning civil rights. Rev. Rehorn said he is for black power, "but not the black power of the syndicated press."

"Whites and the press are using black power as a scare-mechanism to stampede white liberals into doing nothing," stated Rev. Rehorn.

**Realistic Programs**

"We need to work together for realistic poverty programs. In terms of federal aid, I advocate not a billion dollars for poverty, but billions," Rev. Rehorn stated.

However, Rev. Rehorn noted that "nothing aggressive is going to be done in the poverty program as long as the U.S. is spending money to bomb Vietnam."

Rev. Rehorn, a 54-year-old Methodist minister from Fullerton, said he is mainly attempting to bring the one issue of peace—a sane solution to the Viet Nam war—clear to the voting public.

**Individuals' Support**

The peace candidate is backed mainly by ministers, professors from the three Nebraska educational institutions, some of the western farmers and sectors of Omaha. A few groups, such as Nebraskans for Peace in Viet Nam, are endorsing Rev. Rehorn's platform, but he stated that his support comes from individuals.

His policy concerning an end to the Viet Nam war is based upon U Thant's three proposals made to the United Nations. Rev. Rehorn advocates a cessation of bombing on both sides; a willingness to negotiate with the Viet Cong; and an impartial group to help rebuild the war-torn country.

**Ethical Imperatives**

As a man who says that he "believes in the moral and ethical imperatives of Judeo-Christian teachings," Rev. Rehorn declared that "we are the evil ones as we napalm babies, mothers and whole villages" in Viet Nam.

In another angle of at-



Rehorn

# Denney, Callan Agree . . . More Federal Aid Needed For Nebraska

**YD's Final Push To Hit Democrats**

Young Democrats will have a busy pre-election week, according to YD president Sabra McCall.

The Young Democrats will be meeting Wednesday night to prepare for the final week of campaigning.

YD's will aim their efforts Miss McCall said at "sections in Lincoln where there's Democratic concentration. We want to make sure that these people vote."

Sunday and Monday evenings before the election the Young Democrats will help the Lancaster County Democrats.

In his bid for re-election, Democrat Clair A. Callan is running against Republican challenger Robert V. Denney in Nebraska's first Congressional district.

Callan, 46, is an Odell farmer, stockman and businessman. He has served as chairman of the Governor's Committee on State Government Reorganization Board and the Nebraska Power Review Board.

Callan has served on various town, school, and county Boards in Odell and Gage County.

Denney, 49, is a lawyer, former F.B.I. agent and former state chairman of the Republican party. He is a retired Lt. Colonel of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

The Daily Nebraskan asked each candidate his views as to various issues in the campaign. The questions and answers are as follows:

**Important Problems**

What are the most important foreign and domestic problems facing the nation today?

Callan: On the foreign side, the people in underdeveloped countries who are prey for communism must be helped. Domestically, the problem is to see whether it's possible for a free enterprise economy to maintain sustained growth and full employment without runaway inflation."

Denney: The major foreign

problem is giving the President the discretionary power to distribute foreign aid to countries who subsequently use it against us, as in Viet Nam.

On the domestic side, Denney said that something should be done about the non-essential government deficit spending during such a war as in Viet Nam. Denney feels that such spending is a major factor in inflation, and predicted that the next Congress will be asked to approve 18 billion dollars in funds brought on by this situation.

**Status Of Federal Aid**

What is the status of the amount of federal aid now received in Nebraska, particularly by educational institutions?

Callan: Nebraska is "down towards the bottom" in the receipt of federal grants, a situation that can be solved somewhat in seeking scientific grants as well as the agricultural aid now predominant here.

Denney: More and more money should be used for scientific equipment, building and capital investment under Title Three of the government's educational program.

"There is a time coming in the near future when all junior colleges and state colleges will be part of the University system," Denney said.

**Academic Standards**

Are the academic standards of the University and other educational institutions in Nebraska sufficiently high?

Callan: Nebraska is "losing good people" in some areas of the faculty. The staff must be paid such that they keep level of the competitive salary offers, the Congressman said.

Callan said, however, that evidence has shown that "University graduates take their place with others from across the nation."

Denney: Yes, but more money should be spent on facilities, in view of increasing enrollment.

Denney said that some day Nebraska may have to face the problem of limiting enrollment in order to maintain quality education.

**Youth Leaving?**

Is there a marked flow of youth from Nebraska?

Callan: He attributed any such flow to a lack of job opportunities in the state. He said that this problem must be met by providing these job opportunities through industry.

Denney: This is a "very serious" problem.

The candidate proposes to help build an industrial climate in Nebraska along with vocational and higher educa-

tional programs to maintain technical and graduate skills for these industries.

Denney said that the average age of a farmer in Nebraska is 58, presenting problems for Nebraska's "basic industry."

**Viet Nam War**

Is the Johnson administration handling the Viet Nam war in the best possible manner?

Callan: Yes, because a) increase in escalation would mean "tripling the draft" and "calling up the reserves and national guard."

Denney: "Marine and army officers returning from Viet Nam have told me that we can win the war in 30 days if they are turned loose with conventional methods of warfare."

Denney said that tactics should be left up to the military once the nation is in war rather than depending upon tactical decisions by the president.

**Reynierse Gives Technical Paper**

Dr. James H. Reynierse, assistant professor of psychology, will present a technical paper at the national Psychonomic Society meeting in St. Louis, Thursday and Friday.



Rasmussen



Everroad



Denney



Callan