

NOV 16 1966
ARCHIVE



SCHULZE . . . definition of "total education."

Vote Next Spring . . . Bill Of Rights Nears Completion

Mis-numbered

By RANDY IREY
Senior Staff Writer
A rough draft of a student bill of rights is scheduled to be completed by Sunday afternoon, according to Dick Schulze, chairman of the ASUN Student Conduct committee.
He explained that at last Sunday's committee meeting, the members began drafting this first rough copy of a bill of rights. At this time, the work on a statement or definition of "total education."
"We need a statement of total education," Schulze stressed, "so we can relate our bill of rights to total education since it is the basis on which a student bill of rights would have to be developed."
"Following completion of the first rough draft, the committee will probably approve the statement of total education and the bill of rights at

our next meeting on Dec. 4," he said.
Need Comments
In projecting a proposed timetable for the bill of rights, Schulze said that in December, the committee will begin visiting living units.
"Copies of the bill will be sent to the living units several days before we plan to meet with them. This will give them a chance to talk about the bill so they can present their ideas to us," Schulze continued.
"The purpose of going to the living units is to draft a bill of rights. The students will, in reality be drafting the bill by showing us in their comments what they want," he explained.
Toward the end of February, Schulze hopes for a peak in activity with a possibility of a rally with discussion of the final copy of the bill of rights by students, adminis-

tration and faculty members.
"However, this will not be the only discussion. To provide constant dialogue between the students, administration and the faculty is an important purpose of our committee," Schulze declared.
"This is necessary so that when we go through the channels for approval of the bill, we won't be hitting anyone in the face with cold water. They will be familiar with all aspects of the bill."
The committee believes that a bill of rights should be enacted as amendments to the present ASUN constitution, according to Schulze. To be in accordance with the rules concerning amendments, the bill would have to be submitted 27 days before the spring election, when the amendments are ratified to the constitution.
Schulze said that the procedure which would probably

be utilized in getting the amendments on the ballot would be through Student Senate initiation. The Senate must approve by a two-thirds vote to initiate a measure such as this.
Follow What Channels?
"The student body would have to approve the bill by a majority of 30% of the students voting; or by approval of 15 per cent of the students if the former couldn't be met," Schulze explained.
"The question of where the bill of rights would go after it receives student approval is difficult to determine," he emphasized. "It would most likely follow the path that the ASUN constitution did in obtaining approval."
"The constitution went to the Faculty Senate and then to the Board of Regents for approval. It is my personal feeling that this would be a good way to have it done,"

Schulze stated.
"I would like to see all the groups—students, administration, and faculty—approve these amendments. This, I feel, is necessary, since we are all equal members in a community. But I do not know at this time whether this will be the channels the bill will follow."
Schulze feels that it is his committee's responsibility to work with administration.
"It is our duty to feel things out and know administration's attitudes. It is up to the students to decide, if the administration opposes a part of the bill, if the cost would be worth obtaining the right," he commented.
"However, I do feel it the duty of the committee to meet the problems head on. If the authors evade the issue, there is no purpose in writing a bill
Cont. On Pg. 4, Col. 1

Daily Nebraskan

Wednesday, November 16, 1966

The Daily Nebraskan

Vol. 90, No. 36

Key To Viet War Is Infrastructure

EDITOR'S NOTE: Howard Moffett, 1956-66 editor of the Yale Daily News, is a full-time correspondent in South Viet Nam for the Collegiate Press Service. His reports will appear in the Daily Nebraskan.

In this article, the first in a two-part series, Moffett describes the social context in which the war in Viet Nam is being fought.

SAIGON (CPS)—Last year at this time I was writing editorials calling the American war in Viet Nam unjust, illegal and anti-democratic.

I could still make a case for the last two (it occurred to me since that a just war is a contradiction in terms). But after a month in Viet Nam, I am clear on one thing: nothing here is that simple, nothing is that black-and-white.

Those who talk about Viet Nam in those terms, and on the other hand those who mouth cliches about defending democracy and freedom against Communist aggression, have reduced one of the most complicated and agonizing situations in modern history to shibboleths. Worse, they have succeeded in making these shibboleths virtually the only terms of the public debate on Viet Nam.

Frame Of Reference

The following analysis is quasi-sociological. It may strike some as an intellectual game, I see it rather as an attempt to step back a bit and establish a frame of reference against which further analysis and interpretation may be measured. It may also suggest some of the hazards involved in basing value judgments either on deadline press reports or on personal political preferences.

It is based on three assumptions: (1) what is happening here is as important as what should be happening here; (2) what is happening may in the course of time affect what should happen, i.e., the use of power and the objective conditions to which it gives rise may either undermine or create a moral prerogative; morality, like power, is not static, and must sometimes be measured in relative terms; (3) Neither what is happening here nor what should be happening here are very adequately understood by most Americans.

There is a struggle going on in South Viet Nam between two groups of people, each of them numbering several millions. In effect, they are two separate societies, co-existing within the same geographical boundaries. Each is trying to organize, strengthen and sanction itself while weakening or destroying the other.

Though each group numbers millions, they are both led by relatively small elites which have developed their own traditions, their own social values, and their own vested interests. The major-

ity in each group are people who, through varying degrees of sophistication, are influenced by the traditions and values of their elite but stake little in its vested interests.

Interest! Living

They are people like civil servants, interested in salaries and a modicum of culture, personal freedom a opportunity for advancement; or merchants, interested in the free flow of trade and economic stability; or soldiers, interested in winning without getting killed, recognition for bravery, and home leave; or farmers, interested in the weather, the market for pigs, owning their own land and being left alone. These people have been at war for over 20 years; almost all of them are interested in staying alive.

This is not to say that the majority in each group do not participate in the culture of their elites—they do, and often by choice.

But it seems likely that in a showdown, many in either group would be willing to dissociate themselves from their own elite and exchange its culture for that of the other, so long as their own popular and private interests were not seriously threatened.

In other words, the ideological and material interests of the two elites are not quite so important to their respective sub-groups, except where expert and intense propaganda has taken effect over long periods of time (as it has in some areas on both sides).

This means that fundamentally at issue within South Viet Nam are the traditions, social values and vested interests of two opposing elites, fighting to destroy each other's control over substantial portions of the population.

'Ha Tang Co So'

In such situations, the distinction between being supported by and exercising control over different elements of the population is, at best, a hazy one. The question is illustrated by the importance that both sides attach to the concept of "infrastructure" or its equivalent in Vietnamese, "ha tang co so."

Broadly speaking, an infrastructure is any system of organized authority. Implicit in the concept is the idea that an infrastructure—whether at the hamlet or national level—cannot exercise control over people without having their support in substantial degree. Conversely, if control can be established, support may be developed over time through popular administration.

The personnel of their respective infrastructures are the primary weapons in the power struggle going on here at every level between the government and the Viet Cong. Major elements of each infrastructure are devoted to

Cont. On Pg. 4, Col. 7



MARRIAGE . . . Peace Corps style is recommended by Bill and Jan Owens

Peace Corps Test Results In Pair's Jamaican Service

By Toni Victor
Senior Staff Writer

Eight days after their marriage ceremony, Bill and Jan Owens took a Peace Corps test that led them to two years of service in Jamaica.

The Owens' are part of the recruiting team on campus this week to sign up Peace Corps volunteers. Their story of marriage, Peace Corps style, is similar to the ten per cent of wedded volunteers who enter training for the corps. Within a year after training the number of couples increases to 20 per cent.

"I wouldn't hesitate to recommend a Peace Corps marriage for anyone," Bill smiled.

A former California school teacher, Bill stated that he and Jan shared a mutual enthusiasm for living abroad and curiosity about foreign people and customs. After the training period, they were sent to the village in Jamaica. They lived for two years in a five-room block house, complete with cold water plumbing and electricity, as they carried on their Peace Corps work as school teachers.

"I developed tremendous respect for my wife because of what she's been through and because she was able to adjust," Bill declared.

As a Peace Corps housewife and volunteer, Jan admitted that she did have to make some adjustments, as far as general living conditions were concerned. Because there was little American food, she ate and prepared such native dishes as boiled green bananas and codfish. The number of insects in the tropics necessitated a mosquito net at night and constant surveillance by day.

Bill's work in the village included teaching woodworking and acting as night watchman at the local school. Jan

set up a home economics center in the school and taught courses there. Both husband and wife held literacy classes at night.

Bill said that being an ordinary school teacher and housewife raising children in U.S. suburbia is not nearly as interesting as living in a foreign country.

Jan explained the Peace Corps as a "safe way to do something dangerous." Both felt that they had gained more than they had given by serving in the corps.

While noting the marital disadvantage of "over-exposure—a 24-hour existence together," Bill listed the many advantages in Peace Corp marriage and service in general.

"You get to know each other as thoroughly as if you'd been married 15 years," he stated.

Other advantages, according to Bill, are the factor of double pay, vacations together, and the respect the couple receives from the host country and American peers. He said that being married in

the Peace Corps gives a person someone to turn to in an otherwise lonely situation.

The Peace Corps accepts both engaged and married couples for training and service. In some countries, they will allow the couple to have a child at the government's expense.

According to Bill, however, the corps frowns upon volunteer marriages to nationals in host countries because of the vast cultural differences.

The Owens and Dick Conerely, a bachelor who served in Kenya, will be manning the Peace Corps booth in the Nebraska Union throughout the week.

Films depicting life in host countries will be shown Wednesday through Friday and tests for applicants will be held until Saturday.

'Star Of Wonder' Starts At Mueller

One of the most famous astronomical events in history, the Star that led the three wise men to Bethlehem, is featured in a new sky show in the University Planetarium.

Entitled "Star of Wonder," the show examines the scientific and supernatural explanations of the phenomenon that announced the birth of the Christ Child.

The new show will begin Wednesday with showings at 8 p.m. Wednesdays, 2:45 p.m. Saturdays and at 2:30 and 3:45 p.m. Sundays. In addition, public shows will be given Monday through Friday at 2:45 p.m. the week preceding and the week following Christmas.

The show will run through Jan. 2, with no showings on Christmas and New Year's Day.

Competitors Seek Government Jobs

Students interested in summer jobs covered by a nationwide competitive office and science assistant examinations may apply to take the test on or before two filing dates—Dec. 9, 1966 and Jan. 9, 1967.

This examination, which includes a written test, is for summer jobs at grades GS-1 through 4 with salaries ranging from \$69 to \$92 a week.

The test will be given in more than 1,000 cities throughout the country on Nov. 26, 1966; Jan. 9, 1967 and Feb. 4, 1967.

Registration To Begin For Spring Semester

Early registration for second semester classes will be conducted from Nov. 18 to Dec. 9, according to Lee Chatfield, Associate Dean of Student Affairs.

Students must return completed schedule worksheets and a \$50 class reservation deposit to the Bursar's Office before 5 p.m. Dec. 9 or they will be required to wait until general registration Jan. 26 to 28.

Class schedule books, triplicate copies of worksheets and fee cards will be available Nov. 18-22 from 207 Ag. Hall, the Nebraska Union and in campus residence halls. The materials may also be obtained from the Registrar counter in the Administration building.

Priority for choice of course will be established on the basis of seniority and the time the worksheet and \$50 deposit are received in the Office of the Bursar.

Students with 89 or more credit hours at the end of the summer session will receive top priority if their worksheets are received by 5 p.m. Nov. 22.

Receiving second priority will be students with 53-78 credit hours, if their worksheets are received between Nov. 18 and 30.

The worksheets of students with 27-52 hours will be processed next if their worksheets are received between Nov. 18 and Dec. 5.

Freshmen worksheets will receive priority if they are received between Nov. 18 and Dec. 9.

Chatfield said the \$50 class reservation deposit serves two purposes, as an advance payment on fees and as a method for estimating the number of students who will be returning next semester.

Chatfield added that 95 per cent of the students who paid a \$50 deposit last spring returned to classes this fall and of the five per cent who did not return, almost four per cent asked for refunds.

The pass-fail privilege, passed by the ASUN last spring, will become effective next semester. Students who have attained a junior standing may participate in the

Borchers Named Permanent Head

The new chairman of the department of biochemistry and nutrition is Dr. Raymond Borchers.

Borchers, who has been acting chairman, was named to the post by the Board of Regents Saturday. He joined the University staff in 1945 after serving as instructor and acting chairman of biochemistry at Creighton Medical School in Omaha.

The Regents also named Dr. Robert Florell state leader of studies and training in the University Extension Division. Florell has been program coordinator at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education.

system and should signify this on their worksheets.

A student may take a maximum of four classes, not to exceed a maximum of 12 hours on this system. Students may not take more than two courses in any one department on a pass-fail basis.

An "F" will be given under the existing system for computing grades for a failure. A "pass" will count as the specified number of hours earned but will not be tabulated in determining the cumulative average.

Students who take courses on a pass-fail basis have the option to convert to a graded basis, or vice versa, during the published add period at the beginning of the semester.



Kaplow

Journalist To Speak Thursday

Herb Kaplow, veteran National Broadcasting Company news correspondent, will speak at an all-East Campus convocation in the Student Activities building at 4 p.m. Thursday.

Kaplow is a graduate of Queen's College in New York City. He subsequently earned a master's degree in journalism at Northwestern University in Chicago.

Kaplow joined NBC in 1951. Since then he has covered three national political campaigns and every space shot. (He spent Monday and Tuesday of this week on the aircraft carrier Wasp as part of NBC's Gemini-12 coverage.) Kaplow has always been in the center of politics. He was the first newsman to interview Vice President Nixon after he was stoned by mobs in Venezuela.

It was Kaplow who managed to corner Nixon on a fire escape at the end of the 1960 campaign, just before Nixon entered the hall where he was to make his concession speech. Less alert newsmen were inside the convention hall waiting for Nixon. Kaplow's speech is entitled "View from the Top."