

Daily Nebraskan



Friday, December 9, 1966

The Daily Nebraskan

DEC 10 1966

Vol. 97 No. 47



SEARCHING . . . students reflect on possible sources at the Library's Card Catalog.

Hardin For Static Tuition, Hike Causes Enrollment Lag

By Julie Morris
Senior Staff Writer

University tuition rates should be "kept at as low a level as possible," Chancellor Clifford Hardin told state officials Thursday.

In answer to questions from Gov.-elect Norbert Tiemann, Hardin said higher tuition rates could keep deserving students from attending college and could cause enrollment drops.

The Chancellor was speaking to Tiemann and Gov. Frank Morrison in the second day of the governor's budget hearings on the University's biennium budget request.

Questions Tuition

Tiemann's tuition query was the second time during the hearings that he brought up the subject. Wednesday he had asked Curt Bromm what the student reaction would be if tuition was raised. Bromm said students would go along with a hike if it was a "fair" one.

Hardin told the governor and governor-elect that there is a "rigid attitude" among students and the people of the state in general in regard to a University tuition hike. He urged that tuition be kept at as low a rate as possible "in the interest of our Nebraska young people."

Other University administrators attending the hearing joined Hardin in his opinion. "My personal opinion is that this is a public institution and it should be primarily and substantially supported by public funds," Vice Chancellor G. Robert Ross said.

"I would share that (Ross's) judgment," Hardin said.

No Statement

When questioned by reporters after the hearing, Tiemann said he would make no statement on a University tuition rate until he has studied the University budget request in detail.

Tiemann and Morrison will be composing executive bud-

gets to be presented to the Legislature in January.

Hardin said that enrollment rates at Omaha University have dropped off since the school raised its tuition. "By raising their tuition they feel very definitely there has been a drop in enrollment," he said.

Ross added that, if a high school assumes a student cannot afford to go on to college because of high costs, the possibility that the student will be encouraged to go on "may be lessened," leaving the student out of an educational opportunity.

Low As Possible

Hardin said that the basic philosophy of universities in the beginning was that they should be tuition free. Hardin said that it should be a "public policy" to keep state university tuition rates as low as possible.

Vice Chancellor Joseph Soshnik said that if the budget requested by the University is granted, University students will be paying about 30 to 40 per cent of their educational costs, the remaining cost being borne by the state.

Soshnik said students paid 43 per cent of their educational costs in the 1965-66 year.

Hardin noted that the \$860 yearly tuition and fees paid by nonresident students actually exceeds the cost of education for these students. He told the state officials that this is done purposely to discourage outstate enrollments in order to have enough room to take care of native Nebraskans.

A University Regents professor, Dr. Royce Knapp, said a survey he made showed that "one out of every five

freshman students in Teachers' College said the cost of their education per year was one fifth of their families total income."

Dorm Fee Hike

In discussing student finances, the University spokesman noted that dormitory fees for students will go up \$75, from \$725 to \$800 next fall.

Tiemann also asked if there is adequate scholarship help available for students. "There is a need in excess of present means," Hardin said.

Hardin also said that University class size is probably the largest it has ever been and that students have "more" outside work to do now than ever before.

At the same time, Hardin said the University's educational quality is higher than ever before, adding "of course it's very hard to measure."

Libraries To Stay Open If Staff Volunteers Work

By Randy Irey
Senior Staff Writer

The libraries will remain open the first three weekends in January if enough of the staff volunteers to work without pay for these evenings according to Eugene Johnson, associate director of the libraries.

"We are going to do our best to comply with the resolution passed by the Student Senate asking us to remain open at these times. However, it takes a minimum of seven people to staff the Love Library before we can even open the doors," he explained, "and three to staff the Thompson Library."

He said that it has been the library's policy to remain open on Friday nights during finals, but that staying open Saturday nights also, would necessitate finding volunteer staff for four extra nights.

Finals Openings

"I believe that our staying open these nights is especially important during the time of finals. We have been wanting to stay open seven nights a week, but it has been a matter of a lack of funds," Johnson declared.

The resolution was presented at the student senate meeting by John Winkworth, chairman of the ASUN Libraries committee. It was the result of a report made on the condition of the library system.

The approach taken by the committee was to study research already done on the libraries, talk with the staff of the libraries and with

faculty members, and to evaluate student opinion through a questionnaire which was distributed within the library system.

The questionnaires were not designed to obtain a random sampling for the committee felt that an accurate description of the library could be better obtained by polling the people who used the library facilities.

The questionnaire was completed by 888 students. The average amount of usage of the library facilities by the students sampled was 3.9 days per week, with the largest majority using the library five days a week.

Related Work

It was determined by the questionnaire that the major reasons for using the library had to do with work directly related to courses. A total of 66.3 per cent of those who answered the questionnaire used the library for study and preparation for classes.

Concerning the desirability of increased service on weekends, 88.2 per cent of the students felt that the libraries should be available either Friday evenings, Saturday evenings or both.

The two major problems which students felt were most bothersome were the inaccessibility of material and the overcrowded conditions. Other problems were the catalogue system, abuse or loss of material, inadequate material, and inadequate personnel.

National Standard

There are library seats on all three campuses for about 12 per cent of the student body, while the common national standard is 30 per cent, according to the report.

However according to a member of the library staff, a more realistic minimum would be 20 per cent, which

leaves a shortage of 1400 seats among the three campuses.

The report stated that the most critical areas of "our library system would seem to indicate needs for an increase in: 1.) the accessibility of the material; 2.) the quantity of the personnel; and 3.) the availability of the facilities.

To help remedy the criticized conditions the library personnel have determined some specific plans.

In order to increase accessibility to the material, the circulation desk will be moved to first floor and the Central Reserve Room will be moved to the present Science Reading Room, eliminating a space shortage in the reserve room.

The Science Reading Room will be moved to a section of the basement. In addition, two floors of Nebraska Hall will be taken over to provide increased study room and will be stocked with new copies of heavily demanded material for courses.

Staff Shortage

To help eliminate the shortage of staff, the library portion of the budget requests 14 professional librarians and 34 sub-professional and clerical staff members.

With the fall of 1967, the libraries propose to be open seven nights a week to aid in increasing the availability of the facilities. However, the library faces a shortage of funds for accomplishing all these plans. As a result of this facet of the report, Winkworth presented a resolution at the senate meeting asking that ASUN support the libraries budget in the proposed University budget. The Senate approved the resolution.

Schreiber's Petition Review Set

The Student Court received a petition for rehearing of the ASUN vs. Mark Schreiber case Wednesday according to Keith McIntyre, Chief Justice of the court.

McIntyre said that the court would meet Thursday evening to consider the petition and that an opinion on granting or denying the petition would be given then, with a written opinion to be available next week.

In the petition, Schreiber's counsel, according to McIntyre, states that any reapportionment theory adopted by the court should not be retroactive in nature, but rather prospective.

In addition, he raised the question of why Schreiber was not allowed to retain his seat until a hearing on the petition was held.

Schreiber, a former student senator from Arts and Sciences, lost his seat on the senate as a result of the previous case. In its decision, the court said that the method of apportionment used by the ASUN Electoral Commission last Spring was not the best method for obtaining direct apportionment.

Viet Nam . . .

Begging Eyes Are Trial To GI Pockets

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an installment on a series on the Viet Nam war written by Howard Moffett, former editor of the Yale Daily News. Moffett is a full-time correspondent for the Collegiate Press Service and is presently working in Saigon.

SAIGON — The sky was overcast. It was almost noon, time for a midday shower. I was standing on the curb waiting for a pedicab not far from the intersection of two of Saigon's main streets, Le Van Duyet and Hong Thap Tu. The Cercle Sportif was just around the corner.

There didn't seem to be many empty pedicabs. A little Vietnamese boy came along the dirt path that served for a sidewalk, but I was watching the street and didn't notice him at first. When I turned, he was stand-

ing there eyeing me from about ten feet away.

I guessed he was six or seven. Even standing on tiptoe he wouldn't have reached quite to my belt line. He was probably wearing rubber thongs, I don't remember. I did notice he had on a matching pair of dark blue shorts and shirt, cleaned and freshly ironed, with some sort of colored emblem embroidered on the shirt pocket.

He looked like he'd just had a haircut. His eyes were dark and wide, like a six-or-seven-year-old boy's.

While I was noticing these things, and keeping half an eye on the traffic in hopes of finding my pedicab, he was looking at me with a sort of quizzical expression on his face, his eyes downcast.

I turned back to the street for a few seconds, then shifted so that I was facing him again. In that brief moment,

his eyes narrowed slightly and his little hand shot out in a gesture that means the same thing all over the world: give me some money. He didn't say a word, and the unsure expression on his face stayed exactly the same.

Nobody in Saigon would get upset over something like this. It happens to any American countless time every day. The population of Saigon has doubled in the last few years, to almost two and a half million.

Most of these people are refugees, who left what they owned in the countryside and are living now in the streets of the city. They form a whole new social class which has been created by the war and is now trying to make a living from it.

Many of the young girls become prostitutes or hostesses in the hundreds of bars that have sprung up to cater

to American GIs. Many of the men become pimps or money changers or black marketeers.

Many of the little boys shine shoes, and if you tell them no they try to shine them anyway, or trip you as you go past, since they know you could easily afford to let them earn a few piastres if you wanted to.

The children who are too small to earn any money often just keep their hands out, begging, as long as an American is in sight. They've learned a few English words, like "Number one!" or "Number ten!" "Hello, O.K.!" or "Hi!" People in Saigon are used to it.

But this is different. This little boy was obviously not of the refugee class. His parents, if they were typical middle-class Vietnamese, had probably taught him that

is a great deal of merit for the eleven weeks program, however at the present time the major universities in this area follow a plan such as we presently use," Sorenson continued.

"The major question, that will be asked, is how can the University make the ultimate use of its facilities and provide the best education to meet the wants of the student."

Sorenson said that the question of the summer school program has been under review for a period of several years by the University and other schools across the country.

"Every institution is con-

cerned about the summer period and whether it would better fulfill everyone's needs by using a longer session," he noted.

The summer school enrollment on the campus last summer was 6,000 students with Sorenson foreseeing 7,000 in 1967. The present calendar is divided into an eight week session (with a maximum of 9 hours work), a four week session (maximum of 4 hours), and several three week programs (maximum of 3 hours.)

The four week session is in August and attracted 300 students last year, but Sorenson believes the enrollment will increase to 500.

The August session was originally designed for school teachers in the state to meet a certification requirement, and usually consisted of one class. Several years ago, Sorenson said, a course for teachers of driver's education was added.

"Recently departments of the University have been trying to determine what they could offer in this four week period which would be of advantage to the general student," he stated.

"For several years enrollment growth for the summer sessions was at 6 per cent, but last summer it jumped to 16 per cent. We don't sell the concept of vacationing in the mountains while going to school, like Colorado University does. Rather we sell excellence in the teaching a student receives," he declared.

If an eleven week session was adopted, the interim week after second semester graduation would be maintained. This gives the faculty an opportunity to get grades in and adjust to the summer

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