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PHOTO BY DOUG KEISTER

**FRANCHISE-CONSCIOUS . . .** students from the University and Nebraska high schools literally packed the Unicameral galleries Tuesday as legislators advanced a proposed constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 19.

## Voting Age Bill Clears Second Legislature Step

A bill that would constitutionally lower the Nebraska voting age cleared its second Unicameral hurdle Tuesday, with an amendment changing the age from 18 to 19.

The bill was advanced by a 36-8 vote with five legislators not voting. It will be returned to the Legislative floor twice again before going to the governor's desk, hopefully by March 1, according to the bill's supporters.

An amendment by Sen. Lester Harsh to change the proposed voting age from 18 to 20 was countered with a move by Sen. Terry Carpenter to make the age 19.

Carpenter said he proposed the amendment to Harsh's amendment as a compromise measure to get the necessary votes for the bill.

The Legislative galleries were filled with young people for the hour-long debate on the measure, LB132. At one point during the debate, the spectators burst into applause but were quickly reprimanded by Lt. Gov. John Everroad, the presiding officer.

The principal opponents of LB132 were Sens. Arnold Ruhnke of Plymouth, Eric

Rasmussen of Fairmont and Henry Pedersen of Omaha.

Pedersen attempted to push through an amendment that would have made 19 year olds responsible for their contracts and not to be designed as minors. Everroad ruled Pedersen's amendment was "not germane" to the discussion.

Rasmussen suggested that the age change could be taken care of "mechanically" in the proposed state constitutional convention. He met only opposition.

The Unicameral's most vocal supporters of the measure were Sens. Eugene Mahoney, chief sponsor George Syas and Stanley Matzke in addition to Carpenter.

Sen. Edward Danner of Omaha said that it would be "rank discrimination to deny youngsters" the right to vote.

Mahoney warned of a "three year vacuum" facing

18-21 year olds. Matzke said that giving the vote to 18, 19 and 20 year olds would develop the students responsibility and Sen. Herbert Norse of Genoa said, "these teenagers have never let me down."

Most of the senators favored changing the age to 19 as a reasonable compromise move. The Carpenter amendment was approved 27-19 with three not voting.

The bill provides that the age question appear on the Nov. 1968 ballot as a proposed constitutional amendment.

Mike Tefft, chairman of the Teenage Suffrage Committee said "I'm sorry we didn't get this down to 18, but we're going to take it at 19 and try to get it passed."

John Schreking, chairman of the Nebraska Committee on Children and Youth Committee on 18 voting, said "We've won the first battle."

## Tiemann Presents Tax Proposal To Revenue Committee Hearing

By Dave Buntain  
Junior Staff Writer

The Legislative Revenue committee began hearings Wednesday on LB377, Gov. Norbert Tiemann's proposal for a combined sales and personal income tax.

The Revenue committee can either amend, kill or refer the bill as is to the Legislature for action. As of 6 p.m. Tuesday, no action had been taken.

Tiemann and his legislative assistant, Robert Barnett, discussed the philosophy and mechanics of the measure prior to discussion by proponents and opponents of the bill.

The governor's proposal was necessitated by circumstances which left the state without a basis for taxation, he said.

In 1966 Nebraskans rejected LB797, a bill creating a personal income tax, in a referendum vote. In addition, they voted out the property tax which served as the other basis for state taxation.

Tiemann called a combination sales and income tax the "only practical solution" to the vacuum created by November's referendum.

He indicated that he will probably submit a budget "in the vicinity of \$80 million", and that the Legislature must determine how to raise this sum in taxes.

According to the Tiemann proposal, a 2.5 percent tax would be placed on the sale of all tangible personal property sold retail.

To avoid the possibility of double taxing, certain items would be exempted from the tax, including alcoholic liquor, cigarettes, newspapers, prescription medicines, feed,

seed, and agricultural cases. Coupled with the sales tax, the governor has called for a "use tax" of 2 1/2 per cent to be levied on any items of tangible property purchased outside the state for use in Nebraska.

The third part of Tiemann's bill calls for the establishment of a personal property tax, which would be assessed on a similar basis as federal income tax.

Under the personal income tax provision, the Legislature would establish a graduated scale each session, depending upon size of the budget. LB377 provides for maximum rates, varying from 2 per cent in the lower income brackets to 6 per cent in the upper income brackets.

Tiemann stressed that these were maximums—that, depending on the approved budget, the Legislature could choose to set the rates considerably below these figures.

According to the measure, the sales tax would go into effect May 1, 1967, or on the date of passage, whichever is sooner. Because of administrative problems, the income tax could not be implemented before 1968.

Since no funds will be available from the property tax after this year, Tiemann emphasized that a new system must be affected at "the earliest possible date."

Barnett added that if a new revenue act is not enacted by July 1, the state's general fund balance will "dip below zero."

Discussing the philosophy behind the combination tax, Barnett said it is a "flexible" tax. Revenues will increase with the state's prosperity, he said, with no need

## Justification Request Provided; AWS Raised Similar Questions

By Cheryl Tritt  
Senior Staff Writer

A statement answering ASUN president, Terry SchAAF's request for a justification by AWS for their "sole legislative power" in women's regulations was given by AWS Tuesday.

The letter said AWS has raised questions similar to the ones posed by SchAAF and AWS Constitutional Convention has been proposed specifically to answer these questions.

Four major issues will be considered by the AWS convention, according to the AWS statement.

One issue the AWS convention will consider, the letter said, is whether the derivation of AWS authority through the Dean of Student Affairs Office is the most satisfactory situation.

The convention will also determine if AWS is a student organization.

"Presently, AWS is a student organization by virtue of

its membership, but because its authority is delegated by an outside body, it is more than the ordinary student activity."

The statement said that at present AWS's "relation to ASUN is unclear and at present, unresolved."

Another major issue to be raised at the AWS convention is the determination of AWS membership and who is affected by AWS rules.

Although only women living in campus living units" are

subject to its rules," the letter said, "every undergraduate woman enrolled in the University is a member of AWS."

The letter added, while AWS has no voice in off-campus housing, hopefully the Constitutional Convention will be able "to take a stand on off-campus housing for women."

Taking a stand on AWS's sole legislative authority, the letter said, regardless of the future source of AWS authority, whether from the Administration, the women students, or ASUN, "AWS must be guaranteed the sole jurisdiction in legislating in the area of women's regulation."

As long as restrictions are placed on University women, the AWS board feels the women "living under such conditions are the best qualified to represent, judge, and direct the making of such restrictions," the letter said.

The statement continued that "special attention to women's needs would be lost," if AWS were to be incorporated into the responsibilities of ASUN.

If AWS "were robbed of legislative authority," the organization would become an "enforcement agency," the letter said, and therefore could even lose its effectiveness to enforce regulations."

"A successful women's governmental organization, be it named AWS or something else, must have power to be effective, and power comes from legislative prerogative," the statement added.

(The full text of the AWS letter to ASUN will be published in Thursday's Daily Nebraskan.)

No Interviews . . .

## AWS Board To Hold Primary; General Election Set March 8

Final elections for a new AWS Board and officers have been set for March 8, according to Candy Sasso, AWS Board member.

This year, for the first time, a primary election will be held a week prior to the general election. The candidates for the final election will be determined by those women receiving the highest number of votes.

There must be twice as many final candidates as there are positions available in the various areas.

The top three presidential candidates will be the nominees. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the general election will become president and the remaining two will serve as vice presidents. The outgoing board will designate the areas for the vice presidents.

Any full-time woman stu-

dent with a 2.3 cumulative average who desires to run must file for election by 5 p.m. Monday.

All applicants must submit a petition signed by 25 women students, an application form and two pictures of themselves.

Each applicant must designate on her application the area she desires to represent.

No applicant may apply for more than one area except those running for president. They may also apply to serve as representatives from one area in the event that they are not elected to the position of president or vice-president.

The AWS Board will consist of 25 members. Six women will represent each of the three upper classes.

There will be seven living area representatives of which one represents East Campus,

one represents off-campus, two represent sororities and three represent city campus dormitories.

Voters in the election must vote for as many candidates from each area as there are positions to be filled. Thus, in the presidential primary, each woman will vote for three candidates and will vote for one in the general election.

The existing AWS Board will publish a list before the primary election which will contain the names, grade point averages and past activities of each girl who applies for a Board position.

A similar list will be published of the finalists for the various positions.

No formal publicity or personal printed campaign material will be allowed. Verbal campaigning, however, is encouraged.

Education Hearing . . .

## Action Delayed On Resolution 6

Senior Staff Writer  
By Julie Morris

Action was delayed Tuesday on Legislative Resolution 6, dealing in part with

University tuition rates, by the Legislature's Education Committee.

The committee will probably take a vote on the measure next Monday or Tuesday at their regular meeting, according to Sen. Ross Rasmussen, chief sponsor of the resolution.

Rasmussen said the committee delayed action on the matter to clear up two questions on the resolution. The senator said the committee would like to include some guidelines in the resolution for computing the percentage of educational costs a student would pay at a state college or university.

As the resolution is now written, it states that students at the schools should pay "no more than one-third the cost of their education." How the colleges figure what percentage the students are paying is left up to the individuals fig-

uring the percentages. The basis each college uses could be different depending upon the college.

The committee also would like to include some clarification of the costs paid by post-graduate and graduate students at the colleges, Rasmussen said.

Both Rasmussen and co-sponsor Sen. Richard Marvel spoke in favor of the bill. Vice Chancellor Joseph Soshnik, ASUN President Terry SchAAF, Curt Bormm and Leonard Huss, University students, and a representative of the state colleges also spoke in favor of the measure. Only one speaker appeared in opposition to the resolution.

Rasmussen told the eight member committee, headed by Sen. Lester Harsh of Bartley, that the intent and purpose of LR 6 is to place the responsibility of policy decisions

on state higher education "in the Legislature where I feel it rightfully belongs."

The Hooper lawmaker said the resolution would be intended to bind, "just for this session (of the Legislature)." In what may have been an answer to Sen. Terry Carpenter's earlier suggestion that a move of this type should come in the form of a law, Rasmussen said a resolution would be "better than a law" because it is more flexible.

The resolution Rasmussen presented to the committee was amended in several respects from the original presented on the Legislative floor Jan. 20.

The amendment included striking the words "research" in two sections which deal with the educational costs that should be picked up by students. The amended section reads:

"That resident students at state public institutions of higher education be required to finance not more than one-third of all costs associated with actual academic programs of students at the undergraduate level."

The most vigorous committee opposition to the resolution came from Omaha Sen. George Syas and Sen. William Swanson of Lincoln.

Syas said "In order to get me to vote for it (the resolution) I think I'd have to get Omaha University in there somehow." Syas questioned the resolution's provision that would require the state to contribute one-third of the educational costs of students at the senior or junior colleges.

The committee or the provision for junior colleges leaves out Omaha University entirely. In answer to Syas' objections, Rasmussen said he "would be willing" to strike the junior college support provision if it was necessary.

Soshnik told the committee that the policy that has grown up in state education has been to keep tuition costs at higher educational institutions down.

He said that the "lowest possible percentage that could be accepted as public policy should be" noted on the public record and urged passage of the resolution.

## Chancellor To Expound On Issues

A statement on some of the problems facing the University is expected to be made by Chancellor Clifford Hardin at Wednesday's Student Senate meeting.

Hardin is expected to speak on the proposed merger of the University with Omaha University, the progress of the University budget, and the possibilities of a tuition increase.

The Senate meeting will be held in the Ballroom of the Nebraska Union at 4 p.m., Wednesday.

"The faculty is invited to attend, since the topics which the Chancellor will be speaking on concern the entire University community," said Roger.

"I think it is important to note that the students took the initiative in arranging Hardin's appearance," he explained, "in order to provide a service to the entire community."

The Senate will be asked to decide whether to fill the two recent vacancies on the Senate from Graduate College.

In addition, it is expected that an ad hoc committee will be formed to investigate the possibilities of paying the officers of ASUN for their jobs.



PHOTO BY MIKE HAYMAN

A NEW WAY . . . to cut down on transportation costs? Perhaps. And Fanny and her relatives could cut down on the parking problem. Besides, where would a campus policeman put the over-time parking ticket?