

## Tiemann's Approach Questioned

The issue of tuition and state support for public colleges and universities has been getting considerable attention recently in almost every state in the country. In Nebraska, the governor has decided that the tuition should be increased greatly—giving Nebraska students the highest resident tuition in the Big Eight.

### Open Opposition

The Legislative Budget Committee is presently considering Gov. Tiemann's recommendations. Various senators and the students have openly opposed the large tuition increase.

Mr. Tiemann has said he does not expect his proposed \$95 a year increase for resident tuition to limit enrollment at the University.

Governors in some states such as California have joined Tiemann in recommending higher student tuition, but other governors have suggested the opposite and warned against restricting college opportunity to a student's economic ability.

In West Virginia and Maine, leadership in promoting free tuition is coming from the Governor's Mansion.

### Free Tuition

West Virginia's Gov. Gullett Smith has recommended free tuition for the first two years in state colleges and universities. In a January address to a joint session of the West Virginia Legislature, Gov. Smith said:

"To open new horizons of educational opportunity to all our young people, regardless of their economic station in life, I believe we must remove the burden of tuition and fees in the first two years of college training." Gov. Smith recommended that his proposal go into effect next fall for in-state freshman and sophomores enrolled in West Virginia colleges and universities.

Gov. Kenneth Curtis of Maine also recently advocated free tuition, but he did not propose immediate implementation of his goal. Curtis' inaugural address on Jan. 5 included this comment: "Our long-range objective must be free education beyond high school for every Maine boy and girl who has the desire and talent to use this education. We will not achieve this objective during my administration."

### William Scranton

The 1966 Pennsylvania Legislature and former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton have also been praised "for their enactment of 'tuition supplement appropriations' aggregating near \$22 million, to enable the three big Pennsylvania universities to reduce their student fees."

The actions of these governors show that some public officials around the country would disagree with Mr. Tiemann when he says that higher student tuition will not limit enrollment at institutions of higher education.

Furthermore, the Daily Nebraskan feels that the actions by these governors and other educational authorities show that some people do realize that the United States today by constantly requiring students to pay more of their educational costs may be destroying the fundamental concept of free or at least easily attainable public education for every American youth.

### Foreign Schools

The facts reveal, according to a re-

cent survey by the Office of Institutional Research in Washington, D.C., that students in the United States are paying higher tuition and a greater share of the cost of their education than students in most other countries. The survey found that in many foreign universities there are no fees at all; while in others, almost all students receive monthly allowances to help pay for their living expenses and any tuition charges they may face.

Countries in which no fees or extremely low fees are charged include both underdeveloped and highly advanced lands. Afghanistan, for example, which sends relatively few students on to college, charges no tuition to those attending its one university. Higher education is also free in three Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway, Sweden—and in the Netherlands.

Charges are very low in France, Austria, Switzerland, and much of Latin America. In addition, higher education is free in all of the countries of Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union. Moreover, in east Germany, about 90 per cent of the students receive monthly stipends of about \$42 from the government. Students receive comparable stipends in several other Communist countries, too; and in the Canadian province of Newfoundland, students receive tuition and \$50 monthly salaries from the government.

### Pays Less

In the United States, on the other hand, all surveys show that government on all levels is constantly paying less and less of the higher educational instructional costs on a percentage basis.

Winfred Godwin, director of the Southern Regional Education Board, recently reported that "in the ten years between 1953-54 and 1963-64, only student fees in the United States were increased as a share of instructional cost. Income from the federal government, from state and local governments, and from private gifts and endowment earnings all declined on a percentage basis."

His figures indicate that student charges in the United States have risen 80 per cent in this ten year period, although the cost of living has increased only 17 per cent. In addition, in both public and private institutions, students pay a larger share of their educational costs today. In the public sector, they are paying 16.4 per cent of student education costs today, compared with 11.9 per cent ten years ago. They are paying 54.5 per cent in the private sector, compared to 48.8 per cent ten years ago. (These figures are based on a national average and Nebraska students' per cent of educational costs is much higher.)

### Falling Behind

The facts and comparisons make it quite obvious that the United States—which is supposed to stand for the fundamental concept of free public education for everyone—is falling drastically behind other countries in its public support of educational costs.

In light of this trend and the reaction of other governors and educational authorities to this national problem, the Daily Nebraskan must question the foresight and consequences of Gov. Tiemann's approach to this issue.

## Nebraska Students Not Alone

Although it surely is not news, it might be comforting in the midst of a messy struggle with the Administration over housing policy, to be reminded that Nebraska students are not the only ones crying "let us live."

### Women Demand

With varying success, women across the country are demanding social privileges that men have long enjoyed.

According to a recent Collegiate Press Service release, a ten-day postponement of rent payments was organized by irate dormitory residents at Stanford in support of off-campus housing for women. The strike was considered a success by participants, but no action has been taken by university officials.

This pressure tactic was unnecessary at UCLA and Chicago, where housing regulations were successfully reformed through orderly "proper channels."

The matter of visitation rules, only recently explored by students at the University, has been explosive on many campuses for some time. Men may visit women's rooms and visa versa during specified hours of the day. Old visitation rules which forbade women to enter men's apartments under any circumstances at

the University of Alabama, have just been abolished.

### No Curfew

Women's hours, of course, are being debated almost everywhere. At the University of California at Los Angeles women students under 21 have been freed from any curfew regulations. The decision was endorsed by the associate dean of students housing, William Locklear, who said that previous university policy was inconsistent with the school's statement to entering students that they will be treated as adults.

In a similar decision by administrators at the University of Chicago, students in each house were allowed to submit their own curfews, to the dean of students for approval.

Some of UC's houses requested extension of hours by 330 per cent and, in one instance, complete abolition of curfews.

### Vote On Hours

The University of Washington has also announced its decision to eliminate imposed women's hours and substitute a policy of allowing students to vote on their own hours.

The quirk in the movement at some places is not in administrative abhorrence of student demands but student defeat of themselves. At the University of Kentucky, for instance, women students have rejected by six-to-one a proposal for no hours.

## YD's Come Alive

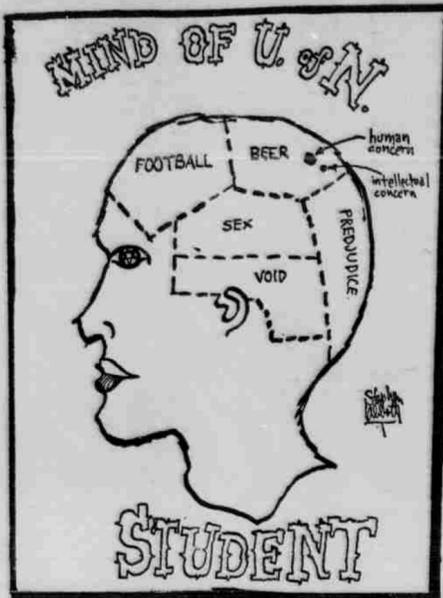
An almost dead activity on the University campus is presently making a great effort to come alive.

The Daily Nebraskan, in the past, has often been critical of the Young Democrats at the University. For the last three years, the YD's as a group have shown little organization, spirit or purpose.

However, in the last two weeks because of its serious consideration of important campus issues and a real effort

to involve the organization, the Young Democrat group has won the Daily Nebraskan's respect.

The Nebraskan compliments the group for taking a stand on the University tuition, the Bill of Rights and William Steen's court case. We hope the YD's will be able to continue making their group as active as possible and eventually provide some real competition for the strong Young Republican organization.



## The Peaceful Snatch

... by Steve Abbott

(NOTE: Column heading of first column was incomplete. Also an introductory section of the first Snatch was deleted without columnist's permission. Columnist asks pardon of readers and assures them that this will not happen again. The Peaceful Snatch will appear as written or it will not appear at all for the week in question.)

Next to sex and booze what we value most today is our sleep. Life has not always been this way.

In primitive times, the meal was the unifying familiar and tribal symbol. Because people valued food above all else, religious and political ceremonies were centered around the meal.

### Symbols Relevant?

Even today the Christian Eucharist continues the symbolism of the meal and summit conferences are held around conference tables. But are these old symbolizations relevant anymore?

Most of us couldn't care less about religion and politics. As meal symbolism loses out to us overstuffed Americans, the meaning behind the symbol also loses out. What we obviously need is a new symbol to carry on religious and political activities. Columnist has the answer. The most relevant symbol to unify life today is—the bed.

Behold! Instead of the conference table, the Roman couch. When you stop laughing you will see that this is an entirely serious and practical symbol to give hope to mankind. Yet even the bed is not impregnable against the Great Emasculation Plot. Especially in our slumberous bed, the Peaceful Snatch is lurking. How? Columnist will tell.

### Procrustes

In Greece lived a guy named Procrustes. This P, as we'll call him, ran a chain of motels. One day old P was offered a good deal by the Athenian government. If P would spy on suspicious citizens, the government would exempt him from the draft and give him a supply of army bunks.

P snatched up the opportunity and installed the army bunks in his motels. Only one problem arose. P's solution to it has inspired Peaceful Snatchers ever since. The problem was this: Visitors who stayed at P's motels were of all sizes, but the army bunks were but one standardized size.

A sloppy fellow wouldn't have cared, but our P was no sloppy fellow. He was a fastidious Greek (a cousin of Plato's I think) who loved the traditions of order and efficiency which he had learned from his family. This is what P did.

### Appendages Lopped

After his guests went to sleep, P crept into their rooms, one by one, and rearranged their appendages to fit the beds. If the sleeper was too short, P stretched his limbs with a special device; if the sleeper was too tall and his head or feet hung over the edge of the bunk, P lopped the offending appendages right off.

The principle behind P's solution, the famous Procrustean principle, so pleased subsequent Peaceful Snatchers that it's been used as the basis of IQ tests, business administration, government bureaucracy and social mores ever since.

Since both democratic and dictatorships have found the system of the Procrustean principle unsurpassable, the bed has become the symbol "pare excellence" of the Peaceful Snatch. Can anyone oppose it? Only the creative underground of criminals and saints dare try.

### My Own Bed

Let me now talk about my own bed if I may be so brash. Over my bed (the bed which says: "George Washington Slept Here") is a bumper sticker reading: "Make Love, Not War." The effect of this sticker has often disturbed guests (it's not, I guess, the sort of slogan Procrustes would allow in his motels).

Perfectly good Christians have been led to speculate that Christ's motto is somehow more lewd than that of our noble generals, and perfectly good soldiers have been tempted to lay down on the job as a result of misinterpreting the slogan, but most all of the perpetrators of the Peaceful Snatch are opposed to the slogan. Why?

Tennessee Williams maintained in his play "Streetcar Named Desire" that death is the opposite of desire in such a way that one state is the shadow of the other. In other words, Americans entertaining perverse ideas of love will entertain perverse ideas of death.

### Cast A Mold

Columnist recently exposed the Great Emasculation Plot which aimed at perverting American ideas on sex. The principle behind the plot is the procrustean principle whereby the Peaceful Snatchers cast a mold and make us think we must fit that mold. We are caught in a schizo-split between our public mold and private self.

Sometimes the bed is our battlefield. We must foil the Peaceful Snatch.

## That's What It Says

If there is something about age which deactivates the sexual organs, dissipates the political impetus and eliminates all hope in a sea of despair, then we are surely on the brink of some colossal end, for our students are growing old when they have scarcely begun to be young.

### Youth Alone

Their youth alone will allow them to practice their sexuality maturely and without either adolescent prurience or elderly cynicism, to foment a political revolution which strikes at the heart of the established "values," to reject in the academic community that which is fabricated or false.

But there is no place for youthful, halcyon indifference in a world methodically destroying itself in a maze of textual footnotes, subway clatter, pills, television fancies, packaged beauty, "show" Negroes, napalm, bombs and gilt-edged murder.

Every infant, as a popular song tells, is born with the ghostly inheritance of 20 tons of TNT and an adult responsibility which makes simplicity all but impossible.

### We Will Die

Like all the old, we will die. And why should we be concerned when the monstrous cloud will not lighten, the harlot still walks the streets, and the educator teaches cant and sullen introspection?

We are getting old, growing up, and the odds are against our making a ny news.

A. J. Muste was old, 82, but he made news. His charm and freshness hung about him like the flesh on his pointed cheek-bones. He had an inner light, a seriousness which kept him on planes, in jail, and at his desk working against war. He did not betray his common humanity, but remained a man. In this sense, he never lost his potency.

### Inner Light

Tom Hayden and Paul Potter are old, nearing 30. They helped found Students for a Democratic Society when the notion of politically-aware students was almost inconceivable, and they now run the Newark Community Action Project and the Ed-

ucational Cooperative of Boston, respectively. Even though their tenacity has not visibly affected American society, they continue to organize and activate on that inner light, which says:

—Hard times may be ripe, Vietnamese children dead, and the spirit of poetry quite gone, but I will stand for life, even if I stand alone.

And what else is there to do, as adulthood approaches? If life is truly a matter of keeping occupied for the sake of remaining something and somebody, then not even Hiroshima, or the statistical analysis of American business trends abroad, or the saccharine fraudulence of the airline stewardess' smile, can defeat us.

### Take Power

The young must be mature enough to take power, now, and to wield it imaginatively, or they will surely not be any more able to shape their own ends than their elders have been.

If the war is confusing, and it surely is, they must send their own observers to it to see it plain, without asking the University's permission or the world's. They must do it, and be serious. If the war is moreover immoral, they must refuse to fight it, and must stay by their youthful faith. They must make news.

If the University's dormitory policies are ill-conceived and inhumane, they must disobey, for free men cannot make choices if they succumb to tyranny. If education is irrelevant, they will see through it, stage their Academic Revolution teach-ins, and begin to alter it radically.

### In Man's Image

If we do not, while we are Almost-Grown, grow up with an intent seriousness of purpose to reshape in our own image—in man's image—the world that men have allowed themselves to believe is built in the image of God, then we will be partner to Him in our delusion.

We will kill and we will be self-righteous, and we will grow truly old before our proper time—never—has come.

—Boston University BU News Collegiate Press Service

## Our Man Hoppe

## A Casualty Of War



Arthur Hoppe

It is late in the winter of 1967. A blue-gray haze lies outside my window. Last week they were talking about peace in Vietnam.

This week they are talking about "escalation" and "determination."

### Years More

We are prepared, our leaders say, to go on fighting for years—years more.

In the paper this morning there is a photograph of an American soldier hitting a Viet Cong prisoner with his fist.

The caption begins by talking of the strains and frustrations of war. Then it tells how a company of American GIs caught three of the enemy hiding in a stream.

### Any American

In the photograph, the American soldier, knee deep in the water, has just thrown a roundhouse right. His arm is still extended, fist clenched. He looks tall with close-cropped hair. He looks like any American.

The Viet Cong prisoner seems very small. He is naked from the waist up. His head has snapped back. His eyes are closed. His empty hands are raised before his face, palms inward, in a gesture that seems almost beseeching.

It is not an unusual picture. That's the way war is. We have seen such pictures for years now.

I thought for a moment of how that American soldier must have felt. The frustrations and strains, I believed that. The fear during the hunt. The triumph of the capture. The anger at the whole bloody mess. The deep sense of satisfaction when fist slammed into cheek.

Then, afterward, the ra-

tionalizations to wash away the guilt.

### The First Time

For I don't believe you can strike a smaller, unarmed, helpless man without feeling guilt—not the first time.

To do so, I believe, you have to close off a small corner of your mind, you have to callous over a small corner of your soul.

You have to do this in the same way a fisherman does the first time he impales a living worm on a hook, the way a slaughterer does the first time he swings the sledge, the way a Nazi must have the first time he incinerated a Jew.

### Callous Grows

The first time is hard. But each time the callous grows. Each time is easier than the last. Eventually the time comes that you can do these things with

neither sensitivity nor compunction.

Suddenly I felt sorry, not so much for the little Viet Cong, as for the big American soldier. I felt that what he did was understandable and human. Yet how sad it is to have a callous on your soul. How much less a living man it makes you. And how fast, in war, it grows.

And then I turned the page. For after all, we have seen such photographs for years now.

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But later, thinking back on that photograph in this winter of 1967, I never felt more strongly that we must end this war in Vietnam.

We must end the frustrations and strains and fears and triumphs and anger and satisfactions and guilt.

We must end it, not so much for their sake, as for our own.

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