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Pfeifer, 15 Senate Candidates Resign PSA Following Split

A split developed in the Party for Student Action (PSA) late last week which resulted in the resignation of Ron Pfeifer, PSA's vice presidential candidate and 15 Senate candidates.

Pfeifer has since become a candidate for president on another executive slate, which includes Jerry Olson for vice president, and Liz Aitken for second vice president.

As a result of Pfeifer's departure, Mimi Rose has been slated to run on the PSA ticket for second vice president and Gene Pokorny has been relisted as the first vice presidential PSA candidate.

5 Incumbents Withdraw
Included in the 15 Senate candidates that broke with the PSA party along with Pfeifer are five incumbent senators. They are Olson, Susie Phelps, Cheryl Adams, Kris Bitner and Nesha Neumeister.

Pfeifer said that he had left the PSA Party because "after the voting on the Bill of Rights Wednesday, there were differences between my thinking and the elite of the PSA."

"A political party cannot tell its members what to think, much less how to vote. Because I could not declare myself in favor of the amendment 5, I was found unacceptable to the high command of the PSA," Pfeifer continued.

Pfeifer stated that he felt students should state their views by their voting on April 12.

He added that he believes no political party could or should demand one viewpoint from its members "as PSA planned to do on the amendment to Amendment V."

Pfeifer Disagrees
Dick Schulze and Gene Pokorny, the presidential and first vice presidential candidates on the PSA ticket, said that Pfeifer's decision to resign from the party was due to a disagreement on Amendment 5 of the proposed Bill of Rights.

Schulze and Pokorny stated that Pfeifer voted against the students being given a choice between the alternate and the original Amendment 5.

Pokorny and Schulze explained that they supported the alternative because: "It agreed with the PSA platform which states that students have a voice in the decision making process of the University."

'Provides Flexibility'
"The alternate 5 provides flexibility needed to change a complex housing policy that

represents such interests as students needs and desires. Regents' By-laws and legal responsibilities, educational objectives, and parental concerns."

"The original Amendment 5 is stated in absolute, rigid, legalistic terms. Without legal assistance and without the cooperation of the faculty and Board of Regents, how can the original one be implemented

"If it cannot be implemented, what is its purpose?"

Schulze and Pokorny stated that Pfeifer's position in regard to the two choices on 5; "he said that he preferred not to take a stand during the campaign on either one."

Mimi Rose was selected to run as the second vice presidential candidate, according to Schulze and Pokorny because she supports alternate number 5 and understands the implied differences between the original and the alternate."

Her selection was also based on her support of the entire Bill of Rights and her experience on the Student Senate.

"She had voted against Amendments 3 and 6, but discussion revealed that she had not completely understood the meaning and implications of the amendments," they explained.

'Party Inconsistent'

Olson said that he felt the party because of its "inconsistencies which may be summed up as: a progressive platform, a moderate stand on Amendment 5 and the ultra-conservative vice presidential candidate."

Olson stated that the PSA party leadership is too authoritarian, and that if he had remained with the party he would have had to "compromise" his principles.

He criticized Dick Schulze, the PSA presidential candidate, for "amending the Bill of Rights against the vote of the assemblies, the voice of the students."

Olson added that he felt that Pfeifer and himself were included in the PSA party "only for our vote-getting ability; we were not included in any policy-making decisions."

Disagree With Schulze
Aitken said that where she had once agreed with Schulze,

she felt that he had changed his opinions recently and that Pfeifer's views correspond better to those of her own.

"It would seem as if Schulze has sold out the student's interest in the Bill of Rights for the support of a few individuals in the election," she stated.

Bitner Resigns

Kris Bitner, an incumbent senator, explained her resignation from the PSA on the basis of two ideas.

First, she stated that she was opposed to the "instability and lack of courage shown by the PSA's leader."

I distrust people when they say they believe one thing to me and say something else to another or when they are willing to compromise their beliefs," Miss Bitner explained.

"I think that Dick Schulze has changed many of his opinions on the Bill of Rights and that he was willing to go behind the work of the committee and the assembly in a secret session Tuesday night," she continued.

Her second reason is that she feels PSA to be a farce. "I think the party is merely a front to get big names behind Schulze."

Phelps' Objections

Susie Phelps, also an incumbent senator, criticized Schulze for not confiding in the Student Conduct committee about the Bill of Rights.

"He was persuaded by other persons, who evidently have a vested interest in his election, to abruptly change his mind about the meaning of the document," Miss Phelps explained.

"I also am upset with the selection of Mimi Rose. If the party cannot tolerate anything less than absolute agreement, then we are to assume that the members are all indeed quite skeptical about any student freedoms, as Miss Rose has been all year."

She noted that she feels that PSA does not mean to "junk the Bill of Rights." She added that Article V will become a false issue."

"The difference of the groups is a point of philosophy and regardless of who wins, the goals will be worked for in the same way—through slow negotiations—because

there really is no other way," Miss Phelps concluded.

Nesha Neumeister, an incumbent senator, stated that she could no longer give her support to PSA after the changes in party leadership which took place.

New PSA Ticket

The candidates on the PSA ticket are: Dick Schulze, president; Gene Pokorny, vice-president; Mimi Rose, second vice-president.

From Arts and Sciences senate candidates, PSA has slated Kathy Augustin, Ron Alexander, Phil Bowen, Bob Bartee, John Jorgensen, Bill Mobley and Mark Schreiber.

Candidates from Agriculture and Home Economics are: Craig Dreeszen, Chuck Juricek and John Wirth.

Business Administration
PSA candidates from Business Administration are Jim Ludwig and Tom Morgan.

Slated from Engineering are Mike Jess, Dennis Schulte, Bob Peterson and Jim Wobig.

On the PSA ticket from Graduate College are Phil Boardman, Roger Lott and Tom Greer.

Teachers candidates on the PSA ticket are Jane Klimes, Barb Doerr, Helen Larsen, Kent Hobert and John Hall.

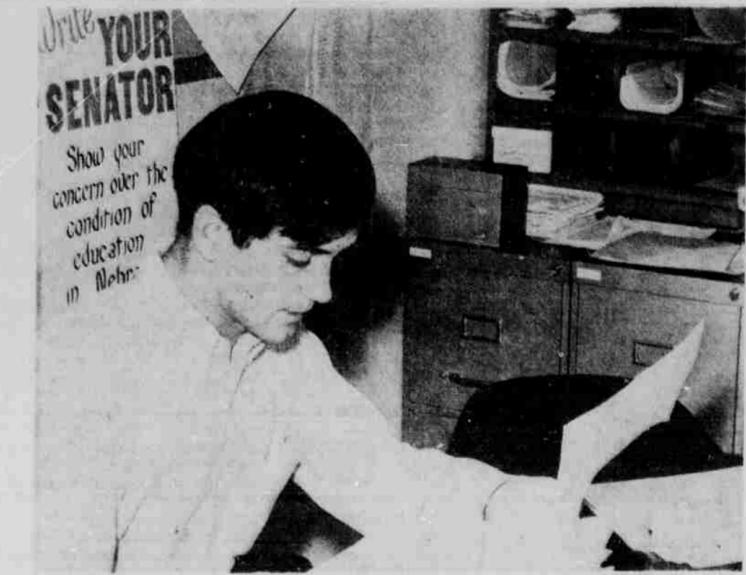
Amendment Put On Ballot

Included on the ASUN ballot April 12, will be the following amendment to the ASUN constitution:

—Each student shall have the right to choose his living environment.

According to Larry Johnson, ASUN Electoral Commissioner, the proposed amendment will be placed on the ballot as a result of a petition requesting its inclusion.

The petition met the ASUN Constitutional requirement of including signatures of 5 per cent of the University students. It will be voted on separately from the proposed Bill of Rights constitutional amendments.



ASUN APPLICATIONS . . . Election Commissioner Larry Johnson reviews applications for Student Senate. One hundred and fifteen students have applied for election from the various colleges.

115 Applications Received For Student Senate Posts

One hundred and nine students filed for the three executive and 35 senate positions for the April 12th elections.

Four students filed for ASUN President.

Wesley Edward Cooper is a graduate student in grad-

uate college with a 3.66 average on the Students for a Democratic Society ticket.

Ron Pfeifer is a junior in

ASUN Caucus . . .

Rights Bill Discussion 'Is Not Secret Meeting'

The caucus held by 19 ASUN senators prior to Wednesday's Senate meeting gave members "holding similar ideas an opportunity to discuss the implications of certain parts of the Bill of Rights," according to Sen. Curt Bromm.

ASUN Wednesday approved all 16 articles of the Bill of Rights to be placed on the senate election ballot April 12.

Bromm said the caucus was not "a secret meeting or an attempt to tell people how to vote," but there were simply several senators who "had not had an opportunity to discuss the Bill of Rights."

Who Called Meeting?
ASUN First Vice-President Roger Doerr said "it is difficult to pinpoint exactly who called the meeting" and the idea for the meeting "originated in several different places Tuesday."

Several senators had not attended all the Student Assembly meetings, he continued, "and some senators felt they would be voting in an uninformed manner" unless they discussed the Bill of Rights more thoroughly.

He said most of the members of the Student Conduct Committee, which drafted the Bill of Rights were not informed of the caucus because "it was a question of who was up on the bill and who was not."

Schulze Invited
Dick Schulze, chairman of the Student Conduct Committee, was asked to attend the meeting at the last minute, Doerr said, because "Schulze is the expert on the Bill" and could explain it the most adequately."

Schulze said he was not informed of the caucus until 30 minutes before it began. "I had the distinct impression the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Bill of Rights with a group of senators who were interested, not in my opinion of the different articles, but interested in the content of the Bill," he explained.

Didn't Decide on Vote
He added that the senators "didn't all promise to vote one way or the other on the articles," and that he had no intention of "forcing his opinions upon the senators."

Twila Andreassen, a senator who attended the caucus, said at the meeting "we were trying to look at things not everybody agreed on" and to insure that each senator understood for what he was voting.

Also attending the meeting, Sen. Nancy Probasco said

"it was just a meeting of friends to discuss the Bill of Rights and there wasn't supposed to be anything secretive about it."

Student Conduct Committee
Sen. Nesha Neumeister said she thought the Student Conduct members had been contacted but hadn't been able to attend the meeting.

She added she didn't understand "why the objections brought up at the caucus had not been brought up in the Sunday assembly meetings."

Claiming the "people's will was subverted by this secret meeting," ASUN presidential candidate, Rich Thompson said "Hitler burned down the Reichstag because he couldn't get majorities, but ASUN has to have secret meetings."

Sen. Mike Nerud, a member of the Student Conduct Committee said he was contacted but he had been unable to attend the meeting.

Meeting Beneficial
Another member of the Student Conduct Committee, Mike Jess said the meeting was beneficial and after the meeting the senators "were somewhat in agreement about how we felt" about the different articles.

The majority of the Student Conduct Committee, however, expressed strong disapproval because they were not informed of the meeting.

'Mystified' Over Meeting
Sen. Jerry Olson said he was "mystified" with the "whole idea of calling a secret meeting of senators."

He argued he could not understand why the "Senators felt they were licensed to go against the voice of the students which was expressed in the (student) Assembly."

"I personally don't object that the senators wanted a change in the Bill," he said, "but the manner of a secret meeting, excluding the Conduct Committee members, disturbs me. Secret meetings and alliances are not in the best interest of the student body," he added.

Disapproval Expressed
Also expressing disapproval of the caucus was Conduct Committee member, Kris Bitner.

She voiced disappointment in the Senators "who formed the meeting and especially in those who called the meeting because they wanted to discuss the Bill and bring up their objections to the Bill in secret."

Senators had the opportunity to raise disagreements with the different articles in the Student Conduct meetings

and at the Student Assembly, she said.

Should Attend Assembly
She argued that the Senators who attended the caucus "to raise their objections" to the Bill did not "care enough to attend the required three out of four Student Assembly meetings with the exception of Dave Snyder."

Miss Bitner found it "questionable" that the senators "would take the word of each other before they would consult and question the majority of the members of the Conduct Committee."

Conduct Committee member Sue Phelps stressed that senators who objected to the Bill should have asked people to the meeting who "were most interested in the Bill and could have upheld their positions and considered loopholes" not previously considered.

A political caucus is acceptable, she said, but "it should have been made public so all senators could have decided if the nature of the meeting demanded their attendance."

'Fatal Friday' Predictions Fail

By Mick Lowe
Senior Staff Writer

"Fatal Friday" has come and gone, and most students seem to have survived the "fatal throat disease" that was to have swept the campus last week, leaving one-half of America's coed population dead in its wake.

Or at least that's the way rumor had it. Jean Dixon, the self-styled prophetess who predicted President Kennedy's assassination and the death of the three Apollo astronauts, somebody said, predicted that one-half of all the college students in the country would be dead by Friday.

Prediction?
No one knows how the rumor started—not even Jean Dixon. When a University student called her long-distance in Washington D. C., to find out the exact prediction, Miss Dixon's personal secretary replied, "What prediction?"

The Nebraska student explained about one-half of the college students catching etc., and Dixon's man replied that he had heard the rumor, too, but there wasn't anything to it.

Letters, Calls
As a matter of fact, he said, he had been receiving letters and phone calls about it all week long, but Miss Dixon hadn't made the saturnine prediction.

Nevertheless, many coeds were running scared last week.

The Lincoln Star received a telephone call Tuesday from an NU sorority girl who said that she heard 18 girls had already died in California, and the mysterious infection was rampant at Hastings College.

Furthermore, three girls in her sorority house had temperatures of 103 and had the Star heard anything about California or Hastings?

The Star, like Miss Dixon, it seems, were about the last people to get the word.

Fascinating Forms
The rumor took fascinating forms—and was second in conversational popularity only to Irma La Douce's sidewalk chalk signs.

Sometimes, just girls were going to die. Sometimes just boys, and sometimes both. The fraction also varied, ranging from a trivial third to an extreme three-fourths.

Some students theorized that the Administration started the whole thing in an effort to end the housing problem by the power of suggestion. Maybe if everyone thought they were going to die they really would—leaving plenty of dorm space for everyone.

In case you're wondering — Student Health reported that physical health cases were "about normal" last week, with no marked increase.

Extended Date
But don't heave that sigh of relief just yet. The latest rumor is extending the date past last Friday, maybe even until next Friday.

Since this kind of thing could go on forever, the Daily Nebraskan is officially making a counter-rumor-prediction.

One third to three fourths of the male/female (take your pick), college population will not die of a throat disease by next Friday. And that, we hope, is that.

Percy: Induction Time Option Needed By Potential Draftees

"The Republican Party is coming up with constructive,

imaginative solutions which will catapult the party to victory in 1968," stated Senator Charles H. Percy at the annual Republican Founders Day.

Percy spoke to Nebraska Republican leaders Saturday in Hastings, Neb.

He cited new Republican approaches for efficiency in government, in tax sharing, job training, emergency strike legislation, and educational tax credits.

Draft Commission

Percy spoke of the President's Commission on the draft as being a highly qualified group capable of re-thinking the problems involved.

He pointed out, however, that the President has failed to deal with many of their proposals and has left the job up to Congress.

Expedient Inductions

Senator Percy said that he would like to have the draft "pursue a course of action which would allow maximum flexibility as to the time when the young men of the nation would like to serve in the armed services. More use of an option as to when the men would serve would be much more advantageous both to the individual and to the services," he stated.

If one could choose to serve first or get his education first with no exceptions to this choice. In the event of an

"all-out," than all parties involved would benefit, he said.

Consular Treaty
When asked about his ideas regarding the passage of the Consular Treaty with the Soviet Union, Percy said that this treaty and those similar to it can help build the necessary bridge between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This will help the United States show the Soviets the "advantages of a government of laws and not of men."

A non-proliferation treaty was cited by the Illinois Senator as being perhaps the next step in bringing about such an understanding.

Partnership
Senator Percy urged the GOP to initiate a new era of public-private partnership in such areas as home ownership for low income families and educational television.

The Illinois Senator advocated tax credits for parents who are paying their children's college expenses as well as tax credit for those who are paying their own way. Percy has already introduced bills into Congress to bring these changes about. "If the Republican Party remains responsible to the individual's needs without destroying the individual," Percy said, "and if it provides sensible and sensitive solutions, then the Republican Party can once again be the nation's majority party."