

# Daily Nebraskan



FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1967

University of Nebraska

## Schulze Is ASUN President; PSA Sweeps Executive Posts

A massive electoral turnout, numbering over 6,000 students, elected Dick Schulze, Gene Pokorny and Mimi Rose to the ASUN executive positions for the coming year.

Electoral Commissioner Larry Johnson said that although the following figures are unofficial as yet, the Senate ballots have all been counted and the results "should hold."

The results of the balloting on the proposed amendments to the ASUN constitution and the advisory board races will be published in the Daily Nebraskan as soon as the votes are tallied.

The unofficial figures are:

- President**
- Dick Schulze (PSA) . . . 2,744
- Ron Pfeifer . . . 2,144
- Rich Thompson . . . 636
- Wes Cooper (SDS) . . . 226
- First Vice President**
- Gene Pokorny (PSA) 3,105
- Liz Aitken . . . 2,292
- George Olivari (SDS) 274
- Second Vice President**
- Mimi Rose (PSA) . . . 2,811
- Jerry Olson . . . 2,388
- Dennis Bartels (SDS) 452
- Graduate and Professional (seven seats)**
- Phil Boardman (PSA) 155

- Roger Loft (PSA) . . . 149
- Bill Tooley . . . 138
- Tom Greer (PSA) . . . 133
- Mike Naden . . . 127
- Albert Felber . . . 94
- Al Spangler (SDS) . . . 92

- George Olivari (SDS) 62
- Frank Dallad (SDS) . . . 58

### Business Administration (four seats)

- Cheryl Adams . . . 296
- Tom Morgan (PSA) . . . 269
- Jim Ludwig (PSA) . . . 268
- Terry Grasmick . . . 187
- William Glover . . . 177
- Sid Logeman . . . 171
- David Rasmussen . . . 155
- Lindell Klein . . . 143
- David Green . . . 140
- Randy Irely . . . 109
- Jim Guretsky . . . 68
- John McColester . . . 64
- Robert Diers . . . 41

### Teachers (eight seats)

- Kris Bitner . . . 516
- Barb Doerr (PSA) . . . 692
- John Hall (PSA) . . . 667
- Jane Klimes (PSA) . . . 630
- Sue Detemeyer . . . 630
- Helen Larsen (PSA) . . . 610
- Twila Andreasen . . . 577
- Kathy Kuester . . . 499
- Sue Williams . . . 479
- Ken Hobert (PSA) . . . 456
- Ed Bervin . . . 437
- Becky Jones . . . 342
- Diane Severeide . . . 329
- Linda Zimmerman . . . 314
- Diane Hicks . . . 238
- R. Owen Jackson . . . 230
- Linda Marchello (SDS) 156

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## Two Contest Elections; Charge Dishonest Vote

Two defeated candidates who ran on the SDS ticket are contesting the results of Wednesday's ASUN election. Linda Marchello and George Olivari have charged that the election should be declared invalid because of various irregularities including people voting twice, and people using more than one identification card for voting.

### Can't Vote Honestly

Miss Marchello stated that "certain self righteous people take moral stands about their fitness to rule and their 100 per cent Americanism but couldn't even be trusted to vote honestly."

Olivari charged that the irregularities "show the sham of student government."

"Evidently certain people cannot take this election seriously and if they did take it seriously it makes a further sham of the entire democratic process," he continued.

### One Person-One Vote

"If people were to do this in state and federal elections the American concept of government of the people, by the people with each individual having ONE vote would become nonsense," he added.

The students expressed their determination to go to the ASUN court if the electoral commission rules negatively on their petition.

## Win Endorses PSA Approach

By Cheryl Triff, Senior Staff Writer

PSA views the party's Senate election sweep Wednesday as an "endorsement of its approach to student government," according to Gene Pokorny newly-elected ASUN first vice-president.

He expressed satisfaction with the record voter turnout saying "people came to the polls because there was a choice."

Government "is playing a bigger part" on the University campus, he said, and from the number of students who voted "it is obvious the University is beginning to realize the affect Senate has

on the campus." The Bill of Rights vote can also be attributed to the student interest shown in the campaign, he added.

Pokorny termed the campaign as "active" and said it showed a "sincere effort on the part of all candidates. New Approach To Government

The manner in which the "whole campaign was run," he commented, shows "students are ready" for a new approach to student government and are now "willing to spend the time to become informed and to vote."

Now that the campaign, which was always active and "in some sense heated," is

over, (he said), PSA "hopes people who wanted change in the University will come together to make Senate more effective."

One of the first actions of the new administration will be the executive appointments, he said. These appointments include offices as ASUN treasurer, recording secretary and director of records.

Interviews for these positions will be conducted next week.

Senate will also organize the committee structure within the next few weeks, Pokorny continued.

He said ASUN will set up

more executive committees to operate outside of the Senate. These committees will give students "who are sincerely interested in government" an opportunity to become involved without being elected to a Senate seat.

### Committee Example

He cited the Student Advisory Board committee as an example of an executive committee. The committee elected as senators drafted the constitutions for the college advisory boards and helped to make these boards operative.

Senate will continue the work of the Legislative Liaison and Research Committee this spring, he said and expand the group's function as a communicator between the students and the Unicameral next year.

### Implementation Of Bill

Implementation of the Bill of Rights will have the immediate attention of ASUN, he stressed.

"After we see which articles were approved by the students," he said "we will begin meeting with the faculty and administration" to discuss the issues involved in the Bill.

He added that the Ad Hoc Housing Committee has completed its final recommendation for housing changes next year.

### Confer With Regents

During the next four weeks the ASUN executives "will confer with the Board of Regents," he explained, to attempt to have these changes "in effect by next semester."

He suggested the possibility of a "Senate retreat" to be held later this spring "to lay the groundwork" for Senate operations next year.

### Not Election Phenomenon

Discussing the success of the PSA party, Pokorny said, "it was not an election phenomenon," but was indicative that students want to become more involved to make student government "more meaningful."

"Because of the size of the interest being shown in politics," he stated, "parties are necessary" so issues, rather than personalities, have priority in student government.

### Student Party Function

A student party will function "as a funnel where creative ideas can be channelled into the Senate," he added. Students can gain experience in government through a political party, he said, and use it as a training ground for future high Senate positions.

He continued that 35 senators should not be the only people involved in student government and they cannot do all the work required by a growing Senate.



HARRISON SALISBURY . . . New York Times correspondent who visited North Vietnam points out dangers of war in Viet Nam.

## Americans Should Understand Bombing Potential—Salisbury

The American public should be confronted by the potential outcome of the bombing of North Vietnam "before it explodes in our face," Harrison Salisbury, the Assistant Managing Editor of the New York Times said Thursday.

Salisbury, who is considered by many as one of the best informed American newsmen, was sponsored by the Nebraska Union Talks and Topics Committee.

Personal Observations Salisbury told some 400 people in the Nebraska Union Ballroom of his personal observations of the bombing of North Vietnam and of the possible outcome of the war.

Salisbury, who visited North Vietnam with State Department approval in December and January of this year, said that he traveled throughout the country up to 25 miles north of Hanoi and 100 miles south of the city.

"In evaluating the bombing of the North we must begin with what the United States government hoped to accomplish with it," Salisbury said.

"Two years ago we were in a very difficult situation in the South and there was genuine fear that the South Vietnamese effort might fall apart."

### Drastic Action

"Some of the advisors to the President recommended that we take drastic action to avoid having the entire civilian and military effort fall to the United States," Salisbury continued.

"The drastic action they recommended was bombing the North," he added.

The main reason then for bombing North Vietnam was to restore the South's confidence in the war effort, Salisbury said. He gave two other reasons.

"A secondary purpose in the bombing was to make Hanoi more willing to negotiate," he said. "A third reason, which was not considered very important at the time, was to interdict the movement of supplies from the North to the South."

"The reason this last reason was not considered very significant was that at that time the movement of supplies was very small," Salisbury added.

### Objectives Met?

Salisbury then said he felt these objectives of the bombing had been met. As to whether it has stopped the movement of supplies to the South he said: "If you wanted a simple answer, I would say no."

"I saw it myself," he continued. "All the movement takes place at night since American planes can't bomb then. During the day the flow of supplies stops while we bomb."

"To be very frank, my movements were mostly at night, too," Salisbury added.

### Night Movement

Salisbury said he heard trains leaving the Hanoi station at night but most of the supply movements were made by bicycle brigades, he said.

"This doesn't mean we haven't slowed the supply movement down," Salisbury added. "We've really beat up those roads. This is possible because we are dropping more bombs on North and South Vietnam than we were during World War II."

### Primitiveness Is Advantage

Salisbury felt that the primitiveness of North Vietnam gave them a distinct advantage. "There is a paucity of good things to bomb in North Vietnam."

"Most of the roads in North Vietnam are two lane, dirt roads. Some may have a gravel surface or a thin coat of tar," he continued.

"Getting materials to fill a bomb-hole in a dirt road are not too difficult," Salisbury said. "You simply go to the side of the road, get some dirt, and throw it in the hole. It makes a bumpy road but then the road was bumpy in the first place."

### Bridges

Salisbury explained that bridges are probably our number one target in North Vietnam since they are more difficult to repair but that the North Vietnamese have found a way to get around the obstacle of a destroyed bridge.

"They put pontoon boats across their rivers and this makes a bridge that will hold a truck," he said. "It takes about an hour-and-a-half to construct a bridge of this type. The bombing of a bridge may delay movement this long but that's about all."

"So far as the particular aspect of stopping supplies is concerned, in my mind the bombing serves no purpose," he said. "This doesn't mean the secondary purpose of slowing down supply movements isn't effective."

### Bombing Improves Morale

Salisbury said he felt the bombing had improved the North Vietnamese morale immensely. "The Hanoi government has capitalized on the bombing to unite public opinion."

"The propaganda isn't based on marxism or communism or anything like that — which doesn't mean anything to most of the people, but on ordinary patriotism."

### Biggest Asset

Salisbury termed the high morale in the North as their biggest asset.

"When I was out there the leaders repeatedly told me they were prepared to fight at least another ten years,"

he said. "Ho Chi Minh had told the people the U.S. would destroy Hanoi and that they would continue the war from caves and the jungle."

"This wouldn't be much of a change in their way of life and they accept this possibility," he continued.

### "Successful"

The first reason for bombing the North, to strengthen morale in the South, Salisbury termed "successful."

"From my way of calculating we haven't gotten enough out of bombing the North to make it worthwhile," he said. "We send in an expensive airplane worth millions of dollars and a valuable pilot to knock out two or three trucks."

As to where the Vietnamese war will lead Salisbury said negotiations were unlikely in the near future and that our government has apparently rejected negotiation feelers and was opting for another round of escalated war.

### Dependent of China

Salisbury said the North is dependent of China for her flow of supplies from Russia and events in China could jeopardize her ability to carry out the present type of war although "this doesn't mean they couldn't go back to the caves and jungle and resume the type of war they have fought for years."

For this reason Salisbury felt that Hanoi wanted to explore the possibility of negotiations last fall even though Hanoi knew that China wanted them to carry on the war.

"The United States didn't take up the negotiation offers because apparently our leaders felt that if we carried the war on for another six months we could get better terms."

### Dangers

Salisbury said "There are dangers in this policy of which Washington is aware but which the public is not aware."

"There is a very real possibility that China will intervene in the war," he continued. "China has proposed moving in troops in the past but Hanoi has rejected them."

"They don't want the Chinese, they are afraid they wouldn't leave, but they would accept them under the threat of a U.S. invasion," Salisbury said.

### Expect Nuclear Bombing

Salisbury said that there is a real danger that the Chinese "who are basically in a paranoid frame of mind," might be triggered into intervening if the war is escalated. "They expect an American invasion and nuclear bombing of China," he said.

Salisbury also pointed out the probability of a rapprochement of Russia and China when Mao Tse Tung dies, "which could do us in."

## 'Rain Mainly On Plain'



APRIL SHOWERS . . . dampened campus as students hurried to and from class in the light rain.