

## Apportionment . . .

## Districts: Misrepresentation

ASUN should study ways to elect qualified senators and not worry about where these senators live.

It seems that there are only two real ways of representation for Student Senate—election by colleges (the present system) and election by districts, unless one wishes to revert back to the pre-ASUN method of selecting representatives by campus organization which is ludicrous.

Most observers believe that his study of representation by districts is a blatant attempt at increasing the number of independent senators to their proportional size on campus despite statements by ASUN executives to the contrary.

Those who propose the district-based system of apportionment apparently wish to ignore the fact that the present system does not preclude the election of more independents. Independents have a decided majority in most, if not all, of the colleges and could elect more independent senators. That more independents are not elected is the fault of independents and not the system of representation.

The Daily Nebraskan would have to agree that perhaps independent students need more representation on Student Senate but this seems to obscure the real and more pressing issue at this point.

It has been suggested that a district-based system of election would place the senator in closer contact with his constituency. But looking at the representation under this type of system one finds that this would probably not be the case.

One might elect a senator from two fraternities and five senators from Abel Hall. Then the question arises whether the individual elected from one fraternity house would serve the interests of the other, or whether the senator from one floor of Abel would serve the interests of the other floors. Moreover, under this type of system, there would be increased rivalry between houses and dorm floors, and the house or floor with the most members would undoubtedly get the senator.

This could be eliminated by giving each house a senator and giving Abel 10 senators, but this system would be so unwieldy that each and every student might as well serve as a senator.

It is also said that the district-based system would be more like the U.S. Congressional system of electing representatives. This system may be good in the House of Representatives where an agriculturally-oriented state like Nebraska is very much different from an industrially-oriented state like Indiana.

But the Daily Nebraskan contends that the real issues of Senate do not, and should not, vary greatly from residence to residence.

There are even more technical problems with a district-based representation. What about a member of a fraternity who lives in a dormitory? Does he vote in the fraternity election or the dormitory election? And what about the fraternity member who lives in Lincoln? Is he included in the fraternity constituency or the Lincoln student constituency?

But the problems still do not end. There is the possibility that a senator might be elected from Sellaek in the spring, move to Abel in the fall and then move to Harper at the end of the semester. Is he still representing the original dormitory from which he was elected?

And what about the changes in the number of occupants of the various living units on campus? It is almost certain that Senate would be faced with a gigantic reapportionment problem at least every year, if not every semester.

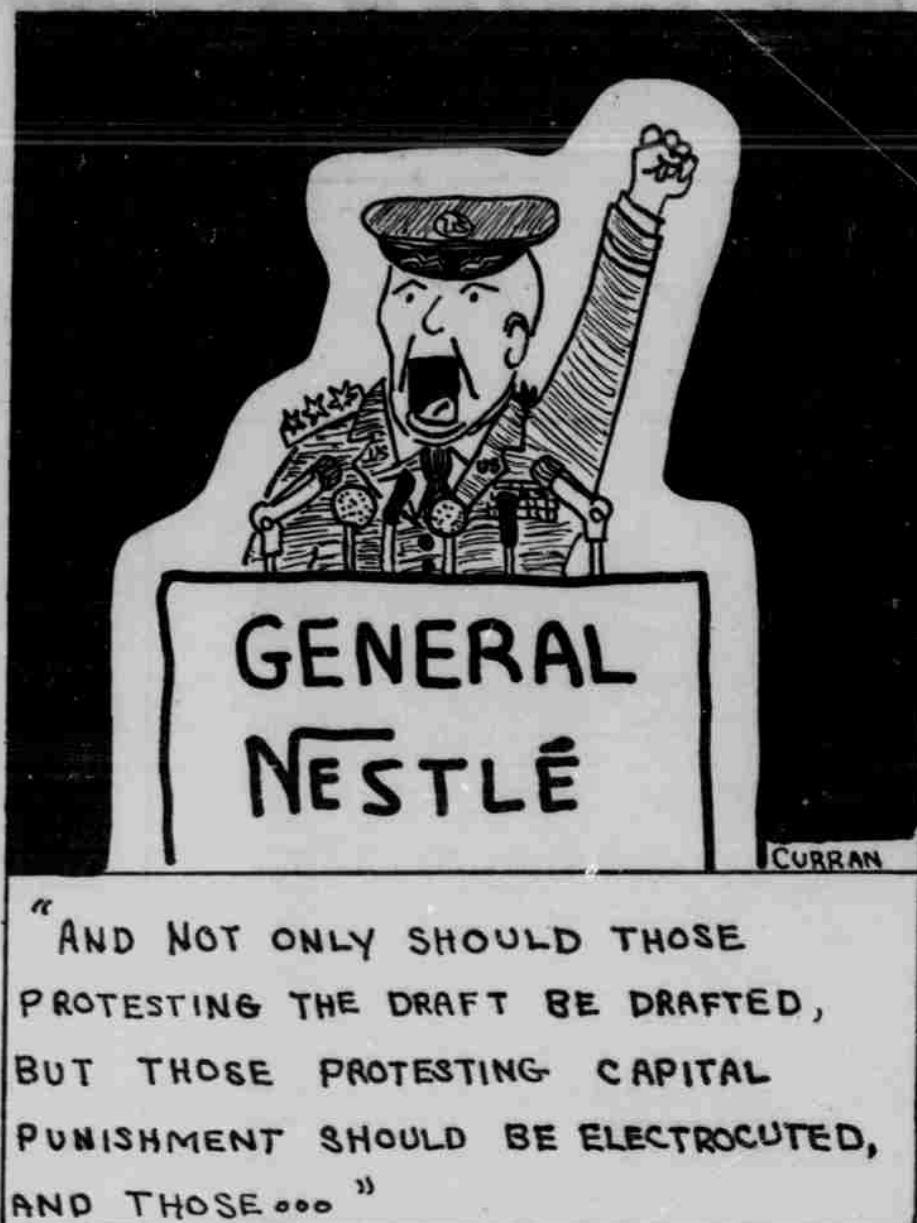
Finally, last, but most important, the importance of constituency contact is being blown completely out of proportion.

Granted there should be some realization on the part of senators of their constituency's opinions. But is it not far more important that the senators vote on issues for the good of the entire University community and not just their district? If senators were faced with feeling out their constituency on every issue, Senate would bog down in polling and become a meaningless, useless organization.

There are those who feel that the Greek-Independent split should just be ignored in this issue and then it will be forgotten. But it will not; in fact, most students are already well aware of the Greek-Independent aspect of this issue.

The Daily Nebraskan feels that apportionment by districts will bog down into a petty Greek-Independent battle that will benefit neither group. And there are too many more important issues to be resolved that need the cooperation of both groups and not a childish Greek-Independent rivalry that would be injected into the issues.

The Daily Nebraskan is not criticizing the committee that was set up to study the question of apportionment, but the Nebraskan feels that the only apparent alternative to the present system would bury Senate forever in reapportionment and petty Greek-Independent rivalry.



## North Viet Official . . .

## 'The North Is Winning'

(Editor's Note: Steve D'Arasien is the Collegiate Press correspondent in Saigon. On his way to Vietnam, he stopped in Moscow and talked to a North Vietnamese government official about his government's views on the war and prospects for peace.)

By STEVE D'ARAZIEN

Although it is clear that the North Vietnamese do not trust the United States government, I found it relatively easy to talk to the North Vietnamese representative I met with on two occasions in Moscow. He agreed to see me because I came as a representative of the college press—the North Vietnamese are very much aware of opposition to the war among college students.

All in all, I talked with Do Kiem, first secretary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) for about five hours. He spoke Vietnamese, an attaché translated into Russian and my Intourist guide translated into English. We drank green Vietnamese tea and smoked Dien Bien Phu cigarettes. Di Kiem was extremely gracious throughout our discussions.

I went to our first meeting prepared with specific questions about the technicalities of negotiations. Some of these were touched upon at our second meeting, others were ignored. It is my general impression that once the DRV is convinced that the United States sincerely wants peace, these difficulties can be surmounted.

Americans should realize, whether it is true or not—at this point I have no way of knowing—that the North Vietnamese believe they are winning the war militarily.

In the last two years, the Secretary said, the balance of power has shifted. He believes the DRV and National Liberation Front (NLF) forces now have the advantage.

## STALEMATE

In the last five months, the DRV claims to have killed 150,000 troops, of which 70,000 were Americans. They also

claim to have stalemated U.S. offensive operations.

Do Kiem said that 2,407 American aircraft have been downed by DRV or NLF fire. This figure includes 43 types of aircraft, including B-52s. Later I saw an edition of the Herald Tribune, still published in Paris, which said we had admitted to 2,709 losses, but that not all the losses were due to enemy fire. Do Kiem also said that because captured pilots are now older men, and of higher rank, the DRV believes the United States faces a pilot shortage.

In spite of the heavy bombing by U.S. planes, Do Kiem claims rice production in the North has been increasing, that industries have been started where there were none before, and that "the education, cultural and medical aspects of life are being developed." In a country with a population of 18 million, five million young people are in school, including institutions of higher learning, he said.

At the present time, Hanoi and Haiphong have not been leveled. American attacks on the port of Haiphong, I am told, have been carefully executed so as to not sink any foreign ships. Presumably some targets in both cities are still restricted.

I asked Do Kiem whether the North Vietnamese were prepared for the leveling of these cities or for the possibility that all the escalation of merely a prelude to nuclear attacks on China itself. My question was misinterpreted to mean nuclear attacks on North Vietnam. Do Kiem said they could absorb even that. "Modern weapons are useless in Vietnam," he said.

Later another journalist told me the North Vietnamese are prepared for anything. They have already written off Hanoi, a city they regard as too French. They have drawn up plans for a new city.

"All the Vietnamese people believe in the victory over American imperialism," Do Kiem said. Their belief in eventual victory is bolstered by a 4,000 year history of resistance to foreign domination.

## Campus Opinion

## Protest, Protest

Dear Editor:

Caution: Viet Cong toleration may be hazardous to your health.

In a recent letter to the Nebraskan, I took a swing at drugs and carefully included tobacco in my target. Last week's demonstration against Dow Chemical gives me both the reason and the method to materialize that allusive attack.

I would like to reason with the demonstrators that they should protest first the American Tobacco Company's manufacture of cigarettes, then Dow's manufacture of napalm. For the effects of smoking are no less gory than those of napalm, merely less apparent, and they are far more widespread.

The statistics of deaths from smoking are far more impressive than those caused by napalm.

A Nonsmoker

Dear Editor:

As an out-of-town subscriber to the Daily Nebraskan, I feel compelled to write concerning the protests against the use of napalm.

There are any number of means of death in war, all of which are horrible. War can have no rules to go by. The Viet Cong make ample use of terror by means of booby traps, others use napalm.

Protesting is a right which should not be abused, yet it is being abused more each day.

Protestors should be able to understand that there are those who are concerned with graduating, securing proper employment and putting their knowledge to work to either better our country or to support their families.

I sincerely hope these sort of demonstrations do not hamper the more rational students from securing jobs, with whatever company comes to the campus to interview.

Thomas Steel  
Fremont

## The Foreign Student

Dear Editor:

In regard to the problems of foreign students on campus, I think that a possible solution might be the formation of an international dorm which would house all foreign students and those Nebraska students who would be interested in living and exchanging ideas with the foreign students.

I understand that this idea has worked extremely well on the Minnesota campus. An international dorm would alleviate the surplus of dormitory rooms and it would give the foreign students more of an insight into campus affairs, which, I know from experience, the off-campus student doesn't have. It would also offer the foreigner more opportunities to meet and get to know Americans and for us to meet him.

I realize that there are problems in financing this project, but I think the thing to remember is that a few extra dollars spent to help create a favorable impression of the U.S. in the mind of someone who can go back and "tell it like it is" is far better than billions spent in U.S. foreign aid to dispel bad impressions of our country.

A Concerned Student

Dear Editor:

Rand followers, and most straight thinkers in the world, say "Amen" to Jackylene Emmons. (Campus Opinion, Nov. 13)

The point was well made but, as John Galt learned, the only way in now is through the back door.

Bill Smitherman

## Right of Left

By A. C. E.

Dear Editor:

I read with interest in the letters in the Nebraskan attacking Frank S. Devine and have decided that the time has come to rush to his defense.

Who in this state has made such effort to aid his country as has Frank S. Devine? He should be listed with the other great men who have espoused such philosophies and who share such a prominent place in the hearts of us all.

He deserves to be recognized as one who stands with such greats as Joe McCarthy and Robert Welch, true defenders of the American way!

In this decade of strife when our noble President is burning the midnight oil fields to save our great nation from the perils of communism, who are we to dissent?

After all, this nation was not built by dissenters and surely we cannot now begin to allow such a cancerous growth to prosper in our country.

University students should be thankful that we have among our ranks such an enlightened individual as Frank S. Devine. He is one among many who has recognized the threat of dissent and without him we may have never realized what was happening until the Red Flag was flying in front of the White House and implanted on top of the capitol building.

And what has Frank S. Devine received from us for his bold deed? Cat-calls and ingratitude? Yes! Is this not a sad commentary on us? Have we no conscience?

Nebraskans, don't you realize that our country is now engaged in a struggle to bring the basic freedoms of speech, thought, and action which we now have to the rest of the world?

Don't you realize that if it were not for men like Frank S. Devine we would lose these freedoms? Wake up, Nebraskans, and thank a man who is truly working for your defense!

A Concerned American

(Editor's Note: This letter should be read with the music of the Battle Hymn of the Republic playing softly in the background.)

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## Looking Up . . .

by dave landis

Wednesday ASUN President Dick Schulze appointed a five-man committee to "evaluate the various means of electing student senators."

Reports of Schulze's action indicate, however, that in actuality the committee will not evaluate "various means," but one method, the district-based election system.

This proposal, to elect senators from living units rather than colleges, is an affront to the intelligence and perception of the student body.

The district system would be unworkable for this University, no matter how sophisticated it might become. The number of students living in dorms and Greek houses changes from year to year and even during the year.

The Senate would be forced to redistrict each year at the minimum, and quite possibly more often because of the fluctuation in numbers.

Schulze says the reason for contemplating a change to a district system is that students could identify more easily with their senators. Even if this did happen (something the committee will have to prove) does it mean that it will increase the quality of the legislation or of the candidates? I don't think so. You can't translate identification with elected

representatives into efficiency in government, there is no relationship.

The identification with your senator angle is a ruse, a bogus ploy for a change to a district representation system.

What, then, is the real reason for change? To increase the power of dorm representation?

## Time Will Tell

Another important point in this issue is the composition of the study committee. Two members, John Hall and Bill Mobley are fraternity men. The other three, Bruce Bailey, Loren Schulze and Bob Peterson are independents. All four senators (Bailey is not a senator, but is president of Cather Hall) ran on the PSA ticket.

If the four senators should be split on the issue, Bailey will hold the tie-breaking vote. I question Bailey's appointment. What are his qualifications, other than obvious partisanship as Cather President. Why was Bailey, the only non-senator on the committee, made the chairman—the tie breaker?

As I see it, the district election proposal will easily make it out of the committee and onto the Senate floor. Then we'll see what happens.

## Double Jeopardy Violation Of Student Rights

(Editor's Note: The following is part two of the text of the "Joint Statement on Student Rights and Freedoms," prepared by representatives of five education organizations including the American Association of University Professors.)

As safeguards for the editorial freedom of student publications the following provisions are necessary.

1. The student press should be free of censorship and advance approval of copy, and its editors and managers should be free to develop their own editorial policies and news coverage.

2. Editors and managers of student publications should be protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes should editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and prescribed procedures. The agency responsible for the appointment of editors and managers should be the agency responsible for their removal.

3. All university published and financed student publications should explicitly state on the editorial page that the opinions there expressed are not necessarily those of the college, university or student body.

## V. Off-Campus Freedom

## A. Exercise of Rights of Citizenship.

College and university students are both citizens and members of the academic community. As citizens, students should enjoy the same freedom of speech, peace-

ful assembly, and right of petition that other citizens enjoy and, as members of the academic community, they are subject to the obligations which accrue to them by virtue of this membership. Faculty members and administrative officials should insure that institutional powers are now employed to inhibit such intellectual and personal development of students as is often promoted by their exercise of the right of citizenship; both on and off the campus.

## B. Institutional Authority and Civil Penalties.

Activities of students may upon occasion result in violation of law. In such cases, institutional officials should be prepared to appraise students of sources of legal counsel and may offer other assistance. Students who violate the law may incur penalties prescribed by civil authorities, but institutional authority should never be used merely to duplicate the function of general laws. Only where the institution's interests as an academic community are distinct and clearly involved should the special authority of the institution be asserted.

The student who incidentally violates institutional regulations in the course of his off-campus activity, such as those relating to class attendance, should be subject to no greater penalty than would normally be imposed. Institutional action should be independent of community pressure.

## VI. Discipline

In developing responsible student conduct, disciplinary proceedings play a role substantially secondary to example, counseling, guidance, and admonition. At the same

time, educational institutions have a duty and the corollary disciplinary powers to protect their educational purpose through the setting of standards of scholarship and conduct for the students who attend them and through the regulation of the use of institutional facilities.

In the exceptional circumstances when the preferred means fail to resolve problems of student conduct, proper procedural safeguards should be observed to protect the student from the unfair imposition of serious penalties.

The administration of discipline should guarantee procedural fairness to an accused student. Practices in disciplinary cases may vary in formality with the gravity of the offense and the sanctions which may be applied. They should also take into account the presence or absence of an honor code, and the degree to which the institutional officials have direct acquaintance with student life, in general, and with the involved student and the circumstances of the case in particular.

The jurisdictions of faculty or student judicial bodies, the disciplinary responsibilities of institutional officials and the regular disciplinary procedures, including the student's right to appeal a decision, should be clearly formulated and communicated in advance. Minor penalties may be assessed informally under prescribed procedures.

In all situations, procedural fair play requires that the student be informed of the nature of the charges against him, that he be given a fair opportunity to refute them, that the institution not be arbitrary in its actions, and that there be provisions for appeal for a decision. The following are recommended as proper safeguards in such proceedings when there are no honor codes offering comparable guarantees.

(Cont. on Page 5, Col. 1)