

Nebraska ready for NSA ideas

Senate executives introduced two bills Wednesday which constitute the most progressive proposals student government has introduced this year.

Affiliation with the National Student Association is not a new idea at the University. The topic caused a furor six years ago when the Student Council introduced a similar proposal.

The Council rejected the proposal for several reasons but primarily because the University simply was not ready or willing to join a liberal national organization which at the time was on unsteady footing.

Since that time both the University and NSA have matured considerably and a reconsideration of the matter will show that affiliation would now be desirable.

A revamped and strengthened NSA emerged from its national conference last August. It appears the organization has succeeded in breaking all ties with the CIA and is now casting its lot with progressives who seek change in higher education and in national and international and politics of government.

An NSA affiliation would allow the University become a part of the mainstream of change which is occurring on campuses across the nation.

The Senate will study the NSA issue thoroughly and carefully before they even decide whether to place the proposal on the spring election ballot.

The proposal will be debated for several weeks and during this time the Daily Nebraskan will conduct extensive research on NSA to inform students of the program, structure and viewpoints of the organization.

At present relatively few students have even heard of NSA let alone understand what the benefits of the organization has to offer the University. Since the students and not the Senate this time would determine NSA's future at Nebraska it is necessary they inform themselves adequately on the subject. Then perhaps Nebraska can actually begin to communicate from its protected fortress with the rest of the world.

Cheryl Tritt

A modern wedding

Dear Thomasina,

Does the subject seem out of place? College students are not strangers to weddings. Coming home after four years of college sans husband (or wife) is widely regarded as a greater failure than coming home sans degree.

Then, too, the Greek system, what with lavaliers, emotional pinning ceremonies, and lachrymose engagement announcements, comprises the largest established breeding grounds east of the North Platte Mink Farm.

Over Christmas I was invited to attend a nice middle-western, middle-class wedding. The entire affair was fraught with middle-class disaster.

The setting was bad enough. The whole thing took place in a suburb of an Iowa city named—

Letters
to
Thomasina



I swear — Sherwood Forest. Which, for the record, is right next to Urbandale.

How man can fill what was once a quiet Iowa cornfield with neat concrete subdivisions, Fords, Encyclopaedia Britannicae, split-level homes, Rod McKuen and Ban deoderant (the two almost off-set each other) in two short years, I'll never know.

But the destruction was as complete as Dean Snyder at a pajama party.

Anyway, it was a big wedding—400 people in attendance. And that was 398 too many. The principals were not the bride and groom, but rather their parents who supervised the proceeding with condescending "isn't-Betty-beautiful" smiles.

The basement of the bride's home was filled with gifts — a regular miniature K-Mart. The guests filed reverently past the card tables sagging under the weight of blenders, mixers, silver, settings of china ad infinitum.

I watched the bride-to-be open some late presents. She showed dutiful appreciation, but it was apparent that the old American tendency to overdo had taken its toll — and that the gifts by their quantity, had long since ceased to have any real meaning.

It was a hollow empty gesture, wrapped in the ubiquitous white bow, and chrome-plated underneath.

Then there was the rehearsal, a theatrical term, completely befitting the over-all program. We went through the motions of a wedding twice. The bride, groom, and minister (named Pastor Parrot) were all there. But we waited until the next day for the real thing so, I suppose, the other 398 could watch the goings-on.

Perhaps we have a national voyeur syndrome. We must officiate en masse at baptisms, marriages, funerals, why, I wonder, can't Aunt Martha just take Betty's word they're married and let it go at that.

But no, the next day everyone donned heels, hose, tuxes, somber dark suits and, in "a beautiful ceremony," the die was cast, the umbilical re-tied, or whatever old Pastor Parrot said.

Then everyone queued into the church basement to sit on gray metal folding chairs (the church of America must keep the American Seating Company in business), to eat wedding cake from paper plates, to assure themselves that the wedding had, indeed, taken place, that the wedding was, indeed, fine, and how Johnny had grown six inches since anyone saw him last.

The last person I met as I groped for the church door was "the best friend of the groom." His father, he had impressively informed me the day before, "runs the Plymouth dealership in Cedar Rapids."

His parting sentiments were an echo of the entire, deeply spiritual preceding two days.

"If you ever get over to Cedar Rapids, Mick, come see us," he smiled with a sincere, bone-crushing clasp of the hand, "if you want to buy a new car."

"Baby," I thought to myself, "I'd buy an Edsel first."

Yours in suburbia,
Mick

Joseph Alsop . . .

Coalition brings campaign speculation

Washington — With most of the world in turmoil, it is nice to know that politics goes on as usual. And the big, unnoticed political development this winter is the formation of a new Johnson-Daley axis.

The astute Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago has some of the survival value of a wily old bull elephant, which he rather resembles. Hence he is now the last of the once-numerous herd of big Northern Democratic bosses. He used to be distrusted by President Johnson, as a Kennedy man from way-back. The President, moreover, has never felt at home among his party's Northern leaders.

Despite these obstacles, the Johnson-Daley axis has come into being, one may guess, through the friendship-broking of Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien. The outward sign and symbol of this major step forward by the President was the announcement by Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner that he would not run for re-election.

This announcement must be intimately linked to the forthcoming retirement of the long-suffering director of the poverty program, Sargent Shriver. Having served without complaint on a rough battle front, Shriver was first offered the ambassadorship of Paris — vacated, after such long, brilliantly distinguished service by Charles Bohlen. But Shriver's real aim is to enter elective politics in his home state.

Furthermore, both Mr. Johnson and Mayor Daley have a lively common interest in Illinois this year. It is one of the big Northern states that the President really has to carry in order to be re-elected; and Daley wants to go on having a friend in the governor's chair.

Shriver, who is close to Daley, has all the makings of a glamorous candidate for the governorship; and running for governor has always been Shriver's ultimate aim. If Gov. Kerner had insisted on running for re-election, however, it would obviously have been impossible to run Shriver, too.

Kerner's initial asking-price for gently bowing out is rumored to have been very high, indeed — nothing less than the secretaryship of defense or the next place on the Supreme Court, in fact. It will be interesting, therefore, to see just what (if anything) the governor receives when, and if, the President wins another term.

At any rate, Kerner's promised retirement opens the way for a strikingly strong Democratic ticket in Illinois. One may guess that Shriver will head the state ticket as the gubernatorial candidate, with Adlai Stevenson III assigned to the more uphill fight for the Senate seat, against the hardy old perennial, Everett Dirksen.

By these transactions, the President and Daley have got all the Illinois ducks quite beautifully in a row. For Mr. Johnson's sake, in truth, it is too bad that comparably neat and promising arrangements cannot easily be made in the rest of the large Northern industrial states that also have a great importance to him.

Yet the new Johnson-Daley axis by no means stops there. It is known, for instance, that Daley was consulted not by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy himself, but by some of those silly people who wished the senator to commit political suicide by becoming an anti-Johnson candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The mayor replied, with the voice of elephantine common sense, that he wanted no part in a Kennedy suicide attempt, since he thought the senator had a great career before him; and that Illinois would, therefore, be solid for Lyndon Johnson in 1968.

By the same token, it is also known that the mayor was consulted by the President about the right response to the pseudo-candidacy of Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

The initial White House reaction had been to start going after the "Kennedy-McCarthy crowd" with hammer and tongs. The phrase, though totally misleading, was actually used in public by the President, himself. Daley instead counseled a take-no-notice approach that is now being followed.

It is amusing to contemplate these two powerful old political animals, the President and the mayor, meeting at last, as it were, in the middle of the bridge of past events that separated them for so long.

Mayor Daley, after all, was perhaps the single most important figure in John F. Kennedy's drive for the nomination in 1960. And that is the sort of thing that is rarely forgotten by Lyndon B. Johnson, who also has his elephantine side and, in particular, an elephant's memory for past wounds and slights.

Yet it is also significant that these two are now working together. It means that behind the scenes the President is doing a lot more to promote his own re-election than most people imagine.

IF THERE ARE
IDEAL NEBRASKA
COEDS, NO WONDER
EVERYONE LEAVES
THE STATE AFTER
GRADUATION!!!



Canadian migration

The Pueblo incident has increased traffic on the underground flee-the-draft railway into Toronto and other Canadian border points.

Canadian draft register groups traditionally report an influx of draft dodgers from American universities this time of year, but this has been swelled by those students fearing additional drafting for a possible war with North Korea.

Students are often reclassified at the end of semesters, accounting for the spurt of refugees to Canada.

Groups in Toronto, the most active, and Montreal and Vancouver all report more inquiries for information within the past week, but none can provide statistics on numbers of American student draft evaders who might have crossed the border.

In Toronto, Mark Satin, head of the local committee aiding draft dodgers, says requests for help have been coming in at the rate of five a day for the past week. He explained his organization prepares booklets explaining how to emigrate to Canada, and advises on Canadian immigration laws.

The groups also help students find suitable work, he said. He said it is easier for U.S. students to find work in Toronto than it is in Montreal, where so many jobs require a knowledge of French.

Rubin Ardila Arts and science gap lamented

One of the worst consequences of the dichotomy existing between the two cultures, literary and scientific, as it was described by C. P. Snow, is the great number of scientific errors that literary people usually accept. It is discouraging to see intelligent and sensitive men defending the most primitive concepts in scientific matters.

A friend of mine, for instance, accepted simplistic ideas that pretended to explain social tensions and political problems based upon the phenomena of territoriality and hierarchy as they are found in the animal level.

The idea, of course, came from a popular book that many have read, and it seemed logical to my friend. I told him to read a good book of animal psychology, in order to fill his gaps in relation to those phenomena. He didn't do it, because he didn't believe that those ideas were well known before and that his author simply misinterpreted them.

Even worse, when we discussed the concept of "instinct" in contemporary science, I found that it was almost impossible to communicate with him. Finally I suggested he write a detailed list of arguments in favor of human aggression based upon the "animal tendencies," while I was going to prepare another one against the central theses of the book. He never did it.

The moral of the story is the need of science for literary people. Literary people are intelligent men and women with a range of interests broad enough so they are willing to understand the natural phenomena. And because the answers given by science are buried in complicated books, plenty of mathematical symbols, they never read them. And they continue believing that war is "natural and obvious" because there is an instinct for aggression.

On the other side is the opinion of scientists in relation to humanities. For the majority of them literature and art are deeply mysterious. They are always too busy to read the latest books of literature, to attend plays, or to listen to concerts. They read simple novels when they are tired, especially crime stories, westerns and, of course, science fiction.

However, it is less dangerous for one man not to understand modern art than it is for another not to understand the theory of evolution. The first man simply will prefer to have in his studio a landscape with trees and cows instead of a modern painting called "Abstraction 275."

But the literary man who doesn't understand the theory of evolution might admit ridiculous ideas about the origin of human races, aggression and the "need for war." The first one is not going to hurt anyone with his landscape, but the second one could do much harm with his social philosophy.

Campus opinion

Dear Editor:

We believe we represent a fair cross-section of the residents of George P. Abel Hall.

We are obligated to express disbelief and dismay at Section 5 of the Open House Policy. We have no choice but to express those feelings because section 5 is nothing other than a negation of our rights as individuals and our conceptions of ourselves.

Either we are incorrect in our conceptions of self or the Open Housing Committee is greatly in error in its conception of us. We firmly believe the latter to be the case. Accordingly we feel that the Open Housing Committee is, by its adoption of this insulting, degrading, unsupportable, section as a part of its statement of policy, maintaining an untenable position. We feel no obligation to support, either actively or passively, an untenable position, and accordingly we will not.

In blunt terms, we will not conform to section 5 of the Open Housing Policy. There is an excuse for a mistake in judgement, but there is no excuse for supporting a rule that is obviously a result of astounding poor judgement. This is especially the case when compliance is likely to be interpreted as support and the means or less adamant recourse to justice appear to be at best bogged down and at worst non-existent. The fact that the subcommittee "does not anticipate discussing the matter any further" would appear to have set our course of action for us.

Now is the time for the manifestation of concern. The only real question appears to be: will enough concerned individuals step forward? Each of us must ask himself if he really cares and, if so, does he care enough.

The following is a list of some of those who care.

David E. Rybin	Jon Wergin
Jay Gidersleeve	Jeff Millhollin
David E. Rybin	James Krance
Paul Sautter	Jon Wergin
Dennis Richnasky	Jeff Millhollin
Dennis Hoban	Jay Jensen
Harold Burton	Tony Fink
John Erg	William Dumez
Bruce Martino	Lloyd Fjerstad
John Boyer	Elan Simpson
Frank Patrick	Bob Bemis
Jon Kempster	John Mendlik
Chuck Holza	Eugene Ulmer
David Karel	Harold Fred
David Kreylls	Donald Boardman
Dennis Boysen	David Coufal
Leo Stander	

Dear Editor:

Since most dorm residents are opposed to Rule 5 of the University's open house policy, resident halls are now considering various means to change this open door policy. While petition and letter drives are being organized by some dorms, others are refusing to have any open houses until the policy is changed. It is difficult to see how this letter method will work since the administration was originally opposed to frequent open houses.

We feel a more effective method would be for all dorm residents who are eligible to live off campus to refuse to sign a room-and-board contract for next year until Rule 5 is changed. This would include all sophomores, junior and senior men, and all women twenty-one and over. By measuring the number of students opposed to their policy in terms of dollars and cents, the administration might be persuaded to reconsider their stand on open houses.

Sincerely,
Maureen McCauley
Paulette Sydow

Continued on Page three

NSA seeks relevant programs

Washington (CPS) — Since last August the National Student Association has fought for passage of a statement on student rights by an association of college presidents, sued Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, and run up a record \$7,000 phone bill in one month advising students on how to deal with campus problems.

These are some of NSA's beginning efforts at finding a new and relevant role in the wake of the CIA controversy. Behind them lies the story of an extensive effort to find a new "mission" for NSA.

Until this year NSA confined its efforts on behalf of students to theoretical articles on educational reform, exposure of student concerns at its national congresses, speaking at meetings of educators, and mailing of written information. Basically, NSA ran whatever programs it could get money for. And it provided the best services to its biggest client, the Central Intelligence Agency, although those services were irrelevant to student's needs.

The 50 people who work in NSA's renovated building (originally given it by the CIA, though NSA now pays half the mortgage) are trying to give NSA's efforts new im-

portance and the focus that has been badly lacking.

The new focus, says NSA President Ed Schwartz, is "to create new options for student action and growth." This, he says, involves first finding ways to give students greater responsibility over their own affairs. Second, students must be provided with new outlets in educational reform, community action, and responding to political issues.

These are some of the things NSA is doing.

"Student Power" has become a cliché in the commercial press and in the vocabulary of many students. It usually means students having complete authority over policies that affect only them, such as social rules, and a major student role in

more general policy-making, such as curriculum formation.

To give students that kind of power NSA has changed its emphasis from theoretical papers on students' rights to what Schwartz calls "tactical advice" in efforts to gain some of those rights. Besides the bulging telephone bill, NSA is sending more of its staff members to campuses to provide advice to local students. Schwartz, for example, was at the University of Wisconsin during the demonstrations there last fall.

Schwartz hopes to eventually see "sub-networks of student power" in which schools in the same area will coordinate toward the same goals. Such co-ordination of

efforts could come later this spring over implementation of NSA's resolution on student power of the Joint Statement on the Rights and Freedoms of Students.

The Joint Statement has been a major NSA project. It has been approved by three of the five organizations that drafted it. Schwartz made a major effort last month to get it passed by the American Association of Colleges, the statement's major hurdle. Though it has weaknesses, the statement guarantees many student rights. "Two or three hundred campuses will gain substantially if the Joint Statement is implemented," says Schwartz.

NSA has also been encouraging students to use the courts to obtain their rights, when other efforts fail. Working with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), NSA has filed several briefs in behalf of students and has been providing advice to students on how to use the courts.

— Educational Reform — Schwartz says the experimental colleges which are springing up all over the country provide a model for what can be done. There are five of the people who helped start San Francisco State's highly re-

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