

Major bills clear Senate

The Senate machine roared along Wednesday passing the two major bills proposed this term—admissions into the National Student Association (NSA) and the disciplinary procedure act.

The disciplinary act now faces an uncertain future as it passes into the Faculty Senate's hands. Several faculty members, especially those involved with the AAUP, have recognized the lack of a well structured disciplinary procedure for years and they will probably support the act wholeheartedly.

Other faculty members and some administrators may have reservations toward the bill's effect on the operations of the Student Affairs Office. If approved the bill will not terminate the counseling services the Student Affairs now renders free of charge or infringe upon the office's attempts to examine students' misconduct without using the courts.

The bill would provide students, however, with a basic legal framework which would guarantee them fair treatment in any disciplinary matter.

Most important, the bill establishes the most basic requirements for due process — now nonexistent at the University.

The Faculty Senate and the Board of Regents should approve this bill.

The NSA proposal also has another hurdle to clear before the University becomes officially affiliated with the national organization.

Undoubtedly University students will consent to NSA affiliation but they should familiarize themselves with the programs and bonus offers which accompany NSA membership.

To name only a few there is the program which advises member campuses on such projects as faculty evaluation books, there is an extremely good tutorial program and also a European excursion program presently investigating the foreign travel taxes.

Membership in NSA would be worthwhile even though — as an NSA national representative pointed out — the University will not be immediately overhauled. NSA will simply make available the most progressive programs and ideas and provide Nebraska with an effective outlet into national affairs.

Cheryl Tritt

Mick Lowe . . .

On mighty men

He took exercise frequently, and I wrestled with him . . .

Plato on Socrates

Don't look now, but the second-ranked team in the country was competing in the coliseum last Saturday night, and the chances are, you missed it. The team was Oklahoma, the sport was wrestling.

In almost any other sport, a Husker battle against a nationally ranked team would be met with a squad of leggy pom-pom girls, spirit bonfires, and maybe even a member of the Board of Regents in his Go Big Red hat. Who knows? He might even sit next to a student, but physical contact is out of the question.

But that, friend, is not wrestling — at least not at Nebraska.

To be sure, the match itself was like sending soft bologna into a meat grinder. The Husker grapplers were smashed 35 to 0. But the fact that the most spirited attendants at the meet were the termites gnawing on the woodwork of the aging Coliseum was not overlooked by the Husker team.

All of this puts Coach Orville Borgianni's Huskers in a tough spot. On the road, they are greeted by thousands of hostile, fiercely loyal wrestling connoisseurs, who closely ring the mats, receiving the slightest move with decibels of opprobrium or appropriation.

But at home, where the Nebraska team should have a home court advantage, the Coliseum comes across like a well-lighted Wyuka.

In the process of writing this column, I have conversed at length, with several wrestlers, who delight in discussing riding times, and ramifications of selecting the "up" or "down" position in the second or third periods in relation to the odd weight classes.

At one point in the conversation the subject was turned to international wrestling, where, confided 167-pounder Harry Gaylor, the Russians and Japanese are perennial victors. "And Iranians," he added. "You never want to wrestle Iranians."

I would also like to be able to say that wrestlers are sort of noble savages, who eschew sensual pleasures in favor of a reflective life, tempered with Herculean exertion. But I am reminded of the legendary Kansas high school wrestler who supposedly had enough native ability to make himself an all-time all-American.

Unfortunately, he was barred from college owing to a phenomenal score of 11 on the College Boards, out of a possible 800. "I guess he just didn't like to look at stuff," Gaylor smiled.

I asked Coach Borgianni how he thought his team would do in the Big Eight Tournament in Boulder.

"Well," he replied with a heavy sigh, "we should be in the thick of the race for fourth place." Not optimistic, just realistic. Kansas University decided to forget the whole thing a couple of years back, and disbanded their wrestling team entirely.

But not Orville. This morning the wrestling team set out warily for Boulder. If they were lucky, a janitor may have been at the back door of the gym to wave encouragement and goodbye with his whisk broom.

So next fall, while you sit with 67,000 other fans delighting to the blinding speed of Joe Orduña, and watching Nebraska's steady ascent in the national polls, remember that somewhere the wrestlers are already beginning their daily three mile runs, and that the football waxings we give other Big Eight Schools will be returned in wrestling. In spades.

You don't have to have brains to wrestle. But it helps. You don't have to have fans to win. But it would help, as any wrestler will attest. If you like underdogs, you'll love wrestling — at Nebraska.

On Mighty Men, . . . Mick



Joseph Alsop . . .

Changing face of the war

Washington — Day after day, the meetings at the highest level succeed one another, to discuss the action to be taken on Gen. Earle Wheeler's report on the military situation in Vietnam. Pending President Johnson's decision, which will be both painful and crucial, it may be well to sketch the main outlines of the picture brought back by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The picture has two principal features. The first is a massive additional invasion of South Vietnam by units of the North Vietnamese regular army. This dominates the scene in the provinces close to the border and sets the pattern of the war there.

No less than six enemy divisions are now deployed on the borders of, or actually in, the small area of South Vietnam's two most northerly provinces. Two divisions threaten Khe Sanh. Two more are Eastward along the demilitarized zone, threatening the other border posts. And two are in the mountains further south threatening the Marine rear and the cities of Quang Tri and Hue.

This is far from being the complete tale of the enemy's forces in I Corps — initially the quietest of all the four corps areas in South Vietnam. In consequence, Gen. William Westmoreland has been compelled to change the old system that made I Corps the exclusive preserve of the Marines.

Redeployment northward of U.S. Army units like the famous Air Cavalry Division have by now concentrated in I Corps nearly half the American troops at Gen. Westmoreland's disposal. II Corps, in the center, where great progress has been made, has been stripped of troops to a potentially dangerous degree.

Needed: a reason for being

Editor's Note: Ken Steil is another contributor to our series featuring residents of the Able Hall graduate floor.

A student involved with college life is acquainted with the pursuit of fun. It is a kind of a game where one attempts to get the maximum enjoyment from one's actions without leaning too far into action where the chances of being caught and punished are too great. Certainly there are many types of fun seeking that are tolerable and healthy for the student. But when having fun results in the littering, destruction, and theft of university property and also excessive noise, it becomes a deviant means of realizing satisfaction.

To be concrete here are a few examples from living in a residence hall. Students have taken it upon themselves to provide certain disturbing sounds by regularly ringing elevator bells (sometimes from the first to the tenth floor) and occasionally blowing off large firecrackers in the staircases. Refuse is thrown out of windows by

certain rooms, the basement staircases is spotted with paper from recently installed vending machines. Bulletin boards and elevator buttons are susceptible and desirable targets of student destructive endeavors.

Such deviant action runs directly counter to the supposed purpose for even having the college institution. They are indicative of a bigger problem for the college student — guiding his actions from a conscious moral base.

This uncertainty of values is manifest in the above examples has ramifications for our general view of being in college. It suggests a derangement of values rooted deeper than an individual act.

In coming to college the student leaves at home a net of relationships that have taken a lifetime to construct. The forces that have influenced his character to be what it is are no longer immediately present. In the

university community the student must justify his values in the face of attacks on them from both his studies and other students.

Consequently the student demonstrates which values he had really made a part of his character and which he has as a result of habit from his former mode of life.

Norms or values of a person's character are shown through his actions. The college student must do his own evaluating in order to develop his own character. By his actions the student structures his life in college.

He may structure his actions by putting energy into school work, student government, social activities, sports or an infinite variety of combinations of these and other general areas. The important point is that it is the student's actions resulting from his own decisions, which orient his character and gives general direction to what his future life will be. In this sense there is a real dif-

ference in direction between the student that orients himself towards learning and the one bent on having a good time.

Both ways of living the college life are guides to a particular student's future possibilities.

We must have our value priorities in mind to best utilize the college years. Even though a student may not have the greatest talent he can still accomplish important self development. Instead of conforming to group behavior the student should remember that, hopefully, the primary reason he came to college was to improve himself.

It is important that we not forget to ask ourselves what we really desire from life and how we hope to realize it. Although college may shake one loose from pseudo-held values known before, drifting without value orientation is wallowing which the student least needs. What is needed is student consciousness, the desire to think clearly about why we are here.

Conspiracy hinted in Orangeburg

Atlanta (CPS) — Many Negro leaders in the South are convinced that the police who shot and killed three black students in Orangeburg, S.C., three weeks ago were trying to kill Cleveland Sellers, a leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

These Negro leaders also are convinced that the incident which occurred at South Carolina State College is a preview of what is to come at many other black campuses. Some leaders are urging black students to be ready to defend themselves against police in case riots break out on their campuses.

Sellers, 23, was the only person arrested following the clash between students and police in Orangeburg. He was one of more than 30 persons who were wounded when police opened fire on protesting students on the South Carolina State campus.

Stanley Wise, another SNCC leader, told a group of black students from all over the South who met here last weekend that the "whole episode" at South Carolina State "was an attempt by police to kill Cleveland Sellers."

Wise said at least two of the three students killed were dressed like Sellers and had the same hair style. The

shootings occurred at night. Sellers ducked behind a trash can when police opened fire on the students, Wise added and "that trash can had 30 bullet holes in it."

Dr. Charles Thomas, president of the Orangeburg NAACP and an instructor at South Carolina State, also has indicated the police were trying to kill Sellers. His comments were made in an interview broadcast on Atlanta's Negro radio station, WAOK.

Dr. Thomas said National Guardsmen and police were hiding in the yard of a friend of his who lives across the street from the campus. He said his friend heard the command given for police to fire. "The command was given to fire when Cleveland Sellers

appeared on the scene," he said.

However, South Carolina officials and local police maintain that no order to fire was ever given.

The Southern Regional Council, a highly respected civil rights group here, said in a 42-page report on the Orangeburg incident, which was released Sunday, that many persons "said a whistle was blown prior to the shooting and just before the gunfire ceased."

The SRC's report also says that "some of the most responsible adult Negro leaders were in the aftermath of the shootings giving serious consideration to a theory that a deliberate effort was made to shoot Mr. Sellers. They cited

similarities in size, clothing, or hair style" between Sellers and the three fatalities.

Sellers is not a student at South Carolina State, but he had moved in a house near the campus last September. Several state officials have charged that Sellers was the principle troublemaker in the Orangeburg demonstrations. However, the SRC report says Sellers "was not one who possessed charismatic authority on the campus. Students interviewed, from conservatives to the radicals, said he was respected for his ideas, but did not have a following."

It is a widely accepted fact that Sellers had been under the surveillance of the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) for some time prior to the week of demonstrations and rioting. Black leaders cite this fact in saying that the police wanted to shoot Sellers.

Wise told the black student leaders last weekend that it is time for "black people to re-evaluate the roll of defense at our black colleges. We can't let our black students be shot down." Most black students at the meeting said they believe police will shoot and kill students on black campuses, but would not on a predominately white campus.

Al Spangler

The quiet left

One of the newest organizations of the activist left is the Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRA). They have taken the failure of the usual leftist tactics to produce change as a lesson in practical politics. The members of CADRA are not keen on marching, what they advocate is a new form of personal commitment.

They advocate direct resistance to military conscription and the war through draft card burning, refusal of induction into the military and, generally, a new style of personal life.

CADRA argues that teaching is best by example. The activist who preaches resistance to the war while carrying a draft card in his wallet is a hypocrite, and not more moral than the people in the Pentagon who don't get their hands dirty either. If one man resists the draft, many will follow him. As Chairman Mao has said: "A single spark can start a prairie fire."

What is, perhaps, more important, direct resistance is the way to personal salvation. Even if the resistance movement does not become wide-

Strange Days

spread and politically significant, it is prima facie morally justifiable.

The man who burns his draft card says "no" to the system that may well land him in jail, but a freedom from guilt and moral sickness. The analog is Nazi Germany: "Are You just following orders?"

Some of the traditional activist organizations, notably SDS, find CADRE's presence a trifle disquieting. Why stick your neck out just to have your head chopped off, they ask.

The resistance movement is not going to become widespread enough to pose a real political threat to the government; the groundwork hasn't been done and, without it, there will be no ground swell of direct resistance.

As for personal salvation, the personal life dies with the decay of the political life. It will be easy for the government to put the resisters in prison, and thus sap what little strength the movement has.

SDS and other New Left organizations say that the time is not to mourn, but to organize. And this organization must be accomplished around issues directly felt by the constituency being organized.

Not many people, they contend, are ready to risk imprisonment for something so distant as the war. Of course, if a man has been drafted and doesn't want to go, that's another question. But first of all, that man will have to decide whether or not he will be a cog in the war machine. He must be taught to think about his life in a new way.

What is strange about all this is that there is a need for such groups as SDS and CADRE in the first place. The war is so obviously unjust that it makes one's head spin to think of it, the President's report on the ghetto problem so predictable as to be strangely comic. It is a "bewilderment," but nonetheless real. Racist cops still shoot blacks, setting an odd precedent of property over human life. The beat goes on.

According to George Wallace, the American butcher, baker and candlestick maker thinks that blacks ought to be shot, and that the report on the ghettos is a pseudo-intellectual's gob of spit on the American Dream. George and his followers don't understand "How I Won the War." And however funny that may be, it is not unimportant. The force of CADRE's demand comes, in part, from this.

Campus Opinion

Dear Editor, Mr. Wirtz's statement on students receiving "due process" under the present disciplinary system (Daily Nebraskan, March 4) was very interesting to us since a well-documented denial of "due process" occurred recently. The incident involved the controversial Open House Policy and the residents of Harper Hall.

"I was disappointed to receive a report from the Resident Director of Harper Hall that you either ignored or openly violated institutional regulations. I am aware that your violation occurred after the student government of Harper Hall announced that the residents were to willfully violate a policy with which they didn't agree. I would note, however, that your participation was a result of an individual decision for which you are responsible. A record of your violation will be made and will be considered in the instance of future violations of institutional rules, which I sincerely hope will not occur. If you feel the report regarding your action in this matter is inaccurate, you should so advise me in writing by February 20, 1968.

In other words, these alleged violators were found guilty without a hearing before the student Tribunal or any member of the Office of Student Affairs. No proof of guilt was shown nor was consideration given to individual testimony which might have had a bearing on a case. The notification from Dean Ross did allow for an appeal, but the resident had already been found guilty—without a hearing of any type. In other words, each resident was assumed to be guilty until he took the initiative to prove himself innocent.

Because of this decision, and a "clerical error," every resident of Harper received a notification, even those who hadn't violated the policy. Many students who had moved out of Harper before the date of the alleged violations received the same notification. We are not implying that the alleged violators were innocent, but that they were denied "due process". They were assumed guilty until they proved themselves innocent.

Although the action taken by Student Affairs in this matter was mild, the case shows that "due process" is not invariably provided to students. If further proves that a vast reconsideration of the disciplinary process at the University of Nebraska is necessary.

William H. Gilpin Mickey Brazeal

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