

Doing your own thing

Vietnam is the main topic of conversation these days whether it is in a noisy corner of Myron's or in a 150-seat lecture room of a political science class.

Everyone denies being an expert on the War but they can argue endlessly about various theories for quickly ending the War.

Nebraska students thus far have been content to only talk about Vietnam but a growing number are using other methods to display their discontentment.

Today a group of students are picketing a Dow Chemical recruiter who is interviewing on campus. These students are not affiliated with any radical organization, nor are they going to start a riot.

They are simply tired of doing nothing but talking about the immorality of the Vietnam War and so have selected Dow Chemical as a focal point towards which they can express their viewpoints in another way.

This demonstration will not prohibit Dow from future recruiting here; it will not force Dow to reconsider the manufacture of napalm and President Johnson will never hear about it. (Although the campus police force may be increased.)

And this is not the students' intention.

The picket line, of course, will not produce material results but it could prove that the University is not inhabited strictly by ROTC hawks.

There is a burgeoning tide of anti-war sentiment at Nebraska and today is a perfect opportunity for students to express it in a place other than a political science class.

If you classify yourself among the war weary make a sign and join a quiet demonstration.

Editorials by Cheryl Tritt

Daily Nebraskan sponsors primary

At the last ASUN meeting Senate received the dubious award for being the only student government of a major university to veto choice '68.

The Senate made a mistake but this should not deter the University from participating in this nationwide presidential primary in which over two million college students will be voting.

Therefore, the Daily Nebraskan and other interested student groups will assume sponsorship of Choice '68.

Three weeks before the Choice '68 election April 10 the Nebraskan will begin running campaign information concerning candidates' platforms and stands on other issues which will also appear on the ballot.

Political forums and debates also will be scheduled and hopefully campus organizations as the Young Republicans and Young Democrats will actively campaign for specific candidates.

Organized campaigns for Choice '68 could also be paralleled with campaigns for Nebraska primary candidates. For example the college primary would be an ideal opportunity for Students for McCarthy to enhance their candidate's image on the campus.

Organization of the Choice '68 primary will begin immediately and students or faculty members who are interested in the campaign may contact the Daily Nebraskan office.

Campus Opinion

Dear Editor:

One may be tired of hearing about the Vietnam War. So are we. But the issue is far from dead, as a quick look at any outlet of the mass media will demonstrate.

Whether you believe that this war is wrong, or whether you believe that all wars are wrong, talk about the war is common, and talk is cheap. It is also ineffective, as evidenced by increased U.S. troop commitments.

A committee of concerned politically unaffiliated undergraduates is offering the opportunity for personal commitment in the form of a demonstration against the Dow Chemical recruiters who will be in the Union March 8.

Why Dow? Because Dow has by this time become the symbol of everything that is ugly about the Vietnam war. Dow is not the cause of the war, but it is a significant part of the war machine, and they conduct a strong program of college recruitment. It is one of the few times when the life of the campus and the death of the war coincide, however briefly.

Dow is a symbol largely because of their production of napalm, an indiscriminate killer. In short, the war is getting bigger, Dow is getting richer, and talk is getting cheaper.

The demonstration (in the form of a picket line), will begin at the R Street entrance of the Student Union Friday morning at 9 a.m. It will continue all day, and people are encouraged to participate as their schedules will allow.

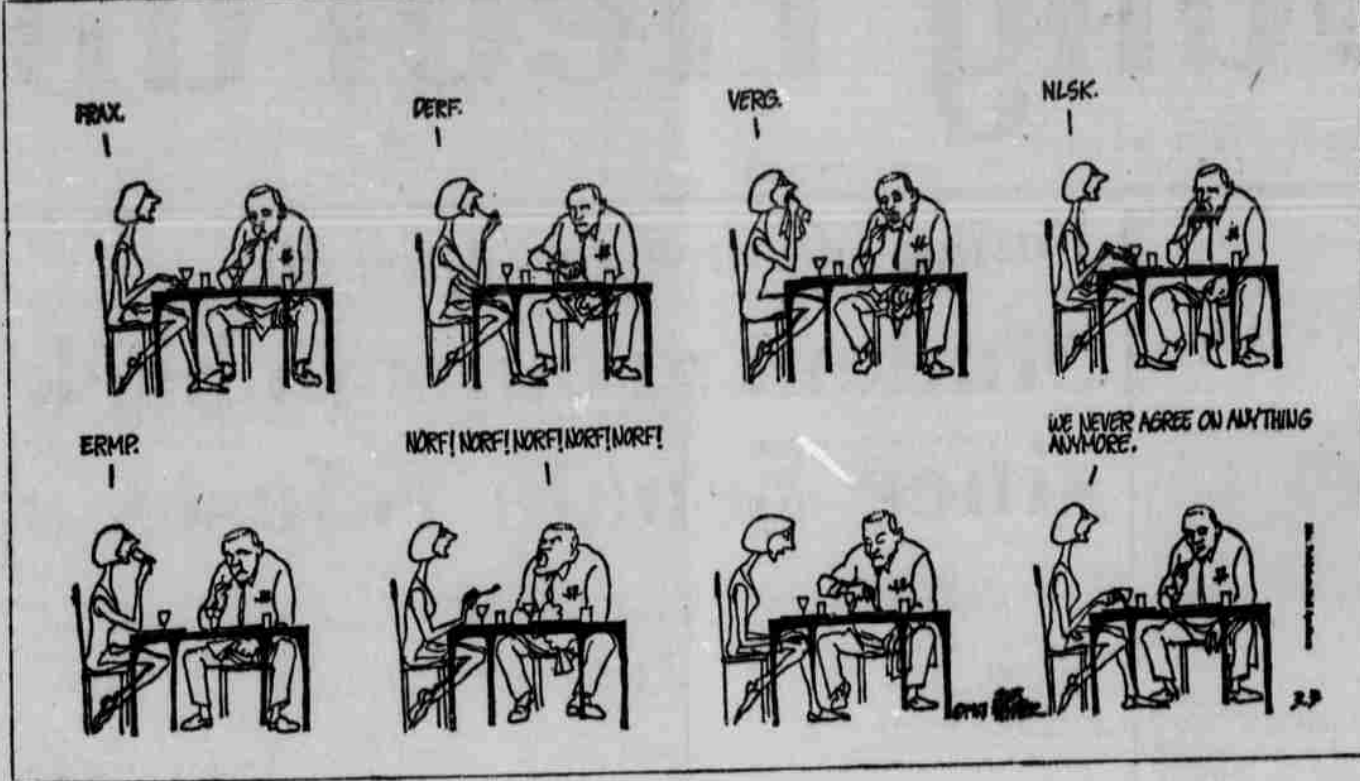
The purpose of the demonstration will be to peacefully publicize your feelings. We think it is unrealistic to hope that Dow will not return to campus because of this demonstration. Our expectations are not that great. But the Nebraska press has in the past given such demonstrations good coverage. We seek only to emphasize that there is anti-war sentiment in this state, on this campus.

If we can affect only one person favorably then we have accomplished something.

There are hundreds of opponents to the Vietnam War on campus.

How long can your conscience justify continued inaction?

Lee Kinney, Mick Lowe, and a committee of concerned undergraduates



William F. Buckley Jr.

'68: time of the Conservative

The Times of London, which likes to think of itself as the mother-newspaper of the English-speaking world, and in fact is highly prestigious, is nowadays given to such howling editorialization in its news columns as makes Time magazine by contrast read like the tablets of detachment.

On their front page they carry the story, "Mr. Romney Quits-Presidency Race And then embedded in the story: "The man who had so often fallen flat on his face since aspiring to the highest office admitted defeat at a press conference here tonight." And again: "His withdrawal two weeks before the New Hampshire primary came as a surprise, but perhaps no other man of his limited capacity would have announced himself in the first place."

Quite apart from the extraordinary impudence of the Times' evaluative journalism, the signal seems to be very clear nowadays. It is that Romney failed because he is an idiot. Because he is a man of limited capacity," to use the condescending words of the Times. The moment is at hand to make a few observations:

1. Mr. Romney is not a man of conspicuously limited capacity. He is a man of quite extraordinary capacity. Mr.

T. George Harris's recent biography is well worth reading on this point, but quite apart from that, the public record is there.

Mr. Romney as a politician has been a wow in a Democratic state. As an orator, he is very difficult to beat. As an administrator, he is splendidly efficient. As a campaigner he is indomitable, fiercely energetic, capable of matching even the long hours of a John Lindsay. And indeed, if he were so manifestly ill-qualified as The Times suggests that he is, how does The Times, or for that matter anyone else, account for the support of Mr. Romney by such classy and demanding types as Governor Chafee of Rhode Island? Or, Nelson Rockefeller of New York?

2. The inference will of course catch on that the shrewd Mr. Rockefeller named George Romney precisely because he knew that Romney would stumble, and that he, Rockefeller, would be the beneficiary.

Concerning which hypothesis, it should be observed that if Mr. Rockefeller is so shrewd as to have been able to anticipate Mr. Romney's weaknesses at a point when Romney was widely hailed as an extraordinarily successful political figure, then Mr. Rockefeller has powers of penetration which entitle him to a wider degree of respect than

he has been given by some of his admirers.

And anyway, the collapse of Mr. Romney proves to be highly embarrassing to Mr. Rockefeller, rather than instantly beneficial. There is for one thing derivative humiliation of having hailed a man who could not get eight per cent of New Hampshire Republicans to back him — not a very good show for a Republican producer who more or less claims to be the true voice of the Republican party.

And, for another, here is Mr. Rockefeller now faced with a serious dilemma, either oppose Mr. Nixon himself and run the risk of losing the primaries, or fail to oppose Mr. Nixon and permit him to get the nomination by default. No, Mr. Rockefeller thought Mr. Romney would do much better.

3. Don't you see, the analysis of Mr. Romney's failure as based on his personal limitations is now crucial to the liberal Republicans. They must perforce dwell on the startling personal limitations of Mr. Romney, which limitations they never informed us about before.

What liberal-oriented observers are greatly reluctant to acknowledge is that the Republican Party of the United States of America, four years

after the ignominious defeat of Senator Barry Goldwater, is more conservative — more conservative by far — than it was in 1964.

There are a lot of reasons why this is so, and they include indecisiveness in Vietnam, the collapse of authority at home, overweening government, civil war in the cities.

The picture that is slowly crystallizing is that a startling number of voters are attracted to those candidates in whose firmness — in whose attachment to the ancient ways — they believe. Nixon's strength in New Hampshire in the straw poll was seven times Romney's, and twice Rockefeller's.

The polls show that he is for the first time running ahead of Lyndon Johnson. If you add to those attracted to Nixon as a reasonable conservative with a granitic determination to contain the Communists abroad, those whose first preference is Ronald Reagan, the paradigm of Conservatism in national politics, you get, well, a great many people.

Mr. Romney made some great blunders. But others have blundered, and won. What Mr. Romney has shown is that this is not the season for liberal Republicanism, and that is the principal lesson of his defeat.

Professors Speak

Abolishing disciplinary records

This week's columnist for the Professors Speak series is Dr. Louis Crompton professor of English.

Dear Editor: One issue that students concerned about campus rights pay little attention to is that of disciplinary records. This is understandable. Few students actually get expelled ("indefinitely suspended" is the expression now favored by deans' offices) and those who do are no longer on the campus to complain.

Moreover, the policies of administrations on this matter often sound very liberal. Here is how one dean at a Nebraska institution (not NU) recently described the matter:

"Students who have been in disciplinary difficulty can ask that this information be taken off their record. The only disciplinary information entered on academic records is suspension."

"These records, which are separate from academic records, never leave the office of the dean of students, and they provide information only on violations of university rules resulting in probationary action. The records for the past six years fill only half a filing cabinet. In general a student is entitled to non-disclosures."

The student gives the permission to release certain confidential information when using the university as a reference. The university may also release records at the request of a responsible agency to whom the student has applied for employment, provided there is a clause in which the student agrees to release this information."

This reads very reassuringly but a closer look will show that the "protection" pur-

portedly offered the student is in fact a hollow mockery. True, the academic transcripts of most schools no longer label a student as a "cheater" or "plagiarist" as was once common. It is true also that many schools, including our own, officially require a release from the student before the details about his case are given to another college or a prospective employer.

But in fact this amounts to no protection at all, since no school will admit a student with "suspended" on his record until it is given access to the facts. It is not certain that the protection this limited degree of confidentiality is supposed to provide is not a myth, since deans will frequently telephone other colleges which a student has attended if they suspect he may have been in trouble there and be given full information without the student's being consulted at all.

This might not be so bad if all suspended students were thieves or arsonists. (Though even these cases raise a question. Do we want to make permanent outlaws even of such people? We do not ask about a student's criminal record on first admitting him.)

(But the suspension may mean nothing more than a

girl has stayed out all night or a boy taken part in a civil rights demonstration. In one case at Columbia University an M.A. student was picked up in a police raid at a private social gathering. No illegal activity or noisy disturbance was taking place. The landlord was simply hostile to the tenant and called the police.

Now the social group happened to be a group of homosexuals, who are not popular with policemen. Though the student was released after three days with no charge being laid he was foolish enough to admit his homosexuality to the police who turned this information over to the university.

Since the raid was reported in the papers, Columbia forthwith expelled him and stamped his transcript "sex pervert." When he wanted to complete his professional training elsewhere he found himself in an impossible dilemma.

Since he had also taken his B.A. at Columbia he could not bypass the situation by merely omitting to admit his Columbia past. He finally began work again as a freshman two years later in an out-of-state city college as the only route open to him.

Though this case is an ex-

treme one it does point up the wisdom of proviso in the "Joint Statement on Student Rights" adopted by the NSA and now under consideration by the AAUP and National Association of Student of Personal Administrators. This requires that "transcripts of academic records should contain only information about academic status," i.e. nothing about suspensions.

In addition the Joint Statement recommends that "Provision should also be made for periodic routine destruction of noncurrent disciplinary records." Why does the Nebraska dean quoted above have six years' record in his office? This is absurd, and may of course be nothing more than poor housekeeping. Everyone postpones clearing out old records, but in the case of student disciplinary files it may be highly desirable to destroy them.

A few years ago the House UnAmerican Activities Committee subpoenaed the files of the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Michigan in an investigation over HUAC, thus subjecting the students to the committee's harassment. This was done despite the fact that there would have been strong constitutional grounds for obtaining a court injunction voiding the subpoena.

But the simplest way to prevent such problems is simply not to keep on hand any information which can be misused. At a West Coast meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union last spring an assistant dean from Berkeley wrung his hands and declared "If only we had cleared our files before the subpoena was issued!" Clearly, destruction of unnecessary disciplinary and other records can save administrators as well as students.

Dan Looker

America's failing foreign policy

It's hard to be optimistic about the future of our country these days. The American armies are hardly crashing to victory through the Asian jungles. One sees pictures of a fairly popular demagogue flanked by his state patrol bodyguards (Do they remind you of the SS?) in the hometown paper. The long hot summer begins in March in places as close as Omaha's Near North side.

For the next two weeks this column will be joining the pessimists — first by looking at our foreign policy (?), then by taking a brief look at the problems our cities face.

U.S. foreign policy has never been brilliant, although John F. Kennedy handled the international situation fairly well. Since his death, however, the U.S. has sunk back into its diplomatic myopia. To make our future even more gloomy, the only presidential candidate with a rational foreign policy has the least chance of being elected (Sen. Eugene McCarthy).

Let's do the opposite of what the press, the government, and the politicians are doing for a moment—ignore Vietnam and look at the rest of the world. It does still exist—but it has changed.

—the East-West detente is now a farce.
—the American image is extremely low in Europe and the NATO alliance is crumbling.
—the Alliance for Progress in South America is stagnating.

—all of the underdeveloped nations of the world are suffering from the effects of last year's record \$1 billion foreign aid cut by Congress.

The American public confuses Vietnam with foreign policy and it seems that most of the politicians do also. When the war is finally concluded—and it makes no difference if we win or not—the public will be shocked to learn that the United States has lost the cold war.

The President's leadership in the international area has been mediocre but no one man can be blamed for America's foreign policy problems.

The average American speaks one language, reads one newspaper and a handful of magazines that are all about alike, and has never been outside of the country, unless he lived on a ship or an isolated military base.

Americans elect men just like them to Congress and to the presidency. It isn't surprising, then that we aren't doing well in world politics.

John Reiser

Preview for 1969 Unicameral action

What follows is a quick look at a few of the proposals Governor Tiemann will have for the 1969 Legislature, as taken from an outline of legislative plans released to this column by the Governor's office this week.

Once again, the Governor will ask the Unicameral to adopt open-housing legislation, despite vociferous opposition from powerful vested interests and lethargic silence from so-called "moderates."

A revision of civil commitment laws in the area of mental health, long considered overdue, is underway. Nebraska participation in the Interstate Compact on Mental Health and in the Interstate Compact on Mental Retardation will also be sought.

Governor Tiemann will ask the senators to appropriate the necessary funds to allow the state to aid private industry in certain high-risk ventures

Hearts and Hands



which might significantly bolster Nebraska's economy. This is a "priority" item, which typifies the "go-getter" spirit Tiemann has brought to industrial development.

He will seek consolidation of agencies in several areas, including highway safety, inspection functions, and licensing, with an eye toward increasing efficiency and reducing costs.

Still under consideration is the idea of supporting establishment of a state "ombudsman" to assist average citizens in their dealings with state government.

Several reforms are planned in the area of taxation. Two of them — gradual phasing out of tangible personal taxes and the addition of a Homestead Exemption to the income tax — will depend on voter approval of enabling constitutional amendments this November.

The administration hopes to get favorable action on a proposal to change the make-up of the Board of Equalization and Assessment from the present group of elected officials to a more professional body.

The Governor and his staff members are working with the Omaha Mayor's office on possible urban legislation so Omaha won't become another of America's unliveable cities.

The Governor's Crime Control Commission is working on legislation in the area of crime and corrections in Nebraska.

Higher education needs are being analyzed with an eye toward coordination of the higher education effort in the state, although legislation is still in early stages here.

The administration "hopes to support" a bill dealing with ethics in government and with conflicts-of-interest.

It will definitely back meat inspection legislation to comply with the recent federal law and will seek Nebraska participation in the Pest Control Compact.

While plans are still incomplete, with the session still ten months away, it is significant in Nebraska that so much planning has gone on so early. The Governor will offer solutions for the consideration of the Legislature.

As in 1967, the Tiemann program will be an exhilarating challenge to Nebraska — to reach a little higher than before, to believe in our state's future and to build for it today.