

# NAACP problems

After a NAACP meeting Sunday at which an attempt was made to organize a youth council within the group, it was apparent the chapter has severe problems.

The NAACP has been spurned in other cities by Negro groups espousing militant actions for obtaining civil rights. There are no organized militant groups in Lincoln, but their absence has not improved the NAACP's prestige or effectiveness.

Dr. Patrick Wells expressed frustration over most of the NAACP meetings and bemoaned the fact that the students who could organize a youth council weren't even at the meeting. Of the 20 high school and college students at the meeting about one-third were Negroes.

Some white students are very sincere in their desire to help the Negroes' problems in Lincoln and their work can be beneficial. But it isn't the white students who are being discriminated against and it isn't the white students who really understand the problems facing the Negro.

There are several areas in the Lincoln school system, and at the University especially, in which a youth group—headed by Negro students—could work.

For example the University's housing policies regarding discrimination are totally ineffective. Landlords reportedly discriminating in their choice of tenants are never prosecuted. Other loopholes in the housing policy allow a landlord who has been taken off the list to rent again to another University student.

An NAACP youth council might also be effective in changing the curriculums in both the high schools and colleges in Lincoln. Several students at the University have been trying to introduce a Negro history course but thus far only a small number of students have shown any interest in the project.

The NAACP meeting Sunday showed that only through the efforts of active Negro students can an NAACP youth council be organized. The local chapter will hold another organizational meeting within the next ten days, and hopefully the attendance ratio will be reversed.

Cheryl Tritt

# Wayne Kreuzscher Unsullied victory

In Nebraska, according to Time magazine, "Johnson may gain his first unsullied victory of the year in a directly contested race."

"The state (Nebraska)," Time explained, "is markedly hawkish, the Democratic regulars seemingly loyal. Last week former Gov. Frank Morrison took over leadership of the Johnson campaign organization. The anti-Johnson sentiment seems too slight to support one challenger, let alone two."

Perhaps myself and thousands of other Nebraskans who are registered Democrats can easily be put off as a "slight" sentiment, but I hope not.

Perhaps some "regular" Democrats are impressed by Morrison, but then the rest of us must be considered "irregular." (Phil Sorenson may no longer live in Nebraska, but his word against Johnson certainly carries more weight with me than Morrison.)

Again the anti-Johnson, pro-McCarthy or pro-Kennedy Democrats might be "slight," but it's my bet that we include the largest majority of Democrats (and many Republicans) under the age of 30 in the state. Hopefully there are also thousands of other enlightened Nebraskans above 30 who agree with us.

I'm anxious to see who the "regular seemingly loyal" Democrats get to pass out their literature before the primary this year.

Another recent statement that I think needs more explanation is one made by Gov. Tiemann last Friday. Tiemann was indirectly quoted as saying: "The progressive nature of the Republican administration has won the support of Nebraska's young people."

If by this comment Tiemann meant he personally has won the support of Nebraska's young people, he's right. Both young Republicans and Democrats respect the governor for his frank comments, hard work and progressive ideas.

But the governor should have added that he is respected and supported in contrast to the state's other top Republican office-holders such as Curtis, Hruska, Denney, Cunningham and Martin.

A young person can respect Tiemann. The others, who represent the state in Congress, are a constant embarrassment and often stand for everything young people today find distasteful.

It's pitiful that Nebraskans are judged nationally by Curtis and Hruska's ultra-conservative voting records (not to mention Curtis' antics on the Senate floor such as his recent accusation against a supporter of the public disclosure amendment.)

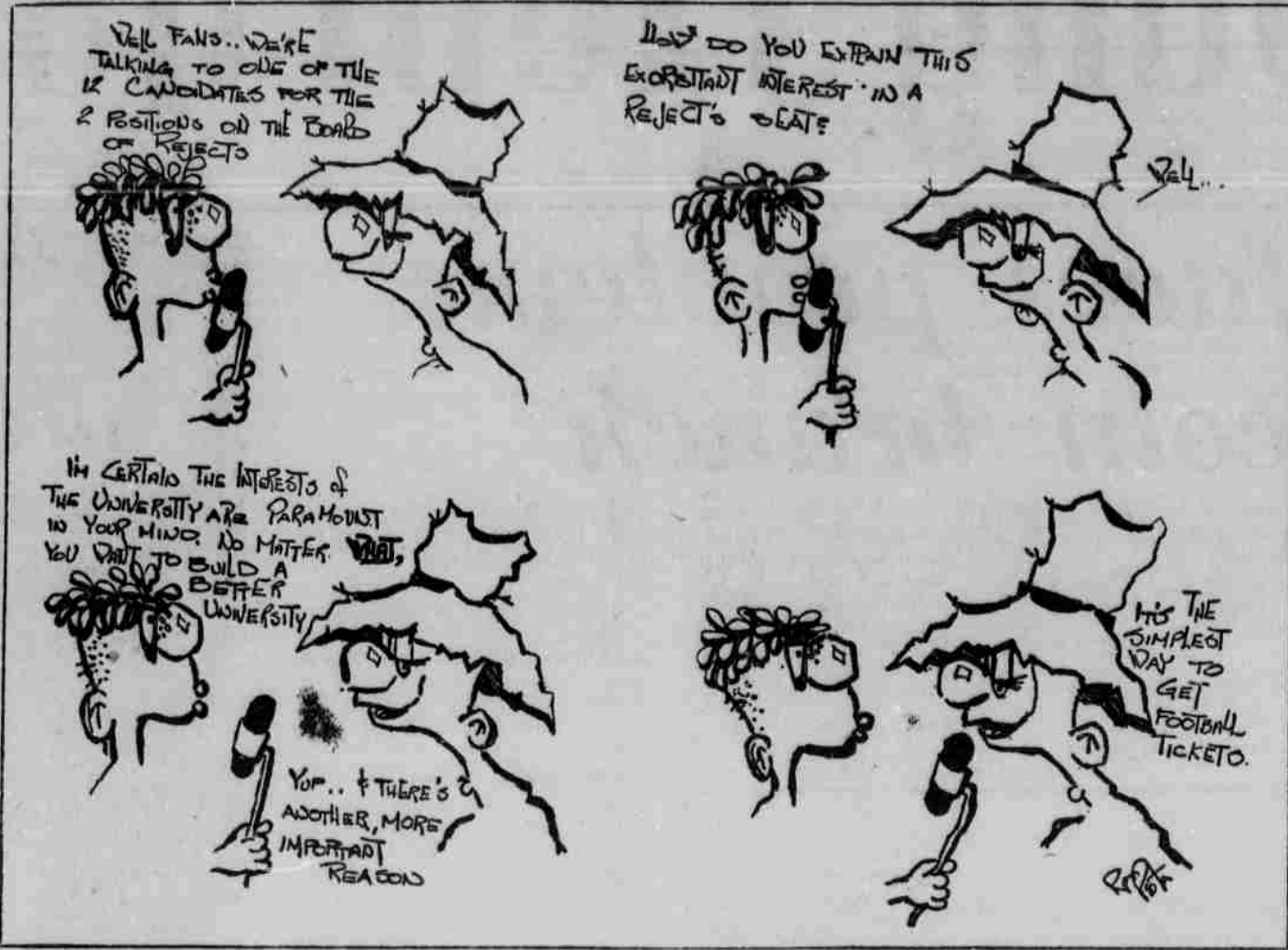
Or take a comment like Cunningham made in Omaha last week. He suggested that the U.S. follow Barry Goldwater's advice and "slice off the eastern seaboard and let it float out to sea." (Really I'm embarrassed to even repeat this comment made by one of the people who is supposed to represent Nebraskans.)

As for Denney — fortunately Clair Calfan is running again.

One last political statement that deserves attention. Nixon was quoted in Wisconsin as saying he thought the demonstrations against Orville Freeman by University of Wisconsin students "raise very great dangers" that the nation will "present an ugly image to the world."

The students should have given Freeman — along a distinguished member of the cabinet — a chance to speak.

But is it really possible after America's conduct of the war in Vietnam for the U.S. to present any worse of an "ugly image to the world" than it already has and, if Nixon has his way, will continue to do.



Joseph Alsop . . .

# Study shows key is education

Washington — For the short run, the political programs recommended by the President's riot commission may help to make the coming truly nightmarish.

More jobs, even if artificially created; better housing, even if tax-stimulated; a more rational welfare system, even if tax-stimulated; a more rational welfare system, even if very costly — all three are measures which will obviously improve the quality of life in our great urban ghettos.

But the real questions is not which are the best political programs. The real question is how to cut away the cancer itself. And this cancer of segregation, of race hatred, of lack of equal opportunity for our Negro fellow-citizens can never be cut away, so long as nine-tenths of the adult Negro population are educationally as well as racially segregated.

The children were tested for their verbal, reasoning, numerical and space-conceptual attainments. Most interestingly, the middle-class and poor children of each racial group showed identical curves. Thus the Chinese children were low verbally, being bilingual at best, but high on everything else. The Negroes were high verbally but low on numbers, and so on and on.

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in a most remarkable study by Profs. Susan M. Stodolsky, of the University of Chicago, and Gerald Lesser, of Harvard. This study has its faintly comic aspects, as most educationalists' studies tend to have. For example, in order to avoid those dreadful words, race and nationality, the two professors have invented a new word, "ethnicity."

The guts of the study is a series of tables showing result of tests most carefully administered to middle-class and poor Jewish, Chinese, Negro and Puerto Rican first-graders, primarily in New York. The tests were then rechecked, with identical results, in Boston.

In Boston, middle-class and poor Irish children were added to the list. The figures on the last group were not in the study, but were given by Prof. Lesser to this reporter.

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nese tested highest; the Jews came next, and the poor Negroes tested lowest.

But the middle-class Negro children (mainly from segregated schools in the New York tests) did very well indeed, above the middle-class Puerto Ricans and not far from the Middle-class Jews and Chinese.

To underline the point more sharply, the middle-class Irish children in Boston tested substantially lower than the middle-class Negro children—except on space-conception. But the poor Irish children tested far above the poor Negro children.

Family culture, then, so strong with the Chinese, the Jews and, in some measure, the Irish, counts for a good deal. But the cruel factor, poverty-versus-middle-class origins, counts for far, far more.

The Stodolsky-Lesser study, to begin with, casts the gravest doubt on the conclusion so facetiously drawn from the so-called Coleman Reptor. For the Negro children in integrated schools are, in the great majority, middle-class Negro children. Thus their superior performance, attributed by Coleman to integration, is far more likely to be attributable to their family situation.

The great need, in any case, is to find ways to improve the schools in poor neighborhoods, so that the children's class handicap is overcome. This means starting them in prekindergarten, or even a year earlier than that, when their speech handicaps are

It means special measures to give each child continuous schooling, without the constant transfers from school to school that characterize what may be called welfare neighborhoods.

It means all the other things included in New York's More Effective Schools program, so unfairly denigrated by self-serving Educational theorists. It means an ongoing program, like the abandoned Demonstration Schools Project in New York which had much success, even at the difficult high school level, before it was idiosyncratically and hopelessly debased into the unsuccessful Higher Horizons project.

It means, in short, an immense expenditure on training more teachers, building more schools and vastly improving existing schools to cure the segregation by deficient education of the children of America's Negro minority.

But if the tax rate of every rich and middle-class American has to be doubled in order to avert the American nightmare that now threatens it will be a sound investment in the American future. God save our country soon, one can only say in farewell.

# The draft: laws and loopholes

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a CPS review by Richard Anthony of Conrad Lynn's book How to Stay Out of the Army. This slim paperback is not what its title suggests — a guidebook to aid the reader from being drafted. If anything, its contents are better described by its subtitle, "A Guide to Your Rights Under the Draft Law." It clarifies some of the complexities of the Selective Service System, and it does offer some tips for those who don't want to be drafted.

Lynn, the author, is a lawyer from New York who has been specializing in draft cases for more than 20 years. He hates the war in Vietnam, and sees his book as a means to combating the war.

In the first section of the book, besides explaining what all the classifications are, from I-A to V-A, Lynn offers a few interesting notes about classification procedures.

He points out, for example, that membership in a left-wing group sometimes is good for a I-Y classification (which means that the individual so classified is "not currently qualified" for service.). He also describes the current fight over the ministerial, or IV-D, classification, which revolves around Muhammad Ali's attempts to gain recognition as a Muslim minister.

On the other hand, Lynn does not really explain how to keep from being classified I-A. Oddly enough, he includes only two paragraphs on the kinds of physical disabilities that result in exemptions. The

kind of information usually passes by word-of-mouth, and some definite guidelines would be helpful.

Another shortcoming of the first section is Lynn's failure to emphasize that a unanimous vote by a state appeal board means the appellant can't take his case to the Presidential appeal board.

The second section is the meat of the book, and it is likely to be of real help to those who plan to leave the country or to apply for conscientious objector status.

The brief chapter on going to Canada explains how an American can become a "landed immigrant" there without giving up his U.S. citizenship, and tells how immigration can be arranged by mail. Lacking in the chapter, however, is an explanation of Canada's new point system for immigrant's skills,

education, resources, etc. The longest chapter in the book is that on conscientious objection. Lynn devotes most of it to discussion of the Seeger case, a Supreme Court case in which the court decided that belief in a Supreme Being was not required for a man to be granted C. O. status.

He points out that as a result of the Seeger case, local draft boards and state appeals boards are given the job of distinguishing a religious objection to war from one that is moral or ethical. Lynn believes that boards will be reluctant to draft C.O. applicants because of the ambiguities created by the Seeger decision, and that the courts are likely to rule in favor of many of those whose boards decide against them.

This chapter, too, has its short-comings, however. Lynn

doesn't take up the question of what happens to men who conscientiously object to Vietnam rather than wars in general — the "selective C.O.s". There are no provisions for this sort of objection under current draft law.

He also fails to emphasize that a C.O. is supposed to have reached his convictions as a result of "religious training and belief". In practice, this means that a C.O. applicant has a far better chance by getting non-combatant or alternative service if he can prove to his board, by means of statements from his minister, lists of pacifist organizations he belongs to, or whatever, that he is a sincere and religiously-motivated pacifist.

The last major chapter of the book tells how a potential draftee should proceed if his case goes to court. He suggests, for example, that a defendant in a draft case always ask for a jury trial, because one or more jurors are likely to be impressed by a defendant's sincerity even if none of them cares for his politics. He recommends bringing large numbers of supporters to court, and getting as much publicity for individual court cases as possible.

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Andy Corrigan

# Thirty cents worth of love

This was to be the semester of the Quiet Revolution and now weeks into the term I sit waiting with bated breath for the silence to end and the murmur of this Quiet Revolution to begin — for students now seem to be talking without speaking and hearing without listening.

Where are the instigators of this Quiet Revolution — certainly not hiding behind masks or shades—

Must then we look to the student governing (excuse the contradiction of terms) powers for the answer . . .

Spring may be the herald of new life for nature lovers but it obviously has done little to alleviate ASUN's plight.

An uneventful year dominated by the typical Nebraskan's "tongue-in-cheek" attitude will reach its crescendo next month at election time. With everyone seeming to agree on everything and "everything" being equated to nothing of significance more than a continuation of the "va s'ir, boss" routine it appears that ASUN and its "hope for the future", i.e. candidates, offer no answer to my query of the whereabouts of the Quiet Revolution.

My concept of this revolution, however, may be in error—could it be that this happening is occurring in quarters of lower stature.

The recent AWS executive election seems to rule out the possibility of any Quiet Revolution taking place there. With only 26% of the members casting votes (the winner receiving only 10%) it would appear that either women students are apathetic or they didn't care to choose from the lesser of the evils (I adhere to the latter of the explanations).

During campaign time the AWS hopefuls showed some promise of instigating this Quiet Revolution in the form of liberalizing restrictions on their constituents but when the results were final the air was cleared of flack and suddenly we "have to evaluate the past programs before instigating any new ones," (hardly the action of revolutionaries)!

With ASUN and AWS shirking at the call of this Quiet Revolution who is there to turn to IDA SDS . . .

Since IDA is still trying to discover whether they are a coordinating body or a governing body I tend to rule them out.

Last year SDS at least provided local color for the campus but this year NOTHING. Yes, there too, it seems that no revolutionaries (quiet or loud) are to be found.

Let it never be said that I have more than "thirty cents worth of love" for a Revolution that is so quiet that it cannot even be heard.

# Campus Opinion

Dear Editor:  
Open house? Co-ed visitation? In loco parentis? Subcommittees and on and on and on . . . Curiosity led me to write my freshman cousin attending the University of the predominantly small-town state of Oregon, at Eugene. After relating to her our above mentioned controversy, she wrote the following concerning the U. of O. policies, etc:

"U. of O. has dorm open house regulations, too. The boys always have maximum hours (all that the Student Conduct Committee will allow) and the girls dorms usually vote for less. Ours are Fri. 8:30 p.m.-1:00 a.m. and Sunday 1-7 p.m. You can have your doors shut."

Incidentally, at the University of Oregon, as she mentioned in one of her earlier letters, any student can live virtually anywhere he or she desires after his or her freshman year.

If the U. of O. were a "Berkely" I wouldn't have been surprised. Relatively speaking, the problem of a staidifying "open house" policy approaches the ridiculous.

Greg Vogt

Dear Editor:  
One day in February recently, in the town of Wahoo, Nebraska, a certain political science class from John F. Kennedy College staged a mock take-over of the local high school. Under the guidance of Professor R. L. Wiseman, the local students were subjected to the reality of a Communist rule for one day. It has been stated that one-fourth of the students at first thought this to be the real thing. I am only sorry that the whole student body did not react in this manner. It would have been interesting to note if the students would have been able to cope with the problem when they realized that their present way of life was coming to an end.

Having attended JFK College for a part of my college career, I had the opportunity to have Professor Wiseman as an instructor for one semester. During this time I came to know him as a man of personal integrity, who believed that as a college instructor his job was that of teaching his students something that would be beneficial to them. It is too bad that his critics on this campus overlooked the gains to be made and pointed out that what they believed to be faults.

Maybe the techniques used were not the best to be employed under the ideal circumstances. As teachers these critics should have realized that the manner of instruction must sometimes be altered to achieve the desired end. Mr. Wiseman with the help of his students, attempted, and in the eyes of many of those involved, it was a successful attempt, to point out how more than one half of the outer world lives today. If this demonstration made just one person realize how much his American heritage means to him, then I would say that it, indeed was very successful. For this would mean that there would be one person who would have less chance of becoming the typical apathetic college student and American citizen.

In closing, I would like to say that I am sure that many of the people of Hungary in 1956 and other Iron Curtain countries wish that their own prostrate Communist take-overs had not, in fact, been real.

Loren Hoelscher

# YWCA interviews

YWCA will hold interviews for committee chairmen and assistants Wednesday afternoon from 3:30 to 6:30 p.m. in the Nebraska Union, according to Barb Ramsey, YWCA officer.