



Dick Gregory, writer, comedian, columnist and black activist, makes his initial appearance in today's Daily Nebraskan. Gregory's appearance on campus last year resulted in a long argument between the University and the governor over academic freedom, when several professors applauded his speech urging that the United States flag be burned since it has fallen into such low repute. Gregory's column will appear weekly in the Nebraskan.

American Party boasts of Wallace sundries, free talk

"There are a great many young people who are unhappy with this country. They see the Republicans and the Democrats and they don't want to join either one."

by Julie Morris
Senior Staff Writer

A rundown shopping center across from the Lincoln police station houses the local planning headquarters of an American political revolution.

Saturday two men who were operating the flag-draped, storefront office talked politics with people on their way to the football game.

"The government must be returned to the people. The President cannot be the puppet of East Coast billionaires," they said.

A new political party, an independent political party with its strength in the American people can save the republic, they asserted from their folding chairs.

The American Independent Party and George C. Wallace are the instruments to revolution for these 50-year-old men who say they've been dissatisfied with the Democratic and Republican parties for 20 years.

A group of Wallace partisans opened the Wallace for President headquarters at 220 N. 10th St., one block from campus, last week.

Business at the office, open 9:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day, has been brisk, the volunteers said. One woman Saturday dropped \$5 into the red-white-and-blue coffee can set out for donations, they added.

WALLACE NECKTIES, bumper stickers, posters and imitation straw hats are for sale at prices of a dime to \$1.

Talk is free and the men had facts and opinions ready for every question.

Can Wallace win the Presidency?

Yes and no, the men said. The shorter one, who wore a Wallace necktie, tie clasp, hat and button, said "yes, absolutely. All he needs is one-third of the electoral vote and he's got 17 states sewed up."

His co-worker swatted flies and confessed he was less certain. "I'm hoping (slap!), but I'm not saying for sure. They give Nixon a big edge."

What if Wallace loses?

"We'll live. The American Independent Party will go on. It is a powerful party and it is becoming more powerful every day," the fly

swatter commented. "One of the other parties is going to have to step out."

What about the New Party and the Peace and Freedom Parties, which say they are also dissatisfied with the political system?

"THERE ARE a great many young people who are unhappy with this country. They see the Republicans and the Democrats and they don't want to join either one. I think maybe we can get together."

What about the charge that Wallace is a racist? "He was only upholding the laws of Alabama

when he stood up against the Federal integration order," the first man said.

Then the talk was of welfare, the race question and Chicago.

Two young boys stopped in, glanced at the wall poster that read "Respect Our Flag" and bought a bumper sticker.

It was time for the football game. The men switched on the radio and the portable television. The telephone rang.

On the front window a "Farmers for Wallace" sign hung besides a poster that read "It takes courage! Wallace has it. Stand up for America."



Exhibiting a see-through campaign, backers of the American Independent Party's candidate in the November elections, George Wallace, have recently opened local headquarters at 220 N. 10 St.

Issue of existence main party topic

Nebraska Students for Peace and Freedom, who organized as campus action group last week, agreed Monday to make their existence their first issue.

The members voted 14 to nine not to take the formal steps to become a University recognized student organization, a requirement to being granted use of Nebraska Union meeting rooms and booths.

George Foot suggested the stand saying, "We are compromising by thinking that the University has the right to determine whether or not we can be an organization. We are students and we have organized so we are a student organization."

UNION POLICY and the ASUN constitution state that a recognized student organization must have a constitution approved by ASUN. New groups are given temporary permission to act as student organizations while their constitutions are being written and approved.

Foot said of the ASUN approval clause "Why are we asking them to say 'yes, you have a good constitution' so we can use the facilities which we've paid for."

A portion, \$4.50 per semester, of each student's semester fees are allotted for the operation of the Union.

ASUN President Craig Dreeszen said Tuesday that "at first impression" he agrees with the Peace and Freedom people that student

organizations shouldn't need the approval of ASUN before they can use Union facilities.

Union Director Allen Bennett said the Union managers "have no alternative" but to refuse rooms to the group unless Union policy is changed.

Bennett said the Peace and Freedom members will have to ask for a policy change from the seven-member Union Board. He said perhaps an adjustment of policy should be made, but it needs study.

The Peace and Freedom members agreed on the action after a brief debate over the pertinency of refusing to follow the rule.

Foot answered the one or two who questioned the move saying, "I don't know what is much more pertinent than someone telling you how you can do what you are doing."

The group plans to meet with Union officials Thursday and ask for meeting privileges on the basis of their status as students who financially support the Union.

Dave Bunnell, one member, said the group will meet in the Union basement hallway next Monday night if the officials refuse to assign them a room.

BEFORE DECIDING on the constitution issue, the group spent 10 minutes debating what they would call themselves, a question tabled a week ago.

Practical experiments in zoo-ology 002

If you wonder if that's really a skunk you see in the yard of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity house, it is indeed.

But don't be afraid. Black Owsly, as he is called, is really quite friendly and has been desecrated. If you feel brave enough you might even call him by name and wave (from a distance, of course).

Dave Skinner, Owsly's owner says that the skunk is more friendly than an ordinary house cat, though his appearance is admittedly more shocking.

OWSLY EATS "almost anything," but dogfood is his regular fare. One evening he ate half a watermelon and then sat in the empty shell to drink the juice.

For a while he lived inside the house, but a rule that did not allow pets in the house was discovered and Owsly was forced to move to the yard.

"Most people weren't about to

touch him at first," Skinner said. "He still scares a lot of salesmen."

So now Black Owsly is leading a dog — er skunk's life in the warm sun and green grass at the corner of 15th and R.

NOW, about that mountain lion



Nancy Adams and Linda Howard can't get him out of their minds... wind song keeps whispering his message.

you saw gazing at you from a window on 25th street. Yes, that was real, too.

The cub is now only one and one-half months old, weighs just seven pounds, and eats only a mixture of half and half milk and water, but in about a year she

will be a full grown lioness.

Ted Kirk and Steve Andrews occupy the apartment with the lion which they obtained from the Great Plains Zoo in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Kirk is doing a project for Zoology 293 that involves raising a cub in a domestic atmosphere while another cub of the same age is raised with its mother. At various times the two cubs will be tested and their responses compared.

KIRK PLANS to keep the cub until Christmas when it should weigh about forty pounds, eating a steady meat diet. At that time, he will sell it to a motion picture-television production company in California.

When asked if it bothered him to live with a mountain lion, Kirk laughed and said no. One thing is sure though; this kind of experiment should never catch you lion down.

NU professor relates penitentiary experience



Carol Londoner, Assistant Professor of Adult Education served as an instructor in penal institutions.

by John Dvorak
Senior Staff Writer

"I could walk in . . . and then out again. They couldn't. It was sad. It depressed me."

Carol A. Londoner, who is assistant professor of Adult and Continuing Education at the University, taught at San Quentin State Penitentiary from 1958 to 1962 and at an Indiana women's prison last year before coming to Nebraska September 1.

"I remember one hot sweaty afternoon at San Quentin. My class was over, all the inmates had left except one. He slowly rose and said, either to me or to himself, 'I gotta go get locked up. . . I can't stand being locked up. I just can't stand it.' And this haunted me. It will haunt me forever," he recalled.

EMPHASIS in penology is being changed from incarceration to rehabilitation, Londoner said, stressing that his comments were

opinion, reaped from five years of prison teaching. He has no formal training in penology or criminology.

Something psychological happens to a person when he is locked away, Londoner continued. Certain things happen that are hard to understand.

"I think I would try to escape, wouldn't you?" he questioned. Men should not be locked up. But Londoner could not give an alternative solution.

The cells at San Quentin are dank, 5'x11' chambers. At one end they have a toilet, always lacking a seat, and a washbowl. They are dark and bleak. Of course, one side is protected by heavy iron bars, he explained.

"One day a group of inmates were coming into my class. I knew they had just come from a therapy class conducted by one of the

prison psychiatrists. One of the inmates said, 'Boy, we really conned the old doc today didn't we?' I wonder how much good therapy and other classes really accomplishes?" he asked.

Londoner taught social studies, spelling, typing and beginning Spanish to inmates. He instructed inmates on the high school and the elementary levels.

He taught in a classroom, about 12 by 14 feet, to small groups of inmates. The room had windows on both sides to permit observation. There were no guards present.

MANY OF the prisoners were not interested in learning, Londoner explained. Many had had bad experiences in school systems. They resented even being there. But others, on the high school level, were more appreciative. Some got diplomas in prison. One was doing correspondence work through the University of California at Berkeley.

The prisoners were not dumbells,

Londoner maintained. Many were sharp. Some were brilliant, but they were not able to direct this intelligence toward society.

The inmates were in many cases not interested in what they could get from a teacher, but what they could get through a teacher, he said. "They would try and con you, get you to carry out letters or things."

When asked if he thought his teaching really helped the inmates, Londoner thought momentarily and said, "I just don't know."

"I never actually saw any brutality on the part of the guards. But I heard stories of it. There was one guard, a sawed-off runt, and he had some authority. I understood that he gave many of the men a bad time. One morning he came to work with a broken jaw. I heard he had been excessively mean to one Negro. The Negro had belted him."

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