



## Word at Nebraska: 'restive'

by Larry Eckholt  
Nebraskan Staff Writer

The mood of the University of Nebraska is restive.

Berkeley smolders. San Francisco State is closed down. The University of Colorado is a new center for activists.

But the University of Nebraska heads into winter after ten weeks of relative quiet. There have been no campus disturbances, and none are in sight.

**WHY IS** Nebraska different from Berkeley, Columbia or Boulder? Is there "student power" on the Lincoln campuses? What is student power? Who controls student power here, the liberals or the radicals?

Historically speaking, student activism is the type associated with teach-ins, demonstrations, and draft card burnings — is just three years old, P.D. Post Davidson.

Carl Davidson and the birth of the Nebraska chapter of Students for a Democratic Society, often associated with movements relating to student power, are one and the same. In 1965 a graduate student from Pennsylvania in-

troduced the anacronym, SDS, to Nebraskans.

AND ANY freshmen who may have been influenced by Davidson then, (he is now a national officer in SDS) will be among this year's crop of University graduates.

The first reference to SDS in the local student press was printed on Oct. 14, 1965, the day after Hyde Park was introduced to students by

**EDITORS NOTE:** The following is the first in a series of stories on student power. The interpretation of the University's past activism and the frustrations of the student activist, liberal, moderate or radical are included in this study. Part One: A look at the activist movement, P.D. (Post Davidson) and what the current campus mood really is.

The Union Talks and Topics Committee. Davidson announced, then, that soon SDS would sponsor a teach-in on Vietnam on campus.

By Oct. 20, 1965, SDS was attracting front page headlines in the school newspaper. The group was active that year. It co-operated with several English professors in bringing poet Allen Ginsberg to campus.

**IT WAS,** and has been, a topic of discussion since its conception on campus. But SDS is waning, only three students are associated with the campus group this year, according to a campus spokesman.

SDS cannot, and will not, claim any notice for the stirrings of activism on campus this year, SDS members say.

But there have been a number of events, often labeled "student power" in the statewide attention they have brought, which demonstrate that some students are searching for issues and answers.

**THE SCHOOL** term had hardly begun before a drive was started to save several trees from being destroyed by campus construction.

There was a vigil held in Grand Island, coinciding with the state convention of the American-Independent Party. A Food-for-Biafra campaign was begun. Students for Peace and Freedom was organized on Sept. 16.

Issues were raised at Hyde Park concerning the abolition of women's hours and of ROTC. A petition was started asking that library materials related to music be transferred from Love Library to the Westbrook Music Building.

"Time Out" was held; it's whole purpose was to get students activated, according to its organizers. A statewide movement urging the passage of the state amendment allowing 19-year-olds to vote was centered at the University.

**PERHAPS THE** most talked-about demonstration, and the one that many students see as symptomatic of the University's dilemma, was "That March."

"That March" was inspired during a Midwest Conference on Movement Politics, billed as a "three-day experiment in getting people involved."

"That March" was staged on Oct. 3, and was organized by ASUN's Human Rights Committee, Dan Looker chairman.

The march was directed at Lincoln's failure to have an open housing ordinance. At the time three cases of alleged housing



The University of Nebraska has an enrollment of close to 18,500. Is there power in these numbers?

discrimination were before the city's Human Rights Commission.

"The march was organized to dramatize the need for justice in Lincoln," Looker said.

**FIVE HUNDRED** students marched to City Hall. A petition drive was started to urge an open housing ordinance.

There was no violence, or disturbance resulting from the march, or any other issue brought up this school year.

But these demonstrations, petitions, drives and other activities of the University student do not display student power, student leaders contend.

"It is a sign of powerlessness," Craig Dreeszen, president of ASUN, said.

"Student power means that the student himself can make changes," he explained. "If students had the power to make decisions that would result in change, there would be no need to call for a picket or a demonstration."

"If we had power, we would change things," Dreeszen added.

**DREESZEN, AND** other student organizers, feel that the University has reached the crossroads of the current school term. The mood of the campus, which now appears restive, could be set for the rest of the year.

"I'm sure that the administration is hoping that this quietness will remain," Dreeszen said.

The question most often asked is why the majority of the student body remains unaffected by the at-

tempts of some student activists?

The answers are varied.

"Nebraska students don't generally jump overboard on any issue," John Schrekinger said. He was a co-ordinator of the young adult suffrage movement.

"They reflect the conservatism of their parents," he said.

**"THERE IS** a lack of sense of community with the various student groups," said John Hughes. Hughes has been active in some SDS movements on campus.

Stuart Frohm, an organizer of the Biafran relief drive, believes one

student leaders have discovered.

**FOR EXAMPLE,** the tree-salvation petition was initiated by a group of concerned architecture students. The music library transfer was started by music students. The Biafran fund drive was begun by a totally different group.

Each has resulted in some measure of success and the groups are now inactive.

"Contrary to what many would like to think, or might suspect, there is no top-level student structure thinking up issues and organizing action," Dreeszen said.

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answer is the lack of centralization of the many attempts to activate students.

"I favor decentralizing organizations," Frohm said, "and I am against monolithic structures, but lack of central leadership does tend to reduce effectiveness."

One characteristic of student interest groups at the University is that they tend to be spontaneous,

The conspiracy theory does not apply to Nebraska, Frohm said, since there is no apparent outside "agitation."

"A LOT OF active people are associated in some way together," Frohm said. "They help stimulate each other. But they do not organize or plan together."

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Student power—is this the only kind?

## Buffalo coach cites Husker's excellence

by Randy York  
Assistant Sports Editor

Boulder, Colo. — Colorado football coach Eddie Crowder was talking to reporters and drying off at the same time he answered most of the questions.

"So Oklahoma beat Missouri today?" Crowder smiled. "I'll tell you, you've got to have a complete team to play in this league. I mean you have to have a good offense and defense week in and week out."

**CROWDER,** although his team had just lost 22-6 to Nebraska, was not reluctant to rehash the Nebraska game.

He knew his Buffs had done their share of spoiling so far in the Big Eight season. He said what Nebraska adherents had been saying all season—that the Huskers have the equipment to beat any team in the league.

"They (the Huskers) were picked to win the conference," Crowder said, "and they played today like they could have won the con-

ference. They have had problems getting the offense going this year. They have had a hard time going consistently, but I would have to say they got it going today."

"I WILL say that Joe Orduna and Dick Davis are two of the finest runners we have faced this year," Crowder said.

He cited improved plays in Nebraska's defensive line which, perhaps, was chiefly responsible for the Husker's effectiveness on the ground.

"Their offensive line played very well," he said. "I know this had been a problem for them."

It is true, Nebraska's defense, as always, has been carrying the Huskers most of the season.

**BUT THE** offense Saturday decided to do their own part while the defense punctured Colorado's quarterback Bobby Anderson. Anderson gained only 82 rushing yards and 58 passing yards, but

still managed to break the Big Eight total offensive record. Anderson hiked his total to 1,842 yards with a game against Air Force left to play.

Crowder said the Huskers implemented such a variety of defensive alignments that the Buffs could not detect them in time to run or pass effectively.

Nebraska defensive end Mike Wynn drew most of the plaudits for stopping Anderson. "Wynn is the best defensive end we have played against," the CU coach added.

There were a few other surprises yet, that made the difference. Nebraska, bottled up with poor field position in its three losses, completely dominated that aspect against Colorado. Joe Armstrong helped to account for the switch with a 44.4 average on five punts, but for the most part it was Guy Ingles. Ingles returned five punts for 123 yards, including a 62-yard touchdown run.



Buffalo quarterback Bobby Anderson appears swamped by hip-hugging Huskers, as Nebraska triumphs over Colorado.

## Once upon a time there was a 'big family' at NU

by John Dvorak  
Nebraskan Staff Writer

In the 1920's the University was a "big family" where students were well acquainted with the faculty, but not so in 1968, according to Professor Charles H. Patterson.

"The University has grown so much, and I question whether it is a good thing," Patterson said. Administrators, particularly, have increased far more proportionally than students.

**PATTERSON,** a professor emeritus of philosophy, began teaching at the University in 1921. "When I began teaching, the

main concern of all faculty and administration was whether or not the student was getting an education," Patterson continued. "Now the administration is concerned with contacting the legislature and getting people of influence to contribute to the University and keep it going."

Of course there are still a great many faculty and administration personnel who are concerned with the welfare of the students, he added. But there are many who are not.

**"PROFESSOR H. B. Alexander** in the Philosophy Department used

to have a class meet in his home, which was a delightful situation," Patterson reminisced while gazing out of the window of his colonial style home.

Classes 30 or 40 years ago were much smaller than today, which greatly facilitated communication between student and teacher, he said.

And there were many outstanding scholars on the faculty then, he said. He mentioned Alexander, who was internationally famous, and Roscoe and Louis Pound as a few examples.

These faculty members made a special effort to teach un-

dergraduate classes, the exact reverse of the situation today, Patterson said.

**IN THOSE DAYS,** the attitude was that freshmen and sophomores should have the best teaching possible, he said. If any economizing of teaching was to be done, it would be done at the higher levels.

No graduate assistants or teaching assistants existed in those days either, Patterson commented. There were a few grad students, but there was no need for them to teach.

"There were only about 4,000 students then," Patterson pointed

out. "But then teachers carried a heavier load than they do today also."

**TEACHERS** usually taught five classes in the 1920's, Patterson noted. The teachers also graded their own papers since few secretaries or other assistants were available.

Now days, University teachers are responsible for two or sometimes three classes weekly, he continued. They have other duties and responsibilities, which Patterson feels are mostly detrimental and unnecessary.

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Here they are — the fifth set of legs in the Miss Ideal Foundation Contest. Voting begins Monday in the Nebraska Union.