

Tiemann vetoes Terry's marijuana bill



Sen. Terry Carpenter's grass (roots) legislation is hashed over, then potted.

by Susie Jenkins
Nebraska Staff Writer

The legislative bill which would suspend students found in possession of marijuana may not be dead yet. LB 8's sponsor, Sen. Terry Carpenter, announced Tuesday he would seek Legislative support to override Gov. Norbert Tiemann's veto of the bill. The bill passed its final reading before the Legislature last week by a vote of 34-8. Thirty votes are required to override an executive veto.

HOWEVER, TIEMANN said Monday he knows of enough senators who have changed their minds regarding the bill that will allow the veto to stand. Tiemann vetoed the bill Monday before he left for Washington, D.C., for the National Governor's Conference.

Senators' reaction Tuesday morning pointed to a coming showdown between Tiemann and the Legislators, whom he has apparently miffed.

Carpenter announced his plan to override the veto on Tuesday and urged constituents to "write their Senators."

IN VETOING the bill, Tiemann

listed several reasons for the move based on an opinion by the state attorney general:

—The bill "might conflict with the constitutional concept of separation of church and state if it were applied to colleges having religious affiliations."

—A court challenge of the bill is "almost a foregone conclusion" due to constitutional questions. If the bill were overturned, Tiemann said, "the result might be to discourage further interest in the enactment of legislation in this area."

—Tiemann felt legislation on the subject is "premature until and unless it becomes clearly apparent" that the colleges and universities aren't handling the problem within their own governmental structures.

—THERE IS absolutely no evidence the problem isn't already being handled "quickly and fairly" by college administrators.

—Tiemann said the Legislators were ignoring other narcotics by legislating only against marijuana. He listed heroin and LSD as two others not covered by LB 8.

—There are indications that high

schools as well as colleges are experiencing difficulties with drugs, while the bill deals only with institutions of higher education.

In presenting his veto message to the Legislature, Tiemann said that if marijuana was a serious problem, Nebraska colleges are doing a "superb" job of controlling the problem.

"FURTHERMORE, I don't think college students should be treated as a separate group," he said.

Senators who voted against the bill were Elvin Adamson of Valentine, Richard Proud of Omaha, Wayne L. Schreurs of Seward, James Waldron of Callaway, Ramey Whitney of Chappell and Roland A. Luedtke, Fern Hubbard Orme and Harold Simpson, all of Lincoln.

A showdown between the Governor and the Legislature became even more apparent Tuesday as Sen. Elvin Adamson withdrew his name from sponsorship of LB 167 and LB 168, which would lower the voting age and the age of majority, respectively.

Adamson was the principal sponsor for both bills, and news of his move

also brought withdrawal from Sen. C. W. Holmquist, another of LB 167's sponsors.

THIS LEAVES Omaha Sen. Eugene T. Mahoney as the sole sponsor of the two bills.

Adamson said he withdrew because of hesitancy to support a lowering of the majority ages below 20. Tiemann prefers the ages on both measures lowered to 18.

According to Adamson, the governor's counsel Robert E. Barnett told him the governor would veto both bills if they were passed with the ages lowered to 20. He would accept the bills if passed at 19.

THIS STATEMENT brought reactions from the Legislators similar to those after Tiemann's strong budget message. At that time, Carpenter and several others accused the governor of trying to dictate to the Legislature.

The move to override Tiemann's veto is a direct move to challenge his influence over the senators. Once a governor's veto on any issue is overridden, his influence in Legislative matters is traditionally lessened.



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Constitutional Convention to meet on March 1 with thirty delegates

by Jim Pedersen
Nebraskan Staff Writer

The ASUN constitutional convention will be convened at 10 a.m. Sat. March 1 for the purpose of re-writing the ASUN constitution.

The convention will be chaired by ASUN First Vice-president Tom Morgan and will not exceed 30 delegates in membership.

The Interdormitory Association council will select six representatives from the dormitories. Three

representatives will be chosen from the Greek system by IFC and Panhellenic.

A lottery will be conducted by the ASUN executive committee to choose nine at-large delegates. They shall be chosen from all full-time independent University students who live off campus.

FINALLY, SEVEN delegates will be chosen to represent the colleges from the Senate. They will be chosen by

the executive committee and must be approved by the entire Senate.

Each of the selected delegates will be allowed to choose an alternate voting member, but the procedure for recognizing alternate delegates rests with the Rules committee.

The officers of the convention will function as the Rules committee and Credentials committee. The Credentials committee will submit a report on the status of all delegates and alternate delegates to the convention at the first meeting.

The Rules committee will also submit a report which will serve as the rules of the convention unless the convention acts on the report. The committee will also prepare the agenda for each meeting.

All items to be considered by the convention must be submitted to the Rules committee by 9 a.m. March 1. The agenda will be submitted for approval to the convention at the first meeting. It may be amended by a majority vote.

ONE OF THE primary reasons why Senate called a convention was the strong pressure in and out of Senate for reapportionment. Two proposed reapportionment plans have been presented by the Senate's reapportionment committee.

The "at large system" calls for 15 senators to be elected in an at large election. Nine other senators would be chosen from the college advisory boards (four from the undergraduate boards, one from engineering, three from the professional schools, and one from the graduate college).

The "mixed system" would have eight senators selected from dormitory districts with two senators chosen from each of four 1500 member districts.

Fraternity and sorority members would elect four senators from an at large election within the Greek system. The advisory boards would supply nine senators as in the "at large system."

TWELVE MORE SENATORS would

be chosen in an at large election. Dormitory, fraternity and sorority students could vote for 10 senators. Off-campus students could vote for 12.

Thus each Greek could vote for 14 senators, each residence hall student 12 senators, and each off-campus student 12 senators. The "at large system" would have 24 senators in all and the "mixed system" would have 33.

Mike Naeve, president of ASUN, thinks that there will be several different proposals on reapportionment submitted to the convention.

"I am not particularly satisfied with either of the proposals myself," he said Monday. "Of the two, I favor the mixed system."

"Reapportionment isn't as urgent as everyone thinks," Naeve added. "It could have been placed on the spring ballot as a constitutional amendment and then go into effect a year later."

NAEVE FEELS THE convention will not carry over into next semester.

"We aren't going to have spring election until we do work something out for reapportionment now that we have started," he said. "But I don't think the convention will last over three weeks."

Morgan disagrees. He thinks other issues may take up more time than expected. If they do, the convention's length will be proportionate to the depth of the issues.

"If the convention is satisfied to work with reapportionment, we can solve that question before the spring election," he said. "At any rate, it will be a late election."

THE MAJORITY of the people strongly in favor of a convention felt it was necessary to reapportion the Senate, Morgan continued. It appears now that there will be more than just the reapportionment issue before the convention.

Sen. Bob Zucker, leader of the group of senators who pushed for the convention, doesn't see any problem in finishing before the spring election.

'Meaning of violence different for blacks'

by Jim Pedersen
Nebraskan Staff Writer

Violence has a different meaning for the black than it does for the white. It means more than just beatings, burning and riots. It is the everyday discrimination and fear a black man must face.

"Whites don't really know what violence is," according to Rev. William Peters, a Presbyterian minister in Omaha's North Side ghetto. "I have been afraid all my life. That is what I mean by violence."

Peters served as moderator for several discussion sessions of an ASUN sponsored "live-in" in the Omaha North Side black ghetto held last weekend.

Virtually all the black speakers at the "live-in" emphasized that the racial problem is a white problem.

"A WHITE MAN KNOWS what racism is," Peters said. "He has dedicated this nation to it. He has institutionalized racism."

Charles Washington, news editor of the Omaha Star — the only black newspaper in Nebraska — blames white power instead of black power for racial turbulence.

"White power is the biggest detriment to better race relations," he said. "White power causes the black man to earn in a lifetime about one-

half of what the average white man earns.

"WHITE POWER causes the unemployment rate of Omaha to be three per cent while the rate in the ghetto is 14 per cent. White power is what keeps the black in the ghetto," Washington said.

Blacks are tired of just summer programs in which whites don't come to grips with the problem, he added. They are tired of Kennedys or McCarthys and having to choose between the lesser of two evils.

Black pride was the theme of Rodney Wead, director of the Methodist Wesley Foundation in the ghetto. He used the words of Bill Cosby to explain his attitude.

"Black is so beautiful that I painted my house black inside and out and then I couldn't find my bowling ball, wife or kids."

Wead is proud of being black, but he feels separatism is unrealistic.

"STRONG PEOPLE live with strong people," he said. "We have to feel tough enough to comfortably join a tough system."

Blacks also won't put up with "dirty workers," according to Wead. "Dirty workers" are social workers, teachers and ghetto policemen who might use

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Make the scene better. This is the message of a Vista Recruiter as she signs up prospective members this week in the Union.

Vista seeking volunteers

Make the scene better. This is the motto of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), which is recruiting on campus February 24-28.

Mrs. Marjorie King, VISTA recruiter, volunteer trainer, Syracuse University graduate and former resident of the Detroit ghettos, said here Monday that VISTA "will continue to grow" under the Nixon Administration.

"Nixon is in favor of volunteer organizations and that's what we are," she said. "We already have been given more money this year than ever before."

MRS. KING trains VISTA volunteers and works with them in the field "until we're sure they're ready to go on their own"

"Volunteers are especially needed in the rural and urban areas of this country," she said. "Many people

don't realize how bad the rural situation has become. In the South, and even around here, the small farm is becoming a thing of the past."

HOW CAN VISTA help those people displaced from their jobs by corporate farming or automation?

"We can retrain them," Mrs. King said. "We have to help people with dead skills learn new skills."

Asked why she joined VISTA, Mrs. King answered "because I like to work with young people."

Her most memorable experience in VISTA was a volunteer she helped to train:

"A girl whose father was a judge in Rhode Island volunteered for VISTA work. We trained her and sent her to a ghetto in Kansas City and after she'd been there a while, I had people in the ghetto tell me they thought she was the nicest person in the world."

Hatfield introduces bill S 503

by Conni Winkler
Nebraskan Staff Writer

A voluntary armed forces bill has been introduced into the U.S. Senate by Senator Mark O. Hatfield. Bill S. 503, the Voluntary Military Manpower Procurement Act of 1969, calls for a fully voluntary armed force six months after the bill is passed.

Hatfield is calling on those who have fought conscription in the past to enter into the new discussion and make their views known. He feels that local forces would be instrumental in securing the consideration of the Armed Services Committee and thus get the bill on the floor of the Senate.

He recommends that proponents of a voluntary armed force write letters to their Congressmen, the Armed Services Committee and letters to the editor of local newspapers that would encourage labor, business, farm and professional leaders to express their views.

IN HIS INTRODUCTION OF the bill, as reprinted in the "Congressional Record" Hatfield says that criticism of our present military draft system and support of a fully voluntary military manpower pro-

urement system has grown since he introduced a similar bill two years ago.

He feels his bill has gained support because of the growing discontent with the Vietnam adventure and a growing concern about infringement on our individual liberty and freedom from unjustified government intrusion.

"I firmly believe that each man has a moral obligation to serve his country, but he must be granted as much freedom as possible to choose what form this service shall take. Conscription must always be the last resort in meeting military manpower needs and not merely the easy way out as it is now," Hatfield said.

THE OREGON SENATOR sees the draft as militarily inefficient, inherently inequitable to draft-age Americans and productive of low morale in the Armed Forces. Whereas a volunteer system would provide an efficient military force with emphasis on quality rather than quantity. The present draft system only provides large number of men, he added.

If the armed forces are manned with personnel of minimum or

marginal capability, they cannot achieve operational effectiveness in proportion to the technical capacity of the materiel, Hatfield contends. Greater numbers of men do not satisfy this need.

He feels that draftees who are taken from civilian life against their wishes and who spend two years counting the days until they get out are inefficient and result in low morale.

The draft also produces a high turnover rate with its emphasis on quantity rather than quality. The high turnover rate ties many experienced personnel to the training of new recruits. Hatfield quoted a military official who said "as soon as we are able to operate as a unit, the trained men leave, and we have to start all over again."

S. 503 IS DIRECTED AT upgrading the conditions and status of a military career by improving educational opportunities and social, cultural and recreational facilities for military men and their families. The bill would accelerate the substitution of civilians for noncombatant military personnel.

Another provision would insure the recruitment of the necessary number

of young men by accepting many volunteers who are rejected because of slight physical or education deficiencies. With additional training these men could become productive members of the armed forces.

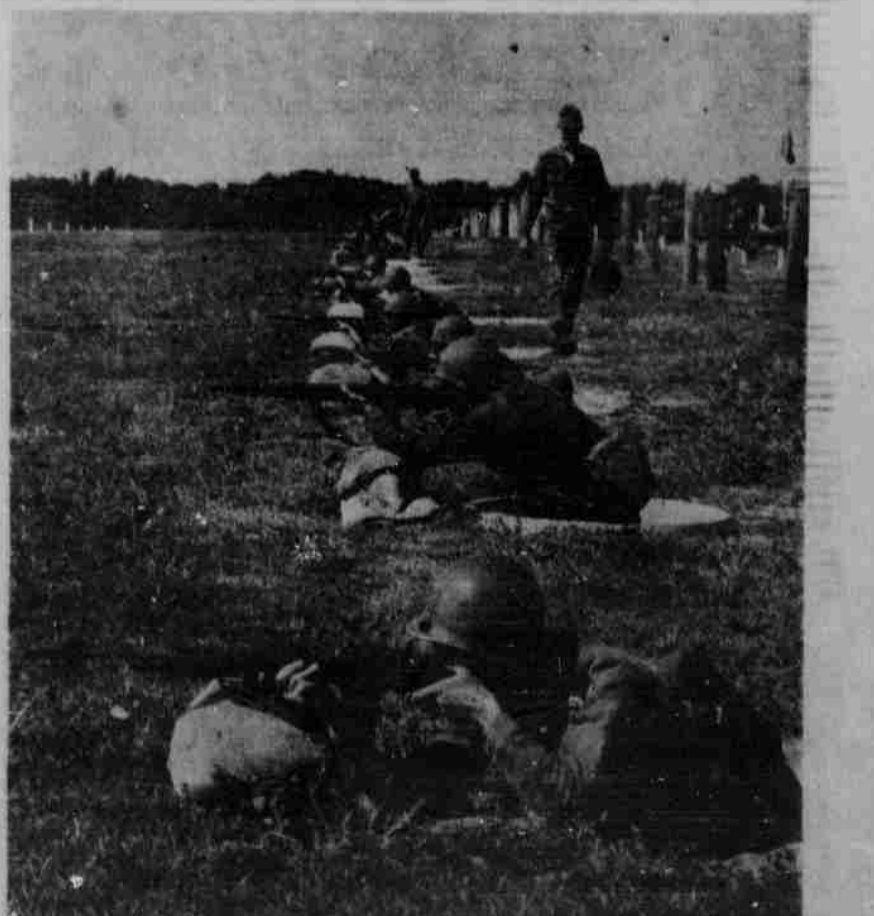
To recruit more young men Hatfield's bill would also increase military pay scales. He says pay increases will come to \$5 to \$7 million more per year than the present costs, but other costs would be cut.

Presently it costs \$6,000 to train a serviceman, making the total training cost for draftees now in uniform, those men who will leave the service after their two-year hitch, about \$3 million.

THE MILITARY NEEDS five per cent of the total number of draft-age males in the 18 to 26 age category, and Hatfield feels that sufficient inducement can be made to attract that many.

If there is a crisis, his bill includes a special provision for the improvement of the Ready Reserve and the National Guard. "I submit that the volunteer force would be more flexible and, in conjunction with a

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Shooting guns will be on a voluntary basis if Sen. Hatfield's voluntary army bill gains acceptance.