

Editorials
Commentary

Inside report — Fear grips Berkeley

by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak
Berkeley, Cal. —More ominous to the future of the University of California at Berkeley than the daily campus confrontation between helmeted state highway patrolmen and long-haired demonstrators is the cold, quiet fear now gripping the faculty.

Ever since the Free Speech Movement of 1964-65 transformed Berkeley into a cockpit for agitation, professors have criticized student radicals only at the price of rising vituperation from them. Now, faculty members feel, that price is going up. The fear of disruption of their classrooms and even of physical violence is now endemic among non-radical faculty members.

If the fear becomes reality, Berkeley could be headed for the same catastrophe as an educational institution that is now wrecking San Francisco State College across the bay. Berkeley is one of the greatest U.S. universities. Thus its degeneration—well along right now—is a tragedy of national proportions.

THE SAD COURSE of events here was predicted to us almost four years ago by worried liberal professors. They forecast descent into chaos unless Roger Heyns, then newly arrived as Berkeley's chancellor, imposed much sterner discipline on the student rebels. Significantly, every one of those professors has since departed for calmer campuses.

In contrast to past presidents of San Francisco State, Heyns is no idealist coddling the revolutionaries. He believes they can actually destroy the university. But as a social psychologist, Heyns has used elaborate strategies — efforts at conciliation and continuous negotiation — rather than stern, implacable discipline.

As a result, Berkeley over the past five years has become a haven for agitators — a fact that has inexorably transformed the campus here. Students and faculty members fascinated by the tactics of radical politics have swarmed into Berkeley; each year there are mass transfers of students from other, tamer branches of the University of California who want to be "where

Anti-intellectualism in Governor's and Regent's offices is enhanced by the campus disorder

A new offensive

A new offensive is being launched against the ROTC forces which are entrenched on college campuses.

And it's the American Civil Liberties Union that is marshalling for the attack . . . not the SDS. (You surely remember the SDS, don't you. Someone must remember. Or maybe they've even forgotten themselves.)

THE ACLU IS making three suggestions.

(1) ROTC should not be compulsory anywhere because "academic freedom cannot flourish where an element of coercion is present."

(2) Credit should be given only to courses acceptable to and under the control of "the regular faculty."

(3) ROTC instructors should not have academic rank unless they are "members of a normal academic department subject to regular procedures."

All three points are valid and significant.

FIRST, COMPULSION to enroll in any class or area is a denial of academic freedom (and that includes the damn language requirement, too). Fortunately, the University of Nebraska already came to the same conclusion.

Second, academic credit should be withheld from marching courses and labs in which right faces outweigh right answers. Although the non-academic nature of certain courses is not peculiar to ROTC, it is here that the problem is most obvious.

The final point is, however, the most telling against ROTC in an educational community. Why should instructors, selected by the Armed Services and not by the Regents, be awarded the same status as the knowledgeable men of academia?

Some ROTC instructors barely belong in an intellectual community, much less as instructors therein.

IF YOUNG COLLEGE men want military training, then fine. Let them attend evening classes at reserve headquarters.

But the time has come for the non-academic ROTC to be removed from campus.

Ed Icenogle



"YOU SAY YOUR SON HOPES TO ENTER THE UNIVERSITY SOME DAY? SO DO I, MADAM—SO DO I."



"And on your left is Alcatraz, the new home of San Francisco State College."

the action is." Conversely, many students and faculty members most interested in the prosaic business of higher education avoid Berkeley.

THIS HAS BASICALLY distorted the view of politics given the student here. Conventional politics — that is, Republican or Democratic — is absent. Of the incessant speech-making from the steps of Sproul Plaza, 90 percent is of left-wing radical nature.

Thus, Berkeley is fertile soil for the hard-core 300 or so trouble-seeking student radicals out of a student body of 28,000 plus some non-student auxiliaries (having sympathy of perhaps 5,000 other students). When the university administration dragged its heels in beginning a black studies program, the radicals — black and white — found the perfect crucible for provoking a crisis.

Moreover, radical faculty members have lobbied strenuously against strong reprisal by Chancellor Heyns. They are now protesting publicly the presence of highway patrolmen, neglecting to mention that reinforcements were summoned only because of growing violence. Before the patrolmen arrived, demonstrators would "serpentine" in and out of university buildings, smashing windows and destroying property.

FACULTY PRESSURES against strong action have made Heyns sluggish in cracking down on student rebels, and the Board of Regents, newly packed with conservatives by Gov. Ronald Reagan, has now for the first time seized control of some student disciplinary problems at Reagan's urging. One regent, an anti-Reagan moderate, while regretting the power grasp by a politically-appointed body, told us Heyns left him no choice but to go along with the Governor.

Indeed, the anti-intellectualism in both the Governor's office and the Board of Regents is greatly enhanced by the campus disorder. With the general public pro-Reagan and anti-Berkeley, the Governor's narrow view of the university as fundamentally a teaching institution — with little creative or research activities — is helped.

All that can be safely predicted next for this tormented university is the almost certain departure of Heyns, perhaps by resignation but more likely by vote of the regents, before the fall term.

For the regents to find any qualified successor will be no small accomplishment. Because if the new chancellor is to save Berkeley, it may take a miracle.

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Committee on American entanglements

by Flora Lewis

Washington — Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), who knows the Pentagon from the inside as a former secretary of the Air Force, has now organized his subcommittee on American foreign entanglements.

The official name is the Subcommittee on U.S. Security Agreements and Commitments Abroad, and that is just what he means to look into, to find out how this country stumbles into pledges that can lead to war. The Vietnamese mess is excluded from the inquiry, which will last at least a year and probably two. But it was precisely Vietnam that prompted the study on how to prevent that happening again.

One of the first cases the subcommittee will dig into, though not the only one, is current negotiations on renewal of American base rights in Spain. The Spanish base story is practically a textbook example of how attempts to get immediate military advantage can launch the U.S. into policy fiascos.

THE JOINT CHIEFS of Staff want to keep the three U.S. bases in Spain, but the Spanish price is exorbitant — \$700 million in weapons for five more years. Secret military negotiations with the Spaniards have led to a sharp dispute between the Pentagon and the State Department, which takes a longer-range, wary view of U.S. involvement supporting the Franco government.

So the Spanish case is also becoming a textbook example of the struggle between the military and

the diplomats for influence on American foreign policy. In the last 20 years, there has been a shift of weight, which has been developing gradually but is cumulatively dramatic. Under President Truman, the military had to get State Department approval for almost every move, even minor, that they wanted to make abroad. Now, insiders feel, there has been almost a complete reversal. State can hardly act if the military disagrees. Only the President has the power to rule where the balance should be.

PRESIDENT NIXON has not yet used that power. In the meantime, the Spanish case is one of the several signs that the military are pushing even further to capture ground left in dispute until the President decides.

The importance of Symington's subcommittee is all the greater because even though they argue angrily, the executive departments want to do it secretly, out of sight of the public, who must pay in the end, and even out of sight of the Congress, which must vote the means to fulfill America's foreign pledges.

When staff members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard about the Pentagon-State row over Spain, they checked both departments. They were assured by both that everything was in order, there was no need to worry about the talks with Spain.

THESE ASSURANCES came just when the trouble was at its peak. It wasn't until the story

was published here that the senators were told the truth.

Rightly, Symington intends to proceed quietly and carefully. The underlying issue is too fateful to use it for sensational value. The composition of the subcommittee also augurs a sober, serious probe, neither a mindless contribution to those who would try to turn the global clock back to an isolationist America nor a headline-hunt for scapegoats.

The Democratic members apart from Symington are Senators Fulbright, Sparkman and Mansfield. The Republicans are Senators Aiken, Cooper and Javits. These are men who understand both the enormity of American power and its limits.

THE CASE of the Spanish bases shows how complex, how subtle, how inadvertent at times is the process of committing the U.S. to foreign countries. It raises questions which go much farther than Spain, which go all around the world and to the heart of Washington.

But it is also a case in itself. The deadline for settling it is still March 26, and the immediate question is still what the U.S. should pay Spain. The Franco government not only demands a high price, it wants only weapons. The Spanish-American argument would not be quite the same if Madrid wanted to use the value of its military real estate to propel Spain through the economic sound barrier.

The price might look different if it were to be paid in road-building machinery, irrigation equipment, construction equipment, things that would give the poverty-stricken Spanish people a share in the military windfall of their geography.

But generals are military men. Generals dominate Spain. So there is also an issue of whether the U.S. will mistake the interest of Spanish generals as the interest of all Spain.

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Campus opinion . . . "Sticking left feet in mouth"

Dear Editor,

The highly laudable efforts of Mike Hayman, the Daily Nebraskan, March 3, 1969, page 4, reflect the creativeness and capabilities of an involved journalist capturing the temper of the nation's only Unicameral.

There can be no better way to reveal a politician's irresponsibility than by photographing him in the act of sticking both his left feet into his mouth. No editorial analysis could so dramatically reflect how the Nebraska electorate has consistently sent uninformed, non-thinking, potential do-nothings to the capitol to represent their interests.

Although in disgust and with misgivings at the necessity, I request that you make Mr. Hayman's article a regular feature in the Daily Nebraskan. Perhaps it may enlighten "We the people" to our mistakes as voters and provide a mirror for those inept, self-interested state senators who need constant reminders of their failures as representatives of the public interests.

G. DeBuse

Pourquoi

by Randy Reeves

There is a vast room in which are stored all of America's material riches. Inside, white men are organically plundering that wealth. Outside the door, a long corridor is teeming with black (and red, yellow, etc.) people. For hundreds of years, in hundreds of different ways, they have knocked and pleaded for the door to be unlocked.

One black man desperately decides to toss a rock through the window so that he can get inside to share the goodies. Another even more desperate individual decides that, since he is forever to be excluded, he will set the whole room afire and destroy what is inside.

But another seemingly more enlightened man suggests that the black people simply haven't been framing their demands in the right language. The white man's mother tongue is power. And if black people can collect all their toothpicks of power and with them build a huge battering ram, then they can knock down that barrier that has been heretofore impenetrable.

THAT'S BLACK Power, according to the senior editor of Ebony magazine. One of those toothpicks is situated on the campus of the University of Nebraska. While many of our University's vested organizations struggle to justify their continued existence, a relatively new group is being established whose presence doesn't require any apologies.

The Afro-American Collegiate Society, under its capable president, law student Wayne Williams, is contributing significantly to the process of total education. The observance of Negro History Week and the presentation of a six-part CBS film series on Black America were worthwhile endeavors. Both, while giving black students a sense of unity and achievement, were directed primarily at an unaware and oft-insensitive white student body.

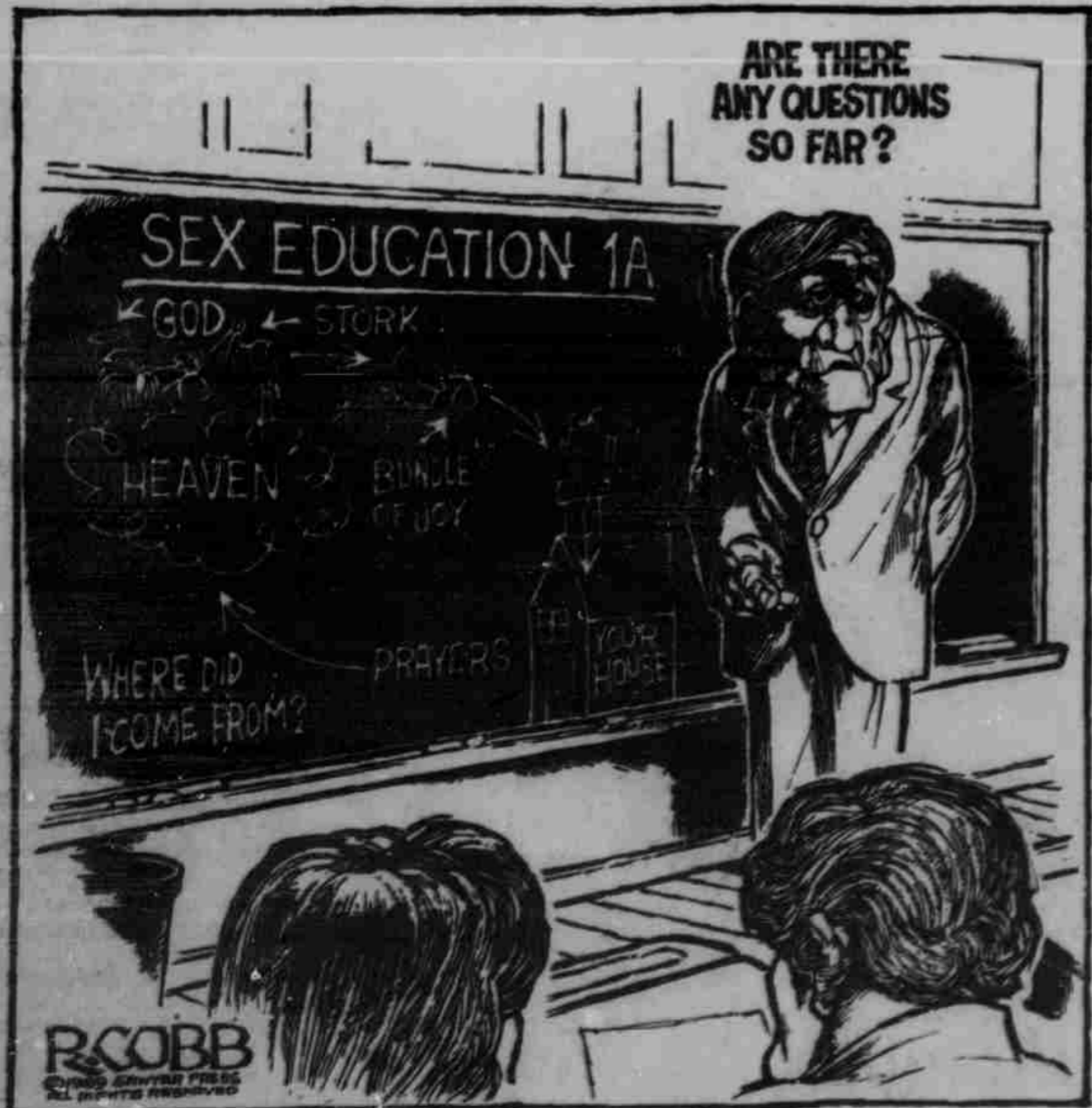
The black man's traditional deference to white leadership is an outdated phenomenon. Competent black people are suggesting that it is time for whites to receive rather than give advice, to follow instead of lead. It is one thing to "accept" a Negro's claim to social and political equality; quite another to recognize and obey his authority at appropriate times.

When the black man has been admitted on genuinely equal terms to the white man's egotistical struggle for authority and recognition, a healthy stride will have been taken toward the elimination of race prejudice.

THE MOST typical question posed by the "white liberal" to the "black militant" is, "I'm willing and eager to help you, but what can I do?" The answer always seems to be, "Don't worry about helping me. Your help is needed by your white brothers who don't like me and won't let me be a man." And the white liberal goes away disappointed, because he had hoped to be asked to "go down to the ghetto" and play with some little black kids that he and his friends, when they're alone, call pickaninnies. That would be something dramatic and noticeable.

It's behind his back that the Negro needs help. Those candid references that pass among whites about "coons," and "jigs," and 24th and Lake are out of the black man's reach. He cannot defend himself against insults made in his absence.

Only white men of good conscience can eliminate these enclaves of prejudice which thrive in lily-white refuges that we build in order to establish or maintain some semblance of security. Those of us who give our tacit support to racist institutions and expressions, who derive full advantage from a system which defines us "in" and the black man "out," are failing to do the task which has rightfully been assigned to us.



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