

Convention delegates alter ASUN preamble

By Jim Pedersen
Nebraskan Staff Writer

ASUN Constitutional Convention delegates Saturday altered the preamble to the ASUN constitution by striking the clause which said that ASUN existed with the consent of the Board of Regents.

The proposal, which came at the request of the Convention's Structure committee, deleted the consent clause so that the preamble now reads: "We, the students of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, do hereby ordain and establish this constitution for the administration of student government and representation."

The change was objected to by Bruce Cochran. "If we delete the Regents clause," Cochran said, "we remove the power of ASUN over other student organizations who are under Regents charters."

"WE AREN'T removing the support of the Regents by deletion," Tim Kincaid added. "We remain under the

Regents, but it simply isn't necessary to say so."

According to Orville Jones, Structure committee member the committee reached the decision to drop the clause by asking whether ASUN derives its powers from representing students or from a suggestion by the Regents to establish a student government.

"Does ASUN have power because it represents students or because the Regents say it has power?" he asked.

"ASUN can have power as a senate without the Regents," Randall Prier said, "but if the Regents can consent to student government, it implies that they can remove the powers of ASUN by dissenting." ASUN should move in the direction of being independent and deriving its powers from the students, he added.

Legally, ASUN operates at the will of the Regents, but there is no reason not to delete the consent clause, according to Cliff Sather. The change is not really important.

"I get sick and tired of having to get the approval of the Regents for everything," Mike Naeve, ASUN president, said. "I helped elect a regent last November, and I think he has more responsibility to me as a citizen than I to him as president of ASUN."

THE CONVENTION was marked by the absence of many of the delegates. At no time during the meeting were there more than 19 of the 28 delegates present.

After a 30 minute delay in waiting for a quorum, the meeting opened. Prier immediately moved that the number of delegates for a quorum in the future be set at 15. His motion passed.

Although any legislation placed before the convention should be automatically tabled as a major legislation, the convention consistently suspended the rules thus allowing an immediate vote on Saturday's pro-

posals. In only one instance did a motion for suspending the rules fail.

THE STRUCTURE committee recommended that Article IV, Section 5 of the constitution which deals with the powers of ASUN be expanded to include a paragraph which would allow ASUN to "exercise all powers and responsibilities dealing with solely student affairs."

The subsequent six subsections were in effect all those articles concerning participation by students in the allocation of fees, in determining social regulations, housing rules and regulations for participation in student activities which made up Government Bill No. 24 passed last semester by Senate.

Naeve opposed the addition of these articles to the constitution.

"A constitution should be made to last," he said. "There may come a time in the future when we won't want to worry about social regulations."

WHY MAKE a constitution that will be obsolete, Naeve asked. Government Bill No. 24 is just as binding as the constitution only it is in the form of legislation.

Prier suggested that since the students must approve the constitution, this would provide an opportunity for a referendum on Government Bill No. 24. A referendum specifically for the government bill was set for some time in February by Senate but was later withdrawn.

When a move to suspend the rules to vote on the addition to the constitution failed, the proposal was tabled.

All other minor changes were made in the constitution as the result of proposals by the Structure committee. The Miscellaneous committee submitted legislation dealing with NSA delegates and the NSA coordinator which was also approved by the convention.

A subsection was added to the section on the powers of the second vice-president which provides that the NSA coordinator shall be the second vice-president.

The convention also approved an addition to the powers of the Executive committee of ASUN which allows the committee to appoint NSA convention delegates from the student body as a whole. An added subsection provides that Senate must approve the committee's appointments.

According to Cochran, the provision for Executive committee appointment of NSA delegates was suggested in hope that the committee will appoint students who will be in a position the following year to implement what they learn at the NSA Congress.

The proposals made by the Reapportionment committee were tabled and will be discussed and voted on during the next session of the convention.



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James Farmer

James Farmer will speak on NU campus Wednesday

James Farmer, new assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, will speak in the Nebraska Union Centennial Room Wednesday, March 19.

Farmer will speak at 3:30. He is being sponsored by the Afro-American Collegiate Society and the Union Talks and Topics committee. He is the first black to accept a high position in Nixon's cabinet.

Farmer was a follower of radical pacifist A. J. Muste in the early 1940's. He helped found the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) in 1942 while a student at the University of Chicago.

In 1968 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the House

of Representatives from New York's Bedford Stuyvesant district.

The grandson of a former slave, he received a B.S. in chemistry at the age of 18. He earned a bachelor of divinity degree at 21. Farmer was thrust into national prominence during a hunt for slain Mississippi civil rights workers. He led CORE workers in the first Freedom Bus Ride, resulting in a 40 day jail sentence in Mississippi.

Professors analyze ABM decision

by John Dvorak
Nebraskan Staff Writer

He's trying to take the middle path. He's trying to meet the objections of hawks and doves. But he may not be succeeding.

Continuing his analysis of President Richard M. Nixon's decision to deploy a modified antiballistic missile (ABM) system, Dr. Jasper Shannon, professor of political science said, "I really don't know how he could have made any other decision. To have gone either way would have caused severe dissidence."

The compromise decision, announced late last week, was not received with enthusiasm. For instance, Senators Mark Hatfield and Charles Percy have already indicated that they will strongly oppose the \$6 or \$7 billion expenditure, Shannon pointed out. Yet, if Nixon would have scrapped the ABM idea altogether, he might well have lost Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.

Nixon was caught on the horns of a dilemma, Shannon said. The President doesn't want to force an arms race with Red China or Russia, so he is trying not to go the whole way.

The ABM controversy actually began when President Lyndon B. Johnson was still in office. He wanted to place ABM's around large cities for protection, but the idea was suspended.

What is the ABM system — a proposal that has caused great furor between hawks, doves and even those in between?

The system, explained Capt. Philip E. Moore, an Air Force ROTC instructor, consists of radars, computers and two different types of missiles.

Radar sitings are fed into a computer which tells from where enemy projectiles are coming. Long-range Spartan missiles are then fired. Should any enemy missiles get through the Spartan barrage, the short range Sprint, fastest missile on earth, takes over.

Moore, an Air Force missile launch

officer for the last five years, said that both successes and failures have highlighted the tests of the two missiles. The exact percentage of successes and failures is classified.

The thin system, which Nixon approved, means there would "not be very many missiles," according to Moore. The ABMs would protect many American intercontinental ballistic missile bases. In a thick system, every large city would be surrounded.

That is the eventual goal of Nixon, according to Dr. Stephen L. Rozman, assistant professor of political science.

"He wants to go all the way," Rozman said. "This step will justify the next step, and the next step will justify the next." There really is no compromise on the ABM system, Rozman continued. You can't be half pregnant. You are either pregnant or you're not.

The problem is, Rozman said, that the United States is too hung up on power. In the name of national security, the President can do anything he wants, he added.

Nixon emphasized that his decision would not promote a costly and undesirable arms race between world powers, but Rozman disagrees.

"It will promote suspicion and will make de-escalation that much more insurmountable," he commented. "It will be another factor to promote distrust."

Shannon called Nixon's statement "wishful thinking." Ingredients for an arms race are there, he explained.

Another assistant professor of political science, Dr. Joan K. Wadlow, believes that Nixon's decision was "very rational."

"It increases the credibility of our deterrent system," she said. "It is of primary importance that the United States have such a deterrent."

It will be impossible for Peking or Moscow to believe that they can get by with an attack on the United States without suffering retaliation, Mrs. Wadlow said.

American capacity to retaliate will

be protected, and that's important, she said. We can't let ourselves be unnecessarily exposed.

All three political scientists agreed that Nixon indicated a strong fear of Red China, and used that fear partly to justify the deployment of ABMs.

Actually, Mrs. Wadlow said, there is a fantastic gap between the United States and China.

Dr. Luke T. Lee, visiting professor of political science, also discounted the Red Chinese threat. Lee received an A.B. degree from St. Johns' in Shanghai, China, before the Communists took the mainland.

"People say that as soon as Red

China has a delivery system they will use it," Lee noted. "That idea is far-fetched. Red China has always said they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons."

Red China's adventurism is far less than Russia's, Lee continued. Of the world's great powers, all have troops in somebody else's country except Red China.

While Nixon's pronouncement carries great influence, the ABM system is by no means a reality — yet. For such an expenditure, Congressional approval is needed and it won't come automatically, Mrs. Wadlow pointed out.

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Greek Week begins

"An attempt at awareness" is the theme that the executive committee has given to the programs for Greek Week, March 17-22.

"This is the first year we have ever attempted to express and utilize a theme in our programs," said June Wagoner, co-chairman of the executive committee.

"We selected this theme because we realize that there is a tendency for Greeks to isolate themselves from their community," she said. "They either identify only with their houses or only with other Greeks."

This isolation is not just a problem with Greeks, Miss Wagoner continued, but can be seen throughout the University community. The committee is trying to utilize the convient unit of a Greek house to break through this wall of isolation, she said.

The program consists of two parts, a speakers series and a carnival.

"We felt that we should completely break with past traditions in planning this year's activities," said Gary Warren, co-chairman. "The speakers

represent individual house involvement, while the carnival represents a whole system effort."

Warren stressed that this was not another form of isolation.

"The carnival is opened to all, we want everyone to come. The proceeds will go to the Cedars Home for Children and will involve Greeks again in community awareness," Warren said.

Miss Wagoner and Warren agreed that it would be hard to measure the success of this year's effort.

"What we are attempting is to turn the focus of Greeks outwards. One appearance of a state legislator or administrator in a house won't accomplish this aim but maybe it will start the process," Miss Wagoner said.

Warren stressed again that the Carnival and the speakers in the houses were open to all.

He said the times for the speakers could be obtained from individual house members and the Carnival will be held Saturday from 7-11 p.m. in the Nebraska Union ballroom.

On campus today

Professor J. H. Plumb of Christ's College, University of Cambridge, will deliver a lecture to Nebraska Career Scholars on "Sir Winston Churchill: Historian and Politician" at 3:30 p.m. in the small auditorium of the Nebraska Union. Plumb is the author and editor of several books and a reviewer for "Times Literary Supplement" and "The Saturday Review." All students and faculty are invited to attend.

The Nebraska Union Forums Committee is now accepting applications for staff positions for next year's University of Nebraska Model United Nations. The conference will be held at the Nebraska Center on December 12th and 13th. Interested undergraduates or graduate students may sign up in the Union Program Office starting today.

Dr. John Brumbaugh, professor of zoology at the University, will speak at the Alpha Gi Delta house on March 18 at 9 p.m. Interested students and faculty are invited to attend.

"Festival," the foreign film scheduled for Wednesday, March 19, has been replaced with Bergman's "Wild Strawberries."



"Grooms collects his symbols over a wide range of possibilities which include Little Egypt and Jane Addams, Al Capone and Louis Sullivan, and they are all present on his triumphal arch like so many municipal household gods."—City of Chicago by Red Grooms.

"If it be admitted that Gallo's works are satirical in intent, then it must also be understood that is the satire of identification and affection." Girl on a couch by Frank Gallo. It is part of the 1968 International Biennial Exhibition of Art, on display at Sheldon Gallery March 17-April 13.

