



Afro Society's twelve demands to bring University response

The University will release a statement Monday concerning a list of 12 demands presented to administration by members of the Afro-American Collegiate Society last week...

Ross said Sunday the release would be the statement of the University in response to those demands. Members of the administration, including Ross, will meet Monday afternoon to discuss the 12 demands.

Vice chancellor and dean of faculties C. Peter Magrath said Sunday he had been meeting informally with Drs. Russell Brown, assistant dean of student affairs, and Walter Brunning, assistant dean of arts and sciences, concerning those demands relating to curricular and faculty areas.

MAGRATH SAID NO conclusions had been reached at this time as to increased inclusion of black faculty on the current staff, the elevation of status of minority faculty currently

employed and the initiation of a black studies program, three of the 12 demands.

An assessment of the present situation is currently being made, Magrath indicated.

Not in response

An action taken by the University Board of Regents Saturday to grant 44 new tuition waivers for University students was not made in response to the demands of the Afro-American Society that the University increase its colored enrollments by 200, Regent Richard Herman said Sunday.

Herman added that no list of the demands of the black students was presented to the Regents by either the University administration or by members of the Afro-American Collegiate Society.

The recent series of demonstrations on the Lincoln campus were not discussed, according to Herman. He said, however, that several Regents commented on the orderly and

responsible manner in which the demonstrations were conducted.

THE SUBJECT also was not brought up by members of the Afro-American society, eight of whom attended the meeting "to observe". Society president Wayne Williams left before the meeting ended.

The Board voted to continue the tuition waiver programs in Lincoln and Omaha, adding 20 waivers for each school for each of the next three years. In addition, tuition would be waived for four students for each of the next four years at the University of Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha.

During the meeting, there was no reference to the kind of students for whom the tuition would be waived, aside from reference to those students for whom tuition was waived this year.

In the list of 12 requests presented to University officials by the Afro-American Society, the use of "negative labels" such as "high risk" and "culturally deprived" in connection with the tuition waiver program had been criticized.

The 12 demands

This is the complete list of the demands recently submitted by the Afro-American Collegiate Society to the University's administration:

- 1. The immediate recognition of the Afro-American Collegiate Society as the official representative body of the black community on this campus.
2. That all affairs and programs affecting the black community on this campus be first cleared with this body (A-ACS).

3. That the University increase its minority enrollment by 200 by September, 1969 and that future years witness an increase to this figure. (The figure 200 given for September, 1969 should include Mexican-Americans and American Indians.)

4. That a black coordinator chosen by black students and approved by A-ACS be hired by this institution by June 1, 1969 for the 1969-70 school year.

5. That a black counselor be hired by this institution immediately. This person is to be chosen and approved by the black community and A-ACS.

6. That a black recruiting team, employed by the University, be established to effectively attract black students. (The black counselor and black coordinator are to be a part of this team if they feel their participation necessary.)

7. That black-oriented courses dealing with areas of literature, culture, history and institutional racism, taught by black professors, be incorporated into the history courses now being taught at the University.

8. That the black man's true role in history be incorporated into the history courses now being taught.

9. That the number of black faculty be increased and the present members elevated in status.

10. That a black Studies Program, staffed and directed by black scholars, in its entirety be instituted by September, 1970.

11. That all negative labels be eliminated in regards to the 20 "High Risk, Culturally Deprived" incoming black students.

12. That the University initiate Visiting Scholars' Forum for minority groups in this country.



April come she will May, she will stay

Poll shows students would increase faculty salaries for better teachers

by Jim Pedersen Nebraskan Staff Writer

More than half the students polled in a survey taken last fall by the ASUN Legislative Liaison Research subcommittee say that if they could spend their own tuition money, they would increase faculty salaries in an effort to recruit and retain better teachers.

Forty-nine per cent of the students added that they would be willing to pay more tuition to help solve the University faculty problem, according to Wally Dean, chairman of the research subcommittee.

"I think we can draw valid conclusions from this survey," Dean said Sunday. "It represents an accurate cross-section of the male, female, greek, independent and Lincoln students at the University."

TWENTY PER cent or about 700 questionnaires were returned to the subcommittee of those originally distributed.

Of a possible 604 first place votes, students awarded improved faculty salaries 354 votes and 128 students rated it second. Improvements of classrooms and laboratories came second on the list with 141 first place votes out of 620 possibilities.

Better library facilities, more research grants, and money spent on the administration of the University followed in that order. Few students

inserted a write-in choice to designate money allocations, but those who did rated better parking facilities high.

"Obviously students are concerned about the faculty," Dean said. "Because they are in everyday contact with teachers explains why they placed faculty first and administration last on their priority list for money."

ACCORDING TO Dean, the University has been spending for physical plant improvements; it has made plans for a library addition; and it has adequately supplied funds for research and administration.

"Although the University pays a great deal for faculty salaries, students feel that the University should spend more to get a better faculty," he added. "The University hasn't reacted with as much vigor to this problem as it has in other areas."

Just because the legislature appropriates so much money for improvements on the physical plant doesn't mean that there aren't any other priorities, Dean continued. There are, and one of them is faculty improvement.

"The University isn't paying enough to keep top-flight instructors here," Dean said.

ALTHOUGH 49 per cent of the students taking the survey indicated they would accept a tuition raise,

some of them made up part of the 61 per cent who said they would be unable to pay more tuition under any circumstances.

"In Nebraska if many of the students say they are willing to pay more tuition, it is significant," Dean added, "but the figure loses some credibility when 61 per cent say they cannot afford a tuition raise."

Dean feels that it at least shows that students are concerned enough over the faculty problem to consider paying more to solve that problem.

Besides the faculty figures, another statistic which Dean feels is significant concerns student reaction to a question asking if they intend to remain in Nebraska after graduation.

ONLY 30 PER CENT answered affirmatively. Of the remainder, 44 per cent said they definitely will leave the state and 26 per cent were undecided.

"When the best students in the state graduate from high school, they either go out of the state to college or they come to the University," Dean said. "The remaining Nebraska youth with the most potential are here."

"The legislature has voiced its main concern that it must keep young people in Nebraska," he continued. "I suggest to the legislature that their last chance to capture the youth of Nebraska is the University."

This survey shows that the

legislature hasn't been doing an adequate job of influencing young people to remain in the state, Dean added.

"The survey shows that kids are willing to stay in the state until they come to the University," according to Dean. "Here is where they make their decision to leave."

"They don't like what they see. They don't feel the state is making an effort to get them to stay in Nebraska."

Still, when students were asked in the survey if the education they are receiving fulfills their goals in attending a university, 60 per cent said yes while 40 per cent said no. Asked if they were being adequately prepared for intended occupations, 440 said yes and 198 said no.

According to Dean, the Budget Committee of the Unicameral has seen some of the survey's statistics and the full report will be presented by Dean in the public hearing on the University budget.

MEMBERS OF the ASUN Legislative Liaison committee will also be meeting with individual state senators as much as possible in the next few weeks," Dean said. "We have broken this survey into districts corresponding with those of the legislators so that we can present pertinent comments and facts from members of their districts to the senators."

University legislation slow in Unicameral

State legislation affecting the University has slowed with the advancement of the Unicameral calendar, but state senators' interest in University affairs is now evident in comments on recent student demonstrations.

Scottsbluff Sen. Terry Carpenter told reporters Saturday that he will attempt to close the University if current demonstrating escalates into violence.

"No one has the right to obstruct

movement in or out of any public building... and this includes any university building," Carpenter said.

"In my judgement the tenor of the legislature is to stand for no nonsense, even if we have to close the university to stop it," he said.

"I would suggest to the Board of Regents and to the chancellor that this kind of trouble doesn't happen (at the University)."

Omaha Sen. Henry Pedersen generally concurred with Carpenter's statements, noting that the Legislature would respond swiftly if the Afro-American and other students "go beyond peaceful demonstration."

"If they get out if hand I am offering a resolution which will inform the Board of Regents of the feeling of the Legislature," he said. "This feeling I know is that the Board should run the University, and not give in to the pressure of the militant few who seek only to disrupt and not to improve the University."

The University Budget Committee hearing is now scheduled for April 23, and speculators are wondering about the effects of possible student strikes and demonstrations on the final appropriations for the University's 1969-71 school terms.

On campus today

Actress Judith Anderson will present a series of selected poetry readings at the University's 41st Honors Convocation April 22 in the Coliseum. The convocation is held each year to honor those students who rank in the top 10 per cent of their respective classes. Distinguished teaching awards for faculty members will be presented by the University Foundation and Builders.

Individual relationships instead of charity, education in human rights, SAF goal

by Ed Anson Nebraskan Staff Writer

Social concern. Friendship in place of paternalism.

Education in injustices and human rights.

These are phrases Dan Looker used in describing the Student Action Front (SAF). Looker, who helped organize SAF and is now responsible for orientation of volunteers, said his group did not actually organize the new program but simply filled a need.

"Social concern... is a fad, an increasingly popular thing," he said. SAF simply helps meet the student's need "to put social concern into practice." Accordingly, the number of students involved has increased from the three who began organizing last December to about 150 volunteers.

But the goal of SAF is not to do something for the disadvantaged. The volunteers want to "work with them and not for them," Looker explained. The idea is to develop on-going relationships with individuals rather than act as a paternalistic, charitable organization.

And idealism is not essential to the volunteer. Looker said — and other workers generally agreed — that the volunteer probably gains as much from the relationship as the person he works with.

The work is educational, he explained. It provides experience which out-performs any University Class in teaching about human rights, injustices, social problems and the best way to work for solutions. That experience, he indicated, is action.

SAF organizers are trying to find for the volunteers jobs with great educational value, jobs in which they

which will teach them about social problems.

THE GROUP is operating with a minimum of formal organization in freedom and independent creativity in their own jobs, Looker said.

However, SAF does have definite programs, each with its leader. Volunteers work with children and with senior citizens. They also assist community organizers and do odd jobs when needed.

The work with children is aimed primarily at giving them a chance to have wider experience, according to Andy Cunningham, a worker and organizer in this program.

Under normal circumstances these children — mostly from low-income families — would never have any experience outside their own neighborhoods. They sign up for the program, indicate their needs and form a friendship with an SAF volunteer, Cunningham said.

THE PROGRAM is loosely structured so the volunteers can work spontaneously. A good deal of originality is expected of a worker, he added.

One such worker is David Coufal. He spends about an hour a week with a second grader named Bobby, playing chess or helping with a scrap book. "He's a big fan for cars," said Coufal of Bobby, and so they paste pictures of cars in the scrap book.

At first they played checkers, he added. But Bobby soon came to prefer chess. The last couple of games were ties, Coufal admitted.

Plans include playing catch and going on trips to places like the capitol building. Bobby had never been to the capitol, he said.

THROUGH ONLY in the second

grade, Bobby is skilled in multiplication and division. Other children have fallen behind their classmates and need a different kind of attention.

Their SAF friends try to help them develop a better attitude toward school so they won't drop out, Coufal said. If they need special help with reading or arithmetic they get it, he added. "We all want our little friends to do well."

Coufal works with several other SAF volunteers at Clinton grade school. The school recommends children for the program and allows the volunteers to work during class time.

Cunningham is working in a community-oriented program originated by Robert Randolph of 729 S. 20th Street and sponsored by the First-Plymouth Congregational Church.

SAF STAFFS the program in a small neighborhood, almost unnoticed, somewhere between the capitol building and Lincoln High School, Cunningham said. "It's a two-way deal," he commented. "We're getting a lot being exposed to these kids."

The original idea of SAF was to organize a tutoring program, he recalled. After a fruitless search for unfilled tutoring needs, he discovered Randolph's project and agreed to help. He is now preparing to expand the program in the fall.

Other volunteers do much the same thing but with people of a different age group, Vicki Van Steenberg works with Mrs. Lola Ulstrom of the Senior Citizens Bureau to match workers with senior citizens.

Much of the activity is a lot of "just visiting," Miss Van Steenberg said. "Some of these people... have had very interesting lives," she commented.

ONE LADY — 90 years young — asks not to be visited on nice days, though. She likes to go fishing, Miss Van Steenberg explained.

The visiting often leads to specific helps. Some people are reluctant to talk about their problems, she said, but the volunteers generally find them out.

Some seniors are ill and need help, she explained. Others need transportation, or help getting their food stamps or shopping.

"There certainly is plenty to do," she assured. There are 10 or 15 students in the program and more workers and work are coming in all the time, she said, and there is still a need for more volunteers.

OTHER WORK is being done in community organization. LAP is divided into target areas, according to Paula Heinke, SAF program coordinator. Someone from each area or community is chosen to be an organizer.

The idea is to help combat apathy, Miss Heinke explained. The community organizer is in charge, she added, but two or three SAF volunteers are assigned to each leader to offer whatever assistance becomes necessary.

About 75 volunteers have regular, continuing jobs working with children, senior citizens or community leaders, Miss Heinke said. Another 75 are on call to do odd jobs, she added. Volunteers who don't feel they have time for a regular job can put themselves on call to work on moving crews, provide transportation, take care of children or paint houses or whatever needs to be done, the coordinator explained.



Student Action Front volunteer helps his charge on a project.

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