

## Campus parking: it's still a mess

The University enters its third week of school and the parking situation remains just as bad as ever. What seems to be worse is that University administrators are either praising the fairground lot or are remaining quiet, taking the all is well attitude.

Capt. Gail Gade of the University Police Department said "the fairgrounds lot is working out very well." This is not the consensus of virtually every person interviewed by the Daily Nebraskan last week.

Complaints have been coming from students, faculty and football fans. Students have termed the fairground lot ridiculous, horrible and too much trouble. "My car got banged up, the dust is horrible and I was a half-hour late for classes," said one student, referring to the fairground lot.

One faculty member, about ten minutes late for a class, was reported to have given a five minute lecture on poor parking on campus. Most football fans interviewed spoke negatively of the parking, many wanting garages or underground units.

Every student interviewed by the Daily Nebraskan was willing to pay an additional fee for convenient parking garages or underground units.

Parking garages would cost about \$2,000 per stall. Some students interviewed were willing to pay as much as \$50 per year for parking conveniently located. Added to the revenue that could accrue from renting the units to football fans or businesses during the summer, the buildings could be paid for in less than 40 years.

There seemingly has been little interest among University administrators in the past two weeks to do anything to alleviate the parking problem. Hopefully, administrators will take the initiative to do some immediate replanning.

## Prices go up, up, up; no solutions come

by Sen. Edmund Muskie

Consumers can take little comfort from news on the inflation front. Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McC. Martin says he sees signs of a slow-down in the economy and rising prices, but two respected New York economic counselling firms — one headed by a campaign adviser to President Nixon — have recently predicted that there are no real prospects for a halt in price boosts.

The Administration has told us that tight money, curtailed employment and reduced government spending can end inflation and improve the health of our economy.

But tight money has driven up interest rates, increased the cost of housing and boosted the cost of government and other services, without showing signs of cutting the cost of living.

There are serious doubts as to the utility of the Federal Reserve Board's policies in combating inflation in an economy with so many credit sources not much affected by interest rates. The impact of the Board's policies is uneven and may well aggravate our economic difficulties rather than reducing them.

Curtailing employment has never appealed to me as a humane or socially useful method of halting or reducing inflation. It puts the burden of economic adjustment on those who can least afford to pay the cost. In addition, it ignores the role of manpower in driving up the cost of living. We have seen this in the cost of services in the past few years, including doctors, medical personnel, plumbers, electronic technicians, teachers and public administrators. In many cases, vacant jobs feed the fires of inflation.

Blanket proposals for cuts in government spending fall into the same trap. Cutting back on highway construction will not release workers for easy transfer to home construction. Cutting funds for medical service programs will not reduce medical costs.

In short, we are no longer dealing with a simple economy where simple, across the board actions are adequate.

It is true, as it always has been, that inflation is the product of too much money pursuing too few goods and services. But before we take that simple proposition as a guide to Federal economic policy, we need to get a better grasp of the money sources and the reason for shortages in different goods and services.

First, we need to substitute selective cuts in government spending in place of blanket reductions, aiming at a budget based on national priorities. We need to cut military spending, which is going up every year — with or without the Vietnam war. We need to re-examine the priorities for such programs as space exploration and the superperson transport. We need to take a fresh look at the farm subsidy program and other government subsidies.

Reductions in spending need to be matched by tax reform which increases revenues, particularly from those taxpayers — individuals and corporations — who are not paying their fair share.

Finally, we need to re-examine the techniques available for placing restraints on the private sector, where capital investment demands are going up in spite of credit restrictions, where price increases are being issued by basic industries without much sign of concern on the part of the Administration, and where low and fixed income groups continue to bear the brunt of higher prices.

Today we are in danger of suffering from runaway inflation and a recession.

Similar problems developed in the 1950's when tight money and increased unemployment were used as anti-inflation tools. It is time the Administration took another look at the facts of our economy and offered a plan which is designed to meet the need of people, not molded to fit an economic theory which appears to be out of date.

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### Letter policy

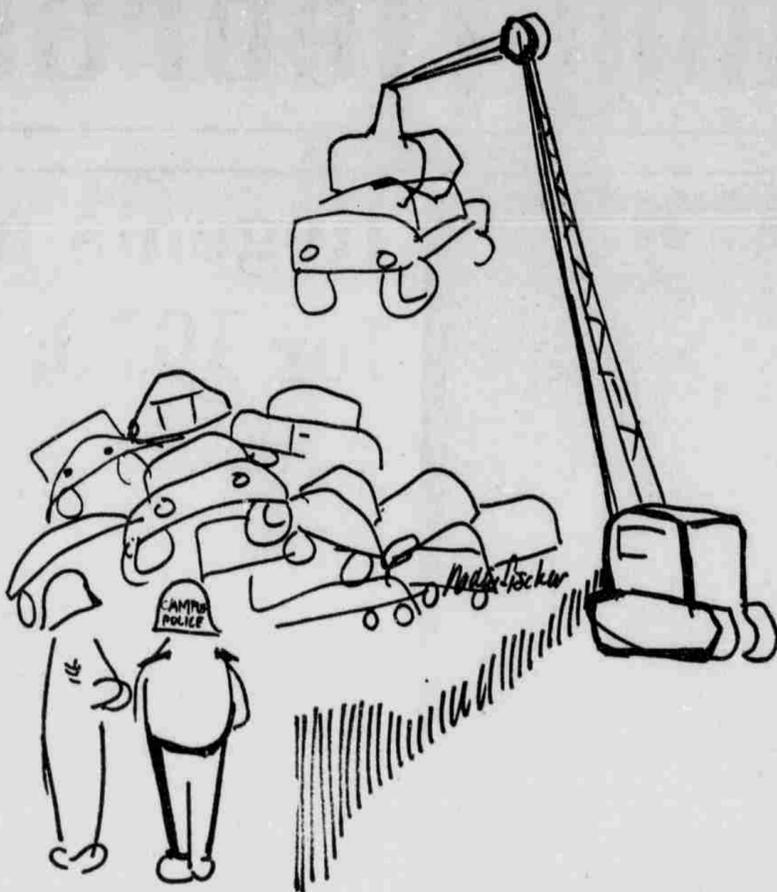
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—Typed, double spaced.

—Addressed to Editor, 34 Nebraska Union, or brought to the office.

—The editor reserves the right to edit letters submitted.



I THINK WE'VE FINALLY SOLVED  
OUR TRAFFIC PROBLEM

## 'Riot' manual stirs dispute in OEO

By Rowland Evans

and Robert Novak

Washington — Without the knowledge and against the wishes of their Nixon-appointed superiors, poverty program bureaucrats have drafted and distributed a manual listing demonstrations, economic boycotts and, ultimately, violence as legitimate weapons of the poor.

The manual, which despite lack of official sanction is now circulating through the network of local Community Action groups, merely puts in writing what is reality in the field.

Regional officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) have been prodding local Community Action leaders — many of them public-spirited, middle-class professional men — to stir up the poor in revolt against the establishment.

The fact that this violates the clear orders of Donald Rumsfeld, OEO's new director, has proved no inhibition.

Thus, the 37-year-old Rumsfeld, who surrendered a safe Congressional seat from Illinois to run the government's most battle-scarred program, has collided with a permanent political fact of life: the difficulty of a Presidential appointee to enforce his wishes on an entrenched bureaucracy. What makes OEO different is that many of its bureaucrats feel their function is less to generate jobs for the poor than to promote social revolution.

### Revolutionary OEO

The revolutionary bent, more than any other cause, is what has contributed to the poverty program's loss of public support since 1964. In his effort to clear the bomb-throwers out of OEO policy-making posts, Rumsfeld has been stymied by civil service regulations and unbreakable written contracts with non-government consultants.

The provocative manual is a direct result of Rumsfeld's inability to completely clean house.

Completed this summer by a mixed group of OEO employees and contract consultants, a draft copy of "A Trainer's Manual For Community Action Agency Boards" last month was mailed around the country to several local Community Action groups for comment. Although this draft was widely reproduced and distributed in poverty program channels, Rumsfeld had not even heard about it until we informed him.

What he has now seen runs almost directly contrary to his stated policy of opposition to high-pressure tactics by the poor.

Says the manual: "The power strategies that community organization (sic) may apply to make their presence known and felt are: (1) vote power; (2) numbers power; (3) dollar power; and (4) threat power."

In discussing "vote power," the manual suggests community programs review "the positions of elected officials" in guiding the vote of the poor — directly conflicting with OEO's Congressional mandate. "Numbers power" is defined as direct action — including "peaceful demonstration, parades, picketing (and) rallies."

The manual's analysis of "dollar power" carries a hint of even stronger pressure: "It (dollar power) can be significant in the very ability to withdraw dollars; therefore, boycotts and strikes can both act as dollar levers for the application of power by a community organization."

### Blackmail threat

Where the manual has lifted most eyebrows, however, is its declaration that "the ultimate threat power is the riot" — a clear threat of blackmail. While asserting that rioting is illegal, the manual adds that Community Action board members should "recognize the threat power of rioting as a very real power and possibility."

It suggests that the threat of a riot can force concessions from the community after all else has failed. The manual's language is ambiguous enough to make unclear whether it is merely reporting a fact or endorsing a tactic.

The manual dovetails with repeated urgings by OEO regional officials that Community Action leaders mobilize the poor in direct action — an activity which has spawned complaints both to Rumsfeld and Congressional offices.

One Midwestern Congressman sympathetic to the poverty program last week received a complaint from a Community Action chairman in his district

that a regional OEO official in Chicago "has been subtly prodding us into organizing the poor to conduct marches, picketing, boycotts, and demonstrations." Simultaneously, a black Negro Community Action leader from Arkansas got word to his Congressman that two white OEO officials from Texas had recommended getting poor Negroes into the streets as demonstrators.

### Bill languishes

Such reports do not help the OEO renewal bill now languishing in the House Labor Committee. They add fuel to demands by Rep. Edith Green of Oregon that state governments be granted greater control over anti-poverty efforts, a move that would eviscerate the poverty program in the opinion of both Rumsfeld and its Congressional backers.

A common phenomenon during OEO's troubled five-year history has been IEO employees acting in this fashion as the program's own worst enemies.

Moreover, some of the bureaucratic holdovers have been busy in recent weeks trying to plant factually inaccurate anti-Rumsfeld stories in the press. That's another reason why Rumsfeld, who has been working hard to reorganize OEO, cannot hope to bring order out of the chaos he inherited until some heads roll.

## Open forum

Dear Editor:

Concerning the article on this year's Union film series in the Daily Nebraskan, I would like to clarify several points that are causing some misunderstanding.

Last year's film series was disappointing to its members for a variety of reasons: quality of films; cancellations because of lack of firm contracts; a poor NU Cinema; and a mediocre Weekend Film Series.

This summer, great pains were taken to select an excellent, diversified Foreign Film Series. All the films have firm contracts. No cancellations are anticipated. NU Cinema, the film society's review booklet, has, at last, been revamped and will be a definite asset to the movie-goer.

The weekend series, contrary to the article, does not have nine "first run" showings. It does have nine films which were released within the last three years. It does have nine old classics which had a significant effect on the development of the motion picture. It does have two "first run" showings of underground films.

The Foreign Film Series and The Community Concert Series are two of the cultural resources available to the people of this community. I sincerely hope that the students of the community take advantage of these programs.

Tom Lonquist  
Film Area Director  
The Nebraska Union

Dear Editor:

In response to Alan Eder's letter of Sept. 25, I would like first of all to commend him for a well-written reply. If our "Outside the Tower" column can continue provoke such literature response, I will be gratified indeed.

## NU grad Home—Canada

(This article is reprinted from the "Apprise and Dissent" column of the Lincoln Evening Journal. It was published September 25, 1969.)

By Douglas R. Milander

The author is a 1969 graduate of the University of Nebraska who emigrated to Canada three days after his graduation and three days before he was to report for induction into the armed forces. He now is an employee of the Morris Emerson Journal in Manitoba.

Canada, specifically southeast Manitoba, is my new home. As a landed immigrant, along with my wife Mary, I have joined the ranks of thousands of young Americans who have resisted the Selective Service System by leaving the country before induction.

My wife and I follow two other University of Nebraska students I know who have moved to Canada since March. One now works for a large metropolitan newspaper; the other for a radio station in Ontario.

Speaking for myself and these two fellow immigrants, we have no regrets for being here, Canada, to me, is not an escape from the draft. It is an alternative. Either I swore the oath of allegiance to the United States and wore its uniform, or I would go to prison for five years, maybe less if I was lucky.

To me, taking the oath of allegiance means saying, in effect, that I support U.S. foreign policy and Washington's self-claimed role to determine the destiny of the world by use of military might. This is a policy for which Americans criticize the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia.

The oath means I am willing to follow leaders who have taken America down the path of bloodshed and ruthlessness in Vietnam, in violation of international law and moral decency.

It means I believe in the adage "My country, right or wrong." Such unquestioning faith in one's country was once the foundation of a Nazi Germany. When a nation stops asking why, democracy dies.

### No Alternative

My country, or rather, my ex-country, gave me no alternative but Canada. I could have served in the Army, and probably with my college background I would have never seen an enemy soldier on a battlefield. But to me, saying yes to Uncle Sam would have been wrong.

I could have stayed and fought the draft, as did Steve Abbott, among many other brave young Americans. But I would have lost. The cards are stacked against us "traitors" in the pseudo democracy of the United States.

So here I am. This is home for my wife and I, not a refugee center. We have a comfortable apartment, both have jobs and are making new friends. The winters are somewhat longer and a little colder, but as a friend of mine in the states said, "the draft isn't so bad."

The purpose of this account is not to brag about my bravery (it is those like Steve Abbott whose courage demands respect).

Rather, it is to remove any doubt in one's mind that Canada is an unattainable dream for those facing the draft when their conscience says no. The borders are not closed now, nor will they be in the future.

### Welcome

Canada, for diplomatic reasons, does not officially invite draft resisters to immigrate. But they do warmly welcome skilled, intelligent young Americans, especially college graduates.

To Canadian officials, you are a potential immigrant, not a "draft dodger." You intend to become a good Canadian citizen (and why not?), not merely a transplanted American.

There is a third alternative to the Selective Service. For myself, and many others, there was Canada. For the resistor who stays in the United States, there is prison.

And, of course, there is the standard, easiest approach — take the draft. For those who select this choice: My country right or wrong! (And may you be lucky enough to outlive such blind faith in a dying case.)

quite clear, however.

In Reconstruction in Philosophy, he writes it off as "the systematized mistakes and prejudices of our ancestors," and that it is "musty with antiquity." This sounds terribly like today's relevantist who cries "anachronism" at every mention of the past.

Furthermore, Mr. Eder does not seem to understand the nature of an editorial column. In the space allotted it is no more possible to give a complete defense of liberal education than it is to adequately defend (or criticize) John Dewey. Indeed, Mr. Eder was allowed greater space for his letter than were we for our column.

Rather, the purpose is to state the opinion of the authors.

If Mr. Eder and other readers would care to read more thorough analyses of traditional education and related educational problems, I heartily recommend two books: *The Abolition of Man* by C. S. Lewis and *The Enemies of the Permanent Things* by Russell Kirk.

I further promise Mr. Eder a column outlining what we mean by "traditional liberal education."

Tom Siedell

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