



Nixon's Speech Angers Antiwar Leaders

by RICK FITCH
College Press Service

WASHINGTON—The reaction of antiwar leaders here to President Nixon's Nov. 3 Vietnam speech has been one of anger and dismay. The Vietnam Moratorium Committee and New Mobilization Committee both predict that the hard-line tone of the speech will be the catalyst for many undecideds to join peace demonstrations Nov. 13-15.

Particularly bitter are leaders of the Mobilization which is sponsoring the Nov. 15 March on Washington; they have been informed by the Justice Department that parade permits won't be granted for part of the march.

According to Ron Young, project director for the march, Justice Department officials are refusing to grant permits for the first leg of the march, from the Capitol mall up Pennsylvania Ave., to the White House. He said the officials continue to question the need for any demonstration, and negotiations have completely "broken down."

Stewart Meacham, one of six Mobilization co-

**"Nixon has tied himself to an albatross."
—Jonathan Mirsky, Dartmouth professor
and antiwar critic, on Nixon's Vietnam
speech.**

chairmen, said he still expects the permits to be granted since, "The people have the constitutional right of free assembly." Promising that the Mobilization isn't about to make a back room deal that would steer the march away from the White House, he strongly hinted it would proceed there even if the appropriate permits were not available.

Meacham was moderator of a Mobilization press conference the day after Nixon's speech in which a panel was presented composed of John Bennett, president of the Union Theological Seminary; George Kahin, a Cornell professor; Paul Lauter, national director of Resist; Jonathan Mirsky, a Dartmouth professor; and Henry Niles, director of Businessmen for Peace.

Increasing militance 'inevitable'

Lauter said increasing militance in the protest

movement is inevitable. Describing the mood of the country today as comparable to that existing just prior to the Civil War, he cited the burning and seizure of draft board files and the recent violent actions in Chicago by the SDS Weathermen as evidence of the movement's escalation.

Bennett said of the speech: "He (Nixon) gave us no concession at all. He talked a lot about peace, about a just peace. But he gave us a program for continuation of an unjust war . . . If you think the war is just awkward, then it is sufficient to try to lower U.S. troop casualties; but if you think it is immoral . . . the fighting must end."

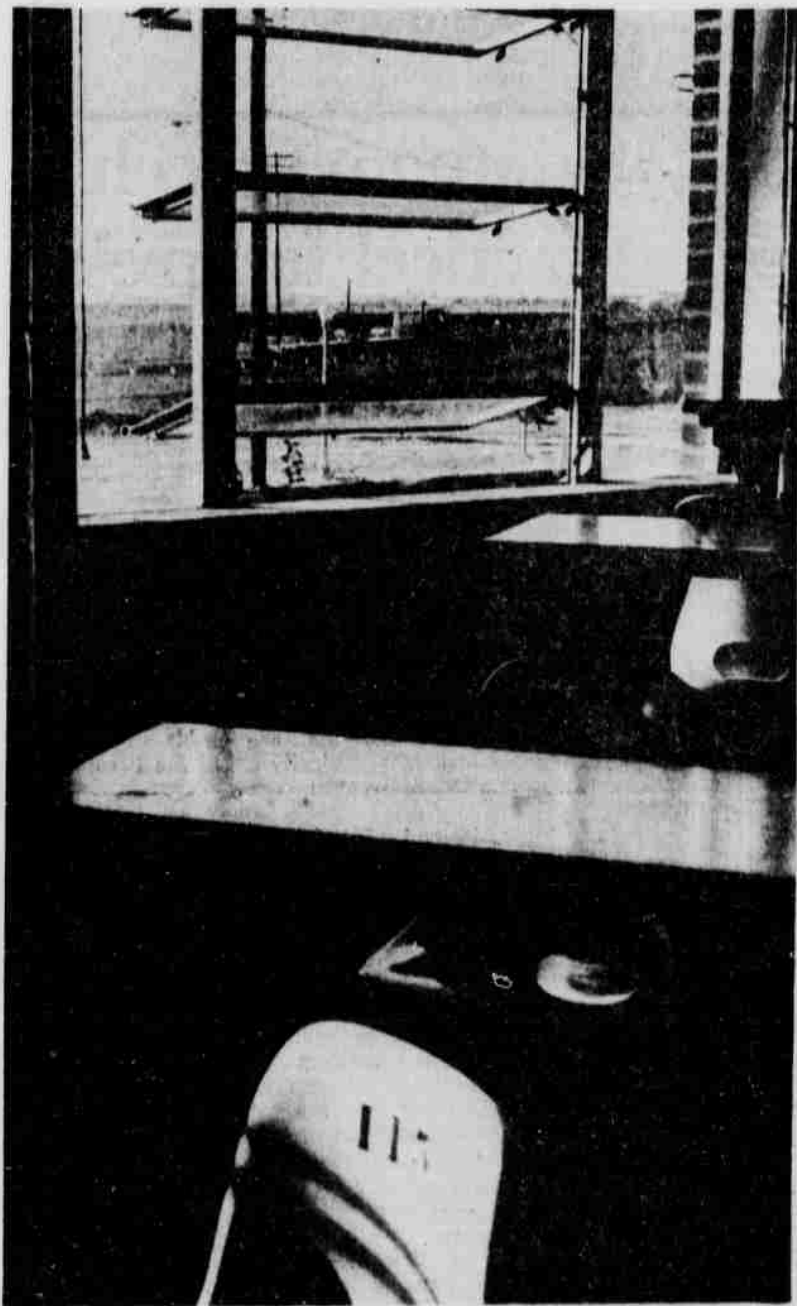
Mirsky criticized Nixon for citing an example of an alleged Viet Cong atrocity in the city of Hue and calling it a bloodbath, when the U.S. has killed, according to conservative estimates, over a half-million Vietnamese in four years. "Nixon has tied

himself to an albatross," Mirsky said.

In response to reporters' questions about the possibility of violence occurring Nov. 15, Meacham said the emphasis in all steering committee meetings has been on a "peaceful, legal" event with numerous parade marshalls to keep things orderly. But he added that the Mobilization has no control over what will happen just after the march.

Various radical groups, including Yippies, Black Panthers, Revolutionary Youth Movement II, Youth Against War and Fascism and the newly-formed "Mad Dog" caucus of SDS, are said to be planning a militant "red flag" march within the main march, which will veer from the great mass of people at 5 p.m. Saturday for a demonstration in front of the Justice Department. The theme will be to stop the Conspiracy trial in Chicago.

The Vietnam Moratorium Committee held a similar press conference the day after the speech. But it was more moderate. All along, Moratorium leaders have been demanding an immediate troop withdrawal, limited in time only by logistical considerations. But Nov. 4, there were hints that the Moratorium's line has changed from peace now to peace on a definite timetable.



Atmosphere?

Unnecessary distractions hinder the study of anything at the N.U. Law School according to Nebraska Law Review editor Roger Beverage.

Editor Cites Need For New Law College

by RON WHITTEN
Nebraskan Staff Writer

Efforts by University law students to persuade the Administration to construct a new Law College could succeed if the Nebraska Bar Association would lend its influence, an editor of the Nebraska Law Review said Wednesday.

But Nebraska attorneys so far have not offered their aid. In fact, said Roger Beverage, editor-in-chief of the Law Review, lawyers have ignored the school's cause and at the same criticized the School for ignoring the interests of the state.

Beverage said that members of the Bar Association recently accused the Law Review of publishing material irrelevant to Nebraska.

"That accusation is an ancient complaint," Beverage said. "The lawyers say that every year to every group of editors."

A reply to the criticism was printed in the November issue of the Review. It noted that lawyers were ignoring the interests of the Law School.

An appeal

This was not meant to be a rebuttal, Beverage said, but rather an appeal for cooperation between the school and attorneys.

Beverage emphasized that no real conflict exists between the two groups, but neither has "effective compatibility."

The Law Review speaks for students and Nebraska lawyers, Beverage said. He added that he hoped lawyers would speak for law students, particularly with regard to construction of a new building.

Beverage said that the 58-year-old Law College structure, located on the southwest corner of the campus, "is not conducive to the study of anything, let alone law."

The editor explained that the building's location, next to the interstate and 10th street, and only blocks away from the railroad yards and municipal airport, provides for unnecessary distractions.

Furthermore, Beverage contends that the Law College is in very poor condition.

"Officials promised us air conditioning last spring," he said, "and so far all they've done is tear up the ceilings and put in pipes."

Because of the installations the Law Review office itself had all but one electrical outlet removed, another editor, Howard Hahn, noted. All electric typewriters and other electrical implements in the office now run off of the single surviving outlet.

Beverage said that the University has continually turned down requests for a new building by explaining that Law School problems are "qualitative" rather than "quantitative" and therefore do not deserve immediate attention.

Beverage disagreed strongly with this reasoning. He said the Law College has over 170 upperclassmen but only room for 90 students in the junior-senior facilities.

He believes that the "qualitative" difficulties of the college are great enough to warrant a new structure.

"We're not bulging at the seams," Beverage said, "but we're not comfortable here either."

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ASUN Resolution Directs Student Affairs: Outline Search, Seizure Policy

by JOHN DVORAK
Nebraskan Staff Writer

ASUN Senate Wednesday "directed" the student affairs office to state its policy on search and seizure in residence halls within three days.

A resolution introduced by Sen. Orville Jones charged that "the University has not stated exactly what its policy is regarding a student's right to privacy against unreasonable search and seizure."

Jones said the lack of a policy statement seriously hampers the jobs of residence hall staffs and places both staff members and students under undo pressure.

Considerable discussion on the propriety of the term "directs" occurred before the proposal passed.

Sen. Tom Wiese introduced an amendment changing "direct" to "request."

"We have a right to say 'direct,'" Sen. Randy Prier countered.

When Jones insisted that the resolution not be altered, Wiese withdrew his proposed amendment.

The ASUN Senate also approved a resolution establishing an ad hoc subcommittee in conjunction with the Nebraska Union.

The committee will study and research the operations of the Union, including administrative structure, programming and financial arrangements.

By Jan. 1, 1970, the committee shall submit a final report with suggestions for increasing direct student participation in the Union.

The committee will be composed of two Senators, two Union Board members and four students. The Union will select two of the students and senate will choose the other two.

The Senate approved a resolution expressing "concern and displeasure" over the continued presence of United States combat troops in Vietnam.

The resolution directed ASUN President Bill Chaloupka to send a copy of the statement to President Richard M. Nixon and Nebraska's five congressional representatives.

Before the resolution passed, Sen. Bruce Cochrane said that a statement supporting Nixon's phased withdrawal of United States troops and plans for Vietnamization of the war should be added to the motion.

Several senators commented that such a statement would reverse the intent of the motion. First Vice President Diane Theisen described Cochrane's request as "not germane."

Sen. Doug Klunder then attempted to introduce a resolution stating senate's support for Nixon's plan to end the war. The senators, however, refused to suspend the rules to permit introduction of the motion.

Considerable discussion arose over a resolution on communication, which was approved 12-11.

The resolution proposed that Senators apportioned to the various colleges meet as committees with each other.

Sen. Nancy Ryan objected to pass-

ing a resolution. "Yesterday I attended four different meetings with four different groups of senators," she commented. "Communication in this and other ways is attained."

Miss Ryan also said she simply could not find time to attend another meeting.

Sen. Prier said he "sympathizes" with Miss Ryan's predicament but senators must be prepared to take on some of these duties. Prier suggested, however, that the main problem is communication with constituents, not between senators.

Miss Ryan remarked that she can

communicate effectively with only the people who are around her regularly. One senator suggested that representatives from the various colleges confer periodically, but not regularly. In this way senators would not be obligated to attend weekly meetings.

Students Appeals Grade: Case Causes Contention

A University law student feels that he was unfairly treated by the Army ROTC department and is appealing his case.

Mel Katskee contends that his grade in first year advanced ROTC was lowered by his illness and subsequent inability to attend drill laboratories.

Major Frank G. Willey, Assistant Professor of Military Science, said that Katskee was not downgraded because of his inability to attend lab. He added that Katskee had not followed standard University procedures in appealing his grade.

Letter

A letter from the Fifth Army command said that Katskee was disenrolled because of his failure to maintain a passing grade in leadership laboratory and because of his lack of officer potential.

Katskee received his Bachelor of Arts in History cum laude from Creighton University. During his time at Creighton he successfully completed the two year basic program in Army ROTC.

After a year of law school at Northern University, Katskee transferred to the University of Nebraska Law College in the fall of 1968. At this

time, he applied and was accepted to the advanced ROTC program.

Became ill

During the 1968-69 school year he became very ill, Katskee said. For a major part of the first semester he was hospitalized with acute bronchitis, he continued.

Katskee said that when he returned to Lincoln about Jan. 15 and while tests were being conducted to determine the cause of his continuing ill health, he was called to appear before the ROTC adjutant, Major Thurman Brasher. At this meeting the adjutant advised him to drop the program because of health reasons, he continued.

However, Katskee requested that his status because of physical condition be determined by proper authority.

Medical reports

Upon this, Major Brasher told Katskee to submit medical reports for evaluation, he said. Brasher further told him that there was no stain connected with a medical disqualification, that even Joe Namath had been so disqualified, and that he was a "patriot and a good American" for having attempted to serve his country.

Medical reports were then submitted by his physicians, Katskee said, and a period of time elapsed. When he inquired about the results of the medical evaluation he was told that his medical records had been lost but not to worry about submitting new ones because a Board of Inquiry was being called to consider his case.

Katskee continued that he was then involved in a series of interviews with acting professor of Military Science, Lieutenant-Colonel Gene Wiens. At one point in the interviews the colonel called him a "goddamn hypochondriac," he said.

Hepatitis

It was at this time, early March, 1969, that Katskee's ailment was diagnosed as hepatitis. He said that his physician immediately sent a letter to this effect to Colonel Wiens.

At the same time, the dean of the Law College called to find out why the Board of Inquiry was being called, Katskee continued.

Following the physician's letter and the call from the Law College dean, the ROTC department withdrew the Board of Inquiry and submitted Katskee's medical records to Fifth Army headquarters for evaluation.

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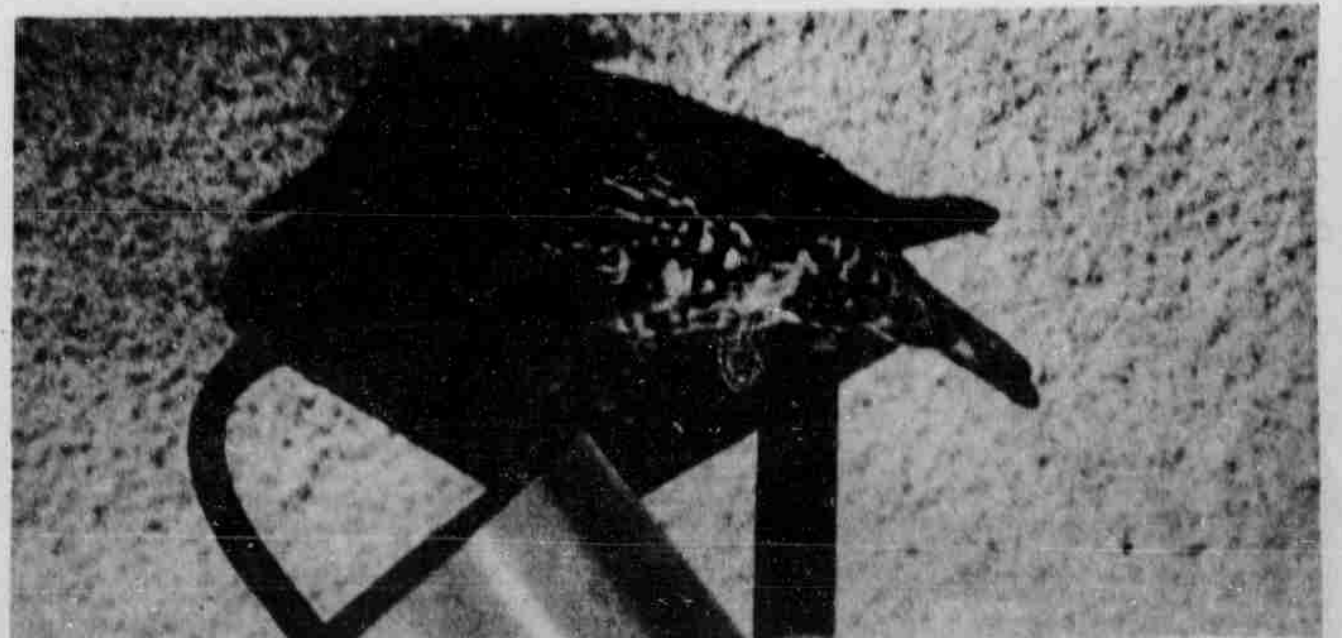


photo by James Dean

Chirp, chirp . . .

A leading ornithologist, speaking in the Union today, told students that college really is for the birds.