

Gov. Tiemann deserves support

"Leadership from the governor's office in the area of higher education has usually been less than dynamic, but Norbert Tiemann is an unorthodox exception. Since taking office in January 1967, Tiemann's administration has surprised an often cynical faculty, given official support to many of the administrator's programs and earned popularity among students."

The above statement from the 1969 Cornhusker helps to summarize the feeling of many of those in the University community: Norbert Tiemann is the best governor the state of Nebraska has ever had.

From his progressive sales-income tax to the Town Hall meetings, Tiemann has shown dynamic and personal leadership for the first time in modern state history. On the University scene, Tiemann has supported the 19-year-old vote and faculty involvement in government. On the state level, he has pushed for liberal programs in open housing, humane penal and mental health facilities and a low but unprecedented minimum wage law.

As with any government official, there have been some areas of disagreement with the governor. One was his tuition hike two years ago. Another was his cool attitude toward the moratorium. (One wonders if the same man who took this attitude is the same person who ordered that state flags be flown at half-mast for every Nebraska war dead. Possibly Tiemann was being something of a pragmatic politician with his stand on the moratorium.) Another area of disagreement, as the Cornhusker says, was an "offhand remark last year about the propriety of faculty members applauding Dick Gregory. This brought him tutoring on the principles of academic freedom."

On the whole, one must admire the man. For example, what other governor would head into two of the state's neglected areas — the Omaha Near North Side and Winnebago (as Tiemann has done this month) — and open himself up to severe criticism from the populace?

Many of the governor's programs rub hard with conservative state politicians. Hopefully, Tiemann will not have trouble either winning the primary or being re-elected. Students interested in seeing his programs continued should form a "Tiemann for re-election" committee to make sure no mistakes are made in the gubernatorial election.

A committee should be formed because any man that has done the outstanding things that Tiemann has done deserves another term.

Perhaps it was Don Walton, political writer for the Lincoln Star, who summed it up best. "Most politicians do have a closed mind and fixed opinions, but Tiemann has shown a willingness to adjust to new conditions and new information. I think he's shown more political courage than the rest of our governors combined."

Roger Boye

Review 3

New magazine marks a start

by John L. Granfield
English graduate student

The University of Nebraska Review is one of the two magazines currently being produced by students at the University of Nebraska. Its intention, according to the editors, is to offer more than the standard "literary" magazine. Ideally it should offer works relevant to psychology, sociology, the arts and politics.

The format of this issue (No. 3) is an interesting continuation of an experiment in magazine design started last spring. Its graphics are its strong point. Claud Bery's photographs — which comprise the front side of the poster — do capture a kind of energy which ought to speak for itself. Only in the short story by Bob Ross does the literature approach the quality of the graphics.

His story is unified by a selection of details and his tone builds to his desired effect. The excerpt from "The Bread Also Rises" by Bruce Hiller makes me regret that I missed the production at Der Loaf and Stein and I hope that their repertoire company sees fit to offer it again. His song, "Rubber Duck Blowout," perhaps more effectively than the part of Act I printed, shows the sense of absurdity, the use of non sequiturs, and the juxtapositions in his parody. Bruce Hiller's wit is something else. It is unfortunate that Review 3 could not find room to print his entire play.

The verse in Review 3 is the weakest feature. As far as consistency, Alan Siporin's poem, "Lightness and Darkness" is the most successful. It does begin with contrast (though not sharp) and ends with man pondering "if anyone who hasn't thought of suicide has ever thought of living." His other poem, as well as that of Rex Rogers', seems to me to be based on faith in an acid trip.

Neither poem has the sharpness of images needed to be more than a slight comment on revelation through drugs.

Rogers' statement, of equality with peers through drugs and his introspection does not effectively build from what could be his strongest image, "neon jungle blueprints." Tom Deeds' poem is too fragmented and my only comment is that it is nice to see a Nebraska publication willing to print obscenities. Too bad they don't work here.

Ann Miller's "Paragraph Poem," is no more than rambling thoughts about one of those doom-despair-destruction themes. Although concrete language is in Gary Hill's poem, he expresses himself through cliched attitudes and situations. I suppose his indifference is to be expected in the age of the generation gap.

Review 3 makes a good start. All it needs is more people contributing works reflecting varied interests.

Material need not come from the student body or academic community. Surely there are more people writing better poems than those appearing in this issue. Send your contributions to Phyllis Penke and Killien Spangler, 1127 A Street.



... J. L. Schmidt

Every now and then some record company releases an album which makes owning a phonograph one of the most worthwhile things in the world. Memphis Swamp Jam (Blue Thumb Stereo BTS 6000) is such a record.

There are ten artists on this album recorded on June 9, 11 and 12 in studios in Memphis, Tenn. They sing a variety of cuts ranging from a two-minute version of "Back Water Rising" by Napoleon Strickland and the Como Drum Band to a ten-minute rendition of "Nathan's Bumble Bee Blues" by Nathan Beauregard.

The last set on side four is three instrumental pieces by R. L. Watson and Josiah Jones. These two gentlemen, about whom very little is known, play guitar duets on "Memphis Rag," "St. Louis Blues" and "Praying on the Old Camp Ground and Lonesome Blues."

Both records of this two-record set include their share of musical masters. Side one of record one features Bukka White, a northern Mississippi native who spent some time at the notorious Parchman State Prison Farm and became camp musician. He sings and plays "Christmas Evens Blues," among others.

Johnny Williams, better known as Piano Red,

follows White with some of his lusty renditions of "Mobile Blues" and the "Abel Street Stamp." His piano stylings are characterized by splashing inventions and extemporizations.

Nathan Beauregard joins the ranks as one of the newly discovered veteran performers of blues and Negro folksongs.

Sleepy John Estes is a Tennessee native who has detailed his life and times in a variety of songs. On this album he sings a cut about "Need More Blues" and also about "President Kennedy Stayed Away Too Long," a moving commentary on the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the aftermath of the tragedy.

Freddy McDowell and Johnny Woods play and sing three cuts including "Keep Your Lamp Trimmed and Burning." These two gentlemen were rediscovered in 1959 by folklorist Alan Lomax. The rediscovery has elevated McDowell to a position of fame in the South and has brought him several European tours.

Stickland plays a fife and sings along with snare drummer John Tytus and bass drummer

Other Turner. Their sound is one with roots in the African musical influence.

Furry Lewis is another early fifties rediscovery. He exhibits some "slide guitar" playing and unique invention on the two cuts which he plays on this album.

Several of the performers on this record have previously been known only as 78 rpm recording artists. Some of these artists were known only to our parents, or grandparents, and maybe not even very well to them.

Today, through the courtesy of several concerned folklorists and Blue Thumb Records, we too can have the opportunity to learn about the folk blues of the past and some of the amazing personalities concerned in them.

Memphis Swamp Jam is the blues.

Soul Gab

The necessity of Black revolution

by Ken Secret

Black people have tried every method of the so-called democratic process to achieve their ultimate goal of freedom in efforts to reach democratic consensus and gain ascendancy legally. Repeatedly Blacks have been subjected to fascist procrastination. As a result, Black people have been compelled to use another alternative.

The Black movement experienced differentiation of trends. At the beginning they were the Black flunkies. Blacks were disillusioned into thinking that by merely containing one's frustrations and being "a good nigger" racism eventually would dissolve because it would no longer have any rationale for existence. But because of America's advocacy of white supremacy the concept itself was dissolved.

Black people then became cognizant that the problem didn't exist because of their nonconformity; they began to assimilate the fact that they were being oppressed by the fascist politicians of an imperialist nation.

With the addition of the fascist government to its known obstacles the Black Movement adopted another method of democracy, that being "legalism." Black people applied themselves to local, state, and national courts and officials, only to be put off again by fascist procrastination.

Black lawyers appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court of Fascism to end segregation, only to receive a procrastinated ruling that "The traditions of our fascist nation must continue to exist, despite our immoral concepts. Please Mr. Negro, let us have more time." After 300 years of aggravating this racist compromise was accepted by Black Legalists, having faith in their "White Brother's" word of eventual reform.

But it still tangibly remains after 15 years of suffering, frustration and patience that the legalist method has failed. Again "white imperialistic fascism" has proved incapable of the so-called democratic process of revolution.

These added frustrations inflicted by fascist America brought Black people to the apprehension that not only were Blacks being oppressed by fascist politicians, but by all institutions despite their explicit case.

The Black Movement then took the street of the "educationalist." Blacks began to utilize their own potential in educational institutions. But after Blacks started through the educational street they were met only by dead-end racism. With this racism, utilization of Blacks' skills and education was inconceivable. This again is evident of fascist Americans' inability to comprehend non-violent means.

Even with presentation of the facts concerning American imperialistic fascism, Black people still had faith in the predominant white fascist. Black people began to think that maybe their frustrations weren't evident enough. They began to think that merely raising one voice and walking streets would gain fascist comprehension. This brought the transition to the activist movement. Black activists engaged in such democratic processes as marches, pray ins, sit-ins, etc.

Despite this non-violent activist movement, white fascism prevailed. Racist Americans still cynically viewed and acted on the frustrations of Black people. White people proved the "peaceful negation" has no significance and accomplishes no reaction toward the liberation of Blacks.

As a result of the inefficiency of the democratic process, Black people have become completely unenchanted with supposititious methods of a fascist institution to achieve alitatory justice.

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Nebraskan editorial page



Desegregation must be realized as court prods administration

by Whitney M. Young Jr.

Once again, the Supreme Court has spoken. In a unanimous ruling, it affirmed the unconstitutionality of school segregation.

"The obligation of every school district is to terminate dual school systems at once," the Court held. The key phrase is "at once."

That phrase is important because many thousands of Black high school students are now in all-Black schools studying great moments in American history — including the Supreme Court's decision to outlaw those same segregated schools, a decision made when those students were still infants.

Back in 1954, seventeen Southern and border states and the District of Columbia had separate school systems for white and Black pupils. But the Court, in ordering an end to such segregation, said they should integrate with "all deliberate speed."

Desegregation proceeded with more deliberateness than speed. Many school districts resisted the Court's orders. Others waited for federal district courts — many with racist judges who were unwilling to act — to order them to desegregate. Still others waited for pressures from federal authorities before complying.

The result was a slow, unsteady pattern of paper compliance, tokenism, and often, outright defiance. The process was complicated by irresponsible political leaders who seemed to have visions of themselves as embattled Confederates defying the Union.

Politics, as usual, played a part in encouraging illegal defiance of the Court. Federal authorities were wary of stirring discontent among racist voters, and the miseducation of Black children was seen as a small price to pay for party harmony.

In recent years, federal pressure was stepped up and a greater measure of integration was achieved. But this was endangered by the Nixon

Administration's decision to allow school districts still defying the law "more time" to comply.

They've had fifteen years. Why did they need more time? Black people waited fifteen years for the law of the land to be enforced. We've waited 350 years for Black children to have the same rights as white children. But Southern districts who defied the law rated more sympathy than Black people who wanted to abide by the law.

So we were treated to the ugly spectacle of federal attorneys going to court in support of Mississippi school districts attempting to avoid desegregation of schools. It is to the credit of Chief Justice Burger and the judges of the highest court in the land that they ordered an end to racist school systems "at once."

Now it is up to the government to enforce the law. This will be the big test of the Nixon Administration's devotion to the "law and order" we hear so much about.

Before the decision was handed down, the man responsible for enforcing civil rights laws shocked the nation by saying "if the Court were to order instant integration, nothing would change. There are just not enough bodies and people to enforce that kind of a decision."

Federal officials are sworn to uphold the Constitution. Refusal to enforce the Court's mandate is an impeachable offense. It is absolutely incredible for a government to bring about a Constitutional crisis by defying the Supreme Court, so we must expect that the necessary "bodies and people" will be found to enforce the law.

The President and his Justice Department officials have said they will enforce the Court's mandate. The die-hard racists have to be shown that the laws of the land apply to all. Vigorous enforcement of the new ruling will end Southern school segregation by early next year. It's been a long time coming, but now all the excuses for delay are gone.