



"The source of the problem is you," Diane Lewis "tells it like it is" to the girls of the Alpha Phi house.

Black, white communication attempted at Alpha Phi house

The thick gold carpet and creme-colored walls of the Alpha Phi sorority house provided an unlikely backdrop Wednesday night for a racial confrontation.

But there it was: The atmosphere was charged with bitterness and frustration as blacks and whites tried to communicate.

"The source of the black problem is you," fumed Diane Lewis gesturing to the eight white girls arranged in a circle about her. "We don't have any trust for the white race. We don't want your friendship. We want action."

The 30 sorority girls divided up into smaller groups. A black sat in the middle. The program of person-to-person contact between blacks and sorority girls was sponsored by Panhellenic after the Afro-American Collegiate Society initiated the program.

The aim is to help white people comprehend the black movement and to bare problems and prejudices. The blacks have already visited two other houses and will go to several more in the next few weeks.

The discussions were filled with emotion.

"So bitter"

"Blacks are so bitter," one of the white girls said. "I want to give my friendship and as much help as I can give and you won't take it."

Another white girl said she'd read books and talked with black leader Ernie Chambers to find a way to help.

"All I got was violent accusations," she said. "What can that accomplish? I don't see what can be accomplished by screaming at me because I'm white."

The blacks said they don't want white friendship because 1) they do not trust white people because white people have let them down so many times and 2) the black movement has created a new unity among blacks and 3) they do not want "integration over a cup of coffee" because that does not accomplish anything.

"I don't want part-time friends," one black said. "I don't want a friend who has coffee with me and five minutes later acts like he doesn't know me. I want a friend who will go to jail with me and get beat over the head with me."

White support

He told about demonstrations where white liberals marched with blacks to help support their cause. The police began clubbing black demonstrators so white marchers left when the police moved in.

He described the white supporters of the Black Liberators For Action on Campus (BLAC) standing around while police carried blacks to jail during demonstrations at the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

"They stand around and give us the peace sign," he said, "and say 'We're behind you' while they watch us being carried off to jail."

"We don't like to get beat over the head or thrown in jail anymore than you (whites) do. But we have got to do this if we're going to get our rights, and if you really wanted to help, you'd stick with us when the going got rough. Brutality wouldn't happen if there were

BLAC leader to be on panel

Robert Honore, head of Black Liberators for Action on Campus at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, will be part of a panel discussion Friday afternoon at 3:30 p.m. in the Union main lounge.

The Afro-American Collegiate Society will sponsor the discussion on last week's demonstrations at UNO. The panel will attempt to inform people about the situation at Omaha, and the A.A.C.S. will present a statement of position on the matter.

of equality for all races," Volgyes continued. "Robert Kennedy was one of two men in the country who could walk the streets of a black ghetto on the day of Martin Luther King's assassination and not fear being shot. John Lindsay is the other."

"Both Robert and John Kennedy wanted desperately to find a solution to international problems that would not destroy the human race," he said. "This is their importance."

Volgyes added that both men believed strongly in liberty and freedom.

They were fallible human beings, but they tried to do what they believed in, he said.

"If liberty and justice for all is too much for you, then you should never try to change things for the better or support men like Kennedy," Volgyes said. "But, I hope that in the future pragmatism will lose out to ideals."

"We must continue to dream of things that never were, and ask why not," he added.

people up if they knew a bunch of mad white parents would be there patching their daughters up."

One white girl asked how blacks wouldn't allow whites to be their friends.

"I wouldn't get arrested for a white friend, so how do you expect me to be willing to do it for you when you won't even be my friend?" asked one white girl.

A black said if a white person went to jail with him, he'd be his friend.

"How could a white want to do it in the first place if he was socially snubbed by blacks?" a girl asked.

"I want to be your friend because I want in on all the anger and frustration you feel," said a white. "I couldn't commit myself to your cause unless I knew you personally and understood whites in the crowd. Pigs wouldn't beat

you as a person."

Accused

The blacks accused the girls of always wanting something in return. They pointed out how materialistic American society is and felt that whites would not support the black movement without gaining something.

"There always has to be something in the deal for you, baby, doesn't there?" said a black girl.

The friendship argument went unswayed.

A white girl said she agreed that the blacks had justifiable claims, but that she couldn't condone violence as a means of solving the problem.

"We tried segregation and we tried integration," answered a black. "When we tried to do things peacefully you didn't listen. We waited and waited and nothing happened. The only thing you

white people understand is a brick through your window, so now that's what you're getting.

"Nobody wants violence. But things like that happen. Vietnam is violence... nobody likes Vietnam, but that is happening. It has to happen if we're going to get anywhere. Can't you see that the only thing that will move whites to action is when they're forced into it?"

Someone asked what black people want.

The answer was "black people want everything white people want. Black people want to be treated as first class citizens."

"Bunch of bull"

"The Bill of Rights is a bunch of bull," a black said. "Whites run everything, whites own everything. Blacks get the left-overs. Blacks get the rotten meats in their grocery stores and the prices are higher than on the west side of Omaha. Blacks don't have a say in their schools or curriculums. Blacks can't go or do or say anything they want. If you were oppressed, wouldn't you try to get out?"

The white girls seemed convinced that such things were true. Perhaps some hadn't been aware of it before, but all seemed to agree that the blacks had cause for gripes. They wanted to know what they could do.

"If you don't want to get really involved, there are still things you can do," said a black. "The groups had gathered together."

"It's up to you to learn about black people," one black said. "Seek out things. Read books. There is a whole library of books that can be checked out by the Afro-American Collegiate Society."

"If you are a hopeless case, here's your chance to learn about black people. Throw your mind open to lots of things. When you marry, you will run this country. Black people won't be treated right then, either. Don't teach your kids to think like you do. Don't make them fall into the bag like your parents made you."

One black pointed out that the big problem is that white people are so ignorant of the blacks. Yet the only ones who can educate a white is the blacks themselves.

"With all our money problems and such, we have to take time out to explain to you whites what it's all about," he said. "I just treat whites like children when I talk to them about the racial problem because they know so little."



Nance Herman and Connie Gibbons, sorority sisters, listen and react to the brothers and sister of a different culture.

Student deferments are difficult to review

Renewals of student deferments are becoming increasingly more difficult to obtain by students who find that they have not completely fulfilled the Selective Service II-S requirements.

The draft deferment is based on two requirements, according to Curt Micka, one of the organizers of the campus Draft Information Service.

To be deferred, Micka said Thursday, a male must be a full-time student at a college or university and must complete each year at least one-fourth of the total credit hours needed for a degree.

These credit hours vary from college to college within a university, and often do not coincide exactly with the school's definition of a student.

NU considers a sophomore student as one who has accumulated at least 27 hours. A junior is anyone with over 53 hours and a student with over 89 hours is a senior.

But most degrees in a standard four year program are built around 125 to 130 total credit hours. Consequently, a student must complete at least 30 hours a year to fulfill the Selective Service's demand.

Micka explained that two methods are available to appeal the I-A classification

which will result from a cancelled deferment.

The student should write his local draft board and request a personal hearing, Micka said. At such a meeting, he will explain his situation and show how he could regain the necessary hours.

"Even if he doesn't get his deferment back," said Micka, "He can still appeal to the State Appeals Board."

The process of appeal to that board is the same. Again, the appellant must demonstrate that he can adequately re-establish his class status.

This board will recommend their decision to the local agency. But even an unfavorable decision can be appealed to a Federal Board, Micka said.

Most cases never become this complex, said Micka. He emphasized that a local board will usually reinstate the II-S classification once the necessary hours are met, and often even beforehand.

Graduate students are another matter. Often the classification is up to the discretion of the board and appeals are more complicated, according to Micka.

Information on any aspect of the draft can be obtained from the non-profit Draft Information Service, whose office is located in the basement of the United Ministries in Higher Education.

Workers for peace requested

Over 3,000 "work for peace" buttons were sold in Lincoln for the November Vietnam War Moratorium, but considerably fewer button-wearers actually worked for peace during that week.

In order to increase active participation, help is now being sought by Moratorium organizers in planning December's protest action scheduled for the 12th, 13th 14th and Christmas Eve, the 24th.

A large group planning session is scheduled for 8 p.m. Monday at the United Ministries in Higher Education, 333 N. 14th.

Many activities are now in the planning stages. Canvassing is to be on a much larger scale than the November action, when fewer than 200 students could be found to work during the two day event.

"It is hoped that at least 500 students and community people will help work for each of the three days," according to Tim Sindelar, one of the canvassing organizers.

"What happened to the 4,000 marchers who said they believed in peace?" Sindelar said. "At least one-eighth of them should want to work for peace, unless they've become bored with peace or too busy to give even two hours on a Sunday afternoon to try to end the killing."

He stressed the idea of canvassers coming from the Lincoln community working in their own neighborhoods and suggested that residence floors or Green houses could organize all interested members into a canvassing unit.

Drug issue on Monday

The Daily Nebraskan will publish a special issue on Monday concerning drugs. The issue will be the final publication before Thanksgiving vacation. The Nebraskan will resume publication Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Group plans Texas trip

The Nebraska Trips and Tours Committee has announced plans for an excursion to El Paso, Texas for the Sun Bowl football game which will pit Nebraska against Georgia on December 20.

The trip is designed for students and faculty and staff members and families. The group will depart Friday afternoon December 19 and arrive in El Paso via Electra Propjet that same afternoon. They will return Sunday morning, December 21, arriving that afternoon.

Included in the cost of 145 dollars to students and 155 for faculty will be round trip transportation, bus transportation to and from the airport in El Paso and to and from the game, Friday and Saturday night motel accommodations, ticket to the game and insurance.

Interested persons should sign up in the program office, room 128 Nebraska Union or phone 472-2455.

Memorial reviews the 'Kennedy Legacy'

by Bill Smitherman
Nebraskan Staff Writer

A memorial Hyde Park was the climax of a living memorial to Robert Kennedy in the Nebraska Union Thursday.

The program included two Kennedy films and a tape recording of Kennedy's 1968 Coliseum speech. About 100 people were present for the memorial sponsored by the University of Nebraska Young Democrats.

"This program is not just a memorial to one man," said Hyde Park master of Ceremonies Ron Alexander. "We are here to review the ideals that Robert Kennedy stood for."

He added that if the people of the United States work to make the country a better place to live they will be keeping Robert Kennedy alive.

Political science professor Ivan Volgyes told the audience that he had worked for both John and Robert Kennedy. In both cases, it was their ideas that made the men great, he said.

"During the campaign, we dreamed