

Federal officials spur dissent

According to reports published late this week, Deputy Richard Kleindienst has announced the Justice Department may press charges against a number of leaders of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (New Mobe) under the federal anti-riot act now tacitly on trial with the Chicago Eight.

The law provides that persons may be charged with crossing state lines with the intention of inciting a riot.

From everything published about last weekend's massive march in Washington, it looks as if the New Mobe leaders worked harder than almost anyone else, the Justice Department included, to prevent riots. When only 5,000 of some 300,000 to 500,000 demonstrators even tried to instigate violence and only some 150 were arrested, it's pretty hard to declare a riot, but Attorney General John N. Mitchell laid the path Monday when he called the march basically violent.

On the basis of the march record, it seems that the smartest thing the Justice Department could do would be to try to recruit the New Mobe leaders, who have done a masterful job of organizing a situation in which masses of people could express strong feelings in an extraordinarily peaceful manner.

But no. Not the U.S. Department of Justice, part of an administration whose goal seems to be to cut youthful demonstrators out of the country, as has been suggested by Vice President Spiro Agnew.

If the corollary of the goal is to radicalize the disenchanted young, the Administration is moving speedily toward it. What will happen when it gets there, as columnists Mankiewicz and Braden suggest in their column today, may be the twilight of a lot of self-created American gods.

Holly Rosenberger

Search policy must be followed

The University policy regarding the search of dormitory rooms as outlined this week by Ely Meyerson, University housing director, and Russell Brown, associate dean of student affairs, is reasonable and generally fair to the student.

The policy, as outlined by Meyerson, is that student privacy is to be maximized. A student's room may be entered without a search warrant only if there is clear evidence of possible danger to human life or possible damage to University property.

The policy is much the same as followed by city and state police.

As Brown says, "There are legal precedents that authorize University officials to enter dormitory rooms on their own authority. However, I don't think we should enter rooms except when there is clear indication of damage or danger, and we're not going to."

But there is one big if. Will the policy be actually followed? There can't be University policemen or dorm assistants operating under a much broader policy while administrators talk.

Meyerson has promised that everyone has been informed about the policy and it will be followed. Hopefully, this key provision will be carried out.

Unfair demand

A Page 1 story in today's Nebraskan discusses the draft. One inequity is apparent upon reading the story.

The University considers a student a sophomore with 27 hours; a junior with 53 hours; a senior with 89 hours. The Selective Service, however, considers a student a sophomore if he has completed one-fourth of his total hours — or about 31 for a student needing 125 hours for graduation. Likewise, about 62 are needed to be a junior, and 93 or 94 for a senior.

The University should know about the amount of work and effort necessary for courses. About 27 hours is a reasonable amount to be completed to attain the sophomore ranking. Some students have been drafted for not maintaining the Selective Service's "one-fourth of total hours" requirement.

The Selective Service's unfair and unreasonable demand needs to be changed.

Cigaret paradox

The University is an intellectual center, but there are intellectual ironies within its structure.

One deals with cigarettes. On one hand, various University bodies, such as the Union and Housing Department, and other general funds, receive profits from the cigarette vending machines around campus, according to Daryl Swanson, assistant director of the Nebraska Union.

On the other hand, experiments exploring the effect of elements of cigaret smoke on hamsters are being conducted at the Medical Center in Omaha. The experiments, although directly subsidized by the federal government, are conducted in buildings owned and maintained by the University, according to Mrs. Vande Bogart, science writer at the Medical Center.

Doesn't there seem to be an intellectual conflict here?

Above three editorials,
Roger Boys

Nebraskan editorial page



... by J. L. Schmidt



"OKAY, SPIRO, YOU WERE GREAT. NOW GET BACK HERE."

First round won, but nine to go

by Frank Mankiewicz and Tom Braden

Washington — On the whole, it would appear that Richard Nixon has won this round.

The orchestration was brilliantly conceived and carried out in a fashion which made Lyndon Johnson's performances look primitive.

It began with Clark Mollenhoff, the former newspaperman turned White House counsel, calling his former associates "fraudulent." It went on to Spiro Agnew and the spectacle of a Republican dinner in Iowa being treated as though it were a moon shot.

The result is that many who have been embarrassed since the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy was censured feel like patriots again and are swamping television stations with obscene phone calls. Doubtless the polls will reveal a great upsurge in presidential popularity and an almost corresponding drop in the number of the George Wallace faithful.

The real problem, however, is not Mr. Nixon's popularity, but whether the President can handle the revolt which is on the horizon. To make an analogy with recent history, we appear to be in a period rather like that between 1932 and 1936. Old structures were then as now under attack. The question then was whether the President (Franklin Roosevelt) could move fast enough to keep the revolt within the system. The world knows that he did.

Mr. Nixon and his men are behaving, on the other hand, rather as Herbert Hoover and his men did. "Prosperity is just around the corner" has a familiar ring as compared with reassurances about Vietnam. And the mobilization of the Liberty League is surely comparable in weight if not in technique with the White House instigation of Bob Hope's counterdemonstration on Veteran's Day which drew a crowd generously estimated at 8,000 and to which television gave its time in equal proportion to that afforded the largest political rally in history.

The President is — as has been pointed out — a brilliant politician. Right now he is playing the averages. The averages tell him that the American

Heroes

by Jim Evinger

The reasons are happening too quickly to thoroughly analyze; manifestations are emerging throughout our society. Appropriately enough, the vast questioning and challenging of America's institutions and values are also resulting in self-directed and people-oriented education in our institutions of higher learning.

The rhetoric of curriculum reform that lives in the cries of "relevancy" and "learning by doing" is taking effect as innovations in programs, curriculum, approaches and requirements.

In an expanding Tufts University experimental college program, the seminar approach, research and field work are used as learning devices in courses covering filmmaking, how to lead a freshman seminar, violence as an agent in social change and the politics of non-violence.

A Mexican-American Studies Center was instituted this fall at the Claremont Colleges in California, offering students courses in Chicano history, language, psychology, sociology and political life.

The urban situation throughout the country offers many opportunities for students, two primary ones being a chance to make a significant contribution to the city and its people, and the chance to learn through experience.

This notion is becoming more acceptable to schools throughout the nation, including a number of Southern universities, municipal schools, private colleges, state universities and Black institutions.

Other not-so-new ideas are spreading with ready acceptance:

voter is 45 years old, earns \$8,600 per year and is, if male, a veteran. Common sense tells him that this voter is on his side and against the college youth who poured into Washington to protest.

But to look carefully at those who marched is to predict a future radicalization of American politics as clearly as hindsight affords the knowledge that the years from 1932 to 1936 predicted the radicalization of the American economy. The marchers were almost entirely white. They were almost entirely upper-middle class. They were serious; they were well-educated.

In 15 to 20 years they will be congressmen, senators, judges and mayors, and long before that they will be voters.

Their business as voters — Richard Nixon, John Mitchell, Spiro Agnew and others having given them the backs of their hands — will be to revolutionize the political system, just as a previous generation — scorned by Herbert Hoover, W. R. Hearst and the Liberty League — revolutionized an economic system.

The depth of their feeling and the massiveness of their demonstration raises a great many questions — including the political question of how long Mr. Nixon can keep the generation gap on his side. If the young can mobilize politically as ably as they mobilized for a march, it is conceivable that they can turn things around quite rapidly — creating, say, the same kind of vague impulse for change which brought Franklin Roosevelt into power in 1932.

If they cannot do this in time for 1972, their political strength seems certain to grow as their age grows.

Mr. Nixon — on the winning side as of now — may thus escape direct vengeance. But the Administration's carefully rehearsed efforts to minimize the march will imprint the minds of the young as Mr. Hoover's refusal to see the collapse around him imprinted the best young minds of an earlier day. The Newtonian theory — that every action has an equal and opposite reaction — is true, and not of physics alone.

Los Angeles Times

in the seaweed

—Interdisciplinary courses are beginning to take hold as survey courses come under increased criticism.

—An experimental unit, called the paracollege, at St. Olaf College, allows a group of students greater educational freedom and also serves as a vehicle for testing educational innovations to potentially be integrated into the St. Olaf curriculum.

—Hampshire College in Massachusetts, to open next fall, is using the principle of conceptual inquiry, an emphasis on the art of the utilization of knowledge, rather than mere acquisition.

This willingness to try is coming through on the NU campus as well. One senior plans to student teach at the Winnebago Reservation through the Tri-University program this coming spring.

Groups of students here have also been involved in self-initiated programs in which a particular period of time is studied — from the perspective of several disciplines, as art, music, literature, philosophy, history. Seminars were conducted with participants contributing their knowledge on that block of time based on study in their particular fields.

The compendium goes on, but the underlying theme in each case appears to be a growing trend toward highly relevant, self-directed learning. Here's hoping new course offerings at the University next spring — as Biology 3, Physics 61 and Music 187 are a sign of things to come here, and that the students will take advantage of these opportunities.

"... one man's God, no matter how he may define it, is another man's booze, another man's grass, another man's money, another man's sex and on and on until we have exhausted everything that can be considered either good or evil, and each of these things can be practiced religiously. Everyone forms their own attitude on each other's obsessions and these attitudes fall into the broad classifications of truth, lies, magic or faith..."

—from the liner notes

Another writer turns singer-musician as Dick Monda lays out a little religion in his Verve album, called Truth, Lies, Magic and Faith (Verve V6-5077).

Monda is probably best known as a writer for Frankie Laine, Tom Jones, Engelbert Humperdinck, The First Edition and Gary Puckett and the Union Gap. He most recently recorded two songs for the soundtrack of the MGM movie "Tick, tick, tick" which stars Jim Brown.

For this album, Dick is joined by Richard Delvy on arranging and production plus a supporting cast of some 87 people, all of whom are mentioned in the liner notes.

Cut one of side one is a 2 minute 48 second version of the "Hallelujah Chorus" played on a full size organ with a church sound. This gives way to a song by Monda called "Rivers End," which features a very heavy bass and rock beat.

Cut three, "God Please take my Life" could just as well have been left off the album. Delvy's combined arrangement of "Swing Low Sweet Chariot and Joshua" bring the album back.

"Wandering Carpenter" and "Bible Salesmen" wrap up this, the weaker side of the album.

Side two kicks off with a rousing version of the bluegrass favorite, "We Need a Whole Lot More of Jesus and a Lot Less Rock and Roll," a full 3 minutes and 14 seconds to be exact.

"Wade in the Water" helps Monda exhibit a rather wide vocal range which at times is dominated by an almost Black deep blues. "Chariot to Nineveh" is in much the same style.

"Just a Closer Walk With Thee" brings it all back to the people and the country with a bit of a mixed rock and country western sound brought out by the steel guitar.

"Go Down Moses" is done in the heavy style that belts across the moral lesson for which it was intended.

The last cut is well worth waiting for, since it sounds like a live, on-the-spot recording of a Salvation Army band playing "Glory, Glory Hallelujah." It starts with the brass and bass highlighted by a funky backup of supporting musicians and eventually breaks into a deep soul and rock version.

"Everyone forms their own attitude on each other's obsessions and these attitudes fall into the broad classifications of truth, lies magic or faith, as will your attitude of this album."

—from the liner notes

'Lion in Winter' Ya gotta have a gimmick

... Kelly Baker

"Lion In Winter" is sort of a medieval "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" without the sting.

Instead of George and Martha's "little bugger," Eleanor and Henry have three little buggers: Richard, the oldest, is a homosexual; Geoffrey is inhuman; and John, the youngest, is subhuman.

Eleanor and Henry don't need to invite Nick and Honey over to the castle to watch the doings because they have and have at each other continually. Eleanor comes to the battles rested and ready because Henry keeps her locked up in the castle and only lets her out for state affairs.

The setting is 1183 and the clan has gathered to celebrate Christmas. The biggest bauble under the tree is the crown, which Henry wants to give to John, Eleanor wants for Richard and Geoffrey would like for himself.

It seems that the only way the king and queen can get their kicks any more is by gouging each other. When they're not kneeing each other in the groin they are usually playing "Tapestry, Tapestry, Who's Behind the Tapestry" and "Who's in the Dungeone Now?" These two Gorgons, having turned each other to stone, are working on the rest of the world.

Katherine Hepburn (who won the Academy Award for best actress for her role) weeps her way through the show. I'm convinced that she has little plastic windows in front of her eyes that she can fill up with tears at any time... she taught this trick to Omar Sharif and he now uses it exclusively.

If you don't mind the historical inaccuracy, lines that are centuries ahead of their time and a script which strains to be humorous you'll have a delightful time. For the most part the performances are excellent and even Katherine, when she steps beyond her veil of tears, is quite good.

DAILY NEBRASKAN

Second class postage paid at Lincoln, Neb.
Telephone: Editor 475-3538, News 475-3287, Business 475-3296.
Subscription rates are \$4 per semester or \$8 per year.
Published Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday during the school year except during vacations and exam periods.
Member of Intercollegiate Press, National Educational Advertising Service.

The Daily Nebraskan is a student publication, independent of the University of Nebraska's administration, faculty and student government.
Address: Daily Nebraskan
34 Nebraska Union
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68583

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