

# University looks to ideals

Much has been written about the situation with the Athletic Department. And there has been verbal discussion, as in the Council on Student Life meeting this week.

The discussion centers on the department as a seat of overextended authority, especially in the recent closing of a charity stand at a football game and a negative attitude to Saturday issues of the Nebraskan distributed outside the stadium last fall.

In his seven years at the University, Athletic Director and Head Football Coach Bob Devaney has had an almost flawless record in coaching. With his overtly cool, calm attitude, and his excellent ability, he has been able to inspire even the average players and teams to top-notch performances.

The point is, however, that the department should not have a monopoly on concessions, programs or anything else at the university. It is part of the University and must follow the same rules of fair play.

The Athletic Department must realize that it exists for the same reason as other departments in the University: for the benefit of all students and to further efficient function of the school. The Athletic Department, however, seems to indicate that the rest of the University exists for its benefit.

When one looks beyond the narrow issues of concessions and programs, other inequities become apparent. One is the disproportionate number of scholarships and amounts of scholarship money given to the athletes. Another is the often talked about, but probably impossible to prove, argument that athletes receive favored treatment in class or are aided in scheduling for "pud" courses because they are "needed for the team."

The CSL is to be congratulated for taking steps to investigate this matter, and hopefully will suggest positive steps for reform and correction, if needed, to make the department more representative of the ideals and goals of the University.

## Nebraskan editorial

### Demo vacuum needs McGovern

by Frank Mankiewicz and Tom Braden

Washington — Committees will soon be formed throughout the nation pledged to the candidacy of Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) for the Presidency in 1972. Whether he likes it or not — and he will say he doesn't — McGovern is now being pushed into the greatest leadership void the Democratic Party has experienced since Woodrow Wilson left the White House.

McGovern's backers — Washington lawyers with past and present influence, labor leaders, black spokesmen, students and young faculty and antiwar congressmen — are convinced that someone has to fill the leadership void. They are equally convinced that three years before election the little-known McGovern is the only potential leader around.

Hubert Humphrey, they argue, suffers from the deep fissures in the party opened up by President Johnson, the Chicago convention and the war. Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) has not been available since Chappaquiddick. Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) has withdrawn into the mists, lit only fitfully by occasional caustic flashes. Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), who must run for re-election next year, is busy worrying about the size of his plurality in Maine.



"... Maybe by 1971 ... or 1972 ..."

The result is that there is nobody to speak — and when President Nixon finished his televised address to the nation on Vietnam, it was Averell Harriman, in Vice President Agnew's elegant phrase, who was "trotted out." Agnew was lucky. In a previous era it might have been Adlai Stevenson.

Since 1932, Democrats have either held the Presidency or — in the '50s — had in Stevenson and congressional leaders Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn spokesmen around whom the majority could rally, whatever the issue. Today, even had the networks offered equal time to the Democratic Party after President Nixon's speech on Vietnam or Vice President Agnew's on the press, Democrats would have fallen upon each other savagely rather than settle on a single spokesman.

They may well fall upon McGovern — which is one reason he is reluctant to be pushed. But those of his own party who will attack him will be forced to offer alternative leadership, and so the necessary sorting out of men and issues will begin. On the issues, McGovern will be difficult to criticize.

He has better credentials as a foe of the Vietnamese war than any other senator — he first spoke out against U.S. involvement in 1963, while John Kennedy was President — and he is taking leading positions on other issues as well.

For example, the convening this week of the White House Conference on Hunger and Nutrition is largely the result of McGovern's public needling of the Administration on the hunger issue over the past several months. He spoke at length last week on tax reform, trying to rekindle the national indignation of six months ago which sparked the present legislation. And he has in the works major analyses of such issues as threats to the environment and crime and law enforcement.

These are, after all, issues that have involved other senators and other party leaders. The fact that there isn't anyone else to offer a rallying point affords an example of how political vacuums are filled.

The final test, of course, will not come on issues alone. In an electronic age, politicians looking for leadership rather than argument do not ask "What else?" but "Who else?" Democratic politicians, confronted with the stark possibility of the loss of federal patronage for a generation, ask that question most urgently.

They can no longer rely on Mr. Dooley's prediction — "The Democratic Party is never so good as when it's broke, when respectable people speak of it in whispers and when it has no leaders and only one principle — to go in and take it away from the other fellows."

Los Angeles Times



"Does that mean we get to live on a houseboat...?"

## 'Wake from nightmare, U.S.'

by Whitney M. Young Jr.

Among the grimmest pictures yet painted of America's future is that set forth by the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence in a report issued last week.

Just look at what the Commission predicts in "a few more years:"

—Central business districts in the midst of decaying areas heavily guarded by police patrols, deserted at night.

—Guarded luxury buildings in the city will be "fortified cells" for higher income groups.

—"Almost universal" gun ownership in fear-ridden suburbs, with armed vigilante groups and extremists with "tremendous armories of weapons which could be brought into play with or without any provocation."

—"Armed guards will 'ride shotgun' on all forms of public transportation."

—There will be "intensifying hatred and deepening division. Violence will increase further and the defensive response of the affluent will become more elaborate."

What a future!

Like other groups that have warned the nation about the dangers of the direction in which we're headed, the Commission is made up of reasonable, conservative men. It is headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

The Report also explodes many myths about crime and its victims. Like other studies in the past, it finds that the national obsession with a "crime wave" is exaggerated.

Crime, the Report says, is primarily a big city phenomena, and is especially concentrated among the 15-20-year-old age group, and repeaters constitute the bulk of criminals. Victims of crimes tend to be poor and black people, indicating that slums are getting less protection than middle-class neighborhoods that scream loudest about "crime in the streets."

And violent crimes such as murder, rape, and assault, are most often committed by friends and

relatives of the victim, and often in the home, not in the street.

What the factual part of the Report indicates is that while crime remains a problem, it is nowhere near the levels that justify the hysterical response of all too many people. The "law and order" crowd would have us believe that crime is rampant and none is safe and the only way to cut down on crime is in arming cities to the teeth and instituting repressive measures against the poor and the minorities.

The result of such actions will be the nightmare America the Commission warns against, an America in which cities are armed fortresses in which the rich are defended from the poor.

"We are closing ourselves into fortresses," says the Commission, "when collectively we should be building the great, open humane city-societies of which we are capable."

And like the Kerner Commission, and other major national studies, the Commission says the answer to the problems of crime and violence lies in launching "full-scale war on domestic ills, especially urban ills."

How many more such studies are needed? Back in 1919, the commission investigating the causes of the Chicago riot said essentially the same thing. Since then every such study has called on the nation to take massive steps to end poverty and racism.

Instead, we've poured our energies and resources into war in Vietnam, into moon shots and the space race — into almost everything except what is essential to make our own country a better place in which to live.

Leaders of our federal, state, and local governments should seize the opportunity offered by publication of the Eisenhower Report, and act to implement the massive national commitment needed to make ours an open society. This means providing leadership, and not following some vague "silent majority," whose indifference could let us sink slowly into disaster.

### Open Forum

Dear Editor:

In a Wednesday Dec. 3 editorial, there appears the statement:

The draft is immoral because it supplies men to fight in war. The fighting and killing of war is a foremost atrocity of society.

This is an error in judgment. The "foremost atrocity" being committed by the draft is simply its trait of being compulsory. No one, but no one, has the right to use force on anyone for any reason, especially to make someone kill or risk his own precious life.

Carol Brt

Dear Editor:

In reading your Nov. 24 drug issue I noticed that, in the interview, current users brought out only the shallow, apparent and seemingly positive aspects of the LSD experience. I feel that they overlooked or failed to recognize the more subtle, long range and negative effects.

Are testimonies of this sort useful in developing an understanding as to the nature of LSD? I maintain that people holding and spreading such attitudes only becloud the issue, causing great harm to many people by encouraging drug experiences that nobody in the world is qualified to handle.

To the everyday person with little or no contact with drugs the stories spread of the surrealistic world in which

buildings fold and faces melt, cannot help but sound appealing. The other side of the drug life is apparent only to the person who has experienced drugs on the whole, over a period of time in which the fantastic becomes insignificant in the face of a complete disruption of a sense of purpose in life.

To illustrate the widespread misinterpretation of the nature of the drug experience an analogy can be drawn. People realize that driving an automobile 100 miles per hour down the highway can have dire consequences. Therefore to their best interest, they refrain from doing so. Occasionally some do try it. They suffer the adverse consequences. These foolish people serve as reminders to the population of the dangers of such action.

Similarly, a number of people have experienced the long range negative qualities of the drug experience — people who should serve as the example for the undecided and inexperienced.

The sad fact is, however, that this rarely seems to be the case. The youth of today, in attempts to be open-minded, completely repudiate all evidence that is in reality logically grounded, by maintaining that they must experience everything first hand before deciding.

By the time they have ex-

perienced it, it is often too late, due to the deceptive nature of drugs. Does it really seem logical to see at first hand if speeding will result in death? Along the same line, does it seem logical to toy with powerful drugs?

This perspective of youth makes them seem very foolish. I do not believe this to be the major contributing factor to the increasing use of LSD. The effect is produced only when this willingness to experiment is coupled with misinterpretation by people who encourage and play up the use of drugs, not realizing the bad effects — the mental incoherence, the loss of ability to express oneself, the loss of all purpose and the agony of continual running, by way of drugs, from reality.

I feel that people who are firmly entrenched in the drug way of life, in encouraging others to join them by expounding on great and beautiful experiences to be had, unknowingly, are more responsible for the misery and possible ruin of more people than are the full-time pushers who sell to confirmed users.

It is the first step that is the most fatal. Without taking the first step many lives proceed normally. After taking that first step induced by the professors of utopia, the road back is often long and hard for those same people who could have been spared.

Doug Hord

# Either or

One common criticism of the Moratorium program is that it is basically a mass activity. That kind of participation in the anti-war movement requires little in the way of personal commitment other than the wearing of an arm band or button. And though most of the individuals I know who work in the peace campaign are sincerely motivated for personal reasons, this criticism has some validity.

What is needed, then, is an opportunity for all true anti-war believers to express their personal concern. An opportunity for them to give in a personal way that no other can give.

And this opportunity is especially needed this month, in the Christmas season, to reaffirm a belief in the standard of "No more War." Especially it is needed so there is no chance for any American, any human to forget, even for a holiday minute, how we are failing the challenge of "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to men."

One way to personally give, to personally reaffirm

## Dismiss Dec. 19

The resolution passed in student senate this week to ask the faculty senate to encourage professors either to dismiss classes or not require attendance on Dec. 19 deserves serious consideration.

With possibly as many as 3,000 or more students heading for the Sun Bowl, and with at least an equal number probably leaving early for Christmas vacation, it would be rather ridiculous to have classes that day, with only about half the students on campus.

Hopefully, the faculty senate will act logically and pass the resolution.

by June Wagoner

our responsibility to our human family might be through the gift of blood.

What if the more than one million participants in the fall marches were to organize through the International Red Cross massive programs of blood donations? Blood to be used for the victims of all wars. A gift of self that no other could give. A gift from one human to another human to reaffirm the universal brotherhood of man, with the wish that never again would such an act be necessary.

If we would all have to "bleed" for our mistakes perhaps we would not repeat them so easily. And somehow, I have a feeling that even the blood of "effete snobs" might start the healing work we all face.

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