

# Legislature may hear Rozman

by JIM PEDERSEN  
Staff Writer

The involvement of the Legislature in the Rozman affair may not be over yet.

The Legislature approved a resolution last Friday 29-8 supporting the Board of Regents in their decision not to rehire Stephen Rozman, assistant professor of political science, for his actions during last May's strike.

Sen. Ernest Chambers of Omaha said Thursday he is attempting to gather support for a move to allow Rozman to address the Legislature.

"I AM TALKING with some of the more reasonable senators to arrive at the best possible procedure to present this motion," he said.

Chambers said he has asked Rozman if he would speak to the Legislature and Rozman said he would.

"I think the Legislature's resolution on Rozman was particularly bad because it went beyond accusation to condemnation," he added. "In a democracy where much is made of free speech, if an allegedly democratic body like the Unicameral denies a man a chance to speak, it is perpetrating a mockery of democracy."

CHAMBERS WAS PROMPTED to approach Rozman after he sought a legal opinion on the Legislature's resolution from Attorney General Clarence Meyer.

Meyer wrote Chambers a letter in which he indicated the only infringement by the Legislature on judicial prerogative "might be" in the area of separation of powers.

Meyer quoted the Nebraska State Constitution which states the powers of the executive, Legislature and judiciary must be clearly separate. He went on to say:

"THUS THE QUESTION in the present situation is whether the Legislature by adopting the

resolution was exercising power belonging to it or whether it was attempting to exercise a power properly belonging to the judiciary.

"Each of us could argue long and hard on either side of the question. If it was an interference with a power belonging to the judiciary, we believe the...courts are able to take care of themselves."

Meyer did not offer an opinion as to whether the

Legislature's action might have a prejudicial effect on the outcome of Rozman's suit against the Regents.

CHAMBERS SAID he feels more "strongly now after receiving Meyer's letter that the Legislature should not have passed the resolution.

"If I might paraphrase the New Testament, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for a Nebraska Legislator to get an

unequivocal legal opinion from the attorney general when that opinion might conflict with past action by the Legislature."

Chambers said the action by the Legislature on the Rozman case, because of its legal ramifications, is casting the role of the "body as lawbreakers instead of lawmakers."

He added that he hopes to get Rozman's permission to talk about five minutes.



*Leaves of snow*

## Campus unrest prompts laws in 12 states

by CAROL GOETSCHUS  
Staff Writer

If last year is any indication of the future trend most of the nation's state legislatures will adopt a hands-off attitude toward campus unrest.

Only 12 states passed laws relating to campus disturbances last year, according to a newsletter from the Office of Institutional Research (OIR) of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. Legislation amounted to 17 laws, compared to 64 passed in 1969.

In the OIR report, the most detailed legislation on campus disturbance came from Ohio, where four students were killed last spring at Kent State.

Four specific acts involving disruption of activities in public or private colleges and universities were added to the Ohio criminal code as misdemeanors.

UNDER PRESENT LAW, the president or board of trustees of an institution of higher learning can declare a state of emergency when "there is a clear and present danger of disruption of orderly conduct...through riot, mob action or other substantial disorder." The law describes specific acts the administration can take to maintain order during this period.

In the new bill, faculty and students can be suspended or dismissed for any one of 20 charges ranging from disfiguring a person to campus disruption.

The law sets up a procedure whereby a person arrested on one of the charges is granted a hearing within five days. A referee-attorney appointed by the board of regents determines if the accused is to be suspended until his trial.

IF CONVICTED of the charge in criminal court, the law requires that the person must be dismissed from the institution.

In Michigan and New Mexico, legislation makes trespassing in a campus building or interference with normal campus operations a misdemeanor.

A building sit-in which develops into a building seizure was added to the definition of campus misconduct by the Wisconsin legislature. A Maryland bill prohibits any "disturbance or interference with the orderly conduct" of the

institution's activities.

FIVE OF THE STATE legislatures passed laws penalizing students where it hurts the most—in the pocketbook.

Illinois, Michigan, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Wisconsin brought to 11 the number of states which curtail financial aid to students convicted of disrupting campus activities.

The selling of illegal drugs and "such activities as rioting" are cause for terminating state and federal aid to students in Oklahoma.

A student in Tennessee convicted of any criminal offense due to a campus disturbance or riot will lose his state-supported loan. Two students were killed during a campus disturbance at Jackson State last spring.

MICHIGAN PROHIBITS the use of state funds for the education of students convicted of interfering with the "normal activities of any public institution of higher learning" or possessing firearms unregistered with the institution.

Any student who "causes willful damage to public property on a campus" will be expelled, under Michigan law.

A student convicted of campus disruption can lose state aid for from one semester to two years in Wisconsin.

Faculty members and other university employes, as well as students, who are convicted of interfering with the institution's activities are denied payment under Illinois' new law.

THE PERSON MUST BE specifically charged with interference with a public institution of higher learning, so a student charged simply with disorderly conduct isn't subject to this law.

The seven additional laws passed last year vary from establishing a code of conduct to procedures for calling in civil authorities during a disturbance.

Through Arizona law, a Code of Conduct for students and faculty at the state's three universities became effective Feb. 1.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN the public, legislature and universities was established in New Mexico by a legislative

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