

## DeCamp asks Unicameral to support Viet pull - out

by JIM PEDERSEN  
Staff Writer

Vietnam Veteran Sen. John W. DeCamp Thursday introduced a resolution in the Nebraska Legislature calling for the withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam by April 1, 1972.

The three-page resolution petitions Congress to enact such a law and put severe restrictions on U.S. expenditures in Southeast Asia.

The resolution was laid over until the Legislature reconvenes Monday.

DeCamp, the Vietnam veteran from Neligh who received wide publicity when he ran his primary election campaign by mail from Vietnam last spring, divided the memorial resolution into three main parts.

**THE FIRST** portion petitioned Congress to:

—Refuse appropriation of funds to be expended in Vietnam after Jan. 1, 1972, for military purposes unless the President publicly requests and receives a joint resolution from both houses of Congress.

—Appropriate funds only for use in exchanging prisoners, securing safe withdrawal of American troops; terminating military operations; assistance to South Vietnam for specific, Congressionally authorized purposes; and protecting South Vietnamese endangered by U. S. withdrawal.

—Withdraw all American troops by April 1, 1972, unless the President indicates an additional, but stated, period of time is necessary to complete safe withdrawal.

**THE SECOND** part of the resolution asks Congress not to allow the expenditure of any funds after 30 days after the passage of this resolution to furnish "to Laos or Cambodia any military personnel or to support military operations by the forces of the United States in or over Laos or Cambodia."

The final section of the resolution asks Congress to follow a similar procedure in prohibiting the expenditure of funds to

"furnish any military personnel whatsoever or to support any military operations by the forces of the United States in or over North Vietnam."

The last two sections provide expenditures which could be made if the President publicly requests and is granted support of Congress through a joint resolution.

**THE FINAL PARTS** of the resolution seek to prohibit U.S. air strikes into Laos and Cambodia and prevent the anticipated possibility of an invasion of North Vietnam.

The 29-year-old Republican prefaced the resolution with several "whereas" clauses citing President Richard Nixon's promise to wind down the war, the actual widening of the war brought about by the invasions of Laos and Cambodia, the 392 Nebraskans who have died in the Indochina War, and the bereavement their deaths have caused Nebraska.

DeCamp estimated that Nebraskans will pay about \$70 million of federal income taxes alone in 1971 to support the war. He also referred to a January, 1971, Gallup poll which indicated 73 per cent of all Americans favor bringing home all U.S. troops from Indochina by the end of the current year.

**WITH RESPECT** to POW's the resolution read: "Whereas, the establishment of a definite and final date for the withdrawal of American personnel from Vietnam has been a factor preventing the release of 1,600 American prisoners in North Vietnam, and in fact has resulted in a situation where ill-treated prisoners of war are held as hostages to influence American policy."

DeCamp closed the preface of the resolution by saying U.S. involvement in Indochina "seriously undermines" those commitments that do directly affect the security and national interests of the United States.

The Legislature will probably debate and vote on the resolution Monday. A majority vote of 25 senators would pass the resolution and send it on to Congress.



Zink . . . "Once something like this gets on your mind you have to settle it."

## Draft resister: I took the right road

by STEVE STRASSER  
Staff Writer

On Thursday, Febr. 14, 1969, two co-eds were playing cops and robbers with cap pistols across the Nebraska Union lounge from where about 200 students were sitting on the floor listening to a Hyde Park discussion on the relevancy of religion.

After one speaker stepped down, a tall, thin, short-haired and serious looking student took the stand. Ignoring the drift of the discussion, he said quietly: "I can no longer cooperate with the Selective Service."

He began to read a prepared statement he had been writing and rewriting the previous two weeks. "The draft serves to feed the military machine to fight the Vietnam war, which I consider unjust and immoral, as are all wars," he read.

He said the government was trying to exert the power of telling him when to kill and what was right and wrong. "The government does not have that right and I do not grant that right to it."

After reading his statement he simply announced that he would burn his draft card. He invited anyone else to join him who wanted to. Nobody did.

**LOOKING BACK** now at the event that changed his life, Larry Zink admits that immediate response to his unlawful action "was not overwhelming."

"But I personally felt good," he adds. "This was an honest statement on my part."

People have been affected by what I've done."

In the two years since his dramatic protest Zink says he has worried constantly whether his decision to burn the card was correct. But he feels more comfortable with his decision now than ever before. "The road the act seems to be leading me down seems to be the right one."

The road it is leading 24-year-old Larry Zink down is the road to a federal prison. He will be sent away to one, probably Friday or Saturday.

**ZINK IS FROM** Danbury, a small farming community in extreme south-central Nebraska. Danbury has about 200 people and a small high school, where Zink excelled in mathematics and physical sciences.

His father is a farmer, World War II veteran, and American Legion member. "I was never confronted with moral judgments," Zink remembers, "and I never questioned the conservative stance."

In 1965 he started school at McCook Junior College. He graduated in 1967, ranked fourth out of about 125 students in his class. He proceeded to the University in Lincoln to study electrical engineering. He never considered philosophical or personal questions in those days, but concentrated on studying and planning a career.

"My major concern was to impress my parents and community scholastically," he

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## Lieske defends Exon's budget

"The University budget hasn't hurt the students too much, has it?" asked Gov. J. J. Exon's director of administrative services of about 15 students in a Smith Hall discussion Thursday night.

The students muttered hostile sounds, so Gus Lieske, the 31-year-old chief architect of Exon's controversial University budget proposal, tried to convince them they were wrong to "relate cutbacks to a cut in instructional quality."

The reason for the whole budget squabble in the first place is that Exon's administration is the first one to really challenge the University, according to John Sullivan, one of Exon's administrative assistants who accompanied Lieske. "This is the first administration that has had the ability to evaluate Nebraska's whole educational delivery system," he said.

Johnson said most of the administration's expertise in this area rested in Lieske, who got his Ph.D. in statistics from NU and has taught at the college level in Nebraska.

**LIESKE EARNS \$18,000** from the state, and said he has argued over the budget with "\$436,000 worth of University

administrators" at some meetings.

"We met with University administrators before we even introduced our budget," Lieske said. "We asked them why they couldn't live with our proposal."

"We never got an answer," he continued. "They came back and said things like 'we have to stay competitive,' or 'we have to stay in the middle of the Big Eight,' and so on. Not until about a week ago did we start getting specifics as to what they wanted back."

Lieske said now that the University is getting more specific in its requests, the administration may be more inclined to make adjustments to its budget proposal.

He said the Exon administration is trying to cut back on the University's administration and planned operations and maintenance demands, rather than its educational programs.

**"WE HAVE DOUBLED** our appropriation to Centennial College," he said, "so that there would be enough to provide for two of them."

Another way the administration is trying to improve education at the University is by increasing NU's allotment of qualified

faculty and giving them more money, Lieske explained. He said now the University is allotted 1,006 faculty, including about 160 graduate assistants. Under Exon's proposal the allotment would be increased to 1,032, only about 60 of whom would be graduate assistants. Lieske said Exon's \$3.5 million library proposal, compared with the University's \$6 million request, would provide an "adequate building."

"It's not going to be an architectural masterpiece," he said. "But it will have enough space for the students and books the University says it requires."

He said the 70,000 volumes per year the University could acquire under Exon's proposal exceeds what the University of Wisconsin, a larger school, gets.

**"I'VE TALKED** with students before," Lieske said. "And the problem with the library is mismanagement, not lack of space or books."

He said cutting the University's funding request for the new home economics building from about \$40 per square foot to about \$30 per square foot would not hurt the

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