



Ronald J. Young talks about Vietnam at luncheon in Cather Hall.

## U.S. aid to Saigon criticized

By Chuck Beck

If the United States would cut military aid to the Saigon government, the fighting in Vietnam would stop, Ronald J. Young said at a luncheon in Cather Hall Thursday.

Young, secretary of the Peace Division of the American Friends Service Committee for National/International Relations (AFSC), said the United States controls Southeast Asian nations with unstable governments, like Saigon's with its military and economic aid.

The United States wants to be politically influential in Saigon's politics to maintain military bases, Young said. American corporations also hire cheap labor and obtain natural resources and markets for their products, he said.

Young went to Vietnam for the third time last August to deliver medical supplies and observe the war conditions.

### Rebuilding Slow

In Hanoi, he said he saw reconstruction of the city in various stages of completion. Hanoi has not rebuilt as quickly as might be expected because the government does not want partially completed buildings to be bombed again if another full-scale war would begin, Young said.

Young said that in addition to the destruction of the North Vietnamese countryside, the war changed the people. North Vietnamese rural and urban dwellers have traditionally disliked each other, but the American bombing tended to unify the people, Young said.

"City children were sent to the country to either stay with friends or relatives during bombings," he said. "When you send your children to traditionally unfriendly people it tends to unify the country," Young said.

### Articles Suppressed

Young also spoke about what he called the Saigon government's repression of the press and people.

"Newspapers appear with white spaces because the government has censored a critical article," Young said.

He said another kind of repressive tactic was government's photographing of all members of households and keeping a file of these pictures.

"At night, the police will illegally break into a house, compare the family's picture with the number of people in the house, and if anyone is absent they will arrest the entire household," Young said.

According to Young, government employees as well as common workers are required to carry identification cards and may be checked by police at any time. He said a U.S. computer company provided the Saigon government with the cards.

The U.S. supports 80 to 90 per cent of Saigon's budget, allowing the South Vietnamese to continue the war, Young said.

The key to peace in Vietnam is to enforce provisions agreed upon in the Paris agreement, Young said. Saigon still holds at least 100,000 political prisoners who should have been released under the agreement, he said.

## Computerized library may abolish fines

By Randy Gordon

The UNL library system is planning to establish a \$.5 million computerized system "that will do away with library fines altogether except for the repeat offenders", by keeping track of each student's library record, according to the UNL dean of libraries.

Gerald Rudolph told the Council on Student Life (CSL) Thursday night that the system will take at least two years of planning because it requires an inventory of the libraries on campus.

Rudolph said the computerized system would prevent a student from borrowing other books until his file was brought up to date on books the student earlier checked out.

The system would record transactions by using a bar code on a student identification card. A central computer terminal will monitor the code and turn on a light at the librarian's desk if the student's file is not in order, according to Rudolph.

Rudolph appeared before CSL as the council continued consideration of its fees and fines report. He said the council's recommendation that faculty and staff be treated the same as students in library renewal systems and fines is "perfectly correct."

But Rudolph said the recommendation would require major changes. "We have no practical way of forcing a faculty member to pay a fine or return a book," he said. "When you get to the issue of forcing compliance, you reach an impasse."

He said abuses of library policy are not frequent among faculty or any other campus group. "You are talking about just a handful of people who are causing the problem," Rudolph said.

Also appearing before CSL were Frank Hallgren, director of the Career Placement Office, and John Duve, parking coordinator for Campus Police.

Hallgren discussed a CSL recommendation that the Teacher Placement Office be merged with the Career Placement Office. He said there are distinct differences between the two, but that further cooperation and consolidation is possible.

"Teacher placement is a requirement for most school systems," Hallgren said. "You can't get a teaching position unless your statistics are on file in teacher placement."

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## Pension raise bill is revised

A bill to retroactively raise the pension of UNL professors who were in retirement during the period of 1961 to 1965 will be re-introduced to the Legislature in early January of 1975 according to State Sen. Harold Simpson. The present pension plan was begun in 1965.

The bill was killed last year when it was decided its form was unconstitutional and there was no time left in the session to make needed changes.

Simpson said about 350 retired professors will be affected by the bill and its cost was estimated at anywhere between \$200,000 and \$750,000.

The amount each pension will be raised will be determined on an individual basis, Simpson said.

Simpson met with retired professors and administrative personnel Nov. 1 to determine how the bill was to be changed and said another meeting is planned for December.

## Most students back regent bill

By Jim Sajevic

Most UNL students want the student regent bill to pass although only 33 percent of those interviewed took the time to vote in Tuesday's general election, a *Daily Nebraskan* sample poll indicated.

Of the 29 students interviewed Wednesday and Thursday in the Nebraska Union, 18 supported the bill (62 per cent); five disapproved of it (17 per cent); and six said they didn't know anything about it (20 per cent).

Nineteen students, or 66 per cent of those interviewed, said they did not vote Tuesday.

John Foy, Omaha junior, said he voted for the bill but doesn't expect it to pass.

"I don't think the voters want the bill to pass because they're afraid it would let students get in where they're not supposed to be," he said.

### Understand views

Kyle Warren, senior, Dalton, Neb. said he thought student representation on the board might help the regents understand student views on college matters like residence hall visitation and alcohol on campus.

Junior Patsy Hopkins of Ord said she

would be "scared to talk up at a regents meeting", but added that she felt students elected to the board would be obligated to voice student opinion and regents would be obligated to listen to it.

Vickie Jones, a sophomore from Lincoln, questioned whether the regents knew the students' needs.

"They're removed from the students by a generation gap," she said. "How many times do you see the regents on campus talking with the students?"

### Potential threat

Student board members could pose a potential threat to the regents because they would know what the students want and wouldn't be afraid to speak up, she said.

Freshman Chris Carlson of Lincoln said she believed the regents voted according to their own standards and not the students'.

"The regents don't come in contact enough with the students to cast their votes wisely," she said. "If you don't go to the school, you can't be objective when it comes time to vote."

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