

SOME THINGS:

On Civil Rights

The Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, according to a January edition of GROUP RESEARCH REPORT, has been distributing pamphlets and placing newspaper ads opposing the civil rights legislation.

In addition, it has been writing opinion molders in states believed to have key votes in the Congressional battle over passage of the civil rights bill. It has also held off-record breakfasts for Washington lobbyists for a variety of business interests, GROUP RESEARCH REPORT said.

It is headed by William Loeb, editor and publisher of the Manchester, N.H., UNION LEADER, as chairman. The secretary and principal author of its printed material is John C. Satterfield, a recent president of the American Bar Association and legal advisor to Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi. The group is headquartered in the Carroll Arms Hotel, across from the Senate Office Buildings.

The Coordinating Committee was formed last summer to oppose the pending civil rights legislation. It has reported contributions of \$108,475 and expenses of \$104,357 for the last quarter of 1963. A report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives shows that the group's principal source of revenue is still the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, the agency of that state which operates on tax money and until recently also supported the White Citizens' Council. A new name appearing this quarter is that of James Lucifer. Last November, Lucifer had had the featured article in AMERICAN OPINION, the magazine of the John Birch Society, which was an attack on Martin Luther King, the Negro leader, according to GROUP RESEARCH REPORT.

Nebraska: Key Votes

It is significant that Nebraska is considered to be among those states with key votes in determining the future of the civil rights legislation, passed in the House and now in the Senate. At least, the DAILY NEBRASKAN has been receiving almost daily the committee's opinion molders. In the case of the civil rights bill in which each vote may turn out to be a key one, "speculation" has been that Nebraska's two senate members, Carl Curtis and Roman Hruska, will vote 'Nay.' But, it is far from over and that word "speculation" sometimes means "guessing."

Satterfield: Some Objections

With this background in mind let's take a look at what Satterfield lists as wrong with the civil rights bill in one of the committee's recent releases:

—A power-laden provision is section 711 (b) — "The president is authorized to take such action as may be appropriate to prevent the committing or continuing of an unlawful employment practice by a person in connection with the performance of a contract with an agency or instrumentality of the United States." This ties in to Title VI permitting withholding of funds in any program or activity which is supported by Federal financial assistance by way of grant, contract or loan. The bill is so drawn that the procedural protections of Title VII do not apply.

—Neither do the meager provisions of Title VI concerning judicial review apply to executive orders issued under section 711 (b). That questioned section, Satterfield says, did not appear in the proposal of the Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5.

—Section 711 (b) covers "persons", not "employers". "Person" is defined in Section 702 (a) as "one or more individuals, labor unions, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or "receivers".

—Such "persons" are covered even though they do not have 25 or more employees and even though they are not engaged in interstate commerce.

—No limitations, guide lines or protections against arbitrary executive action are included. Cancellation of contracts, calling of loans, blacklisting, withdrawal of credit or financial support and similar sanctions may be imposed. —The word "discrimination" is not defined in the bill.

Some other faults, in Satterfield's opinion, of the bill are included.

The Negro And Civil Rights

Whatever thoughts these objections may bring to the reader's mind, it is hoped they have been put into proper perspective by (1) the nature of the Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms included in the background above and (2) the fact that the bill has already passed the House. If these are legitimate faults, it is reasonable to conclude that the Senate, an extremely able body, will delete them. In all probability the bill will emerge greatly compromised.

In addition it should be remembered that Congress may not be trying to "legislate equality" as has been a common complaint. It is, however, attempting to secure or to make positive in the letter of the law what the Negro has coming to him as a human being and citizen of the United States.

What the Negro does get as a human being is and will always rest in the attitude of the non-Negro American citizen, no matter, to a certain extent, what the legal protection afforded him.

What and how the Negro has done is commendable. Just as the Italian and the Irish have made great strides in the United States in the last 100 years, the Negro has made some and if he continues true to form should make more.

The Negro should command much respect for how he has made his strides. He has not formed barn-burning parties to force sentiment or conviction to his side. Nor has he been obnoxious in his justified demands. In fact, he has conducted himself more as a human being than some southern Whites. There are exceptions to every rule, but the Negro deserves what he asks. He should not have to ask.



"IT'S AN ILL EAST WIND THAT BLOWS NO GODD."

View From The Right

By Dick Recker

The purpose of this column is to provide a commentary of a political nature on domestic affairs. Obviously, it is impossible to present political viewpoints without personal bias entering and the comments expressed herein will be decidedly conservative.

This introductory column will approach the subject in a rather general vein which, of course, leaves the author open for a barrage of criticism. However, the author also realizes that HAD Senator Goldwater recited the Gettysburg Address or issued the Ten Commandments—the Liberal Establishment would have accused him of dealing in vague generalities.

This year we face that quadrennial madness known as the Presidential election. The usual cry arises as to what are the issues and what are the candidate's stand on them. This, in itself, is blatant nonsense. If it were true then all that would be needed to determine the winner would be a score sheet from the League of Women Voters.

The fact that Senator Goldwater is against Medicare, or that Senator Humphrey is against right-to-work laws, signifies little. The question of importance should be why does a politician take a particular stand.

A political Conservative or Liberal derives his position on the issues from his political philosophy. The political philosophy of a candidate provides the only realistic context for understanding his views of the issues.

This line of reasoning suggests the appropriateness of presenting the modern conception of a Conservative Politician's Philosophy.

The Conservative philosophy has at its base the conception of the nature of man. Man, while equal in the eyes of the Creator and before the bar, has inherent differences of ability and intelligence. Any attempt to equalize these differences is a contradiction of human nature. The Conservative wants to accept Man as he is rather than as someone thinks he should be.

The Conservative places a high value on tradition and has a great respect for the institutions of our Re-

public. He believes Man's nature is unchanging; hence, the past can offer good guidelines for the present and future.

The Conservatives' essential differences with the Liberals are these: Liberals make a distinction between property rights and human rights. The Conservative believes the two cannot be separated. The right to property is a human right. The Liberal believes that government's function is to provide security for the

people. The Conservative believes that its function is to secure the people's liberty. As Jefferson said, "That government which governs least, governs the best." The Conservative wishes to maximize the individual's liberties and to minimize the government's interferences. So when a Conservative politician is asked to judge an issue he will ask: Will this measure preserve or extend individual freedom or will it deprive the individual of his basic rights?

CAMPUS OPINION

Good Year, For Athletes

The past semester may have been a glorious one for varsity athletics, but it still doesn't detract from the rotten situation here on campus.

I am speaking of the way athletes with their semi-professional contracts (i.e., athletic scholarships) have made in the past and are making a mockery of the scholastic system at this university. The preparation that freshman athletes receive for their freshman English courses is a ludicrous example.

Free tutor and complete syllabuses of the course

Burr Kisses?

I wish to comment on the following passage that appeared in the Monday, Feb. 17, issue.

"At least kissing is allowed here. At Indiana University the women's residence unit staff has banned kissing in the lounge of the dormitory. No romance beyond 'holding hands and conversation verbally' is permitted."

I feel Miss Peterson should do more research on such subjects concerning college life before making rash generalizations.

The exact problem quoted does exist on the University campus, that being the Burr East Residence Hall. If Miss Peterson is looking for a crusade, here is an ample opportunity. Why not follow University of Colorado and ask students to refrain from attending classes in protest to this severe social problem.

A Sufferer

About Letters

The DAILY NEBRASKAN invites readers to use it for expression of opinion on current topics regardless of viewpoint. Letters must be signed, contain a verifiable address, and be free of libelous material. Pen names may be included and will be released upon written request. Brevity and legibility increase the chance of publication. Lengthy letters may be edited or omitted. Absolutely none will be returned.

Overview

Activities Nil During Finals; Time Students Woke Up

What did you do during finals? I mean how did you spend all of that time? I did a little looking around.

On two afternoons, I just happened to be walking around the Union; The Union, the hub of student activity, on an afternoon which normally is filled with students filling organizational duties. I went from floor to floor, from office to office, hoping to run into someone who had time to chew the fat.

Excepting Lonely Mrs. Miles and Curt Simers, the only office dwellers were a few pseudo-intellectuals pramming for tests. What happened to all of the committeemen? Where were all of the great organizers?

During the two weeks with the most spare time of the whole year there were no meetings. If these acti-

vities are so important during the term, how can they change so drastically during the half month final period?

Or perhaps did the students change? Were our great leaders looking for such a good excuse to get some sleep.

It seems that the Cornhusker and Others could save some hair by spreading their work out a little. I just don't understand. For 16 weeks, activities are more important than studies. For two weeks, books suddenly are all important and activities are nil. Are our great activities that insignificant and worthless, or are our "jocks" completely insincere about activities.

Wake up, students, wake up.

Wm. Ahlschwede

Spare Parts

Clark Mollenhoff, a Pulitzer prize-winning Washington correspondent has written a book entitled, Washington Cover-Up, which charges that "news management" and keeping information from Congressional investigations leads to corruption and fraud in the executive branch.

Mollenhoff reviews the federal government since George Washington's administration and shows that there are no clear-cut precedents or court decisions that support the right of administrators to deny Congressional committees access to their files — and suggests specific laws that might insure the public's right to information on the functioning of government.

The crises came to light in 1954 when President Eisenhower instructed Defense Department employees not to testify or produce records in the Army-McCarthy hearings. The President claimed "executive privilege" at that time.



ARF!

Benjamin Franklin (or The Louisville Slugger, as he is better known as) said, "A penny saved is a penny earned," and we, the college population of America, have taken to heart this sage advice. We spend prudently; we budget diligently. Yet, despite our wise precautions, we are always running short. Why? Because there is one item of expense that we consistently underestimate—the cost of traveling home for weekends.

Let us take the typical case of Basil Metabolism, a sophomore at UCLA majoring in avocados. Basil, a resident of Bangor, Maine, loved to go home each weekend to play with his faithful dog, Spot. What joy, what wretched smiles, when Basil and Spot were reunited! Basil would leap into his dogcart, and Spot, a genuine Alaskan husky, would pull Basil all over Bangor, Maine—Basil calling cheery halloos to the townfolk, Spot wagging his curly tail.



But the cost, alas, of traveling from UCLA to Bangor, Maine, ran to \$400 a week, and Basil's father, alas, earned only a meagre salary as a meter-reader for the Bangor water department. So, alas, after six months Basil's father told Basil he could raise no more money; he had already sold everything he owned, including the flashlight he used to read meters.

Basil returned to California to ponder his dilemma. One solution occurred to him—to ship Spot to UCLA and keep him in his room—but Basil had to abandon the notion because of his roommate, G. Fred Sigafos, who was, alas, allergic to dog hair.

Then another idea came to Basil—a stroke of genius, you might call it. He would buy a Mexican hairless chihuahua! Thus he would have a dog to pull him around, and G. Fred's allergy would be undisturbed.

The results, alas, were not all Basil had hoped. The chihuahua, alas, was unable to pull Basil in the dogcart, no matter how energetically he beat the animal.

Defeated again, Basil sat down with G. Fred, his roommate, to smoke a Marlboro Cigarette and seek a new answer to the problem. Together they smoked and thought and—Eureka!—an answer quickly appeared. (I do not suggest, mark you, that Marlboro Cigarettes are an aid to celebration. All I say about Marlboros is that they taste good and are made of fine tobaccos and pure white filters and come in soft pack or Flip Top box.)

Well, sir, Basil and G. Fred got a great idea. Actually, the idea was G. Fred's, who happened to be majoring in genetics. Why not, said G. Fred, cross-breed the chihuahua with a Great Dane and thus produce an animal sturdy enough to pull a dogcart?

It was, alas, another plan doomed to failure. The cross-breeding was done, but the result (this is very difficult to explain) was a raccoon.

But there is, I am pleased to report, a happy ending to this heart-rending tale. It seems that Basil's mother (this is also very difficult to explain) is a glamorous blond aged 19 years. One day she was spotted by a talent scout in Bangor, Maine, and was signed to a fabulous movie contract, and the entire family moved to California and bought Bel Air, and today one of the most endearing sights to be seen on the entire Pacific Coast is Spot pulling Basil down Sunset Boulevard—Basil cheering and Spot wagging. Basil's mother is also happy, making glamorous movies all day long, and Basil's father is likewise content, sitting at home and reading the water meter.

Pacific Coast, Atlantic Coast, the great Heartland in between —not to speak of Alaska and Hawaii—all of this is Marlboro Country. Light up and find out for yourself.

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Dan Rosenthal