

SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION . . . South Carolina Last to Fall

This month a problem is coming to a head at Clemson College, S.C. A young man from Charleston has decided that he would like to attend Clemson instead of Iowa State to study architectural engineering. This has not come as a surprise to the administration of Clemson College (a state supported, land grant school) as his application has been pending, upon "fulfillment of the proper requirements," since Jan. 1, 1961.

Clemson officials placed Harvey Gantt's application and correspondence in a vault in anticipation that there would be court action.

From one standpoint this young man's decision seems like a natural wish on the part of a college student to attend a college close to home, preferably in his home state. South Carolina is Gantt's home state.

From another standpoint, based upon ingrained, emotional training, it seems like an unusual wish—that of arbitrarily trying to break or force his presence into an educational institution which has never seen his face in the guise of a student.

Harvey Gantt wishes to enter Clemson in a state which has had segregated educational facilities—in fact, it is the only state left that has never had integration.

Tradition dies hard and sometimes unnecessarily violently as in Mississippi, and sometimes quietly as in Georgia. Clemson's president has said in essence that there will be no repetition of what happened in Mississippi this fall. South Carolina is staunchly segregationist, as much so as Mississippi. Most of the state's newspapers support segregation editorially. But Clemson, primarily a men's school, is situated in the Piedmont, the upstate region traditionally less segregationist than the "Low Country" of Charleston.

It is impossible to speculate on the outcome of the court's decree and the affect it will have on Clemson. In Mississippi the question was blurred by political considerations and the influence of outsiders. This could happen at Clemson despite the best efforts of the school's officials "to preserve the dignity and good name of Clemson and the state" if segregation must come.

In a recent editorial, the Clemson Tiger, official school newspaper, said: "The tragedy that was Mississippi must not become the tragedy that is Clemson. We, as students, do not want it; the faculty does not want it; and, we hope, no sane person who has considered the matter rationally would want it."



FOREIGN AID PROGRAM . . .

Political Contrasts

Republican

by John W. Reiser

In early 1961, Representative Delbert Latta (R-Ohio) exposed to the American public the fact that our government was engaged in the sale of hard, red American wheat to the Soviet Union and was subsidizing the market price to the tune of about 62 cents a bushel. He also noted that Khrushchev had announced to the Soviet people that there would now be free bread, "as proof of the superiority of the Soviet system." Congressman Latta questioned officials of the Kennedy Administration about this and was notified that the program had begun under the Eisenhower administration. This the Eisenhower people flatly denied. Since neither party wanted to take credit for the program, Latta introduced a bill to stop it and to prevent future programs of this type.

Suddenly the Kennedy Administration apparent-

ly decided that it was a good program because Latta's bill was stopped in its tracks.

Then the fact that we were training Yugoslavian jet pilots to fly jets which we ourselves had furnished them and their infamous leader, Marshall Tito, set off a public controversy.

Early in this year, it was noted within the pages of our leading news magazines that we had in fact spent millions of dollars in aid to communist-bloc nations.

Why is this being done? Are we actually silly enough to believe that his aid will undermine the Marxist determination to "bury us"? Or is the aid an attempt to buy time? Are there people who are not convinced that communism is not the implacable foe of all for which we stand? Do we honestly believe that friendship exists between the Soviet Union and this nation? Why is this being done? In conclusion, the Sino-Soviet bloc has made no

their intent with regard to our future. As surely as evil is the enemy of good communism is the enemy of capitalism. Let us therefore put an end, for all time to come, to our unrealistic policy of giving "aid and comfort" to that enemy. Let's do it soon.

Tomorrow may be one day too late.

Democrat

by Phil Kelly, Jr.

What good can come of American aid to Communist nations? Are we not aiding the Communist cause? Are we helping them through a crisis so that they may later "bury" us? These questions appear definite enough at first glance, but the answers cannot be found with such ease.

First, as was proven with our aid to Yugoslavia, this aid can drive a wedge through the various Communist alliances. Investigations have proven that the satellite nations of Russia are com-

mitted to the communist cause by strength of arms, not by unity of political philosophy. If we don't stand up to show our support of the enslaved people by aid, we will only strengthen the communist world.

If aid is given, the world, both free and Communist, will find that it is our system that has the strength to provide the necessities of life. Our agricultural surpluses, for example, prove that our free enterprise system is the stronger system.

Thirdly, the United States is a humanitarian nation. Our founding fathers gave our nation this foundation. If we are to retain this aspect, let us give aid to a suffering people. If the Chinese are starving, or the East Germans, or others, it's our concern.

There appears a great wall of distrust between the East and West. With the danger of nuclear war, as exemplified by the recent Cuban crisis, and a resulting realization of this danger, perhaps this could

lead the way for a lessening of this tension. The coming together of peoples of different worlds might make for more international brotherhood.

Does history support my ideas? No one can say, because there is no comparable example in the past. The few examples, those of U.S. wheat as a gift to a starving Russian people during the Russian civil war, or U.S. aid to fascist Japan shortly before the Second World War.

Today, world opinion is a growing force. Economic systems are fighting to achieve superior status. Satellite nations are restless. The situation in today's world are strange to those of previous generations. Our policy must be flexible enough to adapt to these new conditions.

About Letters

The Daily Nebraskan invites readers to use it for expressions 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.

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