

KU AND ELSEWHERE:

Clause = Trouble

The Sigma Nu fraternity, the only KU Greek house with a written racial discriminatory clause, is faced with a dilemma similar to that of the frying pan and the fire.

The Civil Rights Council (CRC) has promised to picket the Sigma Nu's during rush next fall if the clause is not struck down; and the Sigma Nu's have little chance of getting their predominantly Southern national organization to repeal the "white" clause.

The affair began last Wednesday when the CRC petitioned the Inter-Fraternity Council (IFC) to withdraw recognition from any Greek house which still has the clause in their constitution next August. In other words, the CRC was asking that Sigma Nu not be allowed to participate in fraternity rush.

The IFC refused to accept the CRC recommendation. In answering the CRC petition, the IFC referred to chapter seven of last spring's ASC bill which says that force should not be used to eliminate discriminatory clauses at KU.

The CRC decided that its only recourse was to picket.

If the CRC goes through on its promise, the Sigma Nu rush program will probably suffer because of the unfavorable publicity which the picket would reflect on the fraternity.

The KU Sigma Nu chapter worked to repeal the clause at their national convention two years ago, but failed. There is another convention this summer, but—according to the Sigma Nu president—there is little chance that the clause will be repealed. The number of southern chapters far outweighs the number of northern chapters. In addition, the alumni of each chapter in the Sigma Nu organization have one vote for every two votes cast by each local chapter.

If the Sigma Nu acts independently of their national organization to kill the white clause they would probably lose their charter.

What it adds up to is the fact that Sigma Nu is trapped between an inflexible national organization and the increasingly militancy of people opposed to racial segregation in fraternities and sororities.

The Sigma Nu's situation is regrettable, and I write about it only because it is a tangible symptom on the KU campus of a national situation.

Although most of the national organizations have agreed to strike the discriminatory clause, they are—in fact—choking in other ways the attempts made by Greeks themselves to end segregation. Certain KU Greek chapters have learned this all too well in recent weeks.

Tom Coffman, University Daily Kansan

EDITOR'S NOTE: This situation, of course, affects every chapter of every fraternity that has such a clause. The problem southern chapters face is their fear of losing a prospective pledge if word gets to their campuses of a northern chapter violating constitutional clauses. The possibility still exists, however, of such clauses being stricken if each chapter actively strives for that goal. If they choose not to, it should be remembered that it is still their right to so choose.

ERIC SEVAREID—

Communists Seek Foothold; 'Africanization' May Help

The oscillograph of American hopes and fears registers wide fluctuations in any given period, on a given matter.

The needle has been quivering back and forth on the matter of communism in black Africa. It seems only yesterday that we were taking the smuggest self-congratulatory satisfaction over the fiasco of Russian penetration attempts in the Congo and in Guinea. Today, with the barnstorming of Chou en Lai, the coup by a Communist-oriented political crew in Zanzibar and the new wave of ruthless, "anti-imperialist" idiocies by Nkrumah in Ghana, a sudden apprehension spreads that black Africa in general is about to collapse into Communist control.

This is hardly the imminent prospect. What the Communists, more particularly the Chinese Communists, are immediately seeking is a solid foothold in Africa from which to work. There is no certainty yet that even Zanzibar will fill their bill. What can help pave the way for communism in East Africa are the current programs there of "Africanization," the hasty turning over to untrained Africans of economic institutions and the civil service, threatening the same kind of breakdown that occurred in the Congo, where Belgians, of necessity, are now returning.

But only the unteachable will discount the long-range determination of the Chinese if not the Russians. Black Africa's historic and almost exclusive foreign ties have been with West Europe. After World War I, Lenin thought that the communizing of Africa would naturally follow the communizing of Western Europe. But West Europe regained its balance; it did so again following the Second World War, to the chagrin of Stalin and his heirs.

Now the Communists apply their efforts to Africa directly. Most of the formal political ties with Europe are severed, but they are finding the cultural, economic and intellectual web that connects Africa with Europe stronger than they had thought. Their opportunities lie in direct action more than in persuasion, and for the West the disturbing and uniform phenomenon recent-

ly observed in Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda is the extremely small numbers of armed dissidents it requires to overturn or paralyze those governments.

African students and other movers and shakers continue nevertheless, as if in an intellectual trance, to identify imperialism only with the West. Just as Latin Americans continued far too long to identify it with the United States. What may be required for Africans, as it was required for Latin Americans, is the pain of the Communist thorn in their own flesh. It took the death of young Cubans in the Bay of Pigs, Castro's formal proclamation of communism and his assaults on Venezuela to waken thousands of influential people in Latin America.

It will be luck if such an object lesson can be avoided in Africa. Serious intellectual attack on communism as a way of life is only just beginning there. Some of it is coming from young African students who have returned from Peking, maddened, disillusioned and frightened by what they experienced there. This has included the most blatant race prejudice, with the repeated imprisonment of Chinese girls who became friendly with African boys. All this is recounted in rather chilling detail by a Ghanaian medi-

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CAMPUS OPINION

Stonage Defends Himself

Dear Editor:

I would like to defend myself. First, concerning the word 'claque,' I will accept your definition, but contest your contention that 'applaud' is not necessarily complimentary. It has always been complimentary to me, and my dictionary (also Webster's; in this case, the COLLEGIATE) agrees with me. Concerning the matter of complete sentences, I never maintained that one should write only sentences; in fact, my letter to you has a non-sentence itself. But I do maintain that a group of words should have a meaning.

Explain to me, if you will, what the meaning of this is: "Indeed, the next wave of anti-Americans called 'student,' though they do precious little studying, in several southern capitals that are now quiescent." Just what does that mean? It is absolutely true that criticism of style is a trivial matter. But if you have no preference for philosophies, what is left to determine your selection of columnists but style? And again I say, there is absolutely no comparison in style between the writing of Ryskind and that of Severeid. Severeid should stick to oral presentation.

"What right has a student

to criticize an established man?" This, your question in yesterday's editorial, reflects lack of serious thought. If I can't criticize, who can? If Severeid is to be the final judge of who can criticize him, no one will be able to. And without criticism from lesser beings, where would progress (which you so strongly espouse) be? We would still be stuck with the traditions of ancient Rome. Note there that conservatives are not necessarily opposed to progress.

Kindly explain to me the correct right-wing interpretation of yesterday's LBJ cartoon. I can't see it, somehow.

On another question, you have the right not to print Mr. Hall's letter. But from that paragraph I notice you use the term Perogative. Funny. My dictionary spells it 'prerogative.' I predict there will be a job open for a typesetter soon.

Another thing I would like to ask about. Why did Paul Douglas get such big headlines, a bigger picture, and almost twice as much space as did Mr. Hruska? In my humble opinion, Mr. Hruska had more to say.

Again, you say you are neither liberal nor conservative. About all the real evidence you offer is that you print a conservative columnist or two. Unfortunately, the liberal editorials outnumber the conservatives about six to one. Equal time, anyone?

I realize your editorial staff is overworked, so you don't need to spend a lot of

time replying to this. Reply through your future actions. If you are truly unbiased, I am quite willing to agree with you that you are "more effective that way."

Stone-Age Statesman

EDITOR'S NOTE: A typographical error resulted in the 'sentence' quoted from Severeid's column. The editor determines who will be a columnist for the DAILY NEBRASKAN not only by what the person has to say and his style, but his record and qualifications. Philosophy performance, in the case of choosing Severeid, played no part.

The editor did not question anybody's right to criticize. The statement was, in effect, it seems strange that a person who hadn't finished his schooling yet would attempt to criticize Mr. Severeid. The statement received considerable thought because the editor was not questioning your right to criticize, but your qualifications to criticize.

Kindly explain the correct Left-Wing interpretation of Mauldin's LBJ cartoon.

This is the eighth edition of this semester's DAILY NEBRASKAN. One editorial was a guest editorial. The editor has written only six. None was a "liberal" editorial, just the editor's opinion of certain events. The subject determines the nature of the editorial.

Douglas received more coverage for one simple reason; he stirred more interest on campus and thus made more news.

Insight Elsewhere—

'And all the King's men ...'

by kenneth tabor

While all the world was busy with the problem of a Communist foothold in Asia, no one seemed to see the big step the Soviet was taking toward the Mediterranean.

Despite the numerical supremacy of the Greeks on the island the fight between them and the Turkish Cypriots continues, and all hope of an internal solution, has been abandoned. This leaves several possible solutions open.

Before the fighting broke into its fury, there were over 100 Cypriot villages in which both Turks and Greeks lived. After weeks of battle only twenty or so of these remain. In most of these remaining towns the situation is similar to that in Nicosia, where the city is divided and along the dividing line stands an overkill capacity proportionally as great as that of the nuclear powers.

Somewhere in the midst of all this is Cyprus' leader Makarios. Whatever solution is offered must first find the approval of this Ecclesiastic. And as we have found out to our chagrin, this approval is now a rare quantity.

One such proposal was taken to Makarios by America's George Ball. Even as he ventured toward Cyprus his suggestion seemed fated to a slow death. True to international expectations the plan was not resurrected at the end of his three-day peace talk with the Arch-bishop.

The plan he offered had been long in the wind. Ball suggested that a force of 10,000 men take over the island and restore order. It would be made up of contingents from NATO countries since both Turkey and Greece are members of that alliance. Knowing that Makarios' great fear was that Cyprus would end up partitioned, Ball pointed to the history of action taken by the UN whose forces had been the content of a counter proposal.

He argued strongly that the UN very seldom restored previous conditions; that rather they dealt with the situation as it was when they came upon the scene; and that this often meant partitioning. Makarios rejected the proposal.

At the beginning of the conflict it was the Kremlin's idea that the problem was one which should be solved by the Cypriots themselves and that the imperialist Western powers should keep their hands off. However, when the NATO suggestion seemed doomed to failure, Russia suggested that the peace force should be a part of the United Nations.

The result is that the whole question will be taken up in the United Nations. This in itself will satisfy Makarios. Whether the final action of the UN satis-

fies him will remain to be seen.

As the move seemed to be toward the UN anyway, American and British spokesmen urged this action rather than to appear defeated for the moment. Neither government is very pleased, however, that events took this course.

Despite the former Russian proposal, the Soviets might use their veto power in the Security Council to prevent any peace force to ease tensions and, thus, leave Cyprus a trouble spot in need of further attention by the West.

It is even more likely that they will use this veto as a lever to get the United States and Britain to accept Communist troop membership in the ranks of the force.

According to Western observers this in itself would give the Communists their long-desired foothold in the Mediterranean. Whatever decision is made either Greece or Turkey will be dissatisfied, and this will undoubtedly lead to trouble in the future. If the United States allows a force with contingents from the Soviet block, it will be aiding the Soviet goal. If, on the other hand, the U.S. or Britain should veto such a force, it would merely ne-

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About Letters

The DAILY NEBRASKAN invites readers to use it for expression of opinion on current issues regardless of viewpoint. Letters must be signed, contain a verifiable address, and be free of obscene 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.



"WE'VE HAD THEM ALL, OLD BOY."

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