

FMA:

Out In Open

One of five competing business firms recently went over the Fraternity Management Association's (FMA) head to register a complaint with University officials questioning the organization's ethics in comparing and accepting bids.

The complaint was made because the FMA has failed to hold public readings of the bids. The companies, then, in bidding for the business of supplying food to members of the FMA did not know the basis for each others' bids.

J. Winston Martin, associate dean of student affairs, received and administered the complaint. Doyle Kauk, chairman of the FMA committee, said yesterday that although the FMA has been operating fairly, "It is a fair complaint."

According to Kauk, the FMA will now hold open public readings so the companies will definitely know the basis for and amount of the bids. For bid comparisons, Kauk said the FMA will make an estimate of last year's approximate volume of main use products (for example milk) and ask competing firms to bid on that base.

Kauk explained that the reason there had been no public reading of the bids was that there has been a problem of companies visiting FMA members in the summer interim and trying to undercut the low bidder.

It is hoped now that the public reading and publishing of the bids plus growth in FMA membership (14 to 25) will eliminate this undercutting. With the FMA out in the open like this, Kauk explains, no company will be able ethically to attempt price cutting.

It is important to note that the FMA is still on its own. Administration will not intervene. The only part administration will play in the FMA's operation will be in the form of aid from the Purchasing Department in setting up the basis for bid comparison.

The FMA has grown and, hopefully, will continue to grow, giving organized living units on the campus an opportunity to bargain effectively for low prices on food supplies.

But only when each individual living unit eligible for FMA membership pledges its full support in membership will it be able to fulfill that purpose.

CAMPUS OPINION

Stout's Object: Compromise

Dear Editor: I feel now that it is necessary for me to explain myself. The method of my letter was satire; the object—compromise.

Mr. Hiner, it is my opinion that when one writes to be published, then one is ob-

viously attempting to influence others.

I felt that Mr. Hiner's article was an expression of the feelings held by one extreme segment of this nation's population. I wrote my letter so that it would appear to have come from

the pen of the opposite extreme with the hope that the net effect of the two articles would be the mean between the two opposing opinions. It is on this middle ground that my own actual feelings are to be found.

Jack Stout

Recker Should Change Column's Name

Dear Editor: May I suggest that Dick Recker change the name of his column to "Plagiarism

from the Right." His column in the May 7th Nebraskan is almost an exact copy of comments written in the

May 12th edition of the National Review Bulletin (to be found by the curious in the periodicals room of the Social Studies Division, 3rd floor, Love Library). Only a very few of the words in the column are Mr. Recker's; the rest is verbatim from Mr. Buckley's weekly newsletter.

May I also suggest that if Mr. Recker has nothing original to contribute to the student newspaper that he cease boring us with the thoughts of others. If our dubious columnist continues his antics he will discover that plagiarism is punishable by law. He will then have an opportunity to observe "Uncle Earl's court" on a first-hand basis.

Robert M. Ireland



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Title III Desegregation of Public Facilities

Sec. 301. (a) Whenever the Attorney General receives a complaint signed by an individual to the effect that he is being deprived of or threatened with the loss of his right to the equal protection of the laws, on account of his race, color, religion, or national origin, or being denied access to or full and complete utilization of any public facility which is owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of any State or subdivision thereof, other than a public school or public college as defined in section 401 of title IV hereof, and the Attorney General certifies that the signer or signers of such complaint are unable, in his judgment, to initiate and maintain appropriate legal proceedings for relief and that the institution of an action will materially further the public policy of the United States favoring the orderly progress of desegregation in public facilities, the Attorney General is authorized to institute for or in the name of the United States a civil action in any appropriate district court of the United States against such parties and for such relief as may be appropriate, and such court shall have and shall exercise jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this section. The Attorney General may implead as defendants such additional parties as are or become necessary to the grant of effective relief hereunder.

(b) The Attorney General may deem a person or persons unable to initiate and maintain appropriate legal proceedings within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section when such person or persons are unable, either directly, or

through other interested persons or organizations, to bear the expense of the litigation or to obtain effective legal representation; or whenever he is satisfied that the institution of such litigation would jeopardize the employment or economic standing of, or might result in injury or economic damage to, such person or persons, their families, or their property.

Sec. 302. Whenever an action has been commenced in any court of the United States seeking relief from the denial of equal protection of the laws on account of race, color, religion, or national origin, the Attorney General for in the name of the United States may intervene in such action. In such an action the United States shall be entitled to the same relief as if it had instituted the action.

Sec. 303. In any action or proceeding under this title the United States shall be liable for costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee, the same as a private person.

Sec. 304. Nothing in this title shall affect adversely the right of any person to sue for or obtain relief in any court against discrimination in any facility covered by this title.

Title IV Desegregation Of Public Education

Definitions

Sec. 401. As used in this title—

(a) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.

(b) "Desegregation" means the assignment of students to public schools and within such schools without regard to their race, color, religion or national origin, but "desegregation" shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance.

(c) "Public school" means any elementary or secondary educational institution, and "public college" means any institution of higher education or any technical or vocational school above the secondary school level, operated by a State, subdivision of a State, or operated wholly or predominantly from or through the use of governmental funds or property or funds or property derived from a governmental source.

(d) "School board" means any agency or agencies which administer a system of one or more public schools and any other agency which is responsible for the assignment of students to or within such system.

SURVEY AND REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Sec. 402. The Commissioner shall conduct a survey

and make a report to the President and the Congress, within two years of the enactment of this title, concerning the lack of availability of equal educational opportunities for individuals by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin in public educational institutions at all levels in the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Sec. 403. The Commissioner is authorized, upon the application of any school board, State, municipality, school district, or other governmental unit legally responsible for operating a public school or schools, to render technical assistance to such applicant in the preparation, adoption, and implementation of plans for the desegregation of public schools. Such technical assistance may among other activities, include making available to such agencies information regarding effective methods of coping with special educational problems occasioned by desegregation, and making available to such agencies personnel of the Office of Education or other persons specially equipped to advise and assist them in coping with such problems.

TRAINING INSTITUTES

Sec. 404. The Commissioner is authorized to arrange, through grants or contracts, with institutions of higher education for the operation of short-term or regular session institutes for special training designed to improve the ability of teachers, supervisors, counselors, and other elementary or secondary school personnel to deal effectively with special educational problems occasioned by desegregation. Individuals who attend such an institute may be paid stipends for the period of their attendance at such institute in amounts specified by the Commissioner in regulations, including allowances for travel to attend such institute.

GRANTS

Sec. 405. (a) The Commissioner is authorized, upon application of a school board, to make grants to such board to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of—

(1) Giving to teachers and other school personnel in-service training in dealing with problems incident to desegregation, and

(2) Employing specialists to advise in problems incident to desegregation.

(b) In determining whether to make a grant, and in fixing the amount thereof and the terms and conditions on which it will be made, the Commissioner shall take into consideration the amount available for grants under this section and the other applications which are pending before him; the financial condition

of the applicant and the other resources available to it; the nature, extent, and gravity of its problems incident to desegregation; and such other factors as he finds relevant.

PAYMENTS

Sec. 406. Payments pursuant to a grant or contract under this title may be made (after necessary adjustments on account of previously made overpayments or underpayments) in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments, as the Commissioner may determine.

SUITS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Sec. 407. (a) Whenever the Attorney General receives a complaint—

(1) Signed by a parent or group of parents to the effect that his or their minor children, as members of a class of persons similarly situated, are being deprived of the equal protection of the laws by reason of the failure of a school board to achieve desegregation, or

(2) Signed by an individual, or his parent, to the effect that he has been denied admission to or not permitted to continue in attendance at a public college by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin, and the Attorney General certifies that the signer or signers of such complaint are unable, in his judgment, to initiate and maintain appropriate legal proceedings for relief and that the institution of an action will materially further the public policy of the United States favoring the orderly achievement of desegregation in public education, the Attorney General is authorized

to institute for or in the name of the United States a civil action in any appropriate district court of the United States against such parties and for such relief as may be appropriate, and such court shall have and shall exercise jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this section. The Attorney General may implead as defendants such additional parties as are or become necessary to the grant of effective relief hereunder.

(b) The Attorney General may deem a person or persons unable to initiate and maintain appropriate legal proceedings within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section when such person or persons are unable, either directly or through other interested persons or organizations, to bear the expense of the litigation or to obtain effective legal representation; or whenever he is satisfied that the institution of such litigation would jeopardize the employment or economic standing of, or might result in injury or economic damage to, such person or persons, their families, or their property.

(c) The term "parent" as used in this section includes any person standing in loco parentis.

Sec. 408. In any action or proceeding under this title the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.

Sec. 409. Nothing in this title shall affect adversely the right of any person to sue for or obtain relief in any court against discrimination in public education or in any facility covered by this title.

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