

NU IN NOVEMBER:

The State's State?

On the national level the dynamics of politics are shifting into second gear readying for the California Primary (Republicans) and the following Democratic counter-move to keep President Johnson a steady beam of light in a spectrum crowded by ups and downs of opponents.

Even in Nebraska politics is beginning to stir out of its two-year cocoon. The focus of all this activity is, of course, next November when the nation picks its leaders in a time of unparalleled threats and opportunities.

That will also be the time, in Nebraska, when the future of this University will be decided. The state has shown that it is not particularly enthused about appropriating the funds required to maintain a growth of improvement in the University.

One more severe budget set-back coupled with the extreme growth in enrollment here is about all the University will be able to sustain.

Last round Governor Frank B. Morrison and state senator Terry Carpenter fought for the University — almost alone. It would be no wonder if these men, and men like them, tired of fighting for an institution that failed to fight for itself.

This is not to suggest that the University openly practice politics, but it is to suggest that the University in some way play its power to advantage in the political field.

Nebraska does not know how much it relies on the University. It will take a concentrated effort of not only administration, but the faculty and the students to force such realization upon the state. Figuring two parental votes for each student plus around five thousand voting students themselves and a total of approximately 28,000 votes could be accumulated. That, in itself, is formidable.

In any event, one cannot help but worry that what the state does with the University next year will not only indicate the future of the school, but the future of the state.



"I HAD NO IDEA AFRICA WAS GETTING SO CROWDED."

CAMPUS OPINION

Campus: Liquor Litter

Dear Editor:

We, 10 students of the University of Nebraska, do hereby award the "Campus Cops" a new parking ticket book. These loyal law enforcement officers can handle any parking violation, but the University grounds are covered with beer and liquor containers. It seems that our loyal law officers are more concerned with parking violations than enforcing the state laws: mainly the laws concerning

liquor and littering of state property. It is against the law to drink on campus, yet they carry inebriated students up to bed. It is unlawful to litter state property, yet our campus is marred by unsightly liquor containers. We would like to see the cans and bottles cleaned up to make our campus more presentable. What does the public think when they visit the campus of the future leaders of this country and see these students wading to class through a drift of liquor containers?

10 Concerned

Bus Stop?

Dear Editor:

Sunday afternoon, May 16, I was waiting for the University Place bus at 14th and R. My destination was N. 60th street where I was to meet a very close family friend.

Waiting with me were two girls obviously wanting to go to Ag campus for a friend's party as they were both carrying gifts.

At 1:15 the bus came roaring by without stopping or even slowing down. A gentleman nearby told me that the same thing had happened to him that morning.

Two points I feel should be made here. The Lincoln bus service is lousy as compared to any other city I've seen.

Secondly, I feel that there exists a feeling of disregard on the part of the city of Lincoln towards University students. Their only concern seems to be for the bloated profits they extract from college students.

If it were not for the University this city would soon fold up. And with its present attitude, it deserves no less.

Daniel F. Kroeger



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ERIC SEVAREID—

LBJ Politically Safe In Exposure: Why Not Governor Rockefeller?

By Eric Sevareid

It is a little hard to understand why some of the President's well-wishers are now worrying that his fabulous one-man road show will result in his "overexposure," that the American people will get tired of his daily voice, portrait and thoughts.



Sevareid

It is true that this news conference statements are much too voluminous, but that is only trying to reporters and editors; it is not a problem for the people generally because they never did read the footnotes and addenda. As to the rest of it—one need only observe that some of the people now worrying about his overexposure are the same people who, in December, were worried that Mr. Johnson would not have time enough before the election to put his own stamp on the country.

In the full realm of his relations to others, Lyndon Johnson had three imperative and difficult tasks to achieve when he took the Presidential oath. He had to stamp his own leadership on his predecessor's administration, and this he did in a matter of days; he had to impress and beguile the Congress into a bill-passing frame of mind, and this he did in a matter of weeks; he had to imprint his own personality on the country at large, on a people just getting used to Mr. Kennedy's far different nature, and this Mr. Johnson began to do the moment program permitted, and this is what he is doing now.

He will not overexpose himself, no matter how often we see and hear him, unless his remarks become monotonously repetitious and his behavior awkward. This has not happened yet and is not likely to happen.

He will have to share the front pages and the broadcasts more and more with other politicians as the dramatic Republican quarrel reaches its climax in July, then produces a nominee on whom the fiercest spotlight will play. Even if we could assume it were not necessary for reasons of legislation, still he is politically right in staging his road show right now while the spotlight on the Republicans flickers from one personality to another. The net psychological result is the vague but general impression that there is only one real actor on the national stage, however many spear carriers move about in the background.

By the time the opposition nominee is chosen, Mr. Johnson should be, not just a household name, but a household personality whom every American feels he knows intimately, as every American felt he knew Mr. Eisenhower.

It is hard, in any case, to sense in advance when a public figure, whether a comedian or a statesman, is going to suffer from overexposure. I have heard the agents of TV comics worry out loud about this, and I once heard court officials in London worry whether the British royal family were not being overexposed, with the risk of public indifference. They felt they were in a dilemma.

The government had to make heavy use of the royal family to hold the British Commonwealth together,

since little holds it together now save tradition and sentiment, both symbolized by the Crown. But, they felt, if the family were exhibited too much they might become as familiar and non-majestic as the royal family in Denmark and Norway. One reason Queen Victoria was thought of as a great queen was, after all, her remoteness; certainly not her intellect or charm.

But a modern royal family is only what it appears to be; it can do only what everyone sees it do. An American president is both the repository and the wielder of power. Many people may get bored with the personality of a particular president; but no one can ever forget that it is his finger on a push button that could burn the world.

It is almost certain, if not certain, that Mr. Johnson can continue barnstorming in political safety. In the meantime, we can ponder the apparent mystery of why Mr. Nelson Rockefeller cannot. He would seem the ideal candidate for reasons of age, experience, geographical position and grasp of the great issues. He labors prodigiously. Yet he seems to slip further behind. His divorce and remarriage cannot be sufficient explanation. With all the handwringing, all the effusive camaraderie, all the broad grins, the personality does not stick to the public's ribs. There ought to be a key phrase to explain this, but I haven't found it. All I can think to say is that when one reaches out to take hold of the Rockefeller nature, his fingers seem to encounter a hard, enamelled surface with no soft spots or knobs to permit a grip.

The Civil Rights Bill

Title V

Commission On Civil Rights

Sec. 501. Section 102 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (42 U.S.C. 1975a; 71 Stat. 634; is amended to read as follows: "RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION HEARINGS

"Sec. 102. (a) The Chairman, or one designated by him to act as Chairman at a hearing of the Commission, shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the hearing.

"(b) A copy of the Commission's rules shall be made available to the witness before the Commission.

"(c) Witnesses at the hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

"(d) The Chairman or Acting Chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum and unprofessional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings.

"(e) If the Commission determines that evidence or testimony at any hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, it shall receive such evidence or testimony in executive session. In the event the Commission determines that such evidence or testimony shall be given at a public session, it shall afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness and receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

"(f) Except as provided in sections 102 and 105 (f) of this Act, the Chairman shall receive and the Commission shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

"(g) No evidence or testimony or summary of evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the Commission. Whoever releases or uses in public without the consent of the Commission such evidence or testimony taken in executive session shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year.

"(h) In the discretion of the Commission, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The Commission is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearings.

"(i) Upon payment of the cost thereof, a witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given at a public session or, if given at an executive session, when

authorized by the Commission.

"(j) A witness attending any session of the Commission shall receive \$6 for each day's attendance and for the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the same, and 10 cents per mile for going from and returning to his place of residence. Witnesses who attend at points so far removed from their respective residence as to prohibit return thereto from day to day shall be entitled to an additional allowance of \$10 per day for expenses of subsistence, including the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the place of attendance. Mileage payments shall be tendered to the witness upon service of a subpoena issued on behalf of the Commission or any subcommittee thereof.

"(k) The Commission shall not issue any subpoena for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or for the production of written or other matter which would require the presence of the party subpoenaed at a hearing held within fifty miles of the place where the witness is found or resides or is domiciled or transacts business, or has appointed an agent for receipt of services of process."

Sec. 502. Section 103 (a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (42 U.S.C. 1975b (a); 71 Stat. 634) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 103. (a) Each member of the Commission who is not otherwise in the service of the Government of the United States shall receive the sum of \$75 per day for each day spent in the work of the Commission, shall be paid actual travel expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses when away from his usual place of residence, in accordance with section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2; 60 Stat. 808)."

Sec. 503. Section 103 (b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (42 U.S.C. 1975b (b); 71 Stat. 634) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each member of the Commission who is otherwise in the service of the Government of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for such other service, but while engaged in the work of the Commission

shall be paid actual travel expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses when away from his usual place of residence, in accordance with the provisions of the Travel Expenses Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 835-42; 63 Stat. 166)."

Sec. 504. (a) Section 104 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (42 U.S.C. 1975c; 71 Stat. 635), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

"Sec. 104. (a) The Commission shall—

"(1) investigate allegations in writing under oath or affirmation that certain citizens of the United States are being deprived of their right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion, or national origin; which writing, under oath or affirmation, shall set forth the facts upon which such belief or beliefs are based;

"(2) study and collect information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution;

"(3) appraise the laws and policies of the federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution;

"(4) serve as a national clearing-house for information in respect to equal protection of the laws, including but not limited to the field of voting, education, housing, employment, the use of public facilities, transportation, and the administration of justice;

"(5) investigate allegations, made in writing and under oath or affirmation, that citizens of the United States are unlawfully being accorded or denied the right to vote, or to have their votes properly counted, in any election of presidential electors, members of the United States Senate, or of the House of Representatives, as a result of any patterns or practice of fraud or discrimination in the conduct of such election; and

"(6) Nothing in this or any other Act shall be construed as authorizing the Commission, its Advisory Committees, or any person under its supervision or control to inquire into or investigate any membership practices or internal operations of any fraternal organization, any college or university fraternity or sorority, any private club or any religious organization."

"(b) The Commission shall submit interim reports to

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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 chances of publication. Lengthy letters may be edited or omitted. Absolutely none will be returned.

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