

CAMPUS OPINION

Sailor Proud Of State

Dear Editor: While stading on in port "afterbrow" watch on board the U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard (CVA-31), I was watching a work detail unload goods onto a pier in Aden, Saudi Arabia. I felt a bit surprised but a lot of pride when a few dozen bronze tins of "Nebraskets" went rolling down the conveyor belts. I thought

the people on Ag Campus, who developed these, would like to know their product is getting around.

I also saw some encyclopedias and text books from People-To-People being delivered. We had carried some similiar goods to Diegoz Juarez, Madagascarr, and Mombasa, Kenya.

Ensign L. T. Dubas
Class of 1963

Once Upon A Time

Once there was a country that was divided into several states. One state was where all the rugged individualistic bulls lived. These bulls had an extremely nasty habit of upsetting apple carts. This state was named Iceland after their great individualistic leader, Larry Icewater.

Another state was called Washington. It had been known as such since their great senator, Light Bulb Jackrabbit, had been President during what was called the Washington Hill-billy era.

Now we get to the state where there's a lot of trouble. We'll call this one Sheepland. Now the wool from the white sheep was being used for making white sweaters. And the wool from the black sheep was used for making black sweaters. Now the governor, Gorge Malice, who had a peculiar habit of saying, "I'm great", didn't like black sweaters. And the leader of the black sheep, Brand X, who had a peculiar habit of saying, "I'm de greatest," didn't like white sweaters.

President Jackrabbit said, "Aw firmly declare that we must have equality of black and white sweaters".

Larry Icewater didn't really know what to say.

He was too busy thinking up positive ideals and clear-cut answers to the country's problems plus fighting off Thaw Icewater movements.

And Gorge Malice continued to say, "I'm great" and Brand X continued to say, "I'm de greatest".

The roosters of the cloak decided that they were tired of crowing about religion and this equal sweaters issue looked a real good cause. So they said, "To heck with our other duties. Let's get behind this movement". They started crowing about equal sweater legislation.

Meanwhile national elections were coming up, and President Jackrabbit started an anti-mud puddle campaign to get hogs out of mud puddles. This was his first mistake. He didn't realize that hogs like mud puddles.

The he was informed that Lassie Broad Jackrabbit, his wife, had a lot of mud puddles on her land. So he had to divorce her to keep her mud puddles out of the campaign. This was his second and fatal mistake. All the animals of the country didn't like divorce. It made them feel insecure.

Moral of the story—animals do exceedingly well in politics too.

D.F.K

YR's Get Support

Dear Editor: We find no basis for Mr. Recker's assertions against and indictments of the Young Republican club on this campus in the May 1st issue of the DAILY NEBRASKAN, and we pledge our support to the operation and success of any projects proposed by the Y.R. club,

with the knowledge that any undertaking it proposes will be those that all Republicans, regardless of individual views, may readily support.

Mark Anderson, President
U. of N. Youth for Goldwater

Ken Lanka, Chairman
U. of N. Youth For Lodge

EDITOR'S NOTE: The highly publicized Title VII of the Civil Rights Bill begins today. About the first one-third of it is included below. The remaining part Title VII will be printed in two installments, Thursday and Friday.

Title VI
Nondiscrimination In Federally Assisted Programs

Sec. 601. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of any other law, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Sec. 602. Each Federal department and agency which is empowered to extend Federal financial assistance to any program or activity, by way of grant, loan, or contract other than a contract of insurance, or guaranty, shall take action to effectuate the provisions of section 601 with respect to such program or activity. Such action may be taken by or pursuant to rule, regulation, or order of general applicability and shall be consistent with achievement of the objectives of the statute authorizing the financial assistance in connection with which the action is taken. No such rule, regulation or order shall become effective unless and until approved by the President. After a hearing, compliance with any requirement adopted pursuant to this section may be effected (1) by the termination of or refusal to grant or to continue assistance under such program or activity to any recipient as to whom there has been an express finding of a failure to comply with such requirement, or (2) by any other means authorized by law: Provided, however, That no such action shall be taken until the department or agency concerned has advised the appropriate person or persons of the failure to comply with the requirement and has determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means. In the case of any action terminating, or refusing to grant or continue, assistance because of failure to comply with a requirement imposed pursuant to this section, the head of the Federal department or agency shall file with the Committees of the House and Senate having legislative jurisdiction over the program or activity involved a fully written report of the circumstances and the grounds for such action. No such action shall become effective until thirty days have elapsed after the filing of such report.

Sec. 603. Any department or agency action taken pursuant to section 602 shall be subject to such judicial review as may otherwise be provided by law for similar action taken by such department or agency on other grounds. In the case of action, not otherwise subject to judicial review, terminating or refusing to grant or to continue financial assistance upon a finding of failure to comply with any requirement imposed pursuant to section 602, any person aggrieved (including any State or political subdivision thereof and any agency of either) may obtain judicial review of such action in accordance with section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act, and such action shall not be deemed committed to

unreviewable agency discretion within the meaning of that section.

Title VII
Equal Employment Opportunity FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

Sec. 701. (a) The Congress hereby declares that the opportunity for employment without discrimination of the types described in sections 704 and 705 is a right of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that it is the national policy to protect the right of the individual to be free from such discrimination.

(b) The Congress further declares that the succeeding provisions of this title are necessary for the following purposes:

(1) To remove obstructions to the free flow of commerce among the States and with foreign nations.

(2) To insure the complete and full enjoyment by all persons of the rights, privileges, and immunities secured and protected by the Constitution of the United States.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 702. For the purposes of this title—

(a) the term "person" includes one or more individuals, labor union, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

(b) The term "employer" means a person engaged in an industry affecting commerce who has twenty-five or more employees, and any agent of such a person, but such term does not include (1) the United States, a corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States, or a State or political subdivision thereof, (2) a bona fide private membership club (other than a labor organization) which is exempt from taxation under section 501 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954: Provided, That during the first year after the effective date prescribed in subsection (a) of section 718, persons having fewer than one hundred employees (and their

agents) shall not be considered employers, and, during the second year after such date, persons having fewer than seventy-five employees (and their agents) shall not be considered employers, and during the third year after such date, persons having fewer than fifty employees (and their agents) shall not be considered employers.

(c) The term "employment agency" means a person regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer or to procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer and includes an agent of such a person; but shall not include an agency of the United States, or an agency of a State or political subdivision of a State, except that such term shall include the United States Employment Service and the system of State and local employment services receiving Federal assistance.

(d) The term "labor organization" means a labor organization engaged in an industry affecting commerce, and any agent of such an organization, and includes any organization of any kind, any agency, or employees representation committee, group, association, or plan so engaged in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours, or other terms or conditions of employment, and any conference, general committee, joint or system board or joint council so engaged which is subordinate to a national or international labor organization.

(e) A labor organization shall be deemed to be engaged in an industry affecting commerce if the number of its members (or, where it is a labor organization composed of other labor organizations or their representatives, if the aggregate number of the members of such other labor organization) is (A) one hundred or more during the first year after the effective date prescribed in subsection (a) of section 718, (B) seventy-five or more during the second year after such date or fifty or more during the third year, or (C) twenty-five or

more thereafter, and such labor organization—

(1) is the certified representative of employees under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, or the Railway Labor Act, as amended;

(2) although not certified, is a national or international labor organization or a local labor organization recognized or acting as the representative of employees of an employer or employees engaged in an industry affecting commerce; or

(3) has chartered a local union organization or subsidiary body which is representing or actively seeking to represent employees of employers within the meaning of paragraph (1) or (2); or

(4) has been chartered by a labor organization representing or actively seeking to represent employees within the meaning of paragraph (1) or (2) as the local or subordinate body through which such employees may enjoy membership or become affiliated with such labor organization; or

(5) is a conference, general committee, joint or system board, or joint council, subordinate to a national or international labor organization, which includes a labor organization engaged in an industry affecting commerce within the meaning of any of the preceding paragraphs of this subsection.

(f) The term "employee" means an individual employed by an employer.

(g) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States; or between a State and any place outside thereof; or within the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States; or between points in the same State but through a point outside thereof.

(h) The term "industry affecting commerce" means any activity, business, or industry in commerce or in which a labor dispute would hinder or obstruct commerce or the free flow of commerce and includes any activity or industry "affecting commerce" within the meaning of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

(i) The term "State" includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Wake Island, the Canal Zone, and Outer Continental Shelf lands defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

EXEMPTION

Sec. 703. This title shall not apply to an employer with respect to the employment of aliens outside any State, or to a religious corporation, association, or society.

DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF RACE,

COLOR, RELIGION, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN

Se. 704. (a) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer—

(1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; or

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify his employees in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

(b) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

(c) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a labor organization—

(1) to exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin;

(2) to limit, segregate, or classify its membership in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities, or would limit such employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee or as an applicant for employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; or

(3) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this section.

(d) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training programs to discriminate against any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in admission to, or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, (1) it shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to hire and employ employees of a particular religion, sex, or national origin in those certain instances where religion, sex, or national origin is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular

(Con't on p. 3)



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