

JOURNALISM AND YOU:

Mutual Confidence

This is the first of several editorials on the newspaper and you, the student as a citizen.

Saturday evening the University school of journalism honored what must be the most outstanding group of students gathered in its history and what must be one of the most talented and socially conscious groups in the country. Friday afternoon an experienced newspaperman said jokingly, "Wait until you've been mellowed by the business interests."

There is a lesson here, for journalism students and professionals, but most importantly for you, the student citizen.

Newspapers are businesses, advertising is the profit by which they can serve you. Advertising influence on editorial content in newspapers had been almost completely eliminated by socially conscious newspapers and advertisers who want to do their job better. Inside, they need each other. Outside and always, they need you and you need them. They do not try to offend you.

What that experienced newspaperman must have referred to was not advertising influence, but simply the human politics of social interrelationships which play back and forth daily in a newspaper office.

But, with each new modern journalist, the ideal of objectivity in news reporting is closer to realization.

A bad newspaper sticks out like a plane wreck or a needle in a haystack, according to the odds of human endeavor. To the public it is a source of scorn. But, to the newspaperman in general it is a source of fear because he knows what it can do to society.

As each new journalist reaches for that ideal of objectivity, which must be the ideal in news reporting, he and the profession will grow and two parallel phenomena will occur—the public will place confidence in him and he will place more confidence in the public, increasing the competence of each individual journalist.

It is doubtful that any human endeavor will achieve perfection. That holds for journalists who, believe it or not, are humans. But, with the quality of persons entering the field today, as evidenced by the journalism awards banquet Saturday, you, as their contemporaries, may have confidence in what they do and say for you.

CAMPUS OPINION

Dissent And Intolerance

Dear Editor:

Mr. Recker gave me an interesting week. At least none other quickly comes to mind in which I have been called "literary Yahoo," "bigot," and "liar."

My epithetical talents, alas, do not cover so impressive a range, and I shall be forced to confine my reply to an area quite alien to Mr. Recker's usual field of operation — namely, the facts.

His misstatement of my argument on the duty of protecting the democratic center is too obvious a use of hyperbole to warrant a kind of restatement on my part. I predicted that he would not understand it; he did not, and, until he learns the differences between suppression and democratic self preservation, and between infiltration and invitation, he will not understand it.

Recker's paean to NATIONAL REVIEW—and to HUMAN EVENTS—does, however, deserve at least a short confrontation with the objective evidence.

I repeat that both magazines have engaged in a steady advocacy of the suppression of dissent. The evidence is blatantly obvious in the case of HUMAN EVENTS, as a few examples show:

—June 26, 1963. Advocates banning of Communist speakers on American college campuses.

—September 28, 1963. Goes into a blue funk over Communist Labor Day picnics.

—March 14, 1964. Attacks Women Strike for Peace members for taking Fifth Amendment before Congressional committees.

But all this is really not fair, for Mr. Recker based his prime case on the NATIONAL REVIEW, a far more civilized periodical.

Fortunately for both our sakes, Mr. William F. Buckley has taken two opportunities to clarify his thinking on dissent. The more generalized of these appeared in the January 14, 1964, issue entitled "What Johnny Doesn't Know." It deserves quotation, which the DAILY NEBRASKAN has once before given it:

"I, out of pity for the First Amendment, we end up encouraging man to use his freedom to cultivate and evangelize whatever is his belief—Communism, say—we are actually very close to saying that our own disbelief in Communism is less

strong than our belief that Communism should have continuing opportunities to win over a majority; we are renouncing implicitly, our belief that our indictment of Communism is sufficient for all the ages. If man is to be encouraged to exercise his freedom to deny the bases of American life, the bases of American life are presumptively suspect."

The key words in Mr. Buckley's argument are "for all the ages." If Mr. Buckley is sure that his indictment of Communism is sufficient; more, if he is sure that it is so "for all the ages;" then his "toleration" of the Communists is only an intellectual amusement. His sureness on the subject would justify him in embracing intolerance.

That it has so justified him is evident in his conduct before the Yale Political Union in early 1962. This club had heard George Lincoln Rockwell on April 11, Gus Hall, of the CPUSA, was scheduled to speak on May 2. Buckley intervened and talked the Union into withdrawing its invitation to Hall.

His reasoning on this occasion closely paralleled that of the passage above. The opening of his argument at Yale warned his listeners:

"... we must tread on highly delicate ground, step right over one of the most highly cherished dogmas of the modern age, namely, the notion that all ideas are created equal, that it is the responsibility of academic freedom to guard the gates of epistemological relativism."

And step right over it he does, proceeding to praise "the bond—whatever it is; but fragile though it is, it is about it—that holds together Republican and Democrat, Manchestrian and socialist..." and half a dozen other segments of American political spectra.

But the Communists are omitted; the Communist, you see, has renounced that tenuous bond, and "for the duration of that renunciation he cannot speak to us, and we cannot speak to him, because however deep we reach, we cannot find a common vocabulary."

Unless Mr. Buckley is the victim of uncommonly severe defects of speech and hearing, that sounds to me very like a rationalization for intolerance.

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"IF I COULD JUST GET HOLD OF ITS EARS..."

Firetruck:

Armed Girls, Film And Admini; Panty Raid Just Not Worth It!

By ARNIE GARSON

Ever want to start or even participate in a panty raid? Lots of men have thought about it, but here's some advice: DON'T!

If you think you wouldn't get caught, think about this: Rumors are that there are high powered cameras at the immediate disposal of dorm housemothers which would record the whole event on film. So there you are, recorded for all time and easily identifiable.

If you think nothing would happen even if you were caught, ponder the following: A large group of students were permanently expelled for the last panty raid in the 1950's. Several more were forced to drop out of school for a semester. It is even rumored that severe disciplinary action was taken against a few men for the fortunately futile attempt to arouse interest in a panty raid here a few weeks ago.

If you think it would be an evening of fun without too much of a fight from the coeds, you haven't asked any of the NU dollies. One coed told me recently that

Don't Cry

- Poor little boy
- Don't cry
- Why cry?
- Mother, father
- Why cry?
- Friends?
- Love you
- Why cry?
- Back.
- Poor little black boy
- Please don't cry

Anonymous

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 but will not be printed.

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ERIC SEVAREID—

Hotel Moral: Big Units Can't Serve Small Needs

By ERIC SEVAREID

Historians know a bout Mrs. O'Leary's cow and the Chicago fire. They rarely know for sure what obscure individual and what obscure incident provide the original impetus for an historic rebellion. So we thought we would make it easier for them this time. We would be happy to be known as the inciter of the coming rebellion against the mammoth American chain hotels and their cubicle rooms which can be operated only by a licensed mechanic with plenty of time to study the manuals which cover the desk, the dressing table and the closet and bathroom walls.



It is quite clear why these hotels make money. They are run for the benefit of the staff, as are modern hospitals. The hotel guest, like the hospital patient, is not allowed to interfere with the efficiency of the system. If he expects service, if he is not of the do-it-yourself type, he had better stay home or well.

Fortunately we were in full vigor, only slightly groggy from a long plane ride, when we entered the hotel room in which this manifesto is being written. So we survived that first night, and now, in calm repose, can piece together the memories in some sequence, although the full emotional experience can never be recaptured. This is nature's way of preserving us — by blotting out the memory of pain.

First, the door lock had to be mastered. This required only a minute or two, since the porter had switched on the anteroom light, and we still had our eyeglasses at hand with which to read the instructions engraved on the metal. No mechanical monster prevented us from unpacking our suits. The non-detachable clothes hangers were another matter. Each suit slipped in a heap on the floor at least twice before the thing was mastered.

Ten minutes of exploring with our fingers found the modernistic, half-concealed switches for the various table lamps. This enabled us to institute a search for the air conditioner controls. There were two, one on the wall behind the bed, one under the vast, unopenable picture window. We moved from one switch to the other, baffled as to which did what, giving up ultimately and resolving to throw a coat over the blanket if the

As we write this, with our bags packed and in a state of confidence that we have mastered the double row of buttons in the elevator, our eyes fall on yet another brochure in the form of a questionnaire. Would we please fill it out, telling them what we liked and did not like about their service. Grand Sachem, we have but one thing to say to you: Big units cannot serve small needs. But we don't think you would understand.

could prove unbearable during the night.

The bed, once the centerpiece and glory of a fine hotel, came out of its hiding place with a minimum of pushing and pulling and revealed itself as a pretentious cot. We mustered up enough courage to challenge the bathroom, first unwrapping the plastic paper that sealed the toilet and the drinking glasses. The bathtub control was a modernistic dial. We turned it; nothing happened. We studied the situation and discovered some fine printing on a label pasted to the wall. We went back to get our eyeglasses. The thing worked. We pulled at another gadget and were hit by a blast of cold water on top of the head.

Back in the room, we cleared away seven brochures advertising brother hotels in Hawaii, the World's Fair, Hong Kong and other places we have no present desire to visit, even if we get out of here, and got at the telephone. It was not possible to pick up the receiver and ask for what we wanted. First, a plastic card had to be pulled out of its hiding place and studied. This required finding the glasses again. We told the sweet-voiced operator we wanted no calls until eight in the morning. "Not even calls from other rooms?" she said. We said no.

"Well," she said, "that will mean completely disconnecting your phone, because other people in the hotel can dial your room direct."

We went off to sleep, mentally composing a speech to the Grand Sachem who owns these hotels, telling him to build just one inn where the staff solves the problems for the guests, not vice versa.

At 7:30 in the morning a maid awakened us. "Just checking," she said. We telephoned for breakfast, having refused even to try the automatic coffee making gadget in the bathroom. The boiled eggs were full of pieces of shell. There was no spoon to eat them with, anyway. Instead of the toast we had ordered, there were cold fried potatoes.

The Civil Rights Bill

Title VII

(CONTINUED) INVESTIGATORY POWERS

Sec. 710. (a) For the purpose of any investigation provided for in this title, the provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 16, 1914, as amended (15 U.S.C. 49, 50), are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Commission, except that the provisions of section 307 of the Federal Power Commission Act shall apply with respect to grants of immunity, and except that the attendance of a witness may not be required outside the State where he is found, resides, or transacts business, and the production of evidence may not be required outside the State where such evidence is kept.

(b) The several departments and agencies of the Government, when directed by the President, shall furnish the Commission, upon its request, all records, papers, and other information in their possession relating to any matter before the Commission whenever disclosure of such information is not prohibited by law.

NOTICES TO BE POSTED

Sec. 711. (a) Every employer, employment agency, and labor organization, as the case may be, shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises where notices to employees, applicants for employment, and members are customarily posted a notice to be prepared or approved by the Commission setting forth excerpts of this title and such other relevant information which the Commission deems ap-

propriate to effectuate the purposes of this title.

(b) A willful violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for each separate offense.

VETERANS' PREFERENCES

Sec. 712. Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to repeal or modify any Federal, State, territorial, or local law creating special rights or preference for veterans.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Sec. 713 (a) The Commission shall have authority from time to time to issue, amend, or rescind suitable procedural regulations to carry out the provisions of this title. Regulations issued under this section shall be in conformity with the standards and limitations of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) In any action or proceeding based on any alleged unlawful employment practice, no person shall be subject to any liability or punishments for or on account of (1) the commission by such person of an unlawful employment practice if he pleads and proves that the act or omission complained of was in good faith, in conformity with, and in reliance on any written interpretation or opinion of the Commission, or (2) the failure of such person to publish and file any information required by any provision of this title if he pleads and proves that he failed to publish and file such information in good faith, in conformity with the instructions of the Commission issued under this title regarding the fil-

ing of such information. Such a defense, if established, shall be a bar to the action or proceeding, notwithstanding that (A) after such act or omission, such interpretation or opinion is modified or rescinded or is determined by judicial authority to be invalid or of no legal effect, or (B) after publishing or filing the description and annual reports, such publication or filing is determined by judicial authority not to be in conformity with the requirements of this title.

FORCIBLY RESISTING THE COMMISSION OR ITS REPRESENTATIVES

Sec. 714. The provisions of section 111, title 18, United States Code, shall apply to officers, agents, and employees of the Commission in the performance of their official duties.

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

Sec. 715. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,500,000 for the administration of this title by the Commission during the first year after its enactment, and not to exceed \$10,000,000 for such purpose during the second year after such date.

SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

Sec. 716. If any provision of this title or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of this title or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SPECIAL STUDY BY SECRETARY OF LABOR

Sec. 717. The Secretary of Labor shall make a full and complete study of the

factors which might tend to result in discrimination in employment because of age and of the consequences of such discrimination on the economy and individuals affected. The Secretary of Labor shall make a report to the Congress not later than June 30, 1964, containing the results of such study and shall include in such report such recommendations for legislation to prevent arbitrary discrimination in employment because of age as he determines advisable.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 718. (a) This title shall become effective one year after the date of its enactment.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), sections of this title other than sections 704, 705, and 807 shall become effective immediately.

(c) The President shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this title, convene one or more conferences for the purpose of enabling the leaders of groups whose members will be affected by this title to become familiar with the rights afforded and obligations imposed by its provisions, and for the purpose of making plans which will result in the fair and effective administration of this title when all of its provision become effective. The President shall invite the participation in such conference or conferences of (1) the members of the President's Committee on Equal Employment opportunity (2) the members of the Commission on Civil Rights, (3) representatives of State and local agencies engaged in furthering equal employment opportunity, (4) representatives of private agencies engaged in furth-

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