

AG FIGHT:

Important Factors

According to E. F. Frolik, dean of the College of Agriculture, the cancellation of Ag college projects aimed at finding new uses for farm products and the cancellation of some \$249,000 of research has caused the University to lose two faculty members to other positions.

Also, seven technicians and four other faculty positions were affected.

Dr. Herbert Kramer, director of the experiment station, said that the cutback had a damaging impact on the University's research organization in stability of tenure and reputation.

Here are two examples, tangible and intangible, of how state policies regarding the University may have damaging results. In this case, however, after the fact moaning and groaning is a waste of time unless supported by that institution of which the Ag College is a part. Is it necessary to say that that is the University of Nebraska located in Lincoln? It certainly is needless to say what support Ag College has drawn—openly, there has been none. No students, no faculty, no administration.

One thing for sure, out-state individuals are concerned and are following the developments of this situation with unabated interest. But, their fighting is not effective unless they are here.

We can only hope that the fight for the Ag College is yet to come, it will probably be next year before, during and after elections.

By then the University will have had ample time to take these, the most important factors, into consideration: why were these funds and projects cancelled; what were the motives behind a move which has caused the Ag College to lose faculty members and alter other positions; why does somebody fail to see the importance of Ag College research of the quality that has been done; why does somebody fail to feel a loss as the stature of the Ag College is damaged when it has been one of the most dynamic University departments; just what are the politics involved here?

If the University, at least Ag College, forces can determine the answers, they will have formidable matter to throw in the State Department of Agriculture's lap.

JOURNALISM AND YOU:

How To Judge?

When LIFE MAGAZINE first began publication its directors faced this problem: whether to go for the mass circulation or not.

In order to go for the mass they felt they would have to "edit down" their material. They decided they didn't know how to do that so figured they would have to be satisfied with a relatively small circulation.

Today more than 30 million people read LIFE MAGAZINE. There is more evidence than this that the intellectual level of the American public is on the rise. The increment has shown up in a vast cultural boom throughout the nation.

There are still problems, however. How does a newspaper, magazine, television or radio station judge this intellectual advance? At what point does their writing advance to before they are going too fast for the public that reads them? By staying behind the public level they can endure. By rushing ahead too far, and losing the public, they can die.

Only time holds the answer because only experience can determine it. The most helpful answers come from you, the public.

The news media serves the public, but too often the public fights it. Your cooperation is the door to better journalism. Mutual patience is the key.

Firetruck: Age Barrier No Reason To Ban Good Educators

By Arnie Garson

We spend our entire lives learning. And it is through what we have learned that future generations will be able to solve the mysteries and puzzles which we cannot. And the longer each one of us lives, the more he or she will be able to pass on to future generations.

Why then does the University of Nebraska force the men who are most capable of teaching into retirement? Some men at age 65 or 68 are no longer capable of or interested in teaching. Yet many others have stores of information and experiences which could and should be offered to students of higher education.

The Board of Regents has set the mandatory retirement age at 65. However, according to that group's bylaws, "When the best interests of the University may be served," a faculty member can be reappointed on an annual basis for three additional years.

So at age 68, when many men are in a position to offer students the most in the way of educational training, background and experience, the University puts them out to pasture.

Enough good faculty members leave the state for more pay or greater opportunities. Why must we also force proven educators to leave our fold? Until more funds are available we cannot do anything about the men who leave for financial

or research opportunities. But it is entirely within the financial power of the University to keep good men on the staff past the age of 68.

Many men have been forced into retirement at the University by this ruling. Among them are Dr. Thomas R. Rayson, a nationally known authority on Shakespeare; Dr. James Reinhardt, one of the foremost criminologists of our time; and this year Linus Burr Smith, chairman of the Department of Architecture. And there have been many others who do not come immediately to mind.

True enough, there are many men who should not be teaching past the age of 65 or 68. But many should be allowed to share their vast store of knowledge with the students. And students deserve the best education this state can offer. I therefore cannot understand why good men must be lost just because they reach the age barrier. They are often capable educators for many additional years.

Many Universities retain this calibre of personnel for an indefinite period as visiting lecturers on a year to year basis. The University could and should follow this example. It would not only be in the best interests of the University and the student body, but in the best interests of the State of Nebraska!

Insight Elsewhere— 'One for the mark, two for the show . . .'

By Kenneth Tabor

What with all the talk that this is an election year and all the concern for who will be each party's nominee for the Presidency, comparatively little space has been devoted to the office of the vice-president.

This falls in line with the history of the American peoples' regard for the highest office in the land and their disregard of the second spot. For the most part we have never paid much attention to our vice-president, and almost never do you hear of anyone declining to vote for a candidate for the Presidency because of his running mate.

This all seems rather strange in light of the role the vice-president has played since 1952. Beginning with that date the Eisenhower administration began making major use of Dick Nixon. In general he acted as trouble shooter for the President. He sat in on cabinet meetings and the meetings of the top defense councils of the nation. Included in his job were several overseas tours on behalf of the President and the American nation.

Because Nixon was made use of to such an extent the American people began to take notice of the office he held. Some even ventured to say that he had already been running the government for eight years when he ran for the Presidency in 1960.

The consideration of the importance of his office came to a head when Eisenhower suffered his heart attack. The question was raised with regard to presidential succession and we found that there was no way to determine when the President was incapacitated enough to warrant the Vice-president assuming the duties of that office.

Like improved and was re-elected and with that the question died down again, and little more regard was given to the office of Vice-president.

In the nominating conventions and the ensuing campaigns of the 1960 election, however, the office of Vice-president seemed to be given more consideration. On the Republican side, most felt that it was quite imperative that Dick Nixon have the strongest possible running mate. Henry Cabot Lodge had been making quite a name for himself in the United Nations and was being received popularly at the time. He was a rather natural choice and one that pleased most voters.

From the Democratic camp affairs were a little less certain. There was much talk that Bobby Kennedy was dissatisfied with Johnson as his brother's running mate. The results of the convention had the aura of having been undertaken not willingly but out of the sheerest political expediency.

the Presidential nomination itself, I think that one can fairly well bet against the possibility of him being the nominee for the second spot without yet counting him out of the race.

Hubert Humphrey may be a popular choice. He is the commander of Senatorial civil rights forces and his political fate may well be decided by the progress the bill has made by convention time. It does not seem as if Johnson would object to running with an old senate colleague whose ability and viewpoint he respects and admires.

Adlai Stevenson cannot be counted out of the running. His name has been kept before the public as Ambassador to the United Nations. He is a veteran of many political scraps and though not as popular as some, much more respected than most. His own personality would offer a pleasant contrast with Johnson's, and appealing to two different personality types among voters never hurts a ticket.

Shriver seems to be at this time the strongest of the possibilities. He has been head of the Peace Corps and is presently heading the administration's war against poverty. This has first of all given the public the opportunity to keep his name in mind. And seeing that a good many Americans favor the Peace Corps and that the war on poverty is too young yet to have serious problems, Shriver enters the race without any blemishes.

Governor Brown appears as the weakest of the contenders. He holds important office and his name is widely known, but his national popularity is dubious. The party knows that he would be a risk. His only chance would seem to be to corner delegate strength.

Outside of any of the candidates presently running for first spot, the Republican party has two additional possibilities for its nomination. They are Thruston Morton and Mark Hatfield. College mock conventions across the country have leaned heavily toward Morton assigning him to second spot a majority of the time. Further, it seems unlikely that he would be undesirable to any of the present front runners. Mark Hatfield is Governor of Oregon, no easy office to obtain and even harder to maintain. He recently appeared on nationwide TV on an interview with the press, all of whose representatives looked pretty silly when he was through. He is a fresher face than is Morton, but whether that is an advantage or disadvantage will be known only when the nomination for the Presidency reveals party strategy.

The question involved cannot be at this time who will be the running mates. Much will depend on the choice of the nominee for the Presidency. But we elect people at the poles, and the question is whether in the 1964 election we will be aware that we elect a team and not a man.

The Civil Rights Bill

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the conclusion of the Civil Rights Bill.

Title IX

PROCEDURE AFTER REMOVAL IN CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

Sec. 901. Title 28 of the United States Code, section 1447 (d), is amended to read as follows:

"An order remanding a case to the State court from which it was removed is not reviewable on appeal or otherwise, except that an order remanding a case to the State court from which it was removed pursuant to section 1443 of this title shall be reviewable by appeal or otherwise."

Title X

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Sec. 1001 (a) There is hereby established in the Department of Commerce a Community Relations ser-

vice (hereinafter referred to as the "service"), which shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of four years. The Director shall receive compensation at a rate of \$20,000 per year. The Director is authorized to appoint, subject to the Civil Service laws and regulations, such other personnel, not to exceed six in number, as may be necessary to enable the Service to carry out its functions and duties, and to fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. The Director is further authorized to procure services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810; 5 U.S.C. 55 (a)), but at rates for individuals not in excess of \$75 per diem.

(b) Section 106 of the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2205), is further amended by adding the following clause thereto: "(52) Director, Community Relations Service."

Sec. 1002. It shall be the function of the Service to provide assistance to communities and persons therein in resolving disputes, disagreements, or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color, or national origin which impair the rights of persons in such communities under the Constitution or laws of the United States or which affect or may affect interstate commerce. The Service may offer its services in cases of such disputes, disagreements or difficulties whenever, in its judgment, peaceful relations among the citizens of the community involved are threatened thereby, and it may offer its services either upon its own motion or upon the request of an appropriate State or local official or other interested person.

Sec. 1003. (a) The Service shall, whenever possible, in performing its functions under this title, seek and utilize the cooperation of the appropriate State or local agencies.

(b) The Service shall hold any information acquired in the regular performance of its duties upon the under-

standing that it would be so held. No officer or employee of the Service shall engage in the performance of investigative or prosecuting functions of any Department or agency in any litigation arising out of a dispute in which he acted on behalf of the Service.

Sec. 1004. Subject to the provisions of Section 1003 (b), the Director shall, on or before January 31 of each year, submit to the Congress a report of the activities of the Service during the preceding fiscal year.

Title XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 1101. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to deny, impair, or otherwise affect any right or authority of the Attorney General or of the United States or any agency or officer thereof under existing law to institute or intervene in any action or proceeding.

Sec. 1102. Nothing contained in any title of this Act shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which any such title operates to the exclusion of State laws on the same subject matter, nor shall any provision of this Act be construed as invalidating any provision of State law unless such provision is inconsistent with any of the purposes of this Act, or any provision thereof.

Sec. 1103. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 1104. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Passed the House of Representatives February 10, 1964.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS Clerk.

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 matter. Lengthy letters will be edited or omitted.



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