

Now, in live color

Three years ago hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, chaired by Sen. J. W. Fulbright, told Lyndon Johnson that the country wasn't behind his waging of the war in Vietnam.

The same committee has scheduled hearings for the week of Oct. 27 that may well tell President Richard Nixon the same thing. Nixon, who has said several times in recent weeks that he will not be swayed by campus or citizen anti-war demonstrations, will have to listen this time, whatever the outcome.

Plans are being made to televise and broadcast these hearings, a boon to observers on all sides of the Vietnam question. Testimony should help the wavering form opinions, let supporters and opponents know who's on their side and what's being said at high government levels.

It is a unique opportunity to observe official Washington first hand, an opportunity not to be missed.
Holly Rosenberger, editorial page assistant

Times are changing

... Bruce Cochrane

Your student government acted this week with a bit more propriety than last. Except when Senator Cochrane made a bit of a fool of himself making an impassioned defense for a bill that wasn't even being discussed and an abortive try by the leaders of the once strong Electorate 69 party to financially hamstring the Faculty Evaluation committee, Senate meetings were held as well as could be hoped.

There was one bill of importance introduced. A senator suggested a formula by which a system of inquiry could be set up to call to account the spending of \$26,000 that Senate rather freely allocated to various committees and groups last week.

However, this bill was put off until next week because a few senators thought it would be "paternal racism" to possibly have put Senate in the position of asking the Afro-American Collegiate Society what it was going to do with the thousand dollars it was given last week.

These senators wanted the bill rewritten to exclude this group from possible scrutiny.

Now as long as I remain a single man I hope not to be paternal and I don't believe I'm racist; I also feel the thousand dollars is certainly deserved and I'm sure it will be well and responsibly spent, but I do think it makes good business sense to have a system in which checks and balances are utilized especially when you consider the amount of money Senate now has to spend.

I would not like to set a precedence under which first one group and then another could possibly spend money for things other than for what it was allocated. Next Wednesday it will be interesting to see if a majority of senators will consider what I see as a logical and prudent system, to be racism.

I have another area of concern in the new Council on Student Life. I believe that this committee within a year will be far more powerful than ASUN and as powerful as the faculty senate and Administration, at least in certain areas.

I am presently serving on the selection committee for the CSL, and having scanned the list of applicants I feel that a good number of the students applying are doing so for ulterior motives — ranging from gunning for another activity to wanting to assert "student power" and "putting the Regents in their place" and unless more interested people apply I'm afraid these types of persons will dominate the CSL.

I for one feel that it does not take a long list of activities or a "bleeding heart to right the wrongs of all students" to qualify for the CSL, but instead an intelligent mind and willingness to work logically and reasonably to a conclusion for the many problems that will face this new committee.

Letter policy

To have letters to the editor printed in the paper, readers will be asked to follow several rules:

- Signed with the writers full name. A pen name or initials will be used upon request. Any student, faculty member or administrator may obtain the name of a person writing under a pen name or initials if he submits a request in writing to the editor.
- Typed, double spaced.
- Addressed to Editor, 34 Nebraska Union, or brought to the office.
- The editor reserves the right to edit letters submitted.



GO SHEN HOLE

... by J. L. Schmidt

- A. A hot dish made with beans and corn meal
- B. An imported circus act from Tijuana
- C. A General in the Mexican Air Force
- D. A country music group that'll amaze you
- E. None of the above

Choose D, pass go and collect thirty seven minutes of contemporary country blues that'll make you run right out and look over the e and w selection at your favorite record store.

Better known as Chris Ethridge, Chris Hillman, Gram Parsons and Sneaky Pete, The Flying Burrito Bros. and A and M recording artists who have put together a pleasingly mellow blend of sad steel guitar and popular electronic moods into an album called The Gilded Palace of Sin.

Parsons plays rhythm guitar, keyboard instruments, and does most of the vocals, many in duo with Chris Hillman, who plays rhythm guitar and mandolin. Ethridge plays bass and piano and Sneaky Pete plays steel guitar and dominates most of the mood with his stylings.

Cut one on side one is titled "Christine's Tune" but as such, there is no mention of her name. The song should actually be called "devil in disguise" since that is the dominant theme line. At any rate, it is a good indication of the general mood of the album.

Cut two is "Sin City" and has the first inkling of a moral message when it talks about the "gold plated door on the thirty first floor which won't keep out the Lord's burning rain."

"Do Right Woman" is the first of a series of songs about the lament of the jilted lover, a dominant theme in country music since the year one. This song falls right into the next one, "Dark End of the Street", a story about two lovers who are lurking in shadows until "time takes its toll for the love we stole."

"My Uncle" talks about a letter from the draft board which is "cause to run and hide to some foreign border where they don't need this kind of law and order." In essence, the song asks what the debt is that is so great that he (Uncle Sam) wants me to sign a three-year contract.

"Hot Burrito" Parts 1 and 2 feature Gram Parsons on vocal and Popeye Phillips on drums. They mention absolutely nothing about food, but instead run the full gamut of human relations. In part 1, the male is lamenting the cheating lover who "used me like a toy." In part 2 the tables are turned and the male tells his love that he is going to start messing around too. "I loved you baby, but that's the way it goes."

"Do you know how it feels" brings another moral about the person who is frowned upon by society as: "did you ever try to smile at some people, and all they ever seem to do is stare?"

The final cut of the album, "Hippie Boy" is a five minute put-down by Chris Hillman and the Hot Burrito chorus. It tells of a young hippie boy in Chicago who was found dead with a dollar bill crumpled in his hand, a dollar which he had earned delivering a package during "all the mess that was there last summer."

The moral of this song is stated as "It's the same for every hippie, bum or hillbilly, remember the little boy never carry more than you can eat." With that the chorus sings "Peace in the Valley" and the album is done.

One is left with a feeling of confusion about the sincerity of the last number, but this is soon put out of mind by the fine styling of the other songs, the true country sound, the sound which has been around but people have always been quick to put down as uncultured.

Let the Flying Burrito Bros. entertain you and introduce you to a new bag in listening.

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Nebraskan editorial page

Sen. Edmund Muskie

House moves in right direction

The House of Representatives has voted to reform our method of choosing a President. By a vote of 339 to 70, the members of the House decided to launch a change which was long overdue.

The overwhelming margin confounded the cynics and caught President Nixon off base. He had said he believed in change, but he doubted that it could be done and he wasn't ready to risk pushing for popular election. However, last week he threw his support behind the measure.

Under the proposed constitutional amendment adopted by the House, a candidate would have to receive at least 40 percent of the popular vote to be elected President. If no candidate received a majority or that plurality there would be a run-off election between the two top candidates.

House approval for popular election of the President marks another step toward a more democratic society, which the Constitution promised but could not deliver instantaneously.

The Founding Fathers and our early national leaders felt compelled to protect the interests of the smaller states against the power of the larger states. They also distrusted the capacity of men without property or means to make sound judgments on public policy. (They did not trust women with the vote at all). Even Jefferson, champion of the people, distrusted the "mob" of the cities. The drafters of the Constitution met their concerns by leaving the selection of senators and electors to state legislators.

The Founding Fathers also distrusted political parties, or "factions" as they called them. This was not surprising. Self-government, based on a broad franchise, unattached to a hereditary monarchy, and exercised over such a broad geographic area, had not been attempted before. In addition, the spectacle of British political parties in the latter half of the eighteenth century leaders, struggling to establish an independent nation in spite of external threats and internal dissension, should not be a barrier to popular election of

the President any more than it was a barrier to the change to popular election of the Senate in 1913.

The Electoral College is more than a hindrance to the popular will; it is an uncertain and increasingly dangerous method for the selection of the most powerful public official in the free world.

The example of the "faithless elector" from North Carolina, who cast his vote for George Wallace in spite of the fact Mr. Nixon had won the popular election in North Carolina, should serve as a warning of how subject to manipulation and distortion the Electoral College is.

The Electoral College is a device for giving the popular victor in each state all the electoral votes in that state. The electoral votes are divided in proportion to the state's representation in Congress. It was designed to protect the small states, but statistical studies have revealed that the large states — not the small — benefit from the Electoral College.

Advocates of electoral reform have argued for years that the President is the leader of all the people, not a composite of conflicting State interests. If the President is to lead the nation he must represent the will of the people and not be the product of manipulation in a complicated and archaic election system.

There is a new urgency in the drive for electoral reform because of the dangers of manipulation in the system and the increasing divisions in our society. We are beset by assaults from the left and the right, and by suggestions that national electoral majorities can be built on sectional interests.

The Senate must act, this year, and the states must act to ratify popular election of the President if we are to exercise our free and popular will in choosing the President in 1972.

Open Forum

Dear Editor:

The war in Vietnam continues. Each week more than one hundred Americans die in this senseless conflict. Each week uncounted thousands of Vietnamese die. In spite of token troop withdrawals and occasional flights of rhetoric about a new Asian policy, our country continues a bankrupt policy in pursuit of discredited goals.

In 1968 we worked for a change in American policy. In 1969 we have waited patiently for a new administration to accomplish the change that it promised. We have waited in vain.

The time has come that we must again publicly display our feelings about this tragic war. We call on our friends and neighbors, faculty and students, businessmen and housewives, to join in a national "moratorium" on business-as-usual on October 15. By wearing an arm band and participating in the other events of the day you will show your support for a policy of peace in Viet Nam.

Faculty Members
Dan W. Schilit, Edgar A. Pearlstein, William B. Campbell, John W. Weymouth, Duane Jaacks, Paul Finkler, Robert G.

Fuller, physics.

Bud Narveson, Charles Mignon, Michael D. Richter, Scott Morgan, G. Lynn Nelson, Thomas Bestul, David Hibler, Robert S. Haller, Art Monson, JoAnna Lathrop, Mordecai Marcus, Olga Stepanek, James McShane, D. Calandra, Beth Ryan, Betty Davis, Cater Chamberlee, Susan Yates, Jim Roberts, Herb Howe, F. M. Link, Paul Powell.

Robert Bergstrom, Gerry Brookes, J. E. Fisher, D. Cunningham, James Healey, Hugh Luke, George E. Wolf, Helen Graham, James S. Hedges, Michael Liberman, Rochelle Roth, John Granfield, Larry Shanahan, Linda Pratt, Lee Lemon, John Harwood, Robert Bibbee, Lawrence Wolfley, Gilbert B. Kelly, Stephen Hilliard.

Harry Bruder, Barbara Legg, Suzanne Murdock, John Stratton, A. Robin Bowers, English.

Charles Wilkins, chemistry.

Ivan Volgyes, political science.
Harry P. Shelley, Michael Warshofsky, David Levine, Monte M. Page, Eugene F. Maleski, Charles H. Hayward, James Schub, Alleen Gruendel, Steven Scott, psychology.
Cedric Evans, William G.

Snavely, James Hubbard, Nelson Potter, Steven H. Voss, Edward F. Becker, Robert E. Dewey, William Sains, philosophy.

R. E. Gilbert, chemical engineering.

Lester Lipsky, computer science.

Phillip H. Scribner, Centennial Education Program.

Albert Schreckinger, Patricia Theimer, Beverly Tomhave, Ezra Kohn, Donna Crumacker, social worker, Lloyd Jackson, Dale M. Mesner, mathematics.
Charles Lamphear, Wallace C. Peterson, Loren Casement, J. R. Felton, economics.
Robert H. Stoddard, Charles Sargent, geography.

Alan Booth, J. S. Cloyd, Joseph Julian, Alan Bates, Clyde Nunn, Ralph Blankenship, Jack Slegman, Harry J. Crockett Jr., Nicholas Babchuk, sociology.

James A. Eisentrager, Keith Jacobsen, Duard Laging, Ray E. George, James Allinder, art.

Editor's note: Because the Nebraskan has announced no previous policy on the number of signatures that may be published on a letter, all faculty members who signed the following will be

listed. However, it is strongly suggested that for maximum effect, no more than five persons sign a letter to be run in Open Forum.

Dear Editor:

The war lasted for a decade, millions died fighting the invaders, nation after nation fell beneath the invader's military machine, and it exploited these people mercilessly by means of corrupt puppet leaders. Guerilla leaders and their men, with those sympathetic to their cause, joined forces to prepare the people for liberation. They organized sabotage teams who would strike when the time was ripe. Meanwhile, they assassinated the oppressors whose racist policies destroyed millions.

Then the unconquered nations retaliated; they began to defeat the gradually crumbling military machine.

The once mighty conqueror would not relent until totally crushed, his exploitation did not cease until he was defeated by the guerrillas and the free peoples.

This was Hitler's European fortress. Could it be the United States of America?
Charles M. Dalrymple

Dear Editor:

Last Wednesday ASUN passed a resolution concerning the Vietnam Moratorium. The resolution read as follows:

Whereas, the United States is involved in a tragic war in Vietnam despite peace efforts by the Nixon Administration. Whereas, the Nixon Administration is apparently unaware of the magnitude of broad based opposition to the war in this country, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED; that all students and faculty members of the University, and people of the community of Lincoln are urged to participate in the events of October 15, Vietnam Moratorium Day.

BE IT FURTHER resolved; that all students are specifically urged to join in a vigil to mourn the Vietnam War dead to be held the afternoon of October 15.

The senate unanimously passed this resolution as it appears above and very strongly urges all students to participate. The senate's position was not "that the

resolution calls for no action on the part of the student" as was reported in The Daily Nebraskan.

Protest has had a dynamic impact upon society in the past few years and has even crept into the United States Senate. We have the right to protest and if we stand by and allow this war to continue, our silence condemns us. The National Vietnam Moratorium offers an opportunity for us to voice our dissenting opinion. It is far past time, but not too late, for us to assert ourselves against the war.
Dan Lawlor, Student Senator

Editor:

Congratulations! You almost lost a steadfast reader of "The Daily Nebraskan." I was very nearly a shock fatality after reading your Sept. 26 issue. Luckily I had several back issues to pad the fall.

The ROTC editorials in that issue were a prime example of both sides of an argument given equal and just representation by two competent individuals.

If this is a trend, keep it up. I, for one, am all for it.
Bill Garthright

