

## Five men to be praised

A potentially explosive situation was defused Sunday by negotiations which began in the afternoon and continued into Monday morning.

Five senior and well respected faculty members met with the Regents and proposed their own solution to the case of Stephen Rozman. Their approach called for delaying for 60 days the decision whether or not to rehire Rozman and setting up a fact-finding committee of senior faculty to investigate the matter and make recommendations to the Board.

Until the Regents accepted the compromise it was fairly certain that they were committed to firing Rozman. Such an action would have been arbitrary and unjust because it would not have been based on any respectable investigation of the facts. Such an action might have prompted some form of demonstration from the 150 or more spectators who filled the meeting room and it would have sent ripples of discontent through the academic community.

Fortunately, the work of professors Richard Gilbert, Desmond Wheeler, James Lake, Norman Rosenberg and John Moran made it possible to avoid such an unpleasant and destructive outcome. These men should be commended for the initiative, intelligence and sense of responsibility they showed in the face of an impending crisis as should the Regents for the wisdom they showed in accepting this alternative.

## He who throws first

Chancellor Varner and the Board of Regents took steps in the right direction Monday when the Board approved four recommendations of Varner's to curtail discrimination on campus. Varner's recommendations, in turn, are based on an excellent report on discrimination compiled by John W. Robinson, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Among the Board's decisions was one that required all student organizations to submit statements by Feb. 1 to the effect that their membership practices comply with the Regents' policy against discrimination. Any organization which fails to do this will cease to exist after the academic year.

This firm requirement for student organizations is a proper and necessary one but there is an equally important moral commitment which falls on each individual in the academic community. Each person bears the responsibility not to promote through his membership organizations that are discriminatory.

Last Friday the Human Relations Insight League led a march of about 100 people to the Elks Club where they protested that group's refusal to admit Black members. The League could have led (and might in the future) demonstrations against the University Club, either of the country clubs, the Nebraska Club or others which claim support from members of the University community.

Those who support the anti-discrimination requirement for student organizations must also make sure that the clubs they belong to do not discriminate. If they cannot change the membership requirements by (Feb. 1?) they should resign their membership — for they will otherwise be hypocrites.

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## Wallace in '72? verry, verry likely

by FRANK MANKIEWICZ and TOM BRADEN

"Of course he'll run. He has to run. I watched him the other day coming down through the crowd to the speaker's platform. People were shoving money in his pockets. I said to him, 'George, I'll bet you made \$1,700 just walking down that aisle.'"

Such is the estimate of the George Wallace intent by a senator from the South who, because he explained intent in terms of the politically unmentionable, must here go nameless. The point, however, is not money. The point is intent.

The point is that, after two full years of trying, Richard Nixon has not been able to knock the props out from under the George Wallace movement. Obviously, the point has enormous implications for 1972.

Moreover, there is — when you consider it from Richard Nixon's viewpoint — something rather wistful about all the effort wasted, the time lost, the prestige battered. The President, after all, is no racist. The chances are that in his heart he believes the 14th Amendment to the Constitution means what it says and what the courts now say it says.

So it must have hurt him to instruct his HEW secretary to go slow on school desegregation, to instruct his attorney general to oppose civil rights cases, to appoint a second-rater

named Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court, to see his old friend Robert Finch suffer physical pain from confrontation with employees who only asked that he enforce the law.

But whatever pangs of conscience Mr. Nixon may have had, he put them aside in what he must have been able to persuade himself was a larger cause. After all, he may have argued to himself, if he could eliminate George Wallace, who was the real bad guy on race relations, he would virtually insure his own re-election. Any

damage he himself had done to race relations in the process he could repair in his second term.

But here he is more than halfway toward a second-term election, and George Wallace is as strong as ever. The most remarkable phenomenon in the current polls is that Wallace maintains 10 to 12 points — about the same rating today as he won in his real polls of 1968.

Moreover, he barely disguises his candidacy. "I made a mistake in 1968," he says. "I said there wasn't a

dime's worth of difference between the two parties. I should have said there wasn't two cents' worth of difference."

Has Spiro Agnew hurt him? "Agnew talks pretty well," says Wallace. "I wish I'd put a copyright on my 1968 speeches. But he doesn't act."

Does he intend to run? "I'll have to wait and see. If the economy is good, the war is over, the bureaucrats have stopped pushing people around and everybody's happy, I won't have to run."

He does not sound like a

potential Nixon backer, and the conclusion is inescapable that the President vastly misjudged his man. Looking back now, it must appear to Mr. Nixon that there was nothing he could have done to eliminate Wallace. The man is one of nature's spoilers, a leader but also a captive not only of his followers but of his impulses which tell him irresistibly to get in there and scrap. It all adds up to a bitter disappointment for the President and his party who cannot — with Wallace in the race —

count upon a Southern sweep and who may lose some industrial states, for Wallace will take conservative votes.

Perhaps that is why the men who work in the White House are so hopeful that Sen. Eugene McCarthy or some other dissident Democrat will lead a fourth party in 1972. Having gambled on a Southern strategy and lost, the President and his men are reduced to hoping that some crusader comes along to balance George Wallace and to plague the other side.

## Snake-Snake-Tree Pyramid

by ARTHUR HOPPE

The age-old mystery of who built the huge "Snake-Snake-Tree Pyramid" at Eersoar has at last been solved by the noted archeologist, Dr. R. Moscovitz. He has also discovered why.

The ancient monument was named for the first three hieroglyphics in the inscription on its base and is generally referred to in archeological circles as "The S-S-T Pyramid."

It was this lengthy inscription that Dr. Moscovitz, after 20 years of research, finally decoded. It well tells the story. The text follows.

It was in the third year of the reign of the great Tut-Tut-Ang-Hup, Pharaoh of the Upper and Lower Kingdoms of Amur. An exhausted messenger

reached Eersoar and falling to his knees cried, "Oh, Great Pharaoh, thine sworn enemies, the Soviets, are building a Snake-Snake-Tree Pyramid one thousand cubits high to please the gods and outshine thy glory!"

The Pharaoh summoned his high priests to divine the meaning of this. "Sire," said they, "the gods will indeed smile upon the Soviets. Their fields will flourish, their nation will prosper, their armies will defeat thee, and thy glory will be dimmed."

"Then by the gods," swore the Great Pharaoh, "I shall build a Snake-Snake-Tree Pyramid two thousand cubits high!"

Work began. One hundred thousand men dragged huge blocks of stone fifty miles to

Eersoar and levered them into place. The whole nation groaned under the burden of new and heavy taxes.

Three years passed. The Pyramid reached but one hundred cubits high. The Wizards of E-Kol made so bold as to appear before Ang-Hup.

"Oh, Great Pharaoh," said they, "we have spoken unto the Great God E-Kol. He prophesies that the top of thy Snake-Snake-Tree Pyramid shall puncture the clouds, bringing drought and famine to thine fertile lands. The winds howling on its side shall drive strong men mad. And the heavy taxes shall bring ruin to rich and poor alike."

At this, Ang-Hup grew angry. "What! Would thou have me waste the labor of three long years? What! Would thou have

me yield unto mine enemies the leadership in international Pyramid building?" "Aye, Sire," said they. Let the Soviets build this useless and destructive thing. It shall destroy them."

The Great Pharaoh frowned. Then he smiled. "Nay! Oh, ye of little faith, dost thou forget the Snake-Snake-Tree Pyramid provides honest toil for one hundred thousand men. Would thou wickedly deprive them of their livelihood? For shame!" And he chopped off the heads of the Wizards of E-Kol.

Thus the wisdom of Ang-Hup triumphed. And in the 20th year of his reign this great Snake-Snake-Tree Pyramid was completed, insuring forever the greatness of Eersoar, the fertility of its valleys and the glory of Ang-Hup. Look on his

works, ye Mighty, and despair! This ends the inscription on the Pyramid. "Nothing beside remains," reports Dr. Moscovitz, poetically. "Round the decay of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare, the lone and level sands stretch away."

Dr. Moscovitz has named the concept of building useless and destructive things in order to provide employment "The Ang-Hup Hang-Up." He says it can be found in several early civilizations.

"However," he writes, "mankind has made great strides in reasoning ability during the past five thousand years. Fortunately, no national leader could ever propose such a preposterous, irrational concept today."

## Letters

Robinson's report was unfounded regarding Phi Kappa Psi.

I speak only for my fraternity, pointing out the failings of Dr. Robinson's report. Something is certainly wrong if his "lengthy research and 125 interviews" failed to discover those fraternities that are founded to restrict their membership for such reasons as religion, specific college pursuit, and academic achievement.

I abhor the naming of Phi Kappa Psi in this article because of the obvious lack of research and investigation done by Dr. Robinson. I question his knowledge of the subject and his evaluation because of the erroneous conclusion he reaches on the Phi Kappa Psi policies.

There is no one in our house that would "black" a person because he is black. It appears like we are in a position to accept black members into our organization. We have and are continuing to contact prospective black members.

The idea of a reprimand is ridiculous because we can find no foundations for Dr. Robinson's unjust accusations naming Phi Kappa Psi as endorsing deliberate and concerted discrimination.

He is clearly discriminating against us.

Jack Rathburn  
John Wingender

Dear Editor,

What did Professor Rozman say in May of 1970? If he was condemning U.S. aggression, condemning a racist, colonialist imperialist country that is moving more and more toward the type of tyranny seen in fascist Germany and present-day Greece . . . then he was only speaking the truth.

If he is going to be punished for his politics or speaking the truth, then his executioners are tyrants.

When it is dangerous to a political science instructor to speak or to say what he believes to be valid opinion or factual information . . . then how much more dangerous is it for a mere student or any honest citizen to state his or her viewpoint.

The fact is that as yet no one knows what Rozman actually did say. I would like to know. We would all like to know something beyond the report that his statements, "were highly inappropriate for a teacher". We would like to hear what actually was said and decide for ourselves what exactly is highly appropriate or highly inappropriate for a political science instructor to say about the rotten politics of this country, which serve the interests of special classes and not the people as a whole.

C. M. Dairymple



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