

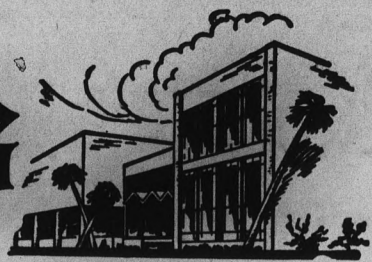


# State Press

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY



TEMPE, ARIZONA



Summer Session

Friday, June 26, 1964

No. 2

## Fear & Freedom

By BOB REILLY

Each day we are reminded by the conservative element in this country that the federal government is taking away our freedom by unconstitutional means.

To back up their statement, the conservatives are currently hammering at the civil rights legislation. The picture they paint is, to impressionable adults and children, no different than that imperialist dragon Red China displays to her people, who are not trained to compare and contrast.

Children in homes of the extreme hear a one-sided story from their parents; a story about the decline of freedom in the United States. And the child grows not to work with his country, but to fight it, not to respect his government, but to resent it.

When we look squarely at the issue we find that our freedom is not in jeopardy because the congress wants to pass a controversial bill. The problem is not that acute, not that simple.

Some men, like Sen. Barry Goldwater, act as if the powers of the Constitution are specific, but they are not; the powers of the Constitution are implied. This is what has made the Constitution such a lasting, effective document.

Surely, if the civil rights bill is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court, which is more qualified than Sen. Goldwater on such matters, will act accordingly. Of course the conservatives show distrust of the Supreme Court, but if everyone felt this way what good would our system of government be?

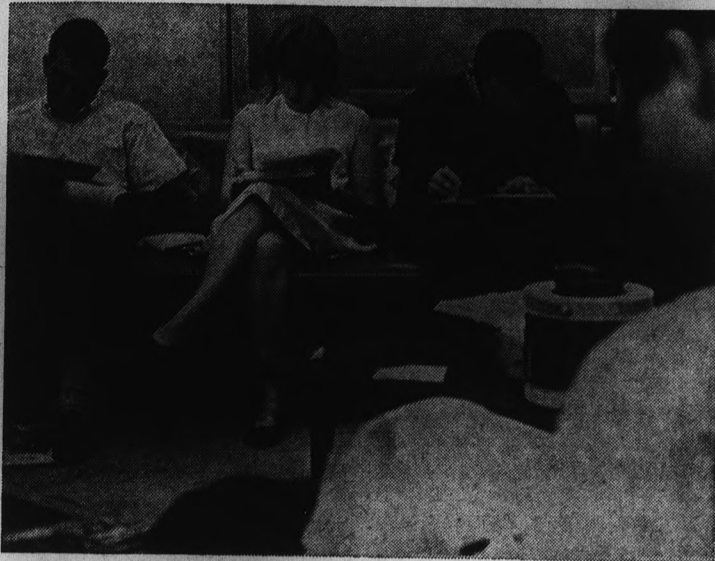
Let us for a moment examine "freedom" and the civil rights bill.

Is the rights bill a move by the federal government to regulate the lives of individuals or to give individuals of all races the rights that have been too long denied?

I believe the bill is designed to serve the purpose of the latter, and if, as a result, the former occurs it would show the mortality of the men who wrote the bill — not the evil-doing of the federal government. If our government wanted to take away individual rights and create a police state it would have done so long ago.

If the civil rights bill proves unworkable it can be rewritten upon demand of the American people.

Consequently, it is not the bill, or the federal government that we must fear. All Americans must assume the task of evaluating the bill's merit — press for change if necessary, support it if not. It must be remembered that men can no longer be kept from sitting in public parks while the dogs run freely from tree to tree.



CONCENTRATION — Candidates for the College Bowl squad are pictured during a Friday examination. Four members will be selected in August to represent ASU at the Bowl in New York.

## Summer Term Increases In Size And Importance

Summer enrollment for the first session here has climbed to the 8,000 mark.

ASU's summer school has reached the point where it is now among the top 10 percent in size among Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association. Included in this association, whose influence spans from West Virginia in the East to Arizona and Utah in the West, are the famed "Big Ten" universities.

New innovations: The summer school often acts as a proving ground for educational advances.

Dr. Roy C. Rice, Dean of the Summer School, was asked if ASU would ever try the trimester system — an experiment pioneered by Dartmouth College and the University of Pittsburgh. "I don't believe so. Along with the two summer sessions, we also offer courses in pre and post sessions that make the university a year-

## Concert Series Presents Movie

Armchair travelers will have a chance to see "Italy, Sicily and Sardinia" free of charge on Tuesday, June 30, at 8 p.m. in the MU Ballroom.

This motion picture, with narration and music, will be presented by Carl H. Thomsen as part of the summer concert and lecture series.

The first reel on the program includes shots of the crater of Vesuvius, the ruins of Pompeii, the Amalfi Drive, the island of Capri and the Blue Grotto.

The second reel is devoted exclusively to Rome. Many of the film shots are rare air photos of Vatican City, Italy's traffic problem, the International Horse Show, Easter in Rome, Florence from the air and the great fashion show at Pitti Palace.

around operation."

The most talked about change this year at ASU was the mail registration that was especially designed to speed up the enrollment process while eliminating the students "pet peeve" of standing in lines. The new system is expected to become a part of regular registration once the bugs are eliminated from the operation.

## Student Beware Of Sneaky Thief

Students and staff should be careful where they leave their purses and personal belongings, according to John Duffy, director of campus security.

"We have had no thefts reported yet this summer," Duffy said. However, thefts should be reported to campus security immediately.

"It would be possible for a professional sneak thief to come on campus and work undetected for hours before someone reports any thefts," he said.

Campus security recently apprehended two suspects in connection with tools stolen from construction trailers parked on campus. The two men, neither an ASU student, have been released on bail pending trial.

The persons responsible for the petty thefts in the housing areas last semester have not been caught, Duffy said. The cases will remain open until fall.

A marked increase in petty thefts was noted toward the end of the spring semester, as has been usual in the past, he said.

The Traffic Appeals Board will meet Thursdays at 7 p.m. in MU 208 to hear parking ticket appeals. Bond must be posted at the Cashier's Office in the Administration Building before an appeal may be heard.

## Practice Underway For College Bowl

By LYNN KUNKEL

Local viewers of the General Electric College Bowl will have a chance to cheer for an ASU team that will appear on the first show of the new season Sept. 20th.

The Sun Devils will face Hofstra University of Long Island, N.Y. The winner will go against La Salle College of Philadelphia, Pa., the following week.

ASASU Student Faculty Relations Board, which initiated the trip to the College Bowl, wrote and asked the show's directors to put ASU on the program. At first it seemed there would be a two year wait but unexpectedly ASU received a fall bid.

EXAMS SELECT MEMBERS: One written and two oral exams cut an original field of 100 applicants down to 11 students who comprise the training team. In late August the training squad will be narrowed to the four first-team members who will appear on the show.

The 11-members seeking first team berths are: Robert Archer, English; Pam Beers, English; Michael Crezee, biology; Robert Dorn, history; Cathryn Goddard, history; William Golletz, English; William Lawren, history; Lynda Jones, French; Rowe Portis, English; Jo Anne Stewart, anthropology; Charles Wright, mechanical engineering.

The team gathers weekday afternoons in room 213 of the MU. Lectures on history, literature, art and philosophy are integrated between current event discussions. Each student is asked to do outside reading which includes the world atlas and almanac. Tests are given at the end of the week.

Dr. Salerno has included regular College Bowl situations in the training program. So far, the team holds a 2-0 edge over a group of graduate students.

Next Tuesday at 2:30 in the upper lounge of the MU, the students compete against a team of faculty members. These matches are open to the public.

SALERNO OPTIMISTIC: While watching his students take a written examination, Dr. Salerno talked briefly and optimistically about his team's chances.

"It has taken some time for the team members to forget that they have been competing individually for a place on the team and to develop instead a feeling of cooperation and team spirit.

Dr. Salerno and his team receive an all expense paid trip to New York, free tickets to Broadway plays, plus a \$250 expense account. They leave on a Friday, stay at the Savoy Hilton and return the following Monday.

## Parading People

Through his effort and leadership, ASU's advertising department became nationally recognized. Last week in St. Louis, Mo., Robert Zacher was elected leader of another group — the American Academy of Advertising.

The world's best runner in the 400-meter dash was hurt most of this season and many believed the U.S. would not have his services at the fall Olympic Games. But last week Ullis Williams recovered from his leg injury and started a come-back by placing second in a meet at San Diego and tied for first with Brigham Young University's Bob Tobler during the NCAA track and field championship meet in Eugene, Ore.

Coaches say it will never become a major sport but that didn't discourage Dick Felton who took second place honors in calf roping at the International College Rodeo in Douglas, Wyo.

He is quiet, unassuming, easy going and not the type one would immediately place in the rising young man category.

However, last week Robert Zache was chosen by Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic society, as one of 62 graduates from across the nation to receive a citation for achievement.

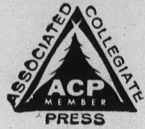
The last editor was fired, made a university spectacle and later rehired. The job then became one of controversy, contempt and covered by pettiness. So, amid blessings and boos, senior Ann Schneider takes over the hot seat as Sahuaro editor.

He was a professor, college president and Southern California Ph.D. Now Dr. Richard Wootton has become director of financial aids. . . Off to New York to the Group Training Program flew ASU's School of Social Service Administration's William Cranmer. . . When he began his career, the physical plant department consisted of 11 full-time men, one truck and 16 buildings. When Fenn Harris retires Tuesday he will leave behind 200 fellow workers, 126 cars and trucks, 24 scooters, three motor bikes, seven trailers and more than 100 buildings. . .



Summer Session

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SLOW AT FIRST — The new check-out system in the library is not as fast as the old system at the present time, but once all the books have been carded to the new system automation will prove its worth. Harold Matson is the machine operator.

## Library Initiates IBM Check-Out

By SANDRA BOWMAN

In this age of atomic structures, the space race and inter-continental missiles, the library has been a place where men could again put their feet back on earth.

But the space age has at last taken over this fortress with the conversion of Matthews Library to the IBM check-out system.

The new system will not be put into full operation until fall when it is hoped a new machine will enable students to check out their own books in a matter of seconds, according to Dr. Alan Covey, head librarian.

The advantages of the new system, as pointed out by Dr. Covey, are a more accurate location file which will be available to all students availability and eventually a faster method of checking out books.

The chief problem in converting to IBM has been the time element in checking out books. This problem will exist until each library book has a master card printed.

Dr. Covey pointed out that by making up master cards as the books are checked out, patrons are converting the most used books to the new system first. Newly purchased books and reclassified books are being converted before they are placed on the shelves.

A book already having a master card takes only 15 seconds to check out, said Dr. Covey.

Because of the new system, each patron is given a number which is recorded on their library card.

Because of the need for a nine digit number to operate

the IBM key punch, the patron's matriculation number, social security number or an assigned number is used. These numbers serve in the capacity of the patron's signature as used on the old library check-out system.

According to Dr. Covey, Matthews Library is one of the first to put this system into full operation. To the knowledge of the IBM people and the library staff only three other libraries are scheduled to attempt this.

Florida Atlantic University plans to begin in the fall; the University of Missouri will put the system into operation in their engineering library in the fall and Southern Illinois is also planning to convert.

A display showing the various processes of the new system has been set up in the library and is entitled, "Automation To Serve You."

### Summer Events

The following is the MU summer calendar for the week of June 29:

**Tuesday:** Concert - Lecture Series—"Italy, Sicily and Sardinia" "Illustrated lecture)

**Wednesday:** Tour — ASU Planetarium  
 Music Camp Solo Recital, 8:30 p.m., MU ballroom

**Thursday:** Lecture - Lunch-eons—"Personal Finance in Arizona," Dr. Joel J. Dauten  
 Adult Movies—"Pride and Prejudice"

**Friday:** Adult Movie — "Pride and Prejudice"

## Sen. Barry Goldwater Senator Opposes Civil Rights Bill On Constitutional And Moral Grounds

No issue has ever caused as much concern and debate as the civil rights legislation now before Congress. The State Press feels this legislation's chief opponent, Sen. Barry Goldwater, should be heard by all Americans. —Ed.

There have been few, if any, occasions when the searching of my conscience and the re-examination of my views of our constitutional system have played a greater part in the determination of my vote than they have on this occasion.

I am unalterably opposed to discrimination or segregation on the basis of race, color or creed, or on any other basis; not only my words, but more importantly my actions through the years have repeatedly demonstrated the sincerity of my feeling in this regard.

This is fundamentally a matter of the heart. The problems of discrimination can never be cured by laws alone; but I would be the first to agree that laws can help — laws carefully considered and weighed in an atmosphere of dispassion, in the absence of political demagoguery and in the light of fundamental constitutional principles.

For example, throughout my 12 years as a member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, I have repeatedly offered amendments to bills pertaining to labor that would end discrimination in unions and repeatedly those amendments have been turned down by the very members of both parties who now so vociferously support the present approach to the solution of our problem. Talk is one thing, action is another, and until the members of this body and the people of this country realize this, there will be no real solution to the problem we face.

To be sure, a calm environment for the consideration of any law dealing with human relationships is not easily attained — emotions run high, political pressures become great and objectivity is at a premium. Nevertheless, deliberation and calmness are indispensable to success.

It was in this context that I maintained high hopes for this current legislation—high hopes that, notwithstanding the glaring defects of the measure as it reached us from the other body and the sledge-hammer political tactics which produced it, this legislation, through the actions of what was once considered to be the greatest deliberative body on earth, would emerge in a form both effective for its lofty purposes and acceptable to all freedom-loving people.

It is with great sadness that I realize the non-fulfillment of these high hopes.

I realize fully that the federal government has a responsibility in the field of civil rights. I supported the civil rights bills which were enacted in 1957 and 1960, and my

public utterances during the debates on those measures and since reveal clearly the areas in which I feel that federal responsibility lies and federal legislation on this subject can be both effective and appropriate. Many of those areas are encompassed in this bill and to that extent, I favor it.

The two portions of this bill to which I have constantly and consistently voiced objections, and which are of such overriding significance that they are determinative of my vote on the entire measure, are those which would embark the federal government on a regulatory course of action with regard to private enterprise in the area of so-called "public accommodations" and the area of employment — to be more specific, Titles II and VII of the bill.

I find no constitutional basis for the exercise of federal regulatory authority in either of these areas.

If it is the wish of the American people that the federal government should be granted the power to regulate in these two areas and in the manner contemplated by this bill, then I say that the Constitution

should be so amended by the people as to authorize such action in accordance with the procedures for amending the Constitution which that great document itself prescribes.

My basic objection to this measure is, therefore, constitutional.

To give genuine effect to the prohibitions of this bill will require the creation of a federal police force of mammoth proportions.

It also bids fair to result in the development of an "informer" psychology in great areas of our national life — neighbors spying on neighbors, workers spying on workers, businessmen spying on businessmen, where those who would harrass their fellow citizens for selfish and narrow purposes will have ample inducement to do so. These, the federal police force and in "informer" psychology, are the hallmarks of the police state and landmarks in the destruction of a free society.

It is the general welfare that must be considered now, not just the special appeals for special welfare. This is the time to attend to the liberties of all.

## A Look At Campaign Funds

Besides deciding on a Presidential candidate to represent the party in November, Democrats and Republicans have to decide when, where and how they are going to get funds to finance the long, arduous, expensive campaign.

In 1960 Presidential campaigning, 20 million dollars was shelled out by the Kennedy and Nixon camps. Television debates on national network hook-ups was the new way of reaching more people in less time at enormous costs. Deficits mounted and both parties came out in the red after the campaigning.

The President's Commission on Campaign Costs was formed in November of 1961 to analyze campaign expenditures and trace money sources. The commission was set up as a non-partisan, voluntary organization made up mostly of political scientists. Their objective and thorough research produced certain recommendations submitted to President Kennedy shortly before his assassination.

Some of the recommendations were meritorious and others highly idealistic but all were aimed at stimulating more support from private and public sources.

Large corporations were urged to make more non-partisan contributions that would be tax deductible. Political parties were asked to use more professional fund raisers and do more voter research to increase campaign efficiency.

Another recommendation was that broadcast mediums provide equal facilities and time

for major parties Presidential and Vice Presidential aspirants. This would eliminate "equal time" demanded by third party minor candidates. The "Great Debates" of 1960 was a temporary suspension of section 315 of the Federal Communications Commission Codes.

On an experimental basis, the commission recommended that political contributors be given 50 per cent credit on their income tax for contributions not to exceed \$10. An alternate plan would be for contributors to claim up to \$1,000 dollars as tax deductible for political contributions.

Finally, the federal government was asked to do their share in soliciting more political contributions from a wider range of people. A system of public disclosure on political monies would be reported to a Registry of Election Finance. Since the 1939 Hatch Act limiting campaign expenditures on the national party committees to three million dollars is meaningless now, the registry would keep close tabs on all contributions, who they were from and who they were for.

The U.S. Post Office Department was asked to open its change of address files to party officials for registration drives. "Matching Incentive" was introduced as an alternate to stimulate party solicitations, whereby the federal government would match each private contribution.

More contributions, shorter campaign periods and a general professional reorganization was the commission's consensus.

—Jerry Reilly