



Summer Session

Revelation To Degradation

By BOB REILLY

The Art Theaters scattered around the country began on a splendid note. The subjects chosen (ex. Frank Kafka's "The Trial") and the stars picked (ex. Leslie Caron in "The L Shaped Room") added a new dynamic dimension to movie making.

People, long since tired of Hollywood's spectaculars and assembly-line productions, were once again returning to the cinema for entertainment.

But people who enjoy art and literature are small in numbers compared to those who enjoy saturated sex stories with no plot, no talent and no clothes for the players. So, by popular demand, the "Art Theaters" are featuring such movies as "The Lovers," "Fun in the Sun" and "Around the World Nude."

These movies are unquestionably a 'D' brand and offer only shots of nude men, women and children playing under the sun or, in the case of "The Lovers," a candid scene depicting the act of intercourse.

The sad part is not that people pay \$1.50 to see something so common. The sad part is that the movie media is being used in such a worthless manner.

We can blame a million things for the lack of morals among Americans, but this will always be a problem among the masses. It is easy to think constantly about something as common as sex for it takes no effort and no effort makes one common with common thoughts.

However, the ones who control the media, in this case movies, should feel a public responsibility. When they prostitute themselves, it is society that is hurt and consequently, in danger.

Media, with its rapid advancement and influence, is becoming more powerful each day. Therefore, we should be concerned with the men who control the media and not so much with people in general.

The "Art Theaters" began a revelation, then became a degradation. A mark of the time.

Language Offerings

The foreign language department here will offer French, German and Spanish courses for non-degree seeking students.

The courses will stress the reading and speaking aspects of the languages and are worth four semester hours of credit on the elementary level. Classes will meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6:40 to 8:55 p.m., starting in September.

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 "informant" 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 "informant" 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.

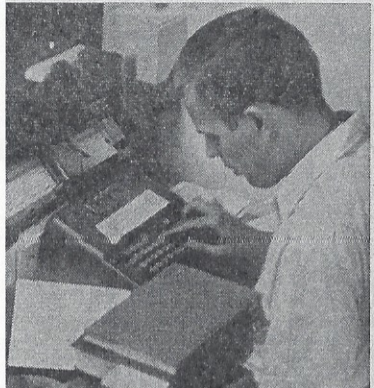
More contributions, shorter campaign periods and a general professional reorganization was the commission's consensus. —Jerry Reilly



Summer Session

distributed by the campus chapter of Sigma Delta of Circulation Manager John Nadel, is the of Arizona State University. It is published each throughout the school year, excepting holidays, and s matter at the Tempe, Arizona, Post Office under acts of March 3, 1879, and August 24, 1912. THE STATE PRESS is member of the zona Newspapers Association, Associated Col- iate Press and National Advertising Service.

Subscription price, \$3 per school year. BOB REILLY JERRY REILLY LYNN KUNKEL SANDRA BOWMAN



The new check-out system in the li- as the old system at the present time, but have been carded to the new system ove its worth. Harold Matson is the

Library Initiates Check-Out

MAN 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. Dau- en

Adult Movies—"Pride and Prejudice"

Friday: Adult Movie — "Pride and Prejudice"