



PROGRAM IN PRACTICE—First grade teacher Mrs. Alice Schnabel at the Prescott school in Lincoln is shown using the English Curriculum Development Center's new curricula for teaching English.

Training To Be Offered For English Teachers

The Nebraska English Curriculum Development Center, which was organized in 1961, will again be held this summer. The purpose of this program is to upgrade the teaching program in Nebraska primary and secondary schools.

The Center has received acclaim from educators throughout the United States. The program has been implemented in the retraining of over 100 Nebraska teachers in new techniques of teaching English.

from school systems throughout the United States demanding information concerning the program.

Nebraska teachers as of today are able to apply for Woods summer session fellowships. There are forty such scholarships of 700 dollars each made possible by the recent Woods Donation.

The summer session lasts from June 15 through August 7. The courses will be in rhetoric, linguistics, composition and method. Applications can be made by writing the Nebraska English Curriculum Development Center and the University.

Half Of Grads Will Remain In Nebraska

Salaries of \$614 a month for technical and \$515 for non-technical professional jobs are now being earned by University mid-year graduates. This equals the national average for college-degree people.

Of the 1964 mid-year class, one out of five stayed with academic work leading to advanced degrees, according to the March issue of NEBRASKA ALUMNUS published by the University Alumni Association.

Forty four per cent walked right into jobs; 21.5 per cent went on to graduate study; 14 per cent are looking for jobs or deciding on offers; 8.8 per cent went into the armed forces; and 11.5 per cent got married, accepted self employment or a variety of other pursuits.

According to the report, made by Frank Hallgren, director of the new consolidated placement service at the University, and Dr. Wesley Meierhenry, director of the Teacher Placement service, nearly half of the mid-year graduates remained in Nebraska.

Fifty-one of the 67 who left Nebraska are in the areas of engineering or business where the starting salaries are notably higher outside Nebraska. The report is based on 295 of the 300 recipients of baccalaureate degrees.

Scrip Announces Extended Deadline

The deadline for entries of short stories and poems for publication in SCRIP undergraduate literary magazine has been extended one week, from April 11 to April 18, according to Susan Stanley Wolk, editor of the publication.

The magazine will present a prize of \$25 to the authors of the best short story and the best poem or group of poems submitted.

The works must be original and should be the work of full time undergraduate students of the University, although the writing of part time undergraduates and graduate students will be considered.

Campus Calendar

TODAY
PANHELLENIC will meet at 4:30 p.m. in 332 Student Union.

YET L SQUAD practice for tryouts will be held for interested freshmen at 4:30 p.m. on the colesium stage.

TOMORROW
ASSOCIATION OF CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (ACE) will meet at 4:45 p.m. in 200 Teachers.

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE hospitality committee will meet in the Union south conference room at 4 p.m.

Some Negroes Shift Outlook, Ideas

Con't. from Page 1.

Anderson attended Oklahoma College in Huntsville, Ala., then Union College in Lincoln, prior to the University. Both are Seventh Day Adventist Schools.

Young, although emphasizing that he would come to Nebraska again if he had to make the choice, hinted at the subtle discrimination. He said he would not recommend the University to another Negro because if he decided to come here and had unpleasant experiences, "I wouldn't want him to blame me for them."

Moore was more emphatic. He said he would definitely not recommend Nebraska to either of his two younger sisters. Also, when asked to recommend the University to a high school All-American basketball player, he told Negro John Thompson, who eventually enrolled at Providence College in Providence, R.I., that Nebraska was "socially lousy."

On the other hand Miss Adams followed two of her older brothers to Nebraska and said she hopes her two younger brothers will also enroll here.

Jeter, who is the second youngest of six children, said he would not recommend the University to his younger sister. He would rather see her go to a school with a greater number of Negroes. Jeter's older brother, Bob, attended State University of Iowa, where the Negro-white proportion is about the same as Nebraska, and was quite happy there. Bob now plays professional football for the Greenbay Packers. His father works in a steel mill.

Young feels that one of the major benefits he has received from Nebraska has been learning how to live better in a white society. "When I came here, I was only 18 and not nearly as mature as I am now at 22. I have learned to observe better," he added.

Moore also noted that the University has done a lot for him. "It has made me view life differently." Negroes in Washington, D.C., are better off than anywhere else in the country. After living at Nebraska, the problems of discrimination have become clearer, he explained.

Prior to leaving Baton Rouge, Anderson had never discussed racial issues with whites. "I wasn't aware of the racial situation which does exist, although I had many white friends," he said.

Anderson first began to become aware of these problems at Capitol High School, a segregated school in Baton Rouge which has students from many parts of the country. "Although my mother avoided discussing problems with me, I would want to confront my children with as many problems as possible, discuss the problems with them, show them the alternatives and let them make their own decisions."

Anderson has five step-brothers and stepsisters. His father died before he was born. His mother has had three years of college and has taught public elementary school in Baton Rouge. She now runs a nursery for Negro children between the ages of one and six. Anderson enjoys music and for a while, considered the ministry as a profession.

Wills feels that Negroes in Detroit have done more for themselves than elsewhere. The city is about 1/4 Negro and immigration stopped 20 years ago. Detroit has had a chance to adjust to Negroes and Negroes to Detroit.

Wills is a sixth generation American whose father came to Detroit as a physician in the early part of the 20th century to start a hospital for Negroes. Wills attended a city-wide high school in Detroit which required tuition and entrance exams. The mixture of students there was so great that their individual differences did not matter so much, he explained.

Wild, passionate experi-

mentation or crusading is a part of an individual's development as a student. Wills feels. He added that he went through this picketing and psychoanalysis phase while at Michigan and is now at Nebraska to study. "I found out what it means to take chances, but I only take them in architecture," he said.

Miss Adams is the second generation of her family to attend Nebraska. Her father graduated from the University Law School and is now an attorney in Omaha. Her grandfather, John Adams, a Methodist minister, came to Nebraska from Georgia and was a state senator from 1948 until his death in 1962.

Two of her brothers are in the service. One of them in an Army interpreter in Viet Nam and the other is in the Air Force. Another of her brothers is a draftsman for the city of Omaha and her older sister is employed at Omaha University.

Miss Adams was a member of student council at Omaha Central High School and vice president of A Capella Choir. She graduated 74th in a class of 430.

Her family has long been active in integration work in Nebraska. Her grandfather was instrumental in getting Nebraska's miscegenation law dropped. Her father was one of the attorneys who broke the segregation lines for Omaha bus drivers and she was among the first group of Negroes to swim at Peony Park in Omaha.

Young thinks that now that he has adjusted to the University, he doesn't feel the discrimination as keenly as he used to. He attended a high school in Cleveland which was about 1/3 Negro and the rest Jewish and Italian. His parents did not attend college.

Moore thinks that the Negro situation at Nebraska has improved in the three years he has been here. When he enrolled there were only 13 Negroes at the University, all of whom

were athletes. Now, of the 50-some Negroes at the University, about 1/4 are not participating in the athletic program.

"My friends who have gone to predominantly Negro universities have had a ball, those who have gone to schools where there is an acute minority of Negroes, are not happy," he explained. Moore attended a high school in Washington, D.C., which had about 1,500 Negroes and 100 white students.

Moore's father and mother did not attend college. His step father has a civil service job with the Army map service. He has had seven years of college but remained at the level of GSA 8 for ten years until the Kennedy Administration's upgrading of Negro government workers, he said.

Moore would like to live in a place where he is just another person. Even Washington is a ghetto because Negroes just don't go to neighboring Maryland or Virginia, he said. He has

always wanted to travel, but after living in Nebraska, he is convinced that he should consider Jamaica, Trinidad or Panama for permanent residence. "I am a citizen here because the constitution says I am, not because I am treated like one," he added.

Miss Adams doesn't paint quite as dreary a picture. As a native Nebraskan she expressed a desire to live on the West Coast or somewhere else for a while after graduation. This is the same desire which is so common among many University students, regardless of race. "But I would eventually like to return here to live," she added.

Still, many of the Negroes who have come to Nebraska from larger cities express a desire to return to metropolitan areas.

"I plan to teach on the East Coast or the West Coast, not in a state like Nebraska where there is little or no opportunity for Negroes," Young said. Young lived most of his life in a predominantly Ne-

gro neighborhood in Cleveland. He would like to live in an integrated neighborhood if the opportunity ever arose. He doesn't feel that he will have that chance anywhere in the next 25 years, but when such opportunities do open up, they will open up on the coasts first, he explained.

Young's feelings toward the state have developed in the four years he has been at the University. Conservatism, or preservation of the status quo, has more of a negative effect on the Negro than the white, he said.

Jeter also would like to live near an area where there are more Negroes. He is presently considering Pittsburgh, Chicago or the West Coast.

Anderson would like to return to his native Baton Rouge where he is anxious to help relieve discriminatory conditions. Nebraska doesn't fit his personality, he explained. "I am a person who likes warm relationships, and people here, both white and colored, are more reserved than in Baton Rouge," he said.

He feels that Negroes are progressing more rapidly in the South than in the North. Some communities in the South are actually ahead of Northern cities in solving their racial problems. He cited four new residential areas in Baton Rouge where Negroes and whites live equally in homes valued from \$5,000 to \$150,000. The Negroes are pushing into suburban areas along with the whites.

Wills also would like to return to his native city. He plans to start his own architectural practice in Detroit. "It is hopeless both as a Negro and an architect in Nebraska," he noted. Yet he has no ambition to crusade as a Negro for the Negro. He plans to confine his crusading to architecture.

But the racial situation at the University is not intolerable, he added. "The Negro has had his whole life to get used to discrimination and can withstand almost anything."

Maryland Students Fight Color Barriers

Princess Anne, Md. (CPS)—Students at Maryland State College are putting this quiet eastern Maryland shore community into the national limelight in an effort to tear down the barriers of racial segregation.

The two-year Maryland State College—part of the University of Maryland—is Princess Anne. Of the student body, 460 are Negro and 80 are white. About 400—or half—of the community is Negro. Princess Anne stores, shops and other businesses—mostly with segregated counters—would fold tomorrow if the students and the campus' \$1 million annual operation budget were withdrawn.

The key student leader John Willson has taken his protests to Annapolis and Gov. J. Millard Tawes. While the State of Maryland passed a public accommodations law last year, the county in which Princess Anne is located was permitted along with others to exempt itself from the statute.

The high point of the students' efforts came this month when they staged a sit-in in Princess Anne's main street, demanding that restaurants and other public facilities stop segregation practices.

Many were injured when Maryland State Police, under the authority of Gov. Tawes used fire hoses, cars and police dogs to break up the demonstration.

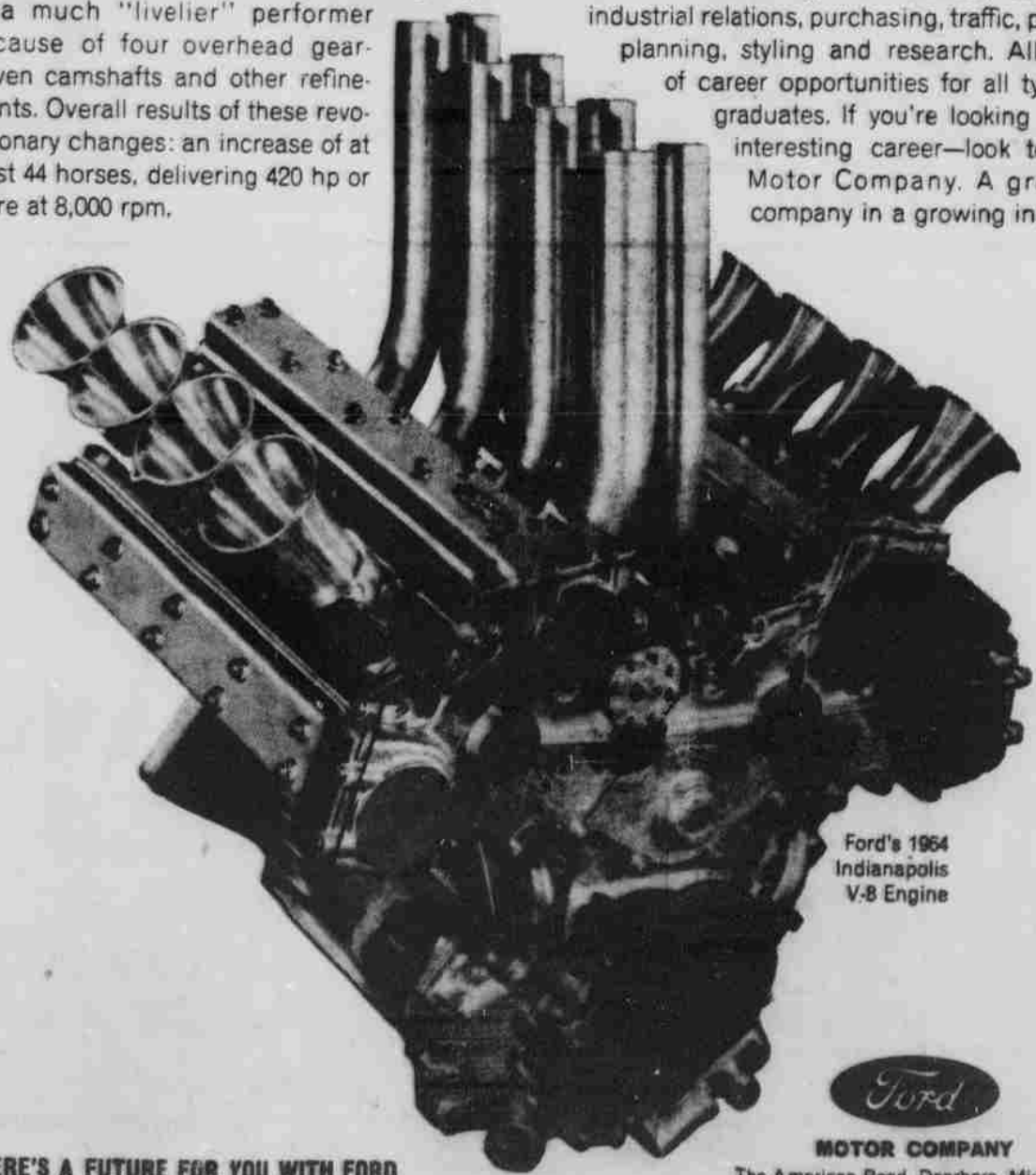
But one student leader told CPS that similar action during upcoming demonstrations would lead to all-out violence.

"The next time dogs are used," he said, "there'll be shooting."

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After Ford's spectacular debut in last year's Indianapolis 500-mile race, many people wondered what we would come up with next. Well it's here! Ford Motor Company engineers have developed a brand-new V-8 especially for this year's competition at Indy. Although it's the same size as the 1963 version, this racing engine is a much "livelier" performer because of four overhead gear-driven camshafts and other refinements. Overall results of these revolutionary changes: an increase of at least 44 horses, delivering 420 hp or more at 8,000 rpm.

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Ford's 1964 Indianapolis V-8 Engine



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THERE'S A FUTURE FOR YOU WITH FORD

Unionizing—Activities Lacking For Week

By Bill Harding

For those readers sitting in the Crib puzzling over what to do, here is the word. There are no events for this week. That's right, no action in the Union this week. No foreign film, no Jazz'n'Java, no weekend film, no speakers . . . But all isn't lost, those who won record albums at the Ford Co. Road Show can pick them up this week in the Program Office.

It should also be noted that there is a big event coming up the second week after vacation. Make plans now to go see *Aggiss and Croft* on the 17th of April. They are folk-singers who have recently traveled around the world for the State Department and have a tremendous act. They will also give a seminar on folk music from around the world on that morning.