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Model UN discusses African racial unrest

by Jim Pedersen
Nebraskan Staff Writer

The apartheid policy of South Africa, the Middle East crisis, and racial discrimination practiced by Southern Rhodesia were all subjects of resolutions passed Saturday by the General Assembly of the Model United Nations.

Amid seemingly endless cries of "point of order," "point of information," or "point of personal privilege," the nearly 350 delegates representing 67 nations ground out four resolutions in the University of Nebraska's second Model U.N.

The Friday session of the Model U.N. was spent in the meeting of the Security Council, Social, Humanitarian, Cultural Committee, Political and Security Committee, and the Trusteeship Committee.

THE RESOLUTION dealing with South Africa condemned that nation for failing to comply with U.N. resolutions and urged all member states to boycott South African trade.

Israel was censured and ordered to give up all territory conquered in the Six Day War of 1967 in another Model U.N. resolution. Southern Rhodesia was censured for its racist policies and urged to release all political prisoners.

The fourth resolution concerned the problems of territories under Portuguese administration.

NINE COLLEGES and universities in the Midwest participated, but what especially pleased Secretary General Carol Madson was the active participation of University of Nebraska delegations.

"For many of the delegations from other schools, model U.N. is almost like a debate meet," she said. "What we wanted, and got, was a real interest on the part of University students."

The two-day session was highlighted by the appearance of Dr. Darrell Randall, professor of African studies at the American University in Washington, D.C. and Dr. John Stoessinger, director of the Political Affairs Division of the U.N.

RANDALL, A graduate of the University of Nebraska and Nebraska Wesleyan University, addressed the first session of the General Assembly on the problems of the emerging African nation.

Randall warned the audience that the discrimination problems in southern Africa are on a collision course which could erupt into a racial war of black against white.

"If you think there is trouble in Vietnam," he said, "wait until the problem in Africa breaks loose."

"It is a confrontation not only of black and white, but

also of the Communist and Western blocs. There is an increasing tendency for the poor and the black in Africa to identify with the Communists.

"IF THE United States continues its policy of opposing everything the Communist bloc does, the U.S. will find itself on the side of the white supremacists. That would be tragic."

The tension in the United States between blacks and whites is only a small part of a worldwide problem, Randall said. The situation is complicated by the fact that blacks are living in poor nations with two-thirds of the world's population and are not able to feed their people.

"The Invisible Agenda at the U.N." was the topic of Stoessinger's address Saturday evening at the International Banquet.

Stoessinger, who fled Nazi-occupied Austria and later Czechoslovakia, is a graduate of Harvard and the winner of the Bancroft Prize for the best book on international relations in 1967.

STOESSINGER LISTED three reasons why the U.N. has been unable to intervene in the Vietnam war. First of all, neither North Vietnam nor South Vietnam is a member nation. Secondly, France and Russia will not permit the Security Council to act until the U.S. halts all acts of war. Finally, any force sent by the U.N. to Vietnam would be ineffective.

"Even though the U.N. can't become involved militarily in Vietnam," he said, "we hope we can play a part in achieving or implementing the peace."

Stoessinger does not discount the negotiations in Paris where even the shape of the table has been a problem.

"The table was a problem at the Congress of Vienna for a year," he said, "and that conference kept the peace in Europe for a hundred years."

ACCORDING TO Stoessinger, extensive research points to the following events in the Vietnam War: (1) No one will win the war, (2) Vietnam will probably be taken out of the Cold War through neutralization, (3) A coalition government will result not unlike that of the Fourth Republic of France.

"We have come to the conclusion that the best treaty which can come out of Vietnam is one in which everyone is a little unhappy," Stoessinger added. "We are also convinced that a coalition government will not necessarily result in a Communist government."

ACCORDING TO Stoessinger the U.S.S.R. is in the same position now in the Middle East as was the U.S. in Vietnam in 1963.

"My feeling is that the U.S.S.R. will not follow the course of action which the U.S. did," he said. "If Israel were destroyed, Soviet influence in the Middle East would vanish."

In contrast, the policy of the United States is a study in confusion, he added. The U.S. is committed to the Israelis, the Jordanians, and the Egyptians in an attempt to maintain a balance of power.

"THE GREATEST danger to world peace today is the tension in the Middle East," Stoessinger said.

In summary, Stoessinger said that nations wait too long before bringing their problems to the U.N.

He likened the U.N. to a midget refereeing the wrestling match between two giants.

"The U.N. is dependent upon whatever the Soviet Union and the United States do," he continued. "Yet the midget is growing more quickly than the giants, and I am optimistic."

"It will take two or three generations, but someday they all three will be equal," he concluded.



Chancellor Clifford Hardin, flanked by Vice Chancellor Merk Hobson (right) and Regent Richard Adkins, pledges, "I shall return." Photos and story, page 3.

Primary impact of pledge education contract next fall

by Jim Evinger
Nebraskan Staff Writer

It will take three or four years before the IFC Pledge Education Contract will be fully implemented, according to Sid Logemann, past IFC president.

Logemann said Sunday the contract's significance will be felt for the first time next fall during rush week. He explained that incoming freshmen will be aware of the contract and will seriously question those houses which have not signed it.

"IT IS UP TO the houses that do follow the contract to rush on its merits and to make it worthwhile," he said.

At present there are 16 fraternities which have signed the contract. They are Beta Sigma Psi, Alpha Gamma Rho, Acacia, Alpha Gamma Sigma, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Sigma Phi, Delta Tau Delta, Farm House, Kappa Sigma, Phi Gamma Delta, Pi Kappa Phi, Sigma Nu, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Tau Kappa Epsilon, Theta Chi and Triangles.

Logemann said there are two houses, Theta Xi and Alpha Tau Omega, which are in doubt whether

or not to turn the contract back in to the IFC.

Sigma Phi Epsilon has recently turned the contract in.

THAT LEAVES NINE houses which have not signed the contract at any time. They are Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Theta, Delta Upsilon, Sigma Chi, Zeta Beta Tau, Kappa Alpha Psi, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Alpha Mu and Chi Phi.

Logemann said that of those nine, there are about five which still practice the old style of pledge training as opposed to progressive pledge education programs.

There is a direct relationship between houses which have not signed the contract and houses which are continually reported to the IFC by the Lincoln Police Department and the University for city and campus violations, Logemann said.

HE SAID MOST OF these reports deal with drinking infractions and disturbing the peace complaints, but added that generally there is little trouble with houses which have adopted the pledge contract.

"The fraternity will allow the IFC Executive and/or Pledge Education committee to observe its

pledge education program within the house at any time and to question its pledges concerning their pledgship program," a clause of the contract reads.

Logemann said there are incidental violations of the contract by various houses, but that no long-term violations are taking place.

HE SAID THE IFC executives have not seen fit to check houses. It is rather obvious "which houses are essentially following the contract and which permit minor and periodic violations," he said. He emphasized that selective enforcement should not be used.

However, there will "have to be some visitations of houses, particularly during help-hell week activities," the past IFC president said.

The disappointing aspect of the contract is that a number of national fraternities don't wholeheartedly support the idea, Logemann said. He added that the

principles of the contract adhere closely to most national fraternities' stated principles and ideals.

LOGEMANN SEES THE majority of campus fraternities as moving away from traditional concepts of pledgship to progressive programs. He recognizes a number of houses as being in a transitional process which is difficult because of instilled attitudes favorable to traditional programs.

"It's hard to get juniors and seniors who have been brought up under pledge training to realize what pledge education can be," he said.

This points to the fact that there is a very definite lack of real and imaginative leadership regarding pledge programs, Logemann said. He admitted it is hard for fraternity upperclassmen to formulate programs without getting rid of the framework they are currently working within.



Professor of African studies at the American University in Washington, D.C., Dr. Darrell Randall warned Model UN delegates of the potential racial outbreak in Africa during his address to the second annual University-sponsored convocation.

Coalition members, state demo leaders are cautious about future cooperation

by George Kaufman
Nebraskan Staff Writer

(Editor's note — This is the second of a two-part story on the New Democratic Coalition, a fledgling liberal caucus inside the Nebraska Democratic Party.)

If there is doubt and confusion over the Democratic Coalition among the members, there is just as much apprehension and doubt among the leaders of the Nebraska Democratic Party.

John C. Mitchell, chairman of the state Democratic Party and an Omaha lawyer, voices the apprehension of the regular party members:

"IF THEY (the Coalition members) just want to be

rebellious to satisfy the ego of the few, they will be a dividing factor. I don't think this is their desire, at least on the part of many of them."

Mitchell considers that if the energies of the Coalition members will be directed towards discussing issues, analyzing past platforms of the party and working on new areas of future platforms, then they will perform a valuable service for the party, and the party would encourage them in this.

"But there is concern by some," cautioned the Demo leader, "that the Coalition wants the support of the party for their candidate if they get past the primaries and will want to sit out some races if the

primary winner is not their candidate. If that is what they really feel, then I doubt if they'll make many friends among party stalwarts."

Mitchell warns that this sort of "heads we win, tails you lose" approach will not be welcomed by the party leaders.

THE STATE chairman voiced further concern over the structure of the coalition as set up at an Omaha meeting Dec. 7.

"If they want to stay within the party, yet set up their own executive committee, they're already putting themselves out of the party," structurally.

Mitchell made it clear that he and other Democratic leaders in the state will be carefully watching press releases and other statements of Coalition leaders in the near future to determine the attitude of the group.

He said that he would "doubt if there's room within the party" for the group if they were to publicly and continuously come out against Democratic platform stands.

The focus of the liberal movement in Nebraska, and hence the Coalition, is on the University of Nebraska campus since a bulk of the leaders are either faculty members or students.

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Dottie Russell helps one of the children enjoy the Christmas party at the Harper-Schram-Smith residence hall complex this weekend. The complex held the party for crippled, retarded, and underprivileged children.

Cliff to remain part of NU; see page 3