

Young: Lincoln can become a model city



photo by Dan Ladety

by Susie Jenkins
Nebraska Staff Writer

In the basically white and conservative city of Lincoln, the statements of National Urban League Director Whitney M. Young, Jr., may seem somewhat radical and inapplicable.

"Nebraska is a microcosm of all the other problems in the U.S.," Young said in an exclusive interview with the *Daily Nebraskan*. "Actions taken elsewhere have bought Lincoln time.

"Don't think you have a peculiar breed of people here," he said. "Nebraskans must become relative too."

Young, however, is considered national Urban League Executive Director Whitney Young accepts an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Chancellor Merk Hobson in centennial ceremonies Friday morning.

tionally to be a civil rights moderate.

He received his twenty-ninth honorary degree at the University centennial convocation Friday. He observed later that visible changes are occurring in universities in the U.S.

Young agreed with activist students that universities must become more relevant to the community and the community's needs.

"Education is supposed to prepare us to live in a democracy," he said. "Actually, it trains people to live in a capitalist society.

"Universities are established to perpetuate the system, and those things useful to the system," he said.

Young said that as college administrations become more flexible they will admit the sins of the past. He named three goals for universities to improve the current situation:

- To aggressively recruit black and poor white students;
- To recruit black faculty members;

- To make the university relevant to the community.

Young said that black history courses in universities would be "useful" for whites to learn what contributions Negroes have made to society.

"Historically, education has been used to enslave and hold the black," he said. "Therefore, you couldn't let them have heroes."

Young foresees continued confrontation and challenge on campuses and in the cities. He emphasized the difference between professional student agitators and black separatists, and the "sincere" young idealist however.

"Unless clear-cut changes come about, they (sincere students) can become revolutionaries also," he said.

He linked the "professionals" on campus with the black separatists, of whom he said there were few.

"If there is violence in the cities this year it will be guerilla sabotage

and strategic rioting," he said. He thought students and blacks were coming to realize that large scale rioting was useless. They find it results in damage to black homes and businesses, danger from the police who have armed and prepared themselves with equipment and are "aching to use it."

Young called black capitalism "a myth," unable to meet the problems of the masses.

"It will produce black entrepreneurs," he said, "but as a meaningful way to lift the blacks economically and socially, it is a cruel hoax. It will only perpetuate the inequalities of American capitalism."

Lincoln has the opportunity to become a model city, Young said.

"To accomplish this, you need to plan for an open society," he said. "You should deliberately structure housing and education to include this. It isn't an automatic process.

"The University should play a large part in this structuring," he said.



The Daily Nebraskan

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1969

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

VOL. 92, NO. 64



photo by Mike Hyman

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin accepts welcoming applause from the Nebraska Unicameral upon his return to Lincoln for Centennial festivities.

Hardin addresses Nebraska senators

The new Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin returned to Nebraska, receiving a warm welcome from Nebraska Legislators when he addressed their session last Friday.

As chancellor of the University, Hardin was often at odds with the lawmakers concerning University funds and projects. However, from his new stature as agriculture Secretary, Hardin received a standing ovation from the legislators.

Hardin expressed his gratitude to the Unicameral for its "understanding and friendship," and especially thanked Gov. Norbert T. Tiemann, to whom he said he was indebted for "sharpened insights on the problems facing rural America."

IN A TEXT DELIVERED the previous day at Des Moines, Hardin told the Legislature that along with the "old, familiar programs" he planned three major additions to the projects of his department.

First, the Department of Agriculture will take responsibility for eliminating malnutrition in the U.S., Hardin said. He noted that although the problem has existed for a long time, "we are beginning action when people are finally ready for it."

To combat the problem, food will be distributed through agricultural extension services, but Hardin said that strong interest on the state and

local level will be mandatory for the program to succeed.

HARDIN ALSO SAID he was counting on private and volunteer groups to "help monitor" the success of the distribution.

The other two innovations for the department include attracting industry to rural America, and protection of the U.S. farm industry from the "threats of the European economic community." Hardin said that such competition forces the farmer to carry the extra costs in international marketing.

Hardin said that his first 30 days in federal government have amounted to a "total immersion" course in agriculture, government and politics.

HE SAID THAT as Secretary, he will serve on the Council on Urban Affairs and the Council on Economic Development.

Hardin brought with him a telegram from President Nixon which he read to the Legislators and later to the University Centennial Convocation. Nixon extended best wishes to the state and to the University.

Accompanying Hardin were his wife, the Tiemanns and former national American Legion commander William F. Galbraith. Nebraskan Galbraith is now employed in Washington with the Department of Agriculture.

AWS, IDA approve optional hours

by Sue Schlichtemeier
Nebraska Staff Writer

The proposal for establishing an optional hours system for Mari Sandoz Hall received approval last week from AWS and IDA.

The proposed system is advanced to the University Committee on Student Affairs for consideration on Tuesday, Feb. 18. The experimental system, as proposed, would go into effect this semester and offer an optional hours system for Sandoz residents.

Women utilizing the alternative would be issued identification cards. When residents return to Sandoz, they would be checked by a night watchman against their ID card which would be kept on file. When the resident is recognized by the watchman,

she is permitted entrance.

Under the key system, a resident must have her key turned in by 7 a.m. the next morning. Under the optional system, such a requirement would not exist.

The proposal lists several points which make the optional hours system desirable:

- Emphasis on the importance of the parent-daughter decision.
- Security of the residence hall.
- Increased occupancy in residence halls.
- Financial economy.
- Increased responsibility for the residence hall . . . establishing optional hours enables the residence hall to operate on two systems.

The workability of the system is based upon:

- (1) Eligibility:
 - Must be a resident of Mari Sandoz Hall
 - Must have received parental permission.
 - Must be willing to assume financial responsibility which would probably amount to \$1 per month.
 - Must obtain coded identification card bearing photograph.
- (2) Night watchman:
 - Possibilities for the night watchman include a student (male or female), campus policeman, night hostess, custodian or a Samaritick employee.
 - Would be responsible to the University.
 - Would be able to alert Sandoz staff members to patterns of behavior which would merit concern.

Princeton President Goheen speaks of keeping order on college campuses

University officialdom celebrated the school's one hundredth birthday ceremony Friday as faculty and students witnessed the conferring of six honorary degrees. Princeton Pres. Robert Goheen also spoke on the need to maintain order within U.S. universities.

Recipients of the degrees were:

- Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League and president-elect of the National Association of Social Workers, who received the degree Doctor of Humane Letters.

- Olga Nielsen Sheldon of Lexington was honored for her part in the building of the University's Sheldon Art Gallery. Mrs. Sheldon received the degree Doctor of Humane Letters for her efforts to promote University art collections and galleries.

- Dr. Edwin John Wellhausen was awarded a Doctor of Science degree for development of varieties of corn which are now grown in areas in Mexico, South America and Asia.
- Mrs. Sarah Ladd Woods was awarded the degree Doctor of Humane Letters for her contributions to art in Nebraska.

- Dr. J. George Harrar received the degree Doctor of Laws in recognition of "his service to mankind through the sciences of agriculture." Harrar has battled "the problems of human hunger and substandard living conditions" throughout his life in various agricultural programs.

- Dr. Robert F. Goheen, president of Princeton University, received the honorary Doctor of Laws degree. Like Young, Wellhausen and Harrar, he is affiliated with the Rockefeller Foundation.

After an introduction by Clifford M. Hardin, Goheen said in the convocation address that universities must innovate and reform, yet serve as "conserver and guardian."

Goheen called this situation "the fundamental duality of the University."

"Some of the widespread turbulence on our campuses has little if any intellectual justification," Goheen said. "Yet, we must remember that those halls were never quite as sedate as myth or nostalgia would have it."

HE MINIMIZED the potential of the radical left student groups to cause serious trouble.

"It is not these anarchists and nihilists, I am convinced, but rather the much larger groups of thoughtfully concerned and restless students . . . who merit our atten-

tion," Goheen said.

Goheen called leftist student solutions to imperfections of society "naive." He blamed this on the youthful age of college students.

"THERE ARE strong currents of romanticism in the discontent they display," he said. "While this spawns impetuous, emotional, even deliberately anti-intellectual language and behavior, this is in part an intense exploration of the meaning of human freedom."

Goheen warned the "other genera-

tion" to heed the concerns raised by student activists.

"For those who continue to despair over beards and beads," he said, "I suggest they consider how hard it is to indict today's collegiate youth with two of mankind's oldest sins—war mongering and racism."

In advocating more tolerance and patience as the cure for campus unrest, Goheen emphasized that "the last thing I have ment to imply is that they should surrender their moral concern and settle for things just as they are."



photo by Mike Hyman

Acting Chancellor Merk Hobson, University President Joseph Soshnik and Chancellor Clifford Hardin seem to muse, er-ah- amuse themselves at Friday's Centennial convocation.

1969's faculty evaluation cancelled

by Jim Pedersen
Nebraska Staff Writer

There will be no faculty evaluation book for student use before the pre-registration period for the fall semester.

Bob Zucker, chairman of the ASUN Faculty Evaluation committee, said Saturday that a combination of lack of funds, student interest and staff workers will make it impossible for the book to be published this spring.

"Insufficient interest on the part of

the student body is the crux of the problem," he said. "Everyone is willing to talk about faculty evaluation, but their interest ends when they have to devote some time to the project."

ZUCKER SAID the faculty evaluation book is a large project involving large amounts of money and the committee cannot rely on "activity jocks" to do the work.

"These people aren't always the most reliable workers," he continued. "When they commit themselves to the project merely as a part of their activity program, they seldom last for very long."

According to Zucker, the original committee was composed of many upperclassmen who did not return to school in the fall or could not remain on the committee for various reasons.

"There were 25 members on the original committee," he said. "Now there are 11, and only two or three of those were appointed to the committee last spring."

Zucker admitted, however, that much of the work surrounding the faculty evaluation is not very interesting.

"A basic problem is that the people who originally started out on the staff were interested in it only in a minimal fashion," he said. "No one would take on much of a work load."

CONSEQUENTLY, staffers would be given an assignment and be told to report back in a week, according to Zucker, and they would often return the work a month or more later.

Possibly an even more pressing problem than the inadequacy of the staff is money.

The costs of research and publication for this book are higher than for the last two books, Zucker said. An attempt was made to organize an advertising program, but the attempts have met with little success.

ZUCKER ESTIMATES that costs for the project will run upwards of \$2,000 of which three-fourths will have to be paid by advertising.

"It takes a good deal of organization to conduct an advertising program when you realize just how many student publications sell ads to Lincoln businessmen," he continued. "We have not been able to find a qualified person to plan an advertising program."

According to Zucker, not enough money is allocated to ASUN for its budget, and as a result not enough is given to the faculty evaluation committee.

"ASUN GETS about \$10,000 of which we get nearly a tenth," he said. "We can't really expect more than a tenth of the budget, but it is still not enough for our purposes."

Because a spring evaluation book seems impossible, Zucker is trying to compile the information that has been collected in the past two semesters so that it can be used in a composite evaluation.

"We are attempting to develop a project with some longevity over several semesters," he added. "With

only one semester of evaluation, it is hard to be objective."

INSTRUCTORS WHO are teaching small classes are being evaluated by a limited number of students, Zucker continued. It is hard to make sense out of the opinions of 12 to 15 people, he said.

In an attempt to reduce the amount of time involved in each evaluation, Zucker altered the practice of having students evaluate their instructors in class. This was the method used in the spring semester of 1968.

"It is quite a lengthy procedure to get the evaluation done in the classroom," he said. "We have to write at least three letters to each professor on campus just to get them to approve of the process."

FOR THESE reasons, the committee attempted to distribute the questionnaires in the dormitories, Nebraska Union and Greek houses. This process also did not work out, Zucker said.

"The last faculty evaluation book failed miserably," he said. "If this evaluation isn't better than the previous one, it is not even worth printing."

"WE WANT to improve the quality of the faculty evaluation book before we print anything," he added. Zucker thinks that about one-third of the faculty are participating in the evaluation.

"This is actually meager compared

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