

**Water
Institute
receives
\$171,000
grant**

The Water Resources Research Institute on the UNL campus has received federal grants totaling \$171,000, according to Warren Viessman, Jr., director.

The money will be used to help finance the Institute's operations, research projects and training programs, he said.

"We are primarily interested in being able to come up with new methods and techniques that can be used by action agencies," Viessman said. "They implement our research ideas."

Although the Institute is research-oriented it works closely with state and federal agencies, he said.

"We try to demonstrate the utility of the models we come up with to the state planning agencies," Viessman said. "Information on water quality and processes to clean up water

are most important right now."

Viessman said a graduate education program in Water Resources Planning and Management has been developed. Included in the program are agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, civil engineering, economics, geography, horticulture, forestry, political science and sociology departments.

"Interested students have the opportunity to participate in projects in the Institute," he said. "Many use their research here for their thesis work."

Financial support is provided for students employed in projects, according to Viessman.

Major accomplishments of the institute since its beginning in 1964 are: providing information on laws governing the use of water, conservation

practices for management, quality of lakes in and around Lincoln and evaporation and transpiration rates for planters, he said.

Viessman said Nebraska has many water resource problems such as floods, droughts, erosion, non-uniform distribution of precipitation, water quality deterioration, declining water tables, land drainage, management, water rights and institutions for administering water resources programs.

A \$58,000 grant will go for research on animal waste utilization for pollution reduction being conducted by Otis E. Cross, NU associate professor of agriculture engineering, Viessman said.

He is trying to determine the maximum allowable rate of applying beef feedlot manure to cultivated and irrigated soil

without causing pollution of surface runoff or underground water, according to Viessman.

Another \$13,000 grant will go for research on a dynamic model for urban hydrologic systems, he said. Dr. Alvin J. Surkan, associate professor of computer science is conducting this research.

**Educator views
black studies**

by Bart Becker

The director of the black studies program at Ohio State University contended Thursday night that "black education must be firmly linked with the struggle for black power" in a discussion at Centennial College.

William E. Nelson said as long as black studies programs are controlled by whites the black person will receive an irrelevant education.

"The consequences of white control are that the intrinsic blackness of the experience of black studies gives way to a poor copycat version of white education," he said.

He contended that as long as black studies are taught by whites the dilemma is inescapable. He called for a reform of black studies programs so black students "can get out of education what white students automatically do."

Said Nelson: "It is the relentless demand of the officials . . . that courses adhere to the white instruments of academia. The white masters undercut the idea of a revolutionary-oriented program but black education must be linked with the struggle for black power. One cannot stand without the other."

He explained that a satisfactory educational process should produce men who think of themselves as black men first, and men with a degree second, "a black man who happens to be a doctor, not a doctor who happens to be a black man."

He also related the problems faced by Charles Ross, the first black studies coordinator at Ohio State.

Ross coordinated the black studies program with community action. University and municipal officials found themselves in disagreement with Ross's evaluation of what a black studies program should provide and quashed his efforts.

Ross was subsequently fired, although he remains in the Columbus area.

Nelson said there is traditionally a class distinction between people in the university and people in the community. He said Ross's troubles began when he tried to meld the campus and community together.

"When a black studies program seeks to involve community people the usual class distinction is broken and the administration steps in," he said. "The white masters cut the idea of a revolutionary program quick."



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