



Photo by Steve Boerner

Bob Sather, a member of the campus Christian group the Navigators, spoke in support of revising UNL's current policy on religion at Thursday's CSL meeting.

## Bader answers CSL questions on health center reorganization

By Mark Hoffman

The Council on Student Life (CSL) Thursday heard varied opinions on the regents' policy on religion, and Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs Ken Bader talked about the University Health Center (UHC) controversy.

UHC has been reorganized into two sections—UHC dealing primarily with medical care of students, and the other, the Nebraska Center of Health Education with research departments.

Some physicians at UHC earlier had said they saw the reorganization as a "personal vendetta" directed at Samuel Fuenning, UHC director.

They said Fuenning would be ousted after the reorganization. Fuenning is to remain as director of the new health education center, but he is reported to have said he would leave after a "transitional phase."

Two UHC staff members already have resigned and 27 indicated they would "if the recently imposed administrative policies are continued."

This reorganization plan, prepared by Chancellor James Zumberge, is the second proposed administrative reorganization of UHC. Bader tried last summer. But his plan was cancelled by Zumberge, who assumed responsibility of UHC Feb. 1.

Faced with a barrage of questions by CSL student member Jane Owens, Bader said the

UHC director (Fuenning) was consulted about the second reorganization.

Fuenning said in an earlier *Daily Nebraskan* interview, he does not agree with the administrative changes made by Zumberge. The decision on the split "did not come from this (Fuenning's) office. It has not been my decision," Fuenning said.

Asked about the expertise of a task force that evaluated UHC, Bader said it was composed of faculty, students and administration who would offer a wide variety of interests, opinion and the necessary expertise.

No medical staff members at UHC were on the committee.

In answering a question about staff hirings or firings, Bader denied a rumor that 18 consulting specialist doctors would be released and replaced with five full-time doctors.

CSL also heard from Christians, a "concerned" atheist and an agnostic about the regents' policy on religion.

Danny Tillman, a UNL graduate student and a member of UNL's Baptist Campus Ministry, presented to CSL his recommendations for changes in the current policy on religion.

One revision modified a section of the regents' July 14, 1973, policy which states:

"University facilities will not be available for any organized event or activity if one of its  
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## Scientist: technical education Latin need

By Mary Shackleton

Establishing academic centers devoted to studying Latin American technological development would be one of the best ways United States Universities could help Latin American countries, according to Dr. William Sabel.

Sabel, a speaker at the symposium on "The Interrelations of Culture, Technology and Development in Latin America", is a professor in the Department of Science at the Oxford Polytechnic Institute in Oxford, England.

In 1967, Sabel, who is in the Latin American studies field with a concentration in science, assisted the *Universidad Central de Venezuela* in Caracas in setting up undergraduate and postgraduate courses and research in industrial chemistry and technology.

Setting up courses and research programs at U.S. universities would enable Latin American students studying outside their countries to bridge the gap between pure and applied science. The students then could better advise their countries' governmental leaders, Sabel said.

The Latin American region is endowed with an abundant supply of raw materials. With the proper applications of these resources, continuing industrial revolution will take place in Latin America, he said.

A strong movement towards urbanization and an industrialized society would benefit Latin America, Sabel said.

However, industrialization "is not by itself sufficient. An overall increase in human satisfaction is necessary," he said. Industrialization "merits integrate thinking" between growth and what is desired culturally, Sabel said.

Latin Americans must decide what the human objectives are in increasing technological growth and what the monetary, human and cultural costs will be, he said.

An intellectual requirement is needed if growth is to be achieved, Sabel contended.

"Human resources provide the link between potential wealth and its realization," he said.

United States universities abound in technological and cultural specialists, but what is needed to aid Latin America now are "interfacial generalists," who would intergrate the areas of science, technology, economics and culture, he said.

"Technology is not a universal validity" that is the same for each country. What is beneficial for one country, is not necessarily beneficial to another country, he said.

Many universities, Sabel said, subscribe to the belief that pure science is superior to applied science.

He cited the example of young faculty teachers from foreign countries who obtain Ph.D.s in pure science in the United States. They face the "very serious problem of cultural transfer" when they return to their countries not prepared enough in applied science, he said.

Potential areas for study by Latin American countries include solar energy production and using the fermentation process to produce alcohol as alternatives to fossil fuels. Some study on this has already been done in Latin America, he said.

Gasoline laced with alcohol already has proved to be an acceptable fuel. The high cost of producing alcohol could be reduced by technological study, Sabel said.

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## Latin American calls for Western unity

By Pat Moynihan

The world is moving into a new stage where man must no longer try to organize into small states, but rather into continents if he wishes to survive, according to German Arciniegas, author, journalist, critic and former Colombian diplomat.

Arciniegas, a former candidate for the Nobel Prize in Literature, served twice as Colombia's minister of education. His works have been translated into seven languages.

Arciniegas spoke Thursday morning in the Nebraska Union Ballroom at the Latin American Symposium on "The Interrelations of Culture, Technology and Development in Latin America."

His speech, delivered to about 250 people, was on "The U.S. and Latin America: Cultural Contrasts in Development."

When one mentions the Americas, there is a tendency to divide it into four different cultures, Arciniegas said. — The Portuguese, the English, the Anglo-French, and the Spanish. The most common division, however, is between North and Latin America, he added.

"If we are ever to part from the frustrating lack of unity in the 'two Americas' concept, we must try to understand the main root of our differences," he said.

The answer lies in the path of the historical development of the two areas, Arciniegas said.

"There are four divisions in the history of Latin America," he said. —discovery, conquest, colonization, and independence."

However, he said, the trend was reversed in North America.

For the Pilgrims and other early settlers, the first step was independence from the king and the church, he said. They then entered a period of colonization, and this past century has been one of rapid conquest and discovery.

This inversion of Latin American development in North America has created differences in the social organizations and cultures of the two, he said.

However, this does not mean North and Latin America have nothing in common, he added.

"We invented here, in the Western Hemisphere, the democracy and republic of modern times," he said. "We invented here human rights and independence."

These key ideas, which changed European thought, were contributed by all of the American people and all of the American nations, he said.

It is a fact of life that some continents are poor and some continents are rich, Arciniegas said. The theory has been that the poor continents should make the rich continents richer, and the rich continents should make the poor continents poorer, he said.

Latin America is a potentially rich continent, Arciniegas said, and the role of the new generation is to create this new continent without depending on the United States or Russia.

Latin America could play a role which would change world politics, he said, but first it must establish itself on an equal level with North America.

"In this way, perhaps we could solve some of the more difficult world situations," he said.