

# Hardin lured by Nixon call

By Dick Piersol

When Clifford Hardin resigned as University of Nebraska chancellor in 1968 to become President Richard Nixon's Secretary of Agriculture, it was not without regrets.

"I had no real ambition to be in government," he said. "I was happy in Lincoln, but when one gets what seems to be an urgent invitation, it's hard to turn down."

Hardin was chancellor for 14 years and Secretary of Agriculture for nearly three, until the Ralston-Purina Co. offered him his current position as vice-chairman of its board.

In a telephone interview, Hardin talked about his career in the upper echelons of education, government and business, and issues pertinent to his extensive experience as an agricultural economist.

### Salaries low

The university was in what Hardin called tough shape when he assumed the chancellorship in 1954. He said salaries were low and a discouraged attitude pervaded the faculty and administration.

NU was entering a period of growth when enrollment nearly tripled in Hardin's years as chancellor.

Campus construction, educational television and curricula were among the programs expanded to meet the higher-educational needs of Nebraskans during Hardin's tenure as chancellor.

He said a major accomplishment was the establishment of the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education at 33rd and Holdrege streets. Hardin said 5,000 Nebraska organizations donated \$1.25 million for the conference and convention headquarters.

### Nebraskans isolated

When Hardin became chancellor, he said Nebraskans were isolated and distrusted other nations' economies and cultures.

"The programs we started in cooperative aid to higher education with Turkey and agricultural assistance with Colombia may seem old hat now," he said. "But at the time they were really fresh new ideas and accomplished a lot for all concerned."

Hardin said he took pride in helping improve the "quality" of university faculty members while the quantity also grew.

"We had many of the same problems you have now. Some of our best people were leaving, but at least we knew we were improving the quality of the university. Otherwise, other institutions wouldn't have been trying to hire our people," he said.

### Conflicting authority

The relationship between the Legislature and Board of Regents in governing the university was not a major problem, he said, but the "gray area" of conflicting authority often was discussed.

Hardin said he was "in love with Nebraska and its people" when the irresistible call from the Nixon White House came.

"The three years I spent there were the good years of that administration," he said. "But I was thinking about future retirement and I knew I couldn't afford to stay in government for long. I wouldn't have left at all, but Ralston-Purina made me the offer and I didn't know if another like it would ever come along."

At Ralston-Purina, Hardin has wide responsibilities and is concerned chiefly with research and development of new products.

### Impact of growth

His position also gave him the opportunity and time to serve as chairman of the National Commission for World Population Year-1974. He said its purpose was to "do anything we could to make America realize the extent of world population growth and its impact on this country, especially concerning food supply."

Hardin said this is the world's greatest challenge.

"The problem can be divided into two parts," he said. "First, consider what I call the commical world, consisting of the U.S. and its food markets—Europe, Japan, the Soviet Union and others. That's a lot of foreign exchange, and those countries represent a large commercial demand. Then there are the developing countries, chiefly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, short on foreign exchange, but with an enormous nutritional need."

"In this century American agriculture probably can meet all the commercial demand, but the nutritional needs of the world are so great there is no way the U.S. can meet it alone," he added.

### Increased production needed

It is an inescapable biological fact that developing countries must increase food production to stop not only malnutrition but mass starvation, he said. Broad U.S. technical assistance to those developing nations is essential.

"The political leaders in many poor countries are giving in to pressure for cheap food in urban areas," he said. "But they cannot depend on primitive agricultural methods used by a small number of rural producers to solve the problem. Most of these countries have totally inadequate marketing and storage methods. Much of their produce is susceptible to spoilage and insect infestation."

Hardin said he sees some heartening signs.

"About half the developing nations have increased food production more than population growth and some have started to export small amounts," he said. "If the countries which haven't made internal adjustments did and coupled it with American technical assistance, the food shortage will start to fade."

### Food diplomacy

Hardin said he doubts the morality and workability of the United States using its food production as foreign policy leverage much as the Middle East oil producing countries have done.

"We don't control the world food supply like the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) control their markets," he said. "We are a party to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs negotiated in Geneva, Switzerland, and we have commitments to meet. It's not our style to scrap commitments and use food production like a gun."

Hardin said he supports the recent grain sales with the Soviet Union. He said a proper perspective of grain trade is needed.

"In the 1972 deal, we sold less than \$1 billion in grain to the Soviet Union and a lot of people were saying that it was unfair to American consumers," he said. "That same year we increased existing sales to Japan by \$2.5 billion. In that first deal with Russia, the government and the grain companies got taken for a bit of a ride, but it was a sudden unexpected kind of deal. It would be desirable to diversify the sale of all grains. We sold the Russians only wheat and they produce more wheat than we do."

Hardin does not know the details of current negotiations with the Soviet Union he said, but AFL-CIO President George Meany's tactics of holding up grain shipments are a bad influence on foreign policy.

Hardin also said he favors firm treatment of the grain company officials recently accused of short weighting and other frauds. He credited stricter federal enforcement and investigation for discovery of the misconduct.

Frightening connotations that the term "corporate farming" has for many is largely a problem of semantics, he said.

Large corporations, like Ralston-Purina, are ill-suited and do not intend to manage farm operations, he said.

There may be advantages in terms of property valuation, credit, salaries paid to family members, and taxes in the incor-



Daily Nebraskan photo

## Clifford Hardin, former UNL chancellor

poration of a family farm, he said. "The family farm will be the bulwark of American agriculture for the rest of the century," Hardin said. "When I was Secretary of Agriculture we confirmed that the most efficient farming unit was that owned and operated by one person with one or two helpers. As long as that's true, the family farm will continue to be the mode."

## Residence halls

# Students can appeal policy violations

By Margy Meister

Any UNL residence hall resident accused of a policy violation now may be brought before a body called the Housing Hearing Board, according to Glen Schumann, coordinator for residence hall administration.

The Housing Hearing Board is the main part of a new residence hall discipline policy offering students a way to appeal decisions which formerly were left in the hands of the residence hall staff.

Schumann said the purpose for the new discipline policy is to deal more effectively with policy violation problems in residence halls. Other major policy concerns are ensuring due process, responding quickly to violations and accounting not only for the rights of the individual, but for the welfare of the entire residence hall community, he said.

### Based on code

Schumann said the new policy was conceived this summer during Complex Program Director (CPD) workshops. Kenneth Swerdlow, assistant director of housing, his staff, the complex directors and Marie Hanson, coordinator for residence hall programs, based the policy on the Student Code of Conduct in the UNL Student Handbook.

Under the new policy, a student accused of a violation will meet with the hall's

residence director (RD). The RD can give a warning, impose probation or move the student to a different room within the complex.

The student will have three school days to accept or reject the RD's decision. Failure to accept the disposition will be considered a rejection. All rejections will be referred to the Housing Hearing Board.

Any violation that will warrant canceling the student's housing contract also will be taken to the board. In past years, this decision could only be made by the director of housing.

### Written statement

At least three school days before the hearing, the student will be notified of the time and place of the hearing, will receive a written statement of the charges and will be told of his or her right to inspect exhibits used as evidence.

Schumann said the board will "make a concerted effort to be sure due process is used."

Another new policy provision is the student's right to have an adviser or counsel at the hearing.

Residence hall rules previously were based on the NU Board of Regents' policies and those of each individual residence hall. All violations were handled by the individual residence hall staffs.

Schumann said the housing office never encouraged residence halls to form judiciary bodies, because most violations were of university, not residence hall, policies.

### Severe violations

For more severe violations, cases were referred to the Office on Conduct and Referrals or the University Judiciary, which caused problems because action often was delayed and the university could only put students on probation or suspension, Schumann said. He added the University Judiciary often was too removed from the concerns of those in living units.

The board will be composed of 29 members; seven must be present for a hearing. Two student members will be chosen from 11 students nominated by the individual hall governments and appointed by the Residence Hall Association (RHA).

One student assistant (SA) will be selected from 11 SAs nominated by the RDs in the large complexes and the complex program directors in small halls and appointed by the director of housing.

Three professional staff members will be selected from six staff members from the complex program directors and the coordinator of residence hall programs. The assistant director of housing for programs and administration will be chairperson. Members will be appointed for renewable one-year terms.

## inside today

- Before "Jaws": Thorson and sharks ..... p.5
- After vote: ASUN supports voting student regent ..... p.12
- Also Find:
- Editorials ..... p.4
- Arts and Entertainment ..... p.8
- Sports ..... p.10
- Crossword ..... p.11



### Weather

Thursday: Partly cloudy, northwesterly winds 10 to 20 mph. Highs in the mid-70s. Chance of thundershowers.

Thursday night: Mostly cloudy, 40 per cent chance of rain, lows in the mid-50s.

Friday: Clear and cooler, temperatures in the high 60s.