



Construction on the new three-towered library connected to Deering Library should be completed by Spring 1969, later than the January date originally set for its completion, according to Jeremy Wilson, University planning coordinator.

The \$11.6 million complex will house all of the University's collections in the arts, humanities and social sciences, numbering more than 2 million volumes.

Library facilities will be greatly increased with seats for 3,000 students and 200 faculty members. Special features include "The Forum," a lecture hall for poetry readings and other activities associated with the collection of oral materials.

Construction workers this summer are also busy putting the finishing touches on the Rebecca Crown Center, which should be completed by late August, Wilson said. Crown Center was originally scheduled for completion in November 1966.

Administrative offices, now scattered around campus, will move into the new buildings immediately upon completion. Offices of the president, vice presidents, the College of Arts and Sciences, the combined admissions offices for graduates and undergrads, and the departments of planning, development, investment and public relations are among those slated to house the new center on Clark St. (Photo by Olivia Laney)

## J-School Cherubs Press Israeli Consul for Info

BY LUCIUS SMEJDA  
Staff Writer

It has been said that "Independence is not given but must be won," an idea restated for the journalism cherubs gathered in Allison Hall Tuesday evening by Chicago's Israeli consul for press and information.

In a well-planned speech and an impromptu question-and-answer session, Gad Ranon explained how a nation newly-independent and determined to remain so exemplifies this maxim.

Israel itself is no new land. Although it variously had been subjected to and freed of foreign domination since the time of Homer to its independence 19 years ago, it had continuously existed, for "the bond of the Jewish people to the land of Israel is 4,000 years old."

This bond, Ranon said, consists not only of a common culture, language and spiritual heritage, but also of a long-held "hope of the Holy Land."

The Arabs seem to deny this claim. They have incessantly pressed for "Arab unity" although historically, according to Ranon, "unity has been the exception rather than the rule." He further objected to Arab unity because it "offends regional diversity," since there are as many non-Arabs as Arabs in the Middle East.

The consul recognized the need for both sides "to see our neighbors as they were in their better moments" and to negotiate in mutual sincerity. Only in this way might Israel, which was a nation long before the Arabs even had a language, continue to exist.

Existence, however, is not the primary goal of Israel today. Ranon said that Israel has made great strides and contributions in many domains and intends to continue playing an international role, because "small countries should not limit themselves to the initiative of larger countries."

Ranon concluded optimistically, citing the combination of Hebrew culture and spiritual values with the science of the West as a basis for great hopes in the future.

As the applause faded, eager hands shot up from the audience of over 100 aspiring journalists. The questions first touched upon the most controversial issues in the recent Middle East conflict, and later included queries on issues ranging from the universal draft and "racial" problems in Israel to the existence of anti-Semitism in Russia.

Speculating about Israel's plans for its newly-acquired land, Ranon said that the question of Jerusalem is considered settled by the Israelis, since it has been the object of Jewish aspirations for 3,000 years and they do not intend to give it up now. But "I have no doubts that most of the territories will go back" to the Arabs during negotiations, he said.

The cherubs also questioned the reported forcing of Jordanians to leave Israel. "This is a lie," Ranon said. Only 10 per cent of the Jordanians have left Israel, and for a multitude of reasons, and recently the Israeli government declared that "whoever wants to return can return."

"Refugees are not the cause, but the result of the Arab attitude toward Israel," Ranon said, "and it might be better to eliminate the causes rather than the results."



# Summer Northwestern

Vol. 47, No. 4

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201

Friday, July 14, 1967

## Hinz, Miller Table CUL Advice

# No Reactivation of Negro Houses During Next Year

Roland J. Hinz, new dean of students, has asked University President Dr. J. Roscoe Miller to defer action for one year on the proposed rechartering of two predominantly Negro fraternities on the Evanston campus.

Last week Dr. Miller informed the members of the Council on Undergraduate Life (CUL) that he supports Hinz' request not to approve reactivation of Kappa Alpha Psi and Alpha Phi Alpha in the fall.

According to minutes of its May 9 meeting, the council unanimously passed the motion "that CUL advise President Miller of its considered support for the reactivation of the charters of Kappa Alpha Psi and Alpha Phi Alpha."

At the same meeting, Dean of Women Patricia A. Thrash "moved that CUL recommend to President Miller that the committee of interested Negro women students who have asked for the privilege of exploring the opportunity of forming a nineteenth sorority...be permitted to do so."

Hinz said his recommendation consists of neither approval nor disapproval of reactivation, but suggests instead "suspended animation in terms of direct action."

Hinz said that he is "very sympathetic" with attempts at involvement in student life by ALL students, but he has "grave doubts" that reactivation of these groups is the best solution for several reasons.

First, he said there is considerable faculty opposition to the establishment of additional national fraternities and sororities on campus.

He also said that before action is taken, it would "seem prudent" to investigate experiences on other campuses in providing opportunities for minority groups to develop social outlets and activities.

Finally, Hinz feels that reactivation at this time would be a "step in the wrong direction," tending to segregate these students from the rest of the student body, especially in light of recent steps to end racial discrimination in Greek organizations and to integrate campus life more fully.

Hinz and his staff are considering plans for the coming year which he hopes will better meet the needs of all students through other types of activities and organizations.

By Spring 1968 he said he will conduct a "complete review" of student life. If it is not more viable at that time, then approval of CUL's recommenda-

tion for reactivation of the fraternities should be granted, he said.

Meanwhile, Hinz feels the dean of students' staff should be involved in discussions exploring the possibilities for women to colonize a local sorority with an eye toward joining one of two national groups—Alpha Kappa Alpha or Delta Sigma Theta—both predominantly Negro.

While both Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic representatives at CUL's meeting agreed that the predominantly Negro groups be recognized, an editorial in the *Daily Northwestern* on May 10 takes a position in line with Hinz' major contentions.

"We plead to the groups who want to organize to give the fraternity and sorority system their support," the editorial reads. "Give the systems a chance next rush week to let you in before you institutionalize a system that will keep you permanently out."

In another editorial two days later, a *Daily Northwestern* survey showed that 80 per cent of the members of Tau Delta Phi, Phi Epsilon Pi and Praetorians, the predominantly Jewish fraternities on campus, are from Jewish background. Five per cent of the membership of the other fraternities are Jewish.

"...The institutionalization of the predominantly Jewish houses has prevented wholes... intermingling," the editorial reads, and adds that reactivation of the predominantly Negro fraternities will result in "the creation of two more separate but equal fraternities."

Andrew Rodez, president of Evanston's alumni chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi, said there is a 99 per cent probability that the men interested in this group will join a municipal chapter in Chicago.

During the coming year Rodez expects that two municipal chapters, which are designed primarily for students in non-resident schools, will be formed, one for students north of the Loop at schools such as NU, Loyola University and DePaul University, and a southern chapter for students at Roosevelt University, University of Chicago and Illinois Institute of Technology.

"I would have liked to have seen things open at Northwestern and then have the students make the choice," Rodez said, but a municipal chapter is "better than nothing."

## Americans Abroad Are "Babes"

American educators abroad range from "fairly competent" to "unbelievably poor," according to Dr. Douglas S. Ward, a specialist in international education who presented a lecture Wednesday as part of Northwestern's School of Education Summer Conference Day.

B. J. Chandler, dean of the education school, presided over the session on "Education in World Affairs" held in Fisk Hall Auditorium at 8 p.m.

Professor Ward, who will join NU's faculty in the fall, said there are some "good guys" in education overseas who realize they are serving a foreign country with a distinct culture, but that the majority are "babes abroad" who "don't know the territory."

The latter group is ineffective for several reasons, Ward said. Many are inclined to jump into projects with foreign institutions too quickly, before adequately analyzing the problems to be treated.

Americans are also inclined to want to do the job themselves, finding it difficult to stay in the background and merely advise the people in developing countries who head foreign institutions.

Overlying these problems is the fact that US government procedures in general hamper professional operations overseas, Ward said. He "feels sure" that our

effectiveness abroad could be increased if more public school systems, state departments of education and businesses that produce learning materials would join forces to assist the large number of foreign countries anxious for help in developing schools.

Ward, who has held positions in international education in Nigeria, Latin America and Turkey and is former dean of education at Miami University of Ohio and University of Virginia, said that many American educators abroad appear "pretty supercilious."

"They seem to bask in their own self-images as purveyors of good will," he said, "posing as saviors come to reveal the secrets of success, i.e., material advancement."

They have thus made some "unfortunate recommendations," Ward said, such as supporting "instant literacy" as a must for every "decent" country today, without considering the consequences of producing large numbers of half-educated people.

American education has therefore not always been "a source of great pride" to the American living overseas, "away from the land of the big PX," he said.

The professor said that an American abroad also receives new impressions about the kinds of international relations in which the US is involved.

Inter-governmental relations,



DEAN B. J. CHANDLER

involving a foreign and an American institution, often appear to be "largely ceremonial," lacking concern for the real problems facing the citizens of a developing nation.

The observations that most "deeply distressed" Ward while he lived abroad, however, were of the extent to which "inter-group" hatreds are the obsession of millions of people. He cited examples of "countless groups" who have no civil rights and expect none, and are the object of "brutal discrimination," often physically harmful.

"The really explosive force on the globe comes not out of the laboratory," Ward said, "but builds up in the millions who are being mistreated and discriminated against all over the world."