1971

Tomahawk Winter 1970-1971

University of Nebraska at Omaha

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STUDENT DEADLINES are an expandable commodity. September slips into October; October becomes Thanksgiving, and soon Christmas and finals arrive. This year there wasn't time for even the passage of time. People were busy living. In this first issue of the Tomahawk magazine, we tried to capture some of these people living. At times we got a little carried away with ourselves and started to live, too. Then we revamped and told ourselves we weren't really students, we were just grown-ups in disguise, and we had a magazine to put out. Now that we've finished, the Tomahawk staff wants to thank you for being so patient, and we hope that the worst thing the delay prompted was to stir up interest.

You have probably been wondering why a magazine instead of the traditional yearbook. Perhaps the answer lies in change. We want to incorporate the two — tradition with change. We want to be able to write about what is going on and remember it in a way that is more a part of the real-life world than the fairyland existence of college.

Throughout the pages of this issue, we try to spotlight the UNO action people and their activities, to project the mood of the campus and present at least one story of interest to each student. If there is something that bothers you in particular or something that pleases you in particular, we want to hear about it. A "Letters to the Editor" section will be initiated in the second issue — provided there are some letters to the editor. We hope to get some feedback, some response. If you think a certain group should be featured, let us know who and why. This book is for the students, and we will do all in our power to interest as many students as possible. So take the magazine; read it, and let us know what you think. We'll be waiting.
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Parking problems? Who's got PARKING PROBLEMS?

The Evening classes are dismissed and the usually snarled parking lots are asleep in a cold, quiet hush. The day's activities have ended — or have they?

Suddenly headlights cut through the dark entrance. A vehicle approaches the west parking concourse. With the land all to himself, the driver picks up speed as he cruises through the lot in search of a 8 x 15-foot parking space.

Not letting his 12-dollar hunting fee go to waste, he remembers the old adages "first come, first park" and "the early student catches the parking space."

The night hunter has his choice of about 1,800 stalls. Other factors, however, must be taken into consideration. Parking under one of the overhead lights is conducive to reading or studying should he choose to do so, but lights also have a drawback (especially if he's lucky enough to obtain a female co-camper.

Once in his chosen spot, passing the late night, early morning hours is a problem. Roughing it means no Channel 6 news or Lee Terry editorial, no rasslin' matches or Dick Cavett monologue. But he can be consoled by Gary Kerr and the 10 o'clock WOW radio news, or if he really has a bad case of insomnia, he might spend the night with KOIL's Jay Sullivan.

Refreshments for the loner are another problem. It is recommended that he bring his own six-pack and smokes since vending machines are nowhere to be found. Of course, female companionship might help ease the night's discomfort without the aid of such expensive vices.

Several hours and many nightmares later, the hush of night is broken by the sounds of traffic on Dodge Street. The premature parker rises and counts his few blessings. A stiff neck and sore body are heaven compared to the hell his fellow classmates are about to undergo.

With the sun rising in the east and the light of dawn replacing the light of electricity, he makes his way to the coffee room. He samples the first of the morning's brew. In the vacated coffee room he thinks about the barrage of cars now heading toward the campus.

As he walks to his 7:30 class he hears the honking of horns in the parking lots, the slamming of car doors, the sirens passing on Dodge and other noises of general confusion.

Entering the classroom, he hears people cursing the parking problem. With the clamor from the lots outside accosting his ears, he only shakes his head and mumbles, "What's that about a parking problem? There's no parking problem at UNO."
From the first day of registration, students prepare to meet a variety of obstacles. A 12-dollar permit (above, left) is only a hunting license. Perpendicular parking (above) is open only to smaller cars, while some fearless parkers brave ominous signs (below) hoping they won't be towed away.
MAYBE IT happened when wives first watched their husbands vote. It probably began before that, when men planned the elections and asked their wives for personal opinions about candidates. Nevertheless, it happened. Women realized they wanted to share this right—the right of being an individual, of sharing an equal right of citizenship, despite the alleged handicap of being a woman.

Out of these initial feelings sprang the beginnings of a feminine rights movement. This contagious movement began with the suffragettes of the late 19th and early 20th century. It was a long, hard struggle complicated by the fact that a married woman's sole duty was to raise children. Eventually women were not content with volunteer work for social agencies such as the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. They wanted more of a share in world affairs following the war.

Demanding to be recognized, the suffragettes paraded in the streets in the name of their cause. They eventually succeeded and on August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment was passed. American women could vote.

Today, 50 years later, it is quite common for a woman to maintain both a career and a family. Marriage is no longer a woman's only duty and only occupation.

Today's equality cry centers around equal pay for equal work. Women liberationists use the wage difference as one of their main arguments. These women think they are victims of a male-dominated society and lower wages represent male dominance to them. Some of the more radical liberationists believe our whole social structure must be altered to correct the male dominance. The more conservative groups believe social problems can be worked out within the present democratic system by putting women in places of power.

Probably the most well known of the liberationists is the National Organization for Women, called NOW, which is said to be the most conservative. It was created in 1966 by a group of professional women, headed by authoress Betty Friedan.

NOW claims a membership of about 3,000, with over 35 chapters in the country. Some of its members are men. The local Omaha NOW chapter meets at the First Unitarian Church, twice a month. Dr. Jacqueline St. John, assistant professor of history at UNO, is president of the chapter. Other officers include: vice president, Mrs. Bonnie Schoulitz, who heads the Saturday "rap groups" in the old market's Magic Theatre; secretary,
Lois Rood, a former UNO student; and treasurer, Mrs. Lynn Mears, who is connected with the Women's Bureau of US Civil Service in Omaha.

Right now the group is concentrating on a speakers' bureau. Two-thirds of the membership have accepted speaking engagements. They are sending letters to churches in Omaha and plan to send letters to the schools.

Nationally, NOW's goals are to end economic and legal discrimination against women and to encourage women to enter politics. They don't believe in altering society but merely fitting women into positions of power in the existing society. They believe in the democratic reformist ideal of America.

Currently their two major issues are repeal of the abortion laws and passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. If passed, it would provide that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." NOW also wants increased child care facilities established by law on the same basis as parks, libraries and public schools.

Another group, WITCH, or Women's Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell, is the group famous for burning their bras in the 1968 protest against the Miss America Pageant. They claim the female image is being exploited and this image needs to be discarded.

Society for Cutting Up Men, or SCUM, has a Manifesto which declares men to be "biologically deficient and socially dangerous." They are one of the more radical groups with a reputation for physically assaulting males; pop artist Andy Warhol has been a victim of SCUM in the past.

The Feminists, alleged to be the most radical, claim all men are the enemy. Their primary enemy is the male-female role system that exists in our society. They think this system always results in female oppression by the male oppressor.

The Feminists are down on all the institutions promoted by role playing, and allow only one-third of their members to be married. They are enthusiastic for a future when births will be extrauterine, children raised in communes and women free from their oppressed roles.

There are other groups with names such as Redstockings, Cell 55, Female Liberation and Radical Women. The names may vary, but most of the groups have the same complaint: women haven't come a long way in the last 50 years since their voting rights were granted.

In August of 1970, women marked the anniversary of the 19th Amendment by marching in the streets of New York. Throughout the country women protested in numerous ways. Some wives abstained from sex. Other women refused to work.

On the UNO campus, there seems to be very little liberation activity. Here, females still accept the practices of having their cigarettes lit and the doors held open by males. Students claim there are a few female instructors who openly preach women's lib in the classroom, but other than a gradual emersion of female instructors in pant suits, the visible signs of the movement are few.

This casual attitude around UNO does not mean women's lib is dead. As with other activities on this campus, things are non-radical, and the people are non-committal. But the ideas and attitudes of the liberationists are spreading to students and faculty alike.

Assuming more an attitude of the NOW movement rather than the WITCH or SCUM faction, UNO women continue to work through the system. It is not unusual to see female students actively involved.

A modern day women's lib poster depicts Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst being arrested in 1906 in front of Buckingham Palace during a suffrage meeting. The poster is available from the Source Library.
pursuing careers in politics, engineering or business. Today, the female horizons are widening from their former sphere of teaching and motherhood into areas that 10 years ago were strictly in the male domain.

UNO sociology professor Dr. Elaine Hess has some logical explanations for the women's lib movement:

Discrimination against women on the job market occurs, but "it is more subtle," she claims. When women don't readily detect this discrimination, it's harder to pinpoint. Many women accept the discrimination rather than speak out against it. Dr. Hess adds, "Women are some women's worst enemy -- their worst discriminator -- because they don't want to do anything about discrimination."

She went on to say that women are "taught from childhood to compete for male attention," making the whole thing seem like a merit system. Whoever wins the most attention is the most feminine, according to men.

Women are frowned upon for reacting to social conditions, but, she said, "Women should have the right to express dissent. The idea of keeping quiet shouldn't apply to women, if not to men."

More responsibility seems to be the key to many feminine goals now. Jobs, other than secretarial work, are desired by qualified women.

Sue Owen, coordinator for Manpower for Urban Progress on the UNO campus, feels there is discrimination in the job market. "If you are a male and meet all the requirements such as grades, education, etc., then there is no doubt in the employer's mind. But if you're a woman, they give a second and third look at your qualifications, and you must continue to prove your ability day after day."

In her own job activity she feels there is "no problem with working at a subordinate job. Program Director Mike Adams has a completely different job function from mine."

Her only disagreement with the lib movement is that "their main attack is directed at male chauvinism. I think it's time to stop the marching in the streets and prove we are capable of doing the job. The liberation movement has been noticed, so now we've got to get to the roots of things and work from there.

"It is time for women to look to the economic and social aspects of the country. The male illusion, the system recognizes as power, is an ego trip."

Miss Owen has worked with laborers of several European countries. She went to Europe "to learn about people."

"In a German camera factory all the manual labor was performed by the women. All the administrative work was done by men, except for some of the
secretarial work which was only minor.

"On the countryside in Yugoslavia, everyone was close to the earth. It was an atmosphere of sharing rather than male dominance. Survival was the thing, with men and women working side by side."

Miss Owen thinks, "Male dominance in the United States is most readily noticed by the middle classes and upper classes because they have the time to notice it." She feels women's lib isn't accepted by the struggling minorities because "they think it takes attention away from their area of struggle."

But many times the liberation movement has been associated with the plight of black people. Like black people, women claim as great a struggle for voting rights and job equality, but here white Americans, including white women, still have an advantage over blacks.

Kathy Pope, former Miss Omaha, now a student at UNO, believes the liberation movement, if successful, "would end many opportunities for black men."

Currently holding the title of first runner-up in the Miss Bronze Pageant, Miss Pope thinks the liberation movement "has too much idealism, and the plans aren't functional in our society." She feels society would have to change before their demands could be met.

Miss Pope disagrees with the liberationists on their stand against beauty contests. "I don't see anything wrong with contests because there are many benefits, such as prizes and meeting people." The contestants enter strictly for beauty "would depend on what a girl wants out of a contest; it should be entirely up to her."

"The liberationists that worry about Playboy's comments are going to have to accept things from a man's point of view, as well as a woman's. They must learn to carry two loads at once, if they are to assume a liberated role," she added.

"Black women have two counts against them and continue to carry these burdens, one being black and the other being a woman." Miss Pope feels that all black women have this double burden to live with.

Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman elected to Congress, overcame these two simultaneously. She has been quoted as saying that "discrimination against females hasn't been recognized to the point that discrimination against blacks has."

With her present political career, Miss Chisholm projects a brighter future for other females, both black and white. Political power is what some of the conservative lib organizations call "constructively working themselves into power," and the Chisholm success carries a lot of weight in this argument. Currently, 11 women hold US Congressional seats.

Looking back over the history of female involvement in politics, UNO student Kay Brown thinks, "Giving women the right to vote didn't have much to do with giving them political influence. They were already politically aware."

"Women are sometimes their own enemies because they judge other women's abilities according to their own," says Miss Brown. For an example, if a woman decides to run for public office, women will usually vote against her because they "judge this woman according to themselves, thinking her incapable of the job. Jealously often comes into the picture," she added.

Women still remain in the background where politics are concerned. "Some serve as campaign helpers during political campaigns and elections. They should have the same role as men in politics," says Miss Brown, a member of the Dallas County Democratic Central Committee.

"A more active position in politics, such as campaign managers, delegates to state or national conventions and public office holders, are positions that women should seek," Miss Brown believes, "The old built-in attitudes are the hardest to shed, not the laws or rules. When women break out of their roles, everyone gets confused. Usually it results in women not being taken seriously."

Many times the women's liberation movement isn't taken seriously because women are protesting their feminine roles.

Mary Jane Lohmeier, speaker of the UNO Student Senate, thinks "feminity is an advantage. A loss of it would mean a loss of male respect."

She feels "responsibility" is the key word to the wage scale. In the past, women have held secretarial jobs, jobs that aren't socially high on the scale. In manual labor and cafeteria jobs, some of the hardest working people don't earn much because they don't have as much responsibility, according to Miss Lohmeier.

"All women don't want to achieve the goals of the national movement. But, if it's something a woman can't achieve alone, then it should be each woman's own personal commitment to unite with other women for a common goal. The women's liberationists seem to be doing this," she added.

Many times Playboy's editor Hugh Hefner has been considered a bad influence on the female image. The magazine has been accused by liberationists of exploiting the female as an object for male pleasures. Resentment is high among liberationists over this alleged image of femininity.

Miss Lohmeier thinks Hefner "has the right to publish any image he desires, although it could have a psychological effect on men, since some men believe everything they read. And if they do," she added, "then it becomes the responsibility of women to set them straight. Maybe that's what the current lib movement is all about."

BY LYDA BANKS
For fun and fashion, COMFORT COMES TO CAMPUS
GRACE AND elegance are no longer the dictators of fashion. The emphasis this year is on comfort. At UNO students went from cut-offs and mini-skirts to warmer bell-bottoms and maxi-coats. Ponchos were in and so were knapsacks. Blue jeans and short brown suede coats were worn in a uniform-like fashion. Omaha began to reflect national trends in the male double-breasted zoot suits. Flair-bottomed pants are definitely here, and a return to male dandyism is on the upsurge. The no-bra look is apparent but not prevalent, and, weather conditions permitting, Omahans hope to see the new “hot pants” fad catch on.

With Women’s Wear Daily setting the midi-skirt trend, male admirers encouraging a mini-skirt continuation and the cold weather making a strong case for the maxi-skirt, women have a choice in clothing today that they have never had before.

Still some women are as fashion conscious as they are comfort conscious, and rather than be caught with their skirts up or down (whichever the case may be), they take the easy way out and wear pant suits. Women defend the pant suit as the most comfortable and
warmest outfit on the market while men criticize it as being too masculine and figure concealing.

But men's wear, too, seems to have become liberated. The doudy grays and blues of only a few years ago have given way to colorful shirts and ties, not to mention pants of varying stripes, patterns and materials. Here women criticize and reject what they call a male intrusion into the strictly feminine domain of flowing fabrics and fabulous colors. Men claim it is their "emergence from a drab camouflage into the gaudy plumage that is the birth right of their sex."

The fashion battle goes on. But in 1970 the word is freedom; there are few restrictions on degrees of dress or undress. Students attend operas, movies, classes and bars in clothes ranging from granny dresses to blue jeans, and an enthusiastic John Q. Public says, "Yea, we can dig it."
A university is not a static collection of buildings, trees or rules and regulations. A university is a living, breathing body of people. In the next 13 pages, some of the views and problems of the 13,000 people that define part of this body — the student body — at UNO are considered. Strange as it may seem, the student body mystically divides itself into three parts — Greeks, Bootstrappers and Independents. Members of these three groups go to class, study and socialize with each other every day. But they still possess different ideologies. They join different organizations, and they tend to identify and associate most closely with members of their own group. Hopefully, at some time during the course of their formal education, group boundaries dissipate, their lives cross, and an exchange of ideas takes place. Here's a brief look at three major student components of the University of Nebraska at Omaha.
In the beginning was the word, and the word was

GREEKS

Critics of the Greek system at UNO criticize perhaps the most active group on campus. Greeks play a predominant role in student government. Many attend campus social activities, and others involve themselves with campus as well as community programs. In the following interviews with the sorority and fraternity presidents, Greek philosophy, attitudes and activities are discussed.

Presidents of the five Greek social sororities interviewed were: Chris Christensen, Gamma Phi Beta; Pam Davis, Zeta Tau Alpha; Sally Ganem, Sigma Kappa; Carol Gould, Chi Omega; and Cheryl Rowe, Alpha Xi Delta.

Presidents of the seven Greek social fraternities interviewed were: Bill Clark, Tau Kappa Epsilon; Aaron Eairleywine, Sigma Tau Gamma; Rick Eirenberg, Alpha Epsilon Pi; Tom Hawkinson, Lambda Chi Alpha; Rich Kniewel, Pi Kappa Alpha; Bob Pedersen, Sigma Phi Epsilon; and Tim Vail, Theta Chi.

SORORITIES
Interview by BETSY REZEK

Tomahawk: What is the purpose of your sorority?
Rowe: I'd say it would be to foster an attitude for good scholarship, sistership and service.
Gould: I think it would be friendship and working to a betterment of all humanity.
Christensen: Ours is basically philanthropic. We try to help the people in the community before ourselves.
Davis: The promotion of friendship, education and scholarship. Philanthropic projects are also carried out.
Ganem: To enhance college life by stressing the intellectual and social to attain a balance between the two. We have Christian foundations, of course.
Tomahawk: What has your sorority done in the area of community services?
Rowe: We're still in a transition stage. We've been selling candy for the kidney foundation, and each of our pledges is working one hour a week tutoring Indian children. We're going to work with orphans between the holidays. We've taken some children from the Nebraska Children's Home on a picnic with our alums.
Gould: For the Honey Sunday in November we had 20 girls going in car pools, and about the same number are going on the cystic fibrosis drive in February. We have about 35-40 really active members who do these things. It's a little better than half.
Christensen: We've taken some kids from Encore trick-or-treating this year; 10 of our 24 members went. Last year we had a basketball game with the profits for retarded kids. Gamma Phi Beta sponsors a day camp in Canada for retarded and deprived children. Each chapter helps with money or people.
Davis: We work with the mentally retarded, which is our national project for
this year. We took some orphaned children to Band Day and sold candy for the kidney foundation. About 15-20 people work on these things at a time.

Ganem: Every single person is involved in our activities. We each have a “Grandma” and “Grampa” at the Douglas County Hospital. We visit with them, send them letters through our mailbox and deliver them about twice a week. Several of our girls are involved with Manpower.

Tomahawk: How far does the sorority insist on individual conformity?

Rowe: As long as she comes to the sorority functions and is a good sister — joins in the activities and works for the sorority — we don’t say a thing about conformity.

Gould: We do nothing at all about conformity. In fact we like to stress the idea of not being alike. I think conformity’s more prevalent with the guys. You can tell what fraternity a guy is in by the way he dresses. A girl doesn’t like to be labeled.

Tomahawk: Can sorority members ever be expelled?

Rowe: Once a girl has gone active she’s always in. The only time a girl would be expelled is for very serious reasons. If she didn’t come to meetings, rush or other activities over a long period of time and said she didn’t want to be in the sorority, we might expel her.

Gould: No, not really. If a girl hasn’t paid any dues or gone to any meetings, we’d ask if she didn’t want to belong. You can quit anytime, but no incident has arisen where we’d have to expel anyone.

Christensen: No.

Davis: No, they would be de-activated. In my knowledge, there is no one that this has happened to. Drop-outs or those that don’t graduate are alum members. An extreme case would have to be approved by our national office, of course. You can always turn in your pin if you find you don’t want to belong.

Ganem: Nothing like that has ever come up, so I really couldn’t say.

Tomahawk: Since the Greeks are one of the most well-organized groups on campus, do you feel that perhaps they have too much power?

Rowe: I don’t really think so. The Greeks are organized but as far as power, like in Student Senate, people run because they want to serve.

Gould: I don’t think they have too much power. It’s just that Greeks tend to belong to more organizations. Greeks really encourage joining and involvement so the larger percentage is the only factor.

Christensen: I don’t think it’s because you’re a Greek. Usually Greeks are more interested in organizations or they wouldn’t have joined the sorority or fraternity in the first place. Usually the person is more organization-oriented so she joins more organizations.

Davis: No, I’d like to see them organize more things. The Greeks are responsible for a lot that happens on campus and there are always more things we can do. As far as power goes, we don’t have all that much.

Ganem: No, not really.

Tomahawk: Do you find that teachers ever discriminate against you because you’re a Greek?

Rowe: Some do, some don’t. Personally, I’ve never had any problem but some of my friends say some teachers do discriminate and don’t like you because you’re a Greek. I don’t think it’s a major problem though.

Gould: Most of them don’t know I’m a Greek. But I’ve never encountered it and neither have many of the other girls. Most of the teachers are pretty fair.

Christensen: I don’t know how they’d
know, unless you wore your pin or they found out by talking to you. I've never encountered it.

Davis: No, I've found that teachers will cut down Greeks in passing remarks, but I've never had any trouble because I'm a Greek. There's been none so far as I know in our sorority; there may be in some of the others.

Ganem: On UNO's campus, no. But some girls from other places, like Boston, said it was really a problem there.

Tomahawk: It has often been noted that the Gateway is "anti-Greek." Do you feel there is unfair coverage of Greek activities in the Gateway?

Rowe: I used to, but I think it's getting better. The current editor claims that if the Greeks do something worthwhile it'll be in there.

Gould: It's up to each group to get newsworthy items to the Gateway, but after that it's out of our hands. It's up to the staff. If we do anything newsworthy, they'll probably cover it.

Christensen: Yes, I do. I don't know why, but it seems the Greeks do a lot; maybe they don't want the recognition. I think the Greeks could be covered more to give the campus a view of what they do.

Davis: I do, too. When I was a freshman there was a little column about the Greeks. It was just a list of activities, but now it takes a lot to get anything printed. I know Student Senate and some other organizations have had trouble getting things in. I think coverage is inadequate. Sports gets a lot, and that's good; I don't know where their big coverage is now. Possibly more space could be devoted to newsy things of interest to the whole student body.

Ganem: Not this year. The editor has been pretty fair. He's put things in about Panhellenic, the candy sales and some of the other things we've had.

Tomahawk: What does the sorority do with the dues it collects since there is no worry about the upkeep of a house?

Gould: We save a lot of money hoping for a house some day, and quite a bit goes to pay for bills — paper, stationery, refreshments, phone bills. The doughnuts and cider we provided at Homecoming cost quite a bit, and then a part goes for ourselves for our get-togethers and parties. A percentage will go to the national organization, and there are pledge and initiation fees.

Davis: A lot goes to the national chapter. We have a budget which shows how much we can spend on social functions. We also put $3 a month into a housing fund in case we ever do get a house. But a real house for actual residence wouldn't come until dorms were built on campus and more out-of-town students were here to use a house. We could use a lodge or combined house — a place to hold meetings that all the sororities could use.

Ganem: Some goes to a building fund in case we ever do get a house, and, of course, a part goes to the national offices. We have an endowment fund which goes to the American Farm School program and a part goes for the maintenance of the seacoast mission. We have our own money for bills, pledges manuals, flowers and things like that. We have given some money to schools for the mentally retarded and to the Indian reservation.

Tomahawk: How many pledges do you have this year and how does this compare with previous years?

Rowe: We've pledged 24 girls this year; there were 37 or 38 last year. When I started in 1968 we had 40. I think it's because fewer girls are going through rush, and I think it's good. It allows for more individualized attention.

Gould: We have 18 pledges now. There were 25 when I pledged. The next year there were 28, and we had 24 last year.

Christensen: We have eight pledges this year. We just started last year and now have 24 members.

Davis: We have 22 pledges this year, 32 last year, and 37 the year before. We usually pick up more in open rush, too.

Ganem: We have 17 this year, 20 last year, and 25 the year before. There were a lot fewer going through rush. Maybe that means something, I don't know.

Tomahawk: Do you think sororities are on the way out?

Rowe: They could easily. It depends on what kind of leadership they get in the next few years. I feel there will be something about a sorority that will always attract girls. It's something to get you active rather than just coming to school and going home. I'm really optimistic, but it depends on proper leadership.

Gould: I don't think so. Rush figures and pledges have gone up. People are looking for a group of people caring about each other.

Christensen: I think maybe on the coasts, but it hasn't hit the Midwest yet. At the national conference they talked about it, and the trend was that sororities may have to get more liberal on the coast.

Davis: No. But I think values change and what people want change. On a big campus they aren't emphasized as much. Different things have sort of taken their place.

Ganem: They're not declining. In fact, we have more belonging, and new chapters have been started.
Incoming freshmen sign fraternity pledge preference cards to indicate the group of their choice.

In an intra-mural exhibition football game, Alpha Epsilon Pi takes the Gateway into overtime. Fraternity members donate blood during a ROTC-sponsored blood drive held each semester at UNO.

FRATERNITIES
Interview by MIKE RISSIEN

Tomahawk: What is your chapter doing to aid social reform on the UNO campus? This includes the topics of class boycotts and Vietnam issues, as well as racism and discrimination.

Vail: Every chapter has guidelines. In our national there are blacks. I think this speaks well for our chapter locally, too. If you pledge a black and he can't make the pledge program after he is accepted, we are caught in the middle and lose both ways. In Lincoln there is a forced pledging of minority groups, I can't see it here.

Hawkinson: We are not interested in tokenism; we are not interested in pledging someone along this line, just so we can say we have someone who is a member of a minority race. We are interested in the content of a person's character, not the color of his skin.

Tomahawk: Do you have any blacks in your fraternity?

Hawkinson: No, we don't.

Tomahawk: Have any blacks come through rush?

Hawkinson: No, we don't.

Kniewel: The Vietnam issue is primarily an individual matter, the chapter doesn't have an official stand. We would be naive to think 60 guys are all going to feel the same. As far as the race issue or accepting blacks in our fraternity is concerned, our charter provides that anybody who would like to join and who is a male student over 16 years old may pledge. We have pledges who are Jewish and a Hawaiian boy, too. We don't discriminate against anybody. If they would like to join and think they can endure our training program to become a brother, that's up to them to decide.

Eirenberg: We don't have any discrimination because you don't have to be Jewish to be in the fraternity. In fact it is possible for an Arab to join; there are a
couple of Lebanese fellas on campus we have invited to visit the fraternity.

Tomahawk: Have you received any response from them as yet?

Eireberg: The invitation was extended a couple of weeks ago and as yet we have had no reply. On the national policy scope, our fraternity doesn’t take an official stand on anything, but we do have our own opinions. For instance, even in the Mid-East situation we all have our own views and beliefs.

Eairleywine: We don’t have any discrimination clauses in our national constitution or local by-laws. When we rush, we try to pick out good men, and we talk to individuals who are blacks because we think they are good men. On the other question, I doubt if the chapter will ever take an official stand on any issue. We have a very wide range of political views, and we think that’s good. We feel diversity promotes growth. We want everybody in the fraternity to be an individual, we feel if an issue is worth boycotting classes for or organizing a demonstration against, that’s fine. Those involved can come to the chapter and solicit help, but the chapter itself will take no official action.

Tomahawk: As a president of a Greek organization, how far would you go before taking action if a member became a hippie type or indulged in the use of marijuana?

Eairleywine: The chapter has so far taken the position that it is important to stay in good standing. We don’t want to do anything that is contrary to the law that we can be called on the carpet for. We don’t want to be raided and caught with minors in possession, or with pot or pills. We have been more lenient with the liquor aspect because the police are. We have had the police drop in on occasion and had no problem. What the member does outside the chapter is his business. We just don’t want him doing anything that will endanger the chapter. We’re not too concerned about everyday dress. All we ask is that for an occasion he dress appropriately. We don’t have any hippie types, even though some fellows have longer hair, but we’re not condemning that.

Eireberg: Pot is our main concern. As long as he smokes it on his own personal time it’s not our business. But if he does it at a chapter function he would be asked to leave. If he refused and caused trouble we would have to take action either as a fraternity or as citizens.

Clark: We have no dress code. The national constitution leaves it up to the individual chapter. However, we do dress in a sport shirt and slacks once a week, as opposed to jeans. Drugs are against our national constitution, too, and we would take action against the user.

Tomahawk: What specific action would be taken?

Clark: We would pull his pin.

Hawkinson: We don’t condone breaking the law, and smoking pot is. But until a person has violated others’ rights, he can do what he wishes.

Vail: There is always social pressure. If a guy does this, the brothers become concerned and talk with him to see what his problems are. It really isn’t a problem of dress you are looking for, it’s what’s inside; that’s what makes him a brother — not his appearance.

Knievel: You go down to the Quampi Room right now and you will see some of our guys dressed just like they belong to a hippie group. The only restriction we put on them is the use of drugs — that is absolutely not condoned. Once you become a brother you can go to functions naked as far as we are concerned, we have no dress code.

Tomahawk: Do you think Greeks are too powerful?

Pedersen: The only power we have is that we are the only group involved in things. If an independant wanted to run for something and get involved, he would.

Non-Greeks have made inroads into government and SPO, and I think they should. It’s their school as well as ours.

Hawkinson: I don’t think Greeks should be condemned because of involvement and participation in activities which elevate to a position of power.

Tomahawk: Are they condemned? And by whom?

Hawkinson: It is possible for someone to put them down. I don’t think that the Greeks are all-powerful the way they used to be. When I was a freshman there was only one non-Greek in the student government. Therefore, whatever condemnation exists results from that time.

Vail: I think in some ways they have dominated things they shouldn’t, like the government system. But that’s because they are more oriented to school than independents. By nature the Greek institution is select; not everyone can be a Greek. In any system people are different and what makes them different is organization.

Hawkinson: In our case I wouldn’t say we have any better people. Our fraternity is a voluntary organization, and we want to associate with others of like intelligence on campus.

Vail: A Greek by the fact that he is a Greek is above average in total involvement in the university. Usually on a college campus the Greek grade average is above the independents, also, according to some statistical literature I have read.

Tomahawk: Can you quote the source of your information?

Vail: It was either our pledge book or a magazine somewhere.

Pedersen: Opportunity is here for organizations to take advantage of group study periods in which students in trouble can seek help from those in the fraternity who have had the course and are in a position to help.

Clark: I don’t think Greeks are too powerful. I think we do control most of the student senate offices, but nobody
else really cares. That's not our fault.

Eirenberg: I think powerful is the wrong word. In our society whether right or wrong the majority rules and has the right to change anything. Maybe Greeks are more organized, that's why we appear more powerful and are able to get things done.

Kniewel: The Greeks represent above five percent of the total student body. Anytime you have five percent which gets power or is able to elect any men to any position, I think it's a credit to them for being able to organize and to work together for a common goal.

Tomahawk: Do you feel professors grade down because of Greek affiliation?

Hawkinson: I don't think so. The faculty doesn't have any bias in grading. My grades are based on my performance and the expectations of my professors of what they wanted me to learn.

Pedersen: I don't think so either. Take myself as an example. A student told me not to take a certain course because the professor didn't like Greeks. He told me not to wear my pin or jacket to class. I did anyway and got an "A," so it didn't make any difference in spite of this.

Eirenberg: I doubt in a class of 250, unless you are a figurehead, if the professor knows who's Greek and who isn't. In a class of 25, if he does discriminate he is a poor teacher.

Clark: Yes, I have seen low grades because of Greek affiliation, but not too much of it at UNO. I do know it exists on other campuses. To be on the safe side when I go to classes I don't wear my fraternity pin, just to be safe, because I know it happens.

Tomahawk: Can you mention specific instances where it has happened on UNO campus?

Clark: Ah, no.

Tomahawk: In the past few years national trends indicate the Greek system is declining on college and university campuses. In view of this, UNO boasts a new colony. Can you explain this?

Hawkinson: First, this is one person's view of the situation. I think the true picture is decrease in Greek involvement in activities on large campuses and the strengthening in the small college campuses nationwide. By the same comparison you could say church membership has decreased in the past years, but because of that you can't say God is dead. The basic underlying precept of the fraternity system and Greeks in general is valid today and will be valid in the future. We are now encountering a change in the fabric of society, and this is represented by membership in fraternities being down in certain areas.

Kniewel: You have radicals who want to tear down the system and the establishment, and they are aiming it at the Greeks. Look at the men in Congress, one-third of them are Greeks. The presidents of Coca-Cola and General Motors are Greeks. I think the extreme radicals are out to get the establishment, and they hit hard where most of these leaders come from.

Tomahawk: Are you familiar with any attacks on Greeks per se?

Kniewel: Not off-hand.

Clark: Our national probably has the largest expansion of chapters there is. Right now in Nebraska alone we have three colonies of affiliates, at JFK, Hiram Scott and Midland College. In the last two years we have installed 35 chapters. Now if this is decline, I don't know where it is happening.
From military assignment to academic refinement . . .

BOOTS

BEING STEREOTYPED as a curve-breaking, grade-happy, professional student is nothing new to him. Oftentimes he's looked on as a foreign element by his civilian classmates. They see him as being degree-oriented, at the top of the grading curve and a dominant element in every class. To some he's a military-minded, professional student who always sits in the front row, spends his weekends studying and carries a portable library in his attache case.

But in reality, he doesn't tote a loaded M-1, enjoy the agony of battle or deliberately set out to put the civilian student down. He's a person over 21 re-entering the academic atmosphere and he's determined to earn a college degree.

Under several varying programs, 801 military students now attend UNO. For the sake of simplicity, the College of Continuing Studies classifies them all as "bootstrappers." The title is given to military personnel pursuing a college degree at a later age — to someone "pulling himself up by his bootstraps."

There is something about a "boot" the civilian student can readily identify. Eager and quiet, some would say shy, he may not contribute to campus activities, but he often makes his presence felt in classroom discussions. He has a career, has traveled the 48 contiguous states and gone the foreign route, too. He has a uniform at home in the closet, and is employed by the military, but that's of only nominal importance now.

He's in marketing, accounting, psychology, political science, history and law enforcement. He's a determined student aggressively progressing along the final route toward a college degree. He's considered special. He's a bootstrapper.

He carries 15-18 hours a semester to his civilian classmates' 12-15. He spends his out-of-class hours in the library. He spends weekends at home with his family rather than twist and shout with the Marquee Review at the fall prom.

According to Franklin J. Russell, Jr., director of UNO military programs, boots are very determined academically because they must complete their degree in a specified amount of time — from six months to two years. Asked about the attrition rate in the bootstrap program, Russell tabbed the percentage of boots successfully completing their academic pursuits as "very good." He added, however, "there is no 100 percent guarantee, and a small number flunk." Russell said a serviceman is disgraced if he goes back to his military peers without a diploma, because he was given leave to obtain one.

College of Continuing Studies (CCS) Dean William T. Utley sees improved student response to the bootstrap program. "With the exception of a few persons, I have the feeling that there is a much more favorable attitude toward
boottstrappers today than in the past." He cited bootstrap involvement in campus activities as evidence. With bootstrappers currently on the Student Senate and others making contributions to student publications and university committees, Utley feels "perhaps boots are making a strengthened effort to be identified with the totality of the student body."

Utley cited a changeover of leadership at the Pen and Sword Society and the younger age of incoming bootstrappers as being possible reasons. He also noted more and more boots are coming to UNO for two years rather than six months and this gives them "time to mix and mingle." "They are constantly establishing more rapport with the regular student body," he added.

George G. Thompson, assistant dean of CCS, said business is the undisputed area of major concentration for the boots currently attending UNO classes. Law enforcement and correction, history, political science and psychology follow in descending order. Urban studies, philosophy and music harbor only one bootstrapper each this semester.

"The entire concept of the bootstrap program has changed over the last two years. Originally the program was a six-month degree program," Russell explained.

Active-duty military students are required to take at least 15 hours, and a man on the six-month program must take 18 hours of upper division classroom work a semester. "We try to watch this very closely," said Russell, while admitting some get by with 13 hours. "We are trying to give them a sound, basic and quality education," he added.

Electives taken by boots must be at the upper division 300-400 level. Russell said he tries to dissuade boots from taking courses such as driver's education and first aid which fall into the upper category. "Boots are professional students, and we expect them to attempt more academically challenging courses," he explained.

About three-fourths of the CCS students graduating with the Bachelor of General Studies (BGS) degree are bootstrappers. Russell emphasized that this degree is not exclusively for bootstrappers as is generally rumored. "Any adult can qualify for the BGS degree," he said.

Qualifications for the degree include: missing a regular opportunity to go to college, leaving home and being self-supporting, or having made a significant contribution on your own. "Determination of a person's qualifications to pursue the BGS degree is left to the discretion of CCS," Russell said.

Once a boot qualifies for the BGS program, he can receive credit for previous training or education. The granting of credit for military work, service and academic work is described as "a hell of a fruitful concept" by Thompson. Enlisted men enrolling under the bootstrap program get 12 hours credit for military service. This includes 4 hours physical education and 8 hours lower division ROTC credit. Does the military service training equal that taught in physical education and ROTC classes at UNO? "I'm not trying to tell you they get the same thing," Thompson said, "but basically the training is similar."

The commissioned officer entering CCS is given 30 hours credit for his military experience. He gets the same 12 hours credit as the enlisted man, that is, advanced ROTC credit totalling 12 hours, 3 hours of "military leadership and exercise of command" credit and 3 hours of speech credit. "It takes a minimum of three to six months to become an officer, and it's a program that makes the undergraduate college program look like a picnic," Thompson said. To qualify for his 30 hours an active duty serviceman must have seen duty for a minimum of one year.

Military Programs Director Russell said, "One of the basic parts of our degree program is to give lower-level credit. This includes 4 hours physical education and 8 hours lower division ROTC credit. Does the military service training equal that taught in physical education and ROTC classes at UNO? "I'm not trying to tell you they get the same thing," Thompson said, "but basically the training is similar."

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Boots spend many hours studying in the library. These two students ponder over notes from class.
credit by examination." This is done largely with the assistance of the College Level Exam Program (CLEP) tests. The CLEP tests are administered at UNO to civilians, but bootstrappers must take them while serving in the military before coming to school. Tests administered at UNO are graded by the university; CLEP tests administered by the military are scored by the service at Madison, Wisc. Russell claimed both scoring methods are equally difficult.

CLEP tests contain both objective and essay questions, according to CCS officials. Tests are scored on a percentile basis with each participating school determining the guidelines of a passing grade. Results indicate how the student scored as compared to selected college freshmen or sophomores. Some schools require a student seeking to test out of courses to equal the scores on a sophomore level. Other schools require only a score equaling the proficiency of a freshman. UNO falls into the latter category.

Another method used to judge the student's proficiency is the American Council on Education manual. It equates certain military and correspondence courses with civilian courses. The manual currently used by CCS is the 1968 revised edition of the original guidebook of the 1950s. "It is impossible for a student to get credit for a military course not listed in the guidebook, and this is often the case with courses offered by the Air Force Non-Commissioned Officers Academy," added Russell.

The average service school can offer a student "a potential of 100 hours," according to Thompson, but only 65 of these will be good at UNO. "We chose the 65 that will fit best into his program," Thompson said. Most of the credits are awarded via elementary CLEP tests in areas such as social studies, humanities and natural sciences.

Some bootstrappers reportedly receive academic credit now for military-oriented courses taken over 25 years ago. A Nebraska native who enrolled at UNO this fall as a bootstrapper says he received several hours of credit for navigation and meteorology courses he took in the military in 1942. "I don't think we're giving any credit out of line," said Russell, "especially in the granting of credit for military experiences."

It is possible for a boot to apply for admission into the university military program with up to 200 hours, of which only 65 will be usable. "Some credit may be too easily given, and sometimes not enough credit may be given," said Russell. "Most boots, however, do not qualify for the maximum of 65 hours; some have just 30 hours."

Thompson sees the granting of credit as a "recognition of experience people have acquired outside the classroom and the conversion of this experience into degree credit." He said this idea is predicated upon the central concept of a degree "being an indication of what an individual knows." He praised the American Council on Education (ACE) for "recognizing the value of military training."

According to CCS officials, the BGS degree requires the successful completion of 125 semester hours of credit. At least 30 of the 125 credits must be earned in courses at the junior-senior level. A minimum of 24 of the last 30 hours must be earned in residence at UNO. At least 9 of these credits must be from upper division courses in the primary area of concentration. An average grade of "C" or above must be earned in all courses taken at UNO.

How does Dean Utley justify the granting of academic credit for military service? "Philosophically, I believe the important thing in an individual is his intellectual growth and development which is measured by what he knows and not by the process by which he acquired it. It's not how you acquire knowledge but that you have it that's important." He added he is sure many people in the field of continuing education believe this.

Utley, former political science department chairman, emphasized that CCS "doesn't have any real mechanics" for determining how many credits will be granted. All granting of credit is based on the recommendations of the ACE. "The caliber of people who make up the ACE are just as concerned about quality work as our faculty and administration," Utley said. "We are on just as solid ground as there is anywhere. Granting credit is not an arbitrary thing."
Over the years the expansion of the bootstrap program has paralleled and contributed to the growth of the Omaha campus. The early 1950s were growing years for the University of Omaha, yet they were also years of a financial squeeze. An increased expansion program had just seen the completion of the campus’ second building, a $750,000 fieldhouse. This structure netted the university a long-sought detachment of the Air Force ROTC program.

The financial situation did not improve as was expected, and with a new library and two wings of the Applied Arts building on the planning table, the university was still within the grips of a financial plague.

Being a municipal institution, the university could not borrow or, for that matter, go into debt. Although undergraduate enrollment was surging, many upper division classes were being held for just a handful of juniors and seniors, and the university realized it was not breaking even on such neglected course offerings.

The 1952-53 school year saw the beginning of a new program which would bring money into the university and the Omaha community as well. Five special students came to Omaha to attend OU that year. They were on assignment from the military. Omaha was their post.

They brought the first of thousands of dollars of federal money into Omaha and the university. They also brought diversified military and travel experiences to the sheltered campus atop the Dodge Street hill. They filled the cold, vacant seats in many of the classrooms.

This handful of special students developed into a clan of significant number. During the mid-1960s there were over 1,000 of these special students on campus. By 1965 OU had become a melting pot for military men seeking degrees. In the late 1960s Omaha University became the University of Nebraska at Omaha and was tabbed as housing the largest military degree program in the nation. Since 1953 over 8,000 bootstrappers have graduated from OU-UNO.

The creation and subsequent incorporation of the Pen and Sword Society helped cement the foundations of the military degree program at OU. Through this organization, educational, social and professional services are offered to military students.

Similar to the boot program, but not a part of it, are the UNO courses offered for personnel at Offutt Air Force Base southeast of Omaha. The program was initiated in 1950 and serves to eliminate transportation problems for airmen. Classes meet two nights a week on an eight-week basis.

About 500 students, both beginning and advanced, who can’t become boots because of active duty assignments or because they have too few credit hours, are currently taking courses at Offutt. Instruction is provided by both full and part-time UNO faculty. Due to overload restrictions on UNO faculty members, however, most of the instructors at Offutt during the fall and spring semesters are hired on a part-time basis. Some full-time UNO faculty members teach Offutt courses during the summer. Extra faculty are sometimes needed and the hiring is done by CCS, subject to the approval of the appropriate dean. A master’s degree requirement is adhered to in hiring faculty, according to Russell.

Although most of the Offutt students are considered non-residents by the university, they do not pay the customary $28 non-resident tuition. They pay what Russell terms a “contract price” of $24 an hour because university classroom and custodial services are not used. Enrollment at Offutt is up 53 per cent since 1966 and up 10 per cent over last year. Russell said he expects the Offutt program to continue to experience a slow growth, adding, “We don’t offer courses that will lose money.”

By RICHARD BROWN
Freedom to succeed or fail in their own way — that’s the Declaration of INDEPENDENTS

The fashionably dressed student, a year or two either side of 20, who wears a gold pin over his heart, is a Greek. A bootstrapper is a 35-year-old man with close-cropped hair, who carries a black or brown briefcase in his left hand. These two categories account for approximately 1,500 of the UNO student body and for lack of a more descriptive term, anyone who doesn’t fit one of these two molds is called an “Independent.”

There are few generalizations that can be made about the 10,500 students who are lumped into the all-encompassing title of independent. Their name suggests they owe their allegiance to no special organization and are without identifiable characteristics. Their age is hard to pinpoint. Their dress is as varied as their hair length.

But there must be something that can be said about this largest group of UNO students. There must be some vague, hazy way of describing this campus majority.

They usually hail from Nebraska or Iowa, particularly the Omaha-Council Bluffs area. More often than not, they live at home either with parents or spouse. Their main concern is getting a sheepskin, and more than likely they are paying their own way through school by working part-time.

Beyond this skeletal outline, few other generalizations are possible. Anything else to be said about the independent must be said about an individual, not the group.

Jon Kilpatrick exemplifies the non-involved independent. The Omaha senior admits he is going to college “just to get a degree. It will enable me to get more money for basically the same work I’m doing now,” he explains.

Kilpatrick is enrolled in the College of Continuing Studies and will earn a Bachelor of General Studies with a political science major. He blames his lack of campus involvement on the fact that he is married and must spend his free time at work or with his wife, rather than at school. “I don’t have time to join organizations and go to ball games.”

Despite his own lack of involvement, Kilpatrick has some very definite ideas about student activism. He feels student demonstrations, marches and the like are both valid and justified. According to Kilpatrick, “Protest is probably the most valid thing in this country.”

Another typically un-involved student is Mrs. Stella Huggins. She was involved in dorm government when she was single and attending the university in Lincoln, but marriage ended her participation in extra-curricular activities.

She admits she is not ambitious enough to stay on campus when she knows she can get home quickly and blames much of the UNO student non-involvement on the commuter campus atmosphere. “If I were living on a campus that had student housing, I would probably be involved in something immediate to me, such as improving housing for married students,” Mrs. Huggins says.

If Kilpatrick and Mrs. Huggins attribute their non-involvement to the home responsibilities that go with being married, Mrs. John L. Mitchell has an even better reason, five children.

Mrs. Mitchell, who is working toward a masters degree in social work, has been going to school off and on for four years. She has been limiting her credit load to three to six hours a semester, but plans to carry more hours when the children get into school. She doesn’t let school interfere with her family activities, but says, “I don’t plan anything with the family around exam time.”

All of this concern with academia and home life might seem a little disheartening to some. It is a question of higher priorities rather than apathy that keeps the Kilpatricks, Huggins and Mitchells away from campus involvement, but there are many independents who do have the time and who do participate.

Wellington Batth is a junior, majoring in sociology. He first attended the university in 1963, then returned after a two year stint in the service. Batth’s extra-curricular energies are directed to the black student organization. He points out that in 1963, the black pride movement was just starting at OU, and there was no organization. He says things have definitely changed over the past seven years. “Black people are getting themselves together, and in the past two years we’ve formed an organization for blacks.”
Another exception to the independent non-involvement trend is their increasing prominence in student government. Up until a few years ago, the class officers were almost always Greeks, and the Student Senate was predominantly composed of fraternity and sorority members.

For the past two years, the student body president has been an independent, and the Senate has maintained an almost equal balance of independents, Greeks and bootstrappers.

One of the students who helped lead the way toward independent participation in student government was Marilyn Russo. Miss Russo has managed to maintain a high grade point average, pay her way through school with a part-time job and be very involved in both on- and off-campus activities of a wide variety.

Her involvement at UNO began in her sophomore year when Miss Russo was active in Angel Flight, Young Democrats and Chi Omega's. In her junior year, she became involved in student government and gradually dropped out of everything else, in order to devote all her spare time to the Student Senate.

Miss Russo attended the National Student Association Congress the past two years. "I became very concerned with what was going on in the nation, world and community and decided to get involved at the community level because of the congresses," she says.

This community involvement caused Miss Russo to give up student government. She now works with Project...
Chance, an agency for mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children of low income families.

Miss Russo feels the national trend is toward more independent participation and less Greek affiliation. "Most movements started on campuses today are started by independent students, often outside of any formal structure."

Straddling the borderline between Greek and independent is Miss Terese Hudgins. A member of an off-campus sorority, Delta Sigma Theta, Miss Hudgins says she considers herself an independent since her sorority does not have campus recognition.

Miss Hudgins serves on the steering committee of the black student organization and was formerly a candidate for Homecoming Queen. She sees the dying out of the Greek tradition as the reason for increased activity on the part of independent students.

"It used to be that black students didn't even vote," Miss Hudgins says, "because we didn't have anything to vote for. But proportionately there are more black students on campus now, and we feel more secure and are willing to run for office."

Not all of the independents can be written off as involved or non-involved. There is a third type of independent. He's the part-time student who works full-time during the day and goes to school nights in order to pick up his degree.

Ronald Hall is such a student. He has been attending night school at UNO for the past four years and has accumulated 37 credit hours. Hall figures it will take him six more years to graduate. He is seeking a degree in business administration, but since many of the required business courses are not offered at night, he will probably end up with a Bachelor of General Studies degree, with a strong emphasis on business.

Hall, Miss Hudgins, Miss Russo, Batth, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Huggins and Kilpatrick all have their own life style, their own time schedules and their own problems. Some of them, however, feel that to be an independent necessitates coping with a few common problems.

Kilpatrick spoke of the disadvantage independents are at in "playing the game" as they compete with Greeks and bootstrappers whose organizations keep test files. He says the game starts during counseling when the word gets around on each instructor: "You find the easy instructors and work them into your schedule," says Kilpatrick.

He also feels that assignments are seldom an individual effort for group members since "you can get the same grade by using someone else's work. But this doesn't mean Greeks and boot are the only ones to use this method. To suggest I get through strictly on academic prowess is false. I only wish I could play the game better," he adds.

Batth and Miss Hudgins spoke of the similar problems facing black students — the problems of "bucking the organizations" and of trying to solidify an organization of their own to help each other through school.

Miss Russo conceded that the Greek organization tends to lessen the academic burden, but she feels that in exchange for this relief one must sacrifice a certain amount of freedom.

Basically, the independent attitude reflects one of freedom of movement, change and choice. Despite the advantages of organization, independents choose to be free from weekly meetings and any other complications arising from involvement in the other two organized factions on campus. Perhaps this is because of their varied interests, personalities, ambitions or even motivations. Perhaps this is because they share no common bond with other members of their own group, other than the amorphous label of "Independent."

By KAY BROWN
UNIVERSITY theatre goers can choose from a wide variety of offerings from the Omaha area. Dick Walters’ Attractions sponsors many Broadway and off-Broadway shows brought to Omaha by traveling road companies. Drama and light comedy are presented by local residents and students of both Creighton and UNO in the Magic Theatre in the old market. The Omaha Playhouse and Council Bluffs’ Chanticleer Theatre not only present fine productions but also offer an excellent opportunity for student participation. New attractions to Omaha this year are the Westroads Dinner Theatre and the Sweetness and Light troupe in the market.

At UNO this fall students and faculty presented William Inge’s “Come Back, Little Sheba.” Directed by speech instructor Robert Moore, the performance was held in the Studio Theatre, a new addition to room 207 of the administration building.

The most contemporary of the semester’s three major productions was “Sergeant Musgrave’s Dance,” by British playwright John Arden. Although written in the 20th century, the play takes place in the latter half of the 19th century and centers around a soldier’s ironic and violent retaliation against the violence of war. Although somewhat lengthy, the performance was executed skillfully.

Record attendances marked this fall’s University Theatre production, “A Midsummer Night’s Dream.” Audiences were enchanted with the double-purpose set, the exquisite costuming and the overall quality of acting.

In one of the settings, what appeared to be a woodland scene consisting of a waterfall, rock formation and hanging...
Oberon, King of the Fairies (Jack Eggert), argues with Titania the Fairy Queen (Madeleine Fallon). In this scene, staging, costumes and lighting draw the audience into a supernatural fairy world.

Theseus and Hippolyta, played by David Carson and Alison Strain, gaze contentedly at the moon.

In the epilogue, Rita Paskowitz as Puck addresses the audience with wonderment and disbelief.

Peter Quince, portrayed by sophomore James Fitzpatrick, introduces the play within the play.
moss was in reality a conglomeration of chicken wire, muslin, rubber hosing, wood, carpet patches and several layers of paint. The lighting, combined with other scenic elements, created a fantasy world far removed from daily reality.

The stage itself was extended out into about the fourth row of audience seats. This additional 16 feet made it possible for the forest set to remain hidden by a multi-colored scrim until the third scene. At this point, the major action shifted from Athens (located on the apron of the stage) to the fairy-inhabited glen (located behind the muslin curtain).

Costuming began at the start of the fall semester and continued up until the actual play performance. All of the outfits, with the exception of the player's, were created by the crew giving attention to Elizabethan, Athenian and fantasy garb.

Particularly difficult with a Shakespearean production is the level of comprehension. Apparently, voice inflection and articulation presented little problem to the veteran UNO actors. Their final product was easily understood and heard throughout the performance.

UNO speech and drama instructor Fred Vesper directed the production referred to by many as one of the university's best. Says Vesper of his handling of the production, “One has to treat Shakespeare as an ordinary mortal.” Keeping this thought in mind, Vesper, together with the actors and stage crew, obviously proceeded to re-create an immortal work as best as was mortally possible.

Thisbe (Steve Wheeldon) whispers to her lover Pyramus (Dick Johnson) through the chink in the Wall (Bob Chenoweth) while other players observe.
Regents' Commission

AWAITING ANOTHER ROAR

LIKE A lion that roars twice, the Regents' Commission on the Urban University was front page news at its inception in June and again in September, when its report was made public. The report itself has lain like a lamb until recently, when a steering committee was formed for its implementation.

The interval between the release of the report and the formulation of the steering committee has allowed time for some of the key participants on the commission to reflect on the report's significance and answer some of the criticism directed at the report.

The purpose of the Regents' Commission was to examine the role of UNO as an urban university in the decade of the 1970s. The commission was made up of more than 140 Nebraska residents under the chairmanship of Willis Strauss, president of Northern Natural Gas, and the consultation of Dr. Kenneth Roose, vice-president of the American Council of Education. Their examination resulted in 20 recommendations which are designed to guide the university through the 70s.

From the beginning there was opposition to the commission's objective. There were those who hesitated to open the university's doors to such thorough public scrutiny. The very suggestion that the university's mission needed reviewing was a concern to many. But Dr. George Heather, dean of the College of Business Administration feels, "Any institution in a position where change can be rapid and extreme needs to take a periodic look at itself. The report has pointed a direction for the university to provide and create services for the community, which it might not otherwise have thought of."

Many who agreed with the commission's objective questioned the validity of having the 140-plus persons from all parts and professions of Nebraska doing the scrutinizing. To them, if the university was to be looked at, it should be looked at by the university community. UNO students, faculty and administrators were adequately represented on the commission, but it was also composed of city government officials, state legislators, regents, representatives of business, agriculture and commerce, as well as Omaha minority group representatives.

Dr. William Gaines, dean of Academic Affairs, believes, "The composition of the commission was very healthy. The inclusion of persons outside the university gave the report a tremendous perspective. It didn't include just Omaha, but people all over the state, and this is important because the university is here to serve the entire state. The commission's membership afforded an opportunity for input from all professional climates and seemingly had a good balance."

State-wide participation on the commission and the heavy news media coverage at the outset led to speculation that the true function of the Regents' Commission was one of public relations. Dr. John Blackwell, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, dismisses public relations as one of the main objectives of the commission. He insists, "The Regents' Commission was not put on as a publicity stunt. One of the by-products of the commission was good public relations, but this wasn't considered a major function of the commission."

Probably the greatest criticism was
directed toward the report and the 20 recommendations it resulted in. Critics saw the recommendations as too loosely drawn and not well defined. In addition, priorities were not outlined in the report; none of the recommendations was given any more weight than the others. Graduate College Dean Elton Carter approved of the loose structuring of the commission’s recommendations. Dean Carter says, “It was beneficial to learn what people throughout the community and state feel the university should be doing, and what they feel the university’s strengths and weaknesses are. However, they were in no position to tell the university what to do in detail. We would have been foolish had we let the Regents’ Commission commit the university to a political position where specific recommendations had to be precisely implemented within a certain time period. It is our job to assign priorities and to decide how we will deal with the 20 recommendations.”

Dean Carter partially explains why there was no provision for implementation in the Regents’ Commission report, another area of heavy criticism. Funding was not discussed in the report, nor was there any mandate that the report ever be implemented. Dr. Paul Kennedy, dean of the College of Education, sees “no danger that the report will not be implemented.” He is “confident that certain aspects of the report will be implemented in the very near future, while others might take quite some time.” The newly formed steering committee adds weight to Kennedy’s comments.

Funding of the report is still to be determined, both how much and by whom. UNO President Kirk Naylor feels, “If we really let our imaginations run wild, the funding of the Regents’ Commission report could break the state of Nebraska, since there is no limit on how far we can go with the report.” Naylor foresees a “supplementary budget request or a readjustment of the present request as a means of funding the report. We will probably ask for around one million dollars to initiate implementation.” Chancellor Durward Varner agrees on a first-year figure of one million dollars for implementation, but says, “The funds will probably have to come from within our present budget askings.” Varner also feels, “Some of the recommendations could easily lend themselves to private funding, foundation grants and assistance from the federal government.”

The Board of Regents has tentatively agreed to finance the report by borrowing from funds requested for other programs in the university’s budget proposal. The regents appear to be leaning toward an initial $338,000 figure.

Before funding, the steering committee will have to decide how the recommendations are to be implemented. The Regents’ Commission outlined the broad dimensions of an urban university of the 70s; it will be up to the steering committee to draw up the blueprints and do the general contracting for such a university. Director of Black Studies Melvin Wade, one of the steering committee members, describes the task facing the steering committee as “taking a clear, long look at each of the recommendations and what each one encompasses. Then we will have to establish priorities and choose the most effective means of implementing the recommendations.”

So while the work of the Regents’ Commission is over, the fruits of their report are yet to be realized. It will be difficult to determine how successfully the report is implemented. Perhaps the best way of evaluating the Regents’ Commission report will be to take a clear, long look at UNO in 1980. ■
HEN HORACE Greeley advised Americans to “go west” during the 1800s, land was plentiful and there for the asking. But today when every square inch of land is someone’s property, it becomes nearly impossible to expand a mid-town campus in any direction.

Westward expansion for the University of Nebraska at Omaha has been a fervent hope of many students, administrators and university supporters for some time. Since becoming a member of the University of Nebraska system, the university has increased its enrollment substantially, parking has become exceedingly scarce; classroom space has become significantly strained, and overall tensions have mounted considerably.

The early August purchase of the Adolf Storz property at 6625 Dodge gave visible proof that promised expansion would become a reality. University President Kirk E. Naylor commented that "the Storz purchase finally determined the direction of expansion."

Most of the general public and indeed most of the student body seemed pleased with the purchase, especially with the land price at less than one dollar per square foot. Cries contrary to this pleased attitude, however, seemed to stem from residents living nearby those few, fair acres. But Naylor quickly responded to quell their doubts. “It is important the community know that UNO will be a good neighbor. We must give careful consideration to what uses we make of the property and what effect those uses will have on our neighbors,” he reassured the home owners.

The total cost of the prize package amounted to $190,000 paid by the University of Nebraska Foundation. UNO will lease the property from the foundation with funds financed by revolving accounts of the university, not by general operating funds.

Robert L. Raun, president of the NU Regents, cited parking as a major consideration in the decision to buy. Three of the six acres will be used for parking with minimal changes.

Dr. Rex Engebretson, director of campus development and planning, said because of vast daily turnovers in student parking and the traffic hazards encountered while entering and leaving Dodge Street, only faculty and staff spaces will be available on the Storz property.

The 20-room house, which also includes a basement, will be kept intact for the time being. Partitioning will probably be used in the larger rooms to afford workable office facilities. It will hold
several activities which do not immediately involve a large number of on-campus students. Those activities being strongly considered for the relocation are the university radio station, the Center for Urban Affairs and the University Alumni Association. They will be transferred as soon as possible after the university takes possession. There is also a large garage and greenhouse on the premises.

Mr. Paul Borge, director of the UNO radio-television department, stated, "We are very pleased at the prospect of moving the radio station to the Storz house as our present working space in the speech annex is inadequate."

Dr. John Nye, Center for Urban Affairs director, expressed an indifference about the possibility of moving the center. "The house is not centrally air-conditioned; rest-room facilities are scarce, and the house itself seems rather chopped up by hallways." The center was recently moved to the engineering building from annex 10 and Nye feels his staff was comfortable in the engineering quarters.

When asked about the projected move for the Alumni Office, Executive Secretary Terry Humphrey stated, "We have a contract with the university for a certain amount of space, but it doesn't say where." Their present office is located on the second floor of the student center. "One disadvantage of moving to the Storz house is that we'll be out of the mainstream of things. But hopefully," he added, "this won't be a problem in the near future."

Certainly the area seems out of the way, out of the "mainstream." But the same people who say this also agree that on any fair-sized campus the buildings aren't always as close as everyone might like and that the distance between the campus proper and the Storz house is simply a sign of the long-awaited expansion.

By CAROL SCHRADER

University visitors discover intricate woodwork and decorative ceiling patterns in a main floor room of the Storz mansion. Wall paneling conceals a small bar, a storage closet and a family safe.
“Man is by nature a political animal.”
—Aristotle

Today the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans are the only politically active organizations on campus. Most of the present and past presidents of campus political organizations cite the mobility of the urban student coupled with the lack of dormitories, as the reason for the few existing clubs and their small membership rolls.

“the YDs had separate campaign headquarters during the '68 elections,” said the Young Democrats’ president, Jeff Renner. “This year we worked at the main Democratic headquarters in downtown Omaha.”

Renner, a 21-year-old political science major, said, “All of the club members worked individually and Douglas County Democratic Chairman Bill Berryman had a lot of work for us to do.

“Berryman had all of the club members spend some time manning phones at headquarters, helping the senior citizens get to the polls if they didn't have transportation and of course we spent some time stuffing envelopes with campaign literature,” said Renner.

Renner said the club “didn’t make specific preparations for the off-year '70 elections. We usually kept in close contact with Berryman and the senior party, however, because they are organized and could put club members into slots that needed to be filled.

“The Second Congressional race was tight,” said Renner, commenting on the race between Republican John Y. McCollister and Democrat John Hlavacek for the Omaha area seat. “Some of the club members worked hard for Hlavacek and of course were disappointed to see him lose, especially since the race was so close.

“Also disappointing was the Senate race between incumbent Republican Roman Hruska and former Democratic Governor Frank Morrison,” said Renner. “Many of the club members felt that Morrison could have won had they worked harder.”

Reflecting over the purpose of the club, Renner claimed, “Joining YDs gives students the opportunity to understand the political system better. I don't think a lot of students know exactly how to participate in the campaign and election process. I believe our club can show them how to become more involved in a meaningful manner. We are bringing speakers to the campus to explain some of the aspects of the American political process,” said Renner. “This semester the Nebraska President of the Young Democrats, Joe Farmer, outlined and explained the political process for members at one of our meetings. He treated subjects from the precinct level to the national level.”

Renner said that the membership fee for joining the Young Democrats is $1.50 per year. “One dollar of the fee remains with the organization and 50 cents goes to the state party for our charter.”

According to Renner, the Young Democrats are not planning for the 1972 elections as of yet, but are currently centering all of their attention on a drive to boost membership. “The YDs have
never been in the best of shape financially, but we hope to be able to recruit more members, especially with a presidential election coming up. The '72 elections should help since most students show more interest in a presidential race," said Renner.

Because of the loose structure of the senior Democratic party in Nebraska, many of the Young Democrats are able to hold senior party positions, according to UNO senior Kay Brown, a member of the YDs and also the 11th ward chairwoman in Douglas County.

"In Omaha, YDs are sort of a stepping stone to the senior party," said Miss Brown. "There are several UNO students, some from Creighton and Bellevue, too, sitting on the Douglas County Central Committee. Denny Jorgensen, also a UNO student, is on the Nebraska State Central Committee. Nebraska provides quite an opportunity for students who are interested in working with politics," added Miss Brown.

"Not so, with the Republican party," says 20-year-old Doug Schumann, president of the UNO Young Republicans.

The Nebraska State Republican Party is very well-organized, but this means there are few opportunities for the junior Republicans to hold senior party positions.

Schumann, a junior majoring in political science, feels that the YRs' main purpose in an election year is to support the candidates running. This year the Young Republicans organization divided up their club members "so each student could work for the Republican candidate of his choice," said Schumann.

"Most club members worked for either the incumbent Governor Norbert Tiemann or for Congressman-elect, John Y. McCollister," Schumann said.

"Most of the campaign work by our organization consisted of recruiting campaign workers, handing out fliers and distributing bumper stickers," said Schumann. "The YRs did most of their campaigning by door-to-door canvassing," he added.

Obviously elated over the McCollister defeat of Hlavacek, Schumann says he enjoyed this election because he "personally worked for John McCollister by covering two precincts that were assigned earlier by the senior Republican party.

"I supported McCollister," Schumann said, "because he represents Nebraska ideas and supports President Nixon's policy on the police action in Vietnam. A lot of students supported McCollister because of his youthful image. He has a great deal of appeal to the college audience, both in ideas and appearance."

Fees for joining the Young Republicans organization are $2.50. "One dollar goes toward our charter and the remaining $1.50 goes toward organizational expenses for things such as posters, fliers and postage," said Schumann. The group is currently thinking of raising the dues, but at present the annual $2.50 membership fee remains.

"Working through the system, whether it's through the YDs or the YRs," said Schumann, is "one of the best ways for students to achieve meaningful change, although sometimes it can be slow and tedious." He feels the tedium may be one of the reasons students are hesitant to get politically involved.

Schumann feels it's difficult to get college students interested in a Young
Republicans organization. "They're usually working for the candidate of their choice anyway, and belonging to a club might just take time away from a job or studies. Most students here confine themselves to voting anyway. But the interested ones will work in politics whether or not they're in YDs or YRs."

Schumann's comment is supported further by the fact that in the last year, three other politically-oriented groups have become extinct on the UNO campus.

Nationally, the students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is labeled as a left wing group with the "Weatherman" as being the most active or violent faction. Locally, the SDS has no leadership and according to former SDS President Bruce Arnold, "It just gradually diminished.

"During the academic year 1968-1969, we were active, but not violent," said Arnold. "We usually would distribute organizational material in the student center, but we were always seeking new members." According to Arnold, the largest number of members at any given time was "not more than 15.

"The main purpose of our organization was to make the student at UNO aware of what was going on outside of the university and by that I mean both locally and nationally," said Arnold. "A lot of students at this university are ignorant or apathetic about the social ills that plague our country, but the existence of SDS certainly didn't change this."

Another non-existent group is the Social Democrats, organized last year by two senior students. Co-founded by Howard Leeson and Jim Bechtel, it got off to a late start in June of 1970. Due to the graduation of Leeson in June, Bechtel said, "It lost some of its drive and wasn't revived in the fall of 1970.

"At that time there were a lot of students who were dissatisfied so we thought we would try to form an organization that they could relate to and one that would strive toward change," added Bechtel. "We never really got a chance to outline our organization, and presently there are no plans to activate it."

The Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), viewed as a right wing organization, was active until the middle of the spring semester of 1970. Former President Dave Sink resigned at that time, and at present there are no plans to revive this organization.

All in all, political activism at UNO restricts itself to student participation in the two-party system. Substantial growth of new organizations is stymied by the loose-knit nature of a commuter campus, and even the rate of membership in the Republican and Democratic organizations on campus depends on the proximity of a presidential election.

With a presidential election forthcoming, YR and YD leaders see a student revival of political concern, but in an institution such as UNO, a permanent revival is doubtful. In 1970, as in 1968, and as in 1972 presumably, student politics confines itself to tactics of the silent majority. Students may do a lot of jawing over coffee concerning the issues of the day, but they are unlikely to join clubs, committees or organizations. If anything, students are only willing to register and vote in the elections and this perhaps is the most useful form of political activism. By TIM CONNELLY
The month of December means music, shopping and joy for many. But to the University of Nebraska music department it simply means music, music and more music. Besides the endless practice sessions and less formal performances, there are three formal public concerts that climax the fall semester's efforts.

The University Concert Band was the first to display its talents in concert form. The December 11th presentation opened with a number by the University Brass Choir under the direction of Professor William Pfund. The remainder of the program conducted by Reginald Schive, consisted of two distinct halves.

The first contained a delightful array of contrasting melodies. The majestic "Overture in B flat" by Giovannini proved a powerful and moving contrast to some less exciting but equally entertaining works. The second portion included selections chosen to fit the Christmas season representing both holiday and religious types.

On Sunday evening, December 13th, room 101 of the engineering building became the scene of the Town and Gown Orchestra Concert conducted by Professor Kermit Peters. The concert consisted of four major works paced by the accompaniment of the Omaha Metropolitan Area Youth Orchestra alternately for two of the pieces.

The last selection "Music for Orchestra," a contemporary work by Vaclav Nelhyle, was characterized by several high points, numerous tempo changes and a surprise ending which was well-accepted by the audience of about 250. In traditional town and gown fashion, members of the Omaha community joined with UNO students in a challenging show of time and talent.

The formal concert for the university choirs on December 16th stood amid their many other performances both on and off campus in an effort to represent the university during the yuletide season. It was composed of three group presentations. The first was that of the Women's Camerata Choir doing Benjamin Britten's "A Ceremony of Carols," a seasonal bundle of treats in Old English and varied styles to set the initial mood and tone.
A second section by the Chamber Singers was a presentation of the Ramirez "Misa Criolla." A Modern Mass with the flavor of Spanish America, it was accompanied by a four-piece instrumental ensemble. After a short intermission director John Bohrer then presented his third and largest group, the 80-member University Oratorio Chorus. Their performance was an extremely diversified and well-ordered program of Christmas selections. The three choral groups, in addition to this concert, ended the week with a university convocation on Friday, December 18th, in the student center ballroom.

And so, in music selected to entertain as well as instruct both performer and listener, the music department ended the semester's work in a seasonal tempo, hopefully making December a little bit warmer.

An Omaha high school student in the Youth Orchestra practices for Town-Gown Concert.
It looks simple on paper, a three-branch government similar in structure to the Federal system, with areas of jurisdiction outlined in a Constitution. But UNO student government has yet to function like a well-oiled piece of machinery. There have been problems and criticisms, and there are still problems and criticisms.

The concept that students should have a voice in areas that concern them is a relatively new idea. In 1968, UNO “student government” was a 16-member council that met occasionally to plan the school’s social calendar. A trend toward student activism and involvement created a need for a channel of communication with the administration, and student government was restructured to fill this need.

The response of the student body has been less than enthusiastic. Only between 10 and 15 per cent of the students vote in elections. Participants in student government are criticized from within and without for their lack of professionalism and competence. Many complain that in almost two years of existence, student government hasn’t accomplished anything. Others feel it is powerless and should be disbanded.

Part of the problem with student
government is its newness. Social directors don’t become effective legislators overnight. The past two years have been a process of evolution from a social club, to a Senate, to the present three-branch system. There was no precedent on which to base the evolution, since student government was taking a new direction. The goal was clear, dialogue with the administration and participation in university decision making, but the means of reaching the goal were not clear.

Student governors hope the current structure will provide the means of implementing the concept of student involvement. Ideally, the system separates powers: an executive branch to administrate, a Senate to legislate, and a Student Court to adjudicate.

The executive branch, or the Student Administration as it is called in the revised constitution, houses Student Body President Steve Wild and his vice-president, Jim Zadina. Wild has been the main impetus of student government in his 18 months as president, having co-authored the constitution establishing the three-branch system. His office gives him the responsibility for appointments to University Senate Committees and to the Student Court, the power to veto Senate motions and resolutions and the ability to initiate legislation in the form of executive bills. Eight cabinet members serve as liaisons between Wild and the various elements of student activity.

Zadina, as student vice-president, assists Wild with his presidential duties and provides executive representation in the Senate.

Weekly Thursday night meetings make the Senate the most visible form of student government. The 30-member body, with representatives from every class and college in the university, has the power of introducing and passing legislation, regulating student organizations, confirming executive appointments, allocating the Student Activities Budget and overriding an executive veto by a two-thirds vote. The committee structure is employed by the Senate for investigating and initiating legislation.

The Student Court was the last branch of student government to become operative. It made its debut this past October in settling a conflict in the election of Homecoming queen. (The executive and legislative branches began operating last spring, after the student body had approved the constitution.) In addition to elections, the five court justices have jurisdiction in conflicts arising under the constitution, under resolutions of the Senate and between or within student organizations.

So far there has not been a harmonious adoption of the separated powers philosophy. Particularly evident throughout the early existence of the system has been an antagonism between the executive and legislative branches.

The problem centers around what many student senators feel is an over-dominance of the executive branch in student government. Wild has been accused of bureaucracy-building and of failing to cooperate with the Senate.

Senator Marilyn Russo, a representative of the College of Arts and Sciences, feels the creation of a cabinet "takes the initiative away from student government and leaves the Senate as little more than a rubber stamp for executive resolutions." She doesn’t like Wild’s "secrecy" and "underhandedness" and is bothered by what she terms "the aloofness of the executive branch."

Carol Schrader, sophomore class representative, accuses Wild of "completely usurping the Senate’s powers" and of being "incapable of communicating with senators on an individual basis."

Senior class representative Jim Anderson maintains there has been a severe breach between the two branches. A bureaucracy has been formed; we almost have a dictatorship. Anderson does not think Wild is over-involved in student government, but suggests he is "overawed with his own position."

Senators in defense of Wild feel his actions have been precipitated by the Senate’s failure to take initiative. As Speaker of the Senate Mary Jane Lohmeier puts it, "In some cases he has taken advantage of the Senate’s not doing anything, but this doesn’t preclude the Senate from doing things." Jim Zadina believes the difficulties between the two branches "are working themselves out." He sees student government "becoming less of a one man show, but initially there was a problem in defining what comes under each person’s role."

In his own defense, Wild attributes the suggestions of bureaucracy-building to "people who don’t take the time to understand student government." He confesses there might be "a bureaucracy on paper" but this "reflects the time spent on organization" and is necessary to make things easier for his successor. Regarding the problems between himself and the Senate, Wild feels the conflict is now almost non-existent. He admits, "There was a problem at the start because the branches didn’t know what their functions were. Both branches were looking for their identity, and since an execu-
tive branch had never existed, there was a problem adjusting to it."

If the friction between the branches has in fact subsided, there are other problems which keep student government from being more effective. The Senate is often hampered by failing to raise a quorum for its weekly meetings. To some senators, this reflects a poor quality of the Senate’s members. Miss Lohmeier evaluates the Senate’s composition as "one-third who have initiative and ability, with the other two-thirds not knowing or caring what is going on." Miss Schrader believes many people run for Senate positions "because they think it’s a popularity contest or else they need something to put on their record when they hand out fliers for Homecoming queen." Former College of Continuing Studies representative Al Davidson sees "a bit of a problem with a few of the senators who are elected to office, but aren’t willing to put forth the time and effort the job requires."

Others dispute the poor quality theory. Jim Anderson feels, "The quality of the present group of senators is excellent; you couldn’t come up with anything better." He notes that five bootstrappers, five graduate students, two debaters, numerous fraternity and sorority members, as well as independents and students involved in a myriad of activities are members of the present Senate. Wild concurs that "the quality of the Senate is the highest it’s ever been," and predicts the quorum problem will no longer persist now that the requirement has been changed from two-thirds of the senators to a simple majority.

The Student Court has not had to cope with quorum problems, but has lacked set procedures from which to operate. Chief Justice Steve Means notes, "The legislature has had several months to establish procedures and statutes governing the Court’s operation, but has not done so." The Senate’s inaction has not stopped the Court from functioning, but, according to Means, "has almost forced the Court to assume the double role of providing its own legislative and judicial guidelines."

In addition to the internal problems of student government, there are also problems outside of it. Al Davidson thinks student government has been hurt by a "biased press." He lists the main objective of student government as "uniting the student body. But the only authoritative medium is the Gateway and without more unbiased reporting, students won’t be informed and can’t be united." Miss Lohmeier calls it "pure yellow journalism to make copy." She feels, "Somewhere, something is going on in the Gateway office, because all you ever get is a one-sided view. You never hear the good side." Steve Means believes, "Generally the Gateway tends to be over-critical, but a lot of the basic criticism has been deserved."

A lack of student support has also hurt student government. It is difficult to convince administrators and faculty members that the three-branch system is representative of the student body when only a small percentage of students vote in student government elections. Jim Zadina argues, "Students who abstain from voting in elections are indirectly showing their approval for what student government has done for them." Miss Russo feels, "Students have to be presented
with visible, physical proof that student government is doing something, before they can be expected to support it."

But the greatest handicap to student government has to be the faculty and administrative machinery that surrounds each student government action. Every major student government resolution must be approved by the University Senate and is then sent to President Naylor for his signature or veto. The University Senate meets on the average of once a month, and when a student issue is brought before it, the issue is usually referred to a committee. The committee investigates the matter and gives a report at the next monthly meeting. If the issue is approved by the University Senate, it can then go on to President Naylor who decides the final outcome. If the committee disapproves or wishes to change any part of the resolution, it must then go back to the Student Senate, and the whole process repeats itself. Steve Wild confirms, "To get an issue of any importance through the university, it takes a minimum of six months."

J. C. Casper, a representative of the University Division, feels this problem could be alleviated "if students were given the power to make their own mistakes," which is how he defines democracy. Casper maintains, "There is no willingness to change at UNO. The faculty and administration think the university is too much theirs." Presently, Casper feels student government "does not really have any power other than to recommend."

Wild hopes for some form of unitary government where students, faculty and administrators are merged into one governing body, to remedy the complicated process of getting things done and to give students a greater voice in university decision making. He envisions a decentralized board system, rather than one big happy body. Boards would be set up to administrate, legislate, and adjudicate in specific areas of campus activity. The boards' actions would be subject only to President Naylor's approval. Currently being considered are a University Adjudicatory Board which would have jurisdiction in all matters concerning university regulations for students, a Parking Appeals Board, an Intramural Board, and a University Athletic Board. Wild is confident "boards will be sprouting up on the university throughout the year."

The board system would not replace student government; it would merely complement it. Student government would still operate in the area of student affairs, possibly with more authority since the various boards would be handling the more controversial issues. In addition, student government could become more involved in student services. Student government is already moving in this direction, with plans for a co-op gas station, student life insurance, draft counseling and a drug symposium. Student government might also find itself getting involved in national issues as the Vietnam War, racial discrimination and the battle to save the environment.

But all of these are long-range programs, and students want visible evidence of what student government is doing for them now. Despite the friction between the branches, problems of student government quality, a "biased press," lack of student support and a complex legislative procedure, student government has not been totally inept.

Student government now has control of the Student Activities Budget, and last year allocated $259,000 to various student organizations and activities. Half the members of the Student Center Policy Board (an example of the board system that might be forthcoming) are students, which gives students a strong voice and control over the operations of the student center.

Students have served on dean-search committees, and have been instrumental in the selections of Dr. William Gaines, dean of academic affairs, and Barbara Coffey, the assistant dean of student personnel. A Student Housing Program has been established to find living quarters for students who need them. Students serve on University Senate Committees, which allow student participation in activities ranging from the selection of curriculum to campus planning.

Student government has been effective. Not as effective as it could have been, hopefully not as effective as it is going to be. It has afforded students a degree of participation in university decision-making. The objective of student government now is to intensify that degree of participation.

By DAVE MACK
ONE OF the founding principles of the United States is that the people should make the rules which govern them. This same principle should also be applied within the university. Students should make rules which govern them as should faculty make the regulations which they are governed by. When students and faculty are governed by the same rule, then together they should decide on those rules.

To perform this role for students, student government has been established. Student government is often wrongly viewed by the administration as a force to negate rules or policies. However, student government is actually established to create a new process — a student process — for the enactment of rules. Decisions which solely affect students should be made by student government. These include regulations concerning activity fees, the student center, student organizations and non-academic discipline. When these decisions are bad then it is the responsibility of the students to put pressure on their representatives or elect new representatives. At no time should administrators or faculty interfere with student rights. They should only have the power to recommend.

Unfortunately, I must use too many words in explaining what student rights are all about. At the University of Nebraska at Omaha, students are still only third-rate citizens (a year ago, it was worse). Now student government mostly recommends policy in student affairs. Fortunately, these recommendations on student affairs are increasingly having fewer and fewer people to go through.

The reason for students being in the background of decision-making rests on members of all three areas of the academic community. Administrators are reluctant to let students decide their own affairs because administrators have the power and are reluctant to give it to anyone else. What individual with power isn't? Worse yet, when administrators are willing to delegate powers, public pressure often makes this impossible to do.

Faculty are reluctant to let students decide their own affairs largely because of their lack of confidence in the ability of students to find their head. Some of those faculty members that do realize the responsibility of students see them as a threat. After all, faculty power exists at UNO too.

Finally, students are just as much to blame for their plight as anyone else. Most UNO students are either too lazy or too acquiescent to stand up for their rights. If we all got together we would make our own rules. For too many students it is easier to play cards in the Ouampi Room. But if students had not fought for their rights in early 1970 they couldn't even play cards at all.

A proposed method to give students a greater role in university governance is through a unitary government. Although beneficial in theory, if students are not careful, they could end up with even fewer rights. Presently, student government is the sole recommending body for regulations governing student organizations, student activity fees and fund-raising projects. If there is only a unitary government, then these rights will be forfeited. The only fair solution is to have a unitary form of government supplementing student government under its present identity. Anything less will be the result of either a “snow job” or a “sellout” by student leaders.

Steve Wild
THE APATHY of this campus is a frequent, almost trite topic of discussion. Perhaps a look at the nature of this phenomenon, what is being done about it, and what needs doing, is in order.

Usually the primary cause of apathy is that something seems irrelevant to one’s personal life. If we address ourselves to the relevance of student government to the personal lives of students, we can better understand the apathy problem and some possible solutions. Perhaps we’ll see why capable students are often reluctant to get involved, why only a small percentage of students vote in elections and why many just don’t care.

Obviously, education makes the university relevant to students. Therefore, their primary need is a stimulating, educational climate. “Educational climate” covers a broad area, including academic, social and cultural aspects.

The role of the student government is to organize and express the best of student opinion on all aspects of their education and to provide a climate conducive to optimum education.

Let’s see how that role is fulfilled at UNO. First, consider the cultural and social aspects of education, or the student-oriented, extra-curricular activities. For these activities students are taxed a student activities fee; therefore, use of these funds should logically fall under the jurisdiction of student government, comprised of the elected representatives of those paying the fee. This is the first year that philosophy has been in effect as student government became the sole recommending body to the president for allocation of the student activities fees. This year the student center, which is maintained by student funds, came under jurisdiction of the Student Center Policy Board (an eight-member board, four of whom are students). Use of the student center facilities by organizations is controlled by student government through the power of the Senate to recognize organizations. In these roles, student government is increasingly relevant to students.

Another role student government can serve is organizing student services. Some of the earliest student governments were started for the specific purpose of organizing services and bargaining collectively. The student register, housing, life insurance and record club programs are functioning now. Five-cent Xerox machine costs, charter flights, and wholesale and group rates on any number of products are strong possibilities for future application.

Let’s look at academics. A role that student government should increasingly concern itself with is the academic and policy-making aspects of the university. I mentioned earlier that the purpose of a student government is to be the organized voice of the best of student opinion on all aspects of their education, and the academics and policies of the university are obviously the most important aspects of their education. Therefore, today’s student movement is for good reason a movement toward more voice in university affairs. The teacher-student situation that makes up the academic community cannot be effective without feedback, without both sides understanding each other’s problems. The university failing to listen to how well its educational system is being received is as effective as a blindfolded painter.

Both students and faculty are concerned with improving the academic aspects of education. It, therefore, seems reasonable that they should “get it together.” Perhaps a form of unitary government is an answer to this concern.

Apathy will end only when students take, and are given more chance to take, an active role in building a community of scholars, rather than passively accepting a collection of isolated human atoms. The university is an agent of change, improvement, and building of a better society. Let’s start at home.

STUDENT BODY VICE-PRESIDENT
JIM ZADINA

Jim Zadina
Toward a better world . . .

MANPOWER

STUDENTS HADN'T gone to the volunteer bureau, so the volunteer bureau came to the students. Program Director Mike Adams uses this rationale for the location of the Manpower for Urban Progress bureau on the UNO campus.

The Manpower office, the first of its kind in the country, is funded by a federal grant under Title One of the Higher Education Act. This grant was secured last August by sociology instructor John Else and John Nye, director of the Center for Urban Affairs. Title One is used for funding university projects for community action.

Currently, Manpower is strictly a coordinating and expediting agency. "We want to avoid duplication," Adams relates, "but in the event of discovering new approaches, we would probably become a social agency."

The immediate goals of the Manpower program are to place volunteers in established social agencies, to discover new ways to use volunteers, to form a creative relationship between UNO and the city of Omaha, and to give students a glimpse of the problems they will face in social work and teaching.

There are essentially two phases to Manpower. The first phase deals with community services to the greater Omaha area, while phase two is a "buddy system" of tutoring on campus. About 150 students have been placed in about 25 local agencies, and the campus tutoring is firmly based on campus.

In regard to the on-campus tutoring (The Volunteer Colleague Program), program initiator John Else feels, "What we really need is a "special services for disadvantaged students program," an intensive education program of basic skills in reading, math and communication for "minority, low income and physically handicapped students."

The Volunteer Colleague Program, though a somewhat "watered-down special education program," is a step in the right direction, according to Else. "What is needed," said Else, "is a program that doesn’t sit around and wait for students to come in." The Volunteer Colleague is designed to contact minority students who scored low on the placement tests and to explain the tutoring program to them. Student, faculty and community volunteers are recruited to tutor and are paired with a minority student.

Joe Johnson, a student tutor in the program, claims that a volunteer should be able to explain the operations and rules of the university as well as informally help the student with his studies. "The Volunteer Colleague," said Johnson, "is not coming to the student as a teacher; he’s coming as a person."

Volunteers for other agencies under the Manpower program are recruited in many ways. In addition to releasing fliers, posters, bulletin boards and bookmarks, Manpower director Adams and co-worker Sue Owen promote Manpower through visits to classrooms and campus groups.

"One of the most crucial problems," notes Adams, "has been initial organi-
zation, but we’re now filtering volunteers to the agencies in which they will be compatible and most effective."

Manpower has categorized all welfare efforts into eight branches. Tutoring and recreation are the most successfully fulfilled, but the others suffer because of a lack of volunteers.

One of the most successful projects has been the Big Brother program. These volunteers are men between the ages of 18 and 42 who form brotherly relationships with children who need it. UNO students appear to be responding well to this program.

The Big Brothers’ distaff counterpart is the Big Sisters of America. On campus, this program is still in the formulative stages, awaiting more volunteers and further organization.

Much of the Manpower effort is directed toward the areas of recreation and cultural benefits. Students are being recruited to organize athletic programs in all major sports. Currently they are involved in aiding the Bryant Center in running its basketball program.

In the area of culture, Adams hopes to see the university instrumental in setting up black culture programs for young and old in underprivileged areas. This effort is highly coincidental with President Nixon’s Welfare Program which indicates a cultural base as a prime necessity for urban progress.

Immediate administrative responsibility for Manpower lies with Adams, program director, and Sue Owen, program coordinator. The student government’s Community Projects Committee gives ideas and suggestions.

Manpower, however, is administratively responsible to the Center for Urban Affairs and must fulfill the qualifications specified in the federal grant. The Manpower Office, located in MBSC 301, operates totally on the funds from the grant, with office space provided by student government.

"Locally, we’d like to see the university pick up some of the funding," Adams said. In my opinion "this would be fully in line with the Regents’ Commission report." Adams specifically referred to three recommendations of the report dealing with charges to "develop new programs and provide new services focussed upon community problems," to "expand the role of the university in the community" and to "vigorously seek out disadvantaged and minority group students" to expand their educational opportunities.

Perhaps the most successful program undertaken thus far is the "Adopt-A-School" program. Dr. Eugene Freund’s elementary education class took it upon themselves to "adopt" Kellom School – a "Title One" area grade school.

This involves students devoting extra time to aid teachers at Kellom. The student aide and teacher plan the class arrangement; a great deal of the aide’s time is spent working with students in a small group or working in a one-to-one relationship with a slower student.

Mrs. Katherine Fletcher, principal of Kellom School, knows from past experi-
ence the aides “work out very well.” She points to two basic purposes which the Adopt-A-School plan serves. First, “students are working directly with children,” which provides the UNO student with practical experience early. Secondly, Mrs. Fletcher states, “It’s important that aspiring teachers discover problems in their field early . . . I think one of the reasons we have poor teachers is because they are in school three years, and by the time they practice-teach it’s too late to change fields.”

According to Mrs. Fletcher, the children at Kellom are used to new faces, and the appearance of the student aides is well-received. “The students love them,” she observed, “and the children grow very friendly and open.”

One of the aides, UNO student Jane Ross, spends each Friday from 1:15 p.m. to 3:05 p.m. at Kellom assisting fourth grade teacher Elvileyne Levson.

Miss Ross is assigned to help slower pupils or those who seem to be getting too little attention at home. In the latter case, Miss Ross said, “I spend a lot of time just visiting with the child.”

Miss Ross is also doing a study of linguistics and dialects as her individual project for the human growth and learning class at UNO. She records the children as they read from a book. This way, the students get to hear their voices and improve their reading while Miss Ross gets a recording of dialect for her project.

Another UNO student, Asenath Webster, saw a bookmarker that Manpower distributes for publicity and “wanted to get involved.” Mrs. Webster is now “involved” eight hours per week at Sacred Heart School as a teacher’s aide.

“I work anywhere in the room. I walk around and help anyone who needs it. The classes are all unstructured; the kids work at their own speed on a ‘contract’ (a two-page assignment and exercise unit)”

Mrs. Webster occasionally finds some time for extra-curricular activities with her students on Saturday and brings them to her apartment for cookies, hot chocolate, games and a friendly chat. “The kids love it,” she exclaimed. “Most of them come from a culturally-deprived, matriarchal home, and they want to get out occasionally. I’m pressed for time, but it means so much to them. It gives me a sense of well-being. I feel I’ve added something to their lives.”

Mrs. Webster, a creative writing student at UNO, also helps the children put together a class literary paper composed of the students’ writings and cartoon creations. “To see their name in print, that’s the thing,” she said, explaining enthusiasm shown by the children for the paper.

One of the problems involved in the volunteer program, according to Mrs. Webster, is that so often “people will volunteer and go for a couple of times, and then they don’t show up because they lose interest or find it wasn’t what they wanted. This is really bad for the kids. They get attached almost immediately and feel really hurt when the person doesn’t show up.”

Manpower director Adams said that many of the volunteers have not been spending as much time with their programs lately as they did when they started, and fewer are coming in to the Manpower office to volunteer due to other time commitments, especially tests.

Adams claims one of the biggest time consumers of his job is following up on volunteers. “You can spend about three hours a night and only contact three or four people. This makes it difficult to see how well the program is going.”

Adams is looking forward to next semester with optimism, however, since a number of campus organization members have made future commitments to the program and many of the volunteers currently in the program will be returning.

Optimism is a common characteristic of the Manpower people and is well expressed in a simple one-page type-written sheet posted on the door of their student center office. The message reads: “It seems possible that we are entering into a post-industrial age in which the issue is not how to produce or even distribute goods, but how to make the world a decent habitation for mankind.”

By JOHN MALONE
and JIM ZADINA
AFTER SUFFERING four losses in their first five football games, the Indians were able to put together a short-lived winning effort during the second half of the season. The team, headed by Coach Al Caniglia, saw their hopes for at least a share of the Plains Division title vanish with their defeat at the hands of Pittsburg State. That snapped a three-game win streak that included victories over Southern Colorado, Fort Hays State and Kansas State at Emporia. In the final game of the year, the Indians were only able to salvage a 15-15 tie with Washburn and finished the season with a 4-5-1 mark.

Through the entire season one of the most outstanding offensive players for the Indians was running back Phil Wise. For the second year in a row Wise led the team in rushing yardage. Anchoring the defensive unit was interior lineman Mel Washington who averaged a record setting 13.8 tackles per game. Improving as the season progressed were freshman corner backs Tex and Willie Bob Johnson. This twin brother duo may well be the ingredient needed to solidify the defensive secondary for the next three seasons.

An interesting fact is that the Grant-In-Aid Program made available to these as well as many other athletes at UNO is far from the traditional “football scholarship” we hear about in some of the bigger universities around the country. But the time and effort devoted to daily practice sessions is basically the same for all college football players.

Players with athletic grants get resident tuition paid, $25 per semester for books and one meal a day during pre-season training. With this somewhat uninviting package it is a wonder that the coaching staff is able to recruit any outstanding high school or junior college athletes.

Even more interesting than the lack of financial support is the lack of fan support that one might expect from a school whose total enrollment is more than 13,000. The one exception was the game with Morningside when well over 5,000 people turned out at Rosenblatt Stadium to cheer the Indians to victory. The unusual attendance was due, at least in part, to the effort of the UNO newspaper.
which was promoting the game as "Gateway Night." Because of this, much publicity on local radio and television stations was also made available.

This fact alone was not responsible for the enthusiasm generated by this particular football game. More students had an opportunity to attend this game because it was played at night.

While this is not typically an important factor when considering the attendance at a college football game, UNO is not a typical university. On this campus the majority of the students are holding down either part-time or full-time jobs, many of which involve Saturday afternoons. "This fact is realized by school officials," says Coach Caniglia, "but the scheduling of night games on either Friday or Saturday rules out the use of the stadium here on campus." The reason for this is, of course, the lack of lighting facilities on the home field. It may not be true that more night games would help increase the average attendance at home games, but it would increase the opportunity at least for many students who are not now able to go on Saturday afternoon. And higher attendance may not necessarily mean fewer losses, but it is an interesting theory.

Coach Caniglia is quick to point out, "The support the student body has given the team this year has been very good when you consider the restrictions put on them by the campus stadium. Even if we did have lights and could schedule our game at a more convenient time, the seating capacity of our stadium wouldn't be enough to handle even half of the students who are enrolled at this university."

Caniglia suggests the most logical place to expand the seating area would be along the east side of the field. He adds that with an additional section of stands on the side of the hill, it would be possible to increase the capacity of the stadium to over 10,000.

When discussing improvements to the football stadium, the most immediate concern might very well be the condition of the field itself. It was so bad prior to the fall semester this year that the first two weeks of football practice had to be held at Ak-Sar-Ben, while new grass was being planted on the home field. Not only is the field used for football practice during the fall months of the year, but the marching band also practices on it regularly, and several physical education classes use the field almost daily. It's little wonder that at game time on Saturday the field is not in the best of condition.

According to Coach Caniglia the only way to solve the problem of the field is to install some type of artificial turf. "With the field being used as much as it is now, the only way it can hold up is if we put in Astro-Turf or some other form of artificial surface. Not only would the field be in top shape all the time, but it wouldn't require the constant maintenance that is needed today."

The cost of these improvements to the stadium could be in excess of $500,000. Even a limited knowledge of the priorities on this campus would indicate that university administrators have little inclination to consider this type of expenditure for football.

But with the passage of Amendment 5 to the Nebraska Constitution in this fall's election, it is now possible for the Board of Regents to issue revenue bonds for, among other things, the improvement of athletic facilities. These bonds would not constitute an obligation against state taxes but instead are payable solely from revenue, fees and other payments derived from the facility.

With a top quality stadium, it would be possible to rent the stadium to other area teams (high school, professional, etc.), and greatly expand the "revenue, fees, and other payments." With the improvements suggested by Coach Caniglia, the football stadium could become a source of pride on this campus. ■

Coach Caniglia was hospitalized following a mild heart attack during the Emporia State game.

Coach Caniglia: "The support the student body has given the team this year has been very good when you consider the restrictions...."
... and then there was

Princess Joey Vacek (right) and Mary Catania (left) ride with Homecoming Queen Sally Ganem.

Cheerleaders Gail Jones, Sue Toohey and Sue Rice show initial signs of anxiety, but fears are relieved as the Indians pulled a 44-15 upset over Southern Colorado.

Symbol of school spirit, Ouampi (Lloyd Roiststein) dances the Indians on to victory in an outfit that he stitched himself.
"THE NOW Generation" was the theme of the 1970 Homecoming festivities over which education major Sally Ganem reigned.

For awhile it was uncertain if there would be the traditional crowning of the queen. All three candidates allegedly violated campaign rules, and the situation was tossed onto the docket of the newly-created Student Court. Only hours before the scheduled crowning did the campus judicial body rule in favor of Miss Ganem’s eligibility.

The traditional intramural athletic competition, paint-in, bonfire and coronation events were highlighted by two dances with the Bumpy Action, LA Carnival and Buster Browns.

The Indian gridders won their Homecoming game by upsetting Southern Colorado, 44-15.
LOCATING MONEY for college is similar to finding a caramel-pistachio ice cream cone on a scavenger hunt. Once you find the long-sought-for treasure, you still run the risk of having it melt away in your hands.

Student aids and grants these days are making themselves scarce, but for the industrious student there are still a few goodies around. During the first 1970-71 semester, over 1,700 UNO students received $638,000 in financial aids. This money was available in the form of scholarships, grants, loans and college work-study programs.

Few freshmen, and few upperclassmen for that matter, know what types of monies exist merely for the asking. A good, on-campus source for this information is Don Roddy, director of financial aid. His office is located in the administration building room 240.

Roddy claims that money for financial aid is tight. "We would need about $150,000 more to cover the current demand," he says. About 300 students were refused financial aid for the first semester due to both a lack of funds and lack of student qualifications. Roddy added, "Financial aids don't go begging; however, we do have some isolated scholarships that remain unused."

For those wishing to familiarize themselves with existing programs before contacting Roddy, another source is the federal document, A Guide to Student Assistance (available from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, for 60 cents). This booklet lists each federal program for both graduates and undergraduates.

It lists major grants, grants available to students with specific characteristics, graduate fellowship programs and some major non-federal undergraduate aids. It lists where these aids are offered, how to apply, qualifications for applying, descriptions of the programs and student obligations if there are any.

Major categories under which almost every student fits (provided he can establish need) are national defense student loans, college work-study programs and educational opportunity grants. UNO participates in all three.

Under the national defense student loan, if a borrower (a student proving financial need) becomes a full-time teacher, 50 per cent of the loan may be cancelled. If the borrower teaches handicapped children or in a low-income school, 100 per cent of the loan may be cancelled.

The educational opportunity grants provide federal money matched by the school to students of exceptional financial need who demonstrate academic and/or creative potential. There are no repayments.

Information may also be gained on the federal guaranteed student loan program which provides money from private lenders with the federal government assuming payment of the interest while the student is in school.

Some selected undergraduate programs include: the GI bill; the war orphan education program; the Reserved Officer Training Program (available to selected ROTC students); various Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard programs; nursing scholarships; and nursing loans (available under cancellation terms similar to those provided for teachers under the national student defense loans).

Other monies are available through AFL-CIO union scholarships offered by almost every local, organized labor union, through the American Indian youth scholarships fund and through the national achievement scholarship program for outstanding black students, just to mention a few.

At UNO, these, plus law enforcement grants and loans, university grants and regents' tuition waivers added to band, miscellaneous gift and high school-acquired scholarships aid students each semester. Perhaps a few minutes of inquiry into aid programs might be worth the time and money.
Off to a slow start this year, the Student Programming Organization (SPO) will put its revamped activity program to test second semester.

A spring concert featuring Sly and the Family Stone or Santana, a jazz festival headlined by Cannonball Adderley or Jimmy Smith, a black symposium generated through Black Studies Coordinator Melvin Wade and at least one lecture by a controversial national figure such as Ralph Nader, Billy Russell or Erich Fromm are on the planning table.

Offsetting the jolt felt by SPO after the Ides of March Homecoming concert cancellation are new ideas, better organization and planning. Much of SPO's new image centers around Student Activities Coordinator Rick David.

David, who took over part of the responsibilities of former Student Activities Director Fred Ray, is attempting to shape SPO into an organization that will work for all UNO students rather than the interests of only a few factions.

"I noticed a big difference in SPO over the first semester," said David. "At first they were very disorganized; they had lots to learn, and their new chairmen and officers were unaware of responsibilities." David said he also sensed differences among members concerning concepts of what SPO should be.

Midway through the semester David noted a change in the attitudes of SPO members. "They became aware that they are representatives of the students; they are trying harder to understand the students and now realize they are agents of the students."

Better unification, one body instead of diverse factions, and better inter-committee communication are a couple of the improvements David has seen or hopes to see in the not too distant future.

David hopes SPO can progress to a point where they can sponsor a minimum of one concert and at least one lecture a semester. This would also include one of each during the summer sessions.

Since 1966 UNO has had a multitude of problems in booking groups for dances and concerts. Only appearances by Chad Stuart and Jeremy Clyde, Bobby Vinton, The Grass Roots and Dennis Yost and the Classics IV could be classified as being superstar or nationally oriented.

When the Ides of March were negotiated early last summer, a secondary liaison was used. Contracts were sent to their agent, Variety Theater, but not returned to SPO. This was overlooked by SPO officers until the first of September when it was found that the group because of their hit single, "Vehicle," had upped their price and accepted an engagement in Pennsylvania the night of the Indian Homecoming. In light of the Ides of March cancellation, the backup act scheduled, The Chairman of the Board, was also cancelled by SPO.

According to David, groups appearing at UNO have the privilege of breaking their contracts up to 30 days before the concert. He noted, however, that this is less likely to happen if the school negotiates through the group's manager rather than a secondary booking organization such as Variety Theater. David says it is now a matter of policy for him to be the only person dealing with agents. Previously, Ray and several members of SPO had done this. Centralized control in this area
The hard-driving sounds of the L.A. Carnival salvaged the homecoming dance following the Ides of March cancellation. The Omaha-based group frequently appears here and continues to center its attention on the college and night-club circuit. Several members of the group are UNO students as well.

should insure against any future oversights in booking.

Many of the groups doing college concerts are on extended coast-to-coast college tours promoting initial recordings. In 1966 a group called the T-Bones recorded the Alka-Seltzer theme song. They appeared at UNO as well as at several other colleges and experienced one of the year's biggest instrumental hits.

That same year a young vocalist from Trinity College, Ian Whitcomb, joined the Standells as a backup act for Chad and Jeremy on a major college tour. Whitcomb's initial release "You Turn Me On" and the Standell's single "Dirty Water" both became moderate hits via appearances at many colleges including UNO.

One group that made it big nationally as well as internationally because of a college following was The Association. They played at UNO in early 1967. Shortly afterwards their initial releases "Along Comes Mary" and "Cherish" became million-sellers.

Early in 1968 the First Edition had their first top-ten hit and made their first college tour which included a stop at UNO. Such was the case about 18 months later when the Brooklyn Bridge appeared at UNO. Also in the fall of 1969 another group, The Friends of Distinction, appeared at UNO before a disappointing crowd of a few hundred.

Why does UNO settle for the new group pushing its initial release or looking for a national following instead of attempting to pick from the well-established entertainment acts?

SPO operates on a $63,000-plus yearly budget and, according to SPO President Jim Craven, cannot afford many of the top groups which charge up to $30,000 for a single two-hour performance. Simon and Garfunkel is currently the most expensive college concert act in the nation. The Columbia recording duo ask at
The Fats and Dave folk duo performed for students at an SPO-sponsored coffee house last fall.

SPO President Jim Craven says UNO cannot afford many top groups due to budget limitations.

least $30,000 per concert. Crosby, Stills and Nash, The Jackson Five and Three Dog Night play for $25,000 a concert. Other acts such as Judy Collins, the Cowsills and the Young-Holt Unlimited generally perform before college audiences at less than $7,500.

Earlier UNO was looking toward the Carpenters for a concert this year; however, because of two million-sellers the group tripled its price.

One solution to the problem is block-booking and last July UNO joined two outstate colleges in forming the Nebraska Block-Booking Association (NBBA). According to Craven, "block-booking is a system of contracting whereby several schools make an agreement among themselves to contract a specific entertainment attraction on or around the same date."

Craven lists the rationale for block-booking as being three-fold. First, by offering several booking dates to an entertainment attraction, a discount by volume can be achieved. Secondly, travel for entertainers will be minimized due to the proximity of the participating schools and the nearness of the booking dates. Finally, the designated representative of a block-booking organization is in a better position to bargain for entertainment more effectively because he is talking about several performances rather than just one.

The NBBA, comprised of UNO, Wayne and Hastings Colleges, is currently in "limbo" now, says Craven, who admits he doesn't know what the situation is. The SPO president said he doesn't have too much confidence in the future of NBBA.

Another suggestion was to form a mutual-cooperation booking agreement with Creighton for one or two major concerts a year to be held in the Civic Auditorium Arena. Creighton University has several concerts a year by well-established, nationally known acts including Blood, Sweat and Tears, The Sandpipers, and Stevie Wonder. Craven has looked into the possibility of a cooperative agreement between UNO and Creighton but he labeled the latter institution as being "unresponsive." He also said rental of the Civic Auditorium Arena would cost about $3,000 and expenses, plus 10 percent of the gate.

Currently the hottest idea circulating in the MBSC second floor SPO offices concerns asking students to pay a few dollars admission to a concert by a name group. Students were polled in October concerning this question and favored the idea 5-1. Full-time students have been admitted to most SPO activities in recent years by merely presenting their ID cards.

"We want very much to make SPO concerts self-sufficient," says David, who thinks an admission charge might be the fairest way to promote student concerts. "Student fees shouldn't be used toward a big concert unless the majority of the students want it," he added. By asking students to pay a few dollars toward such a concert, David says he is more confident that SPO can "bring in a group fitting to the college attitude."

Presently SPO spends up to $200 for film rental for one Monday afternoon Ouampi Room movie and up to $6,500 for a Coffee House group.

According to Craven, SPO is directing its emphasis toward "a move ahead into the now generation." Along these lines a new SPO lectures and national issues committee has been formed. This committee will be planning special activities such as speakouts during moratoriums and earth days. "We're not taking sides; we're just attempting to make information available to the students," Craven said.

To involve more students in SPO activities, SPO must make its objectives known to more students, bring in the concerts and lectures students enjoy most and work closely with interested student groups. Their success in these areas should be determined next semester.
...and this semester

SPO GOT it together this semester with hundreds of students at two coffee houses and a night club.

The Fabulous Flippers, a mighty eight-man band from Lawrence, Kans., packed the student center ballroom during mid-November. They gyrated their soulful, versatile sound throughout the audience with material by Laura Nyro, Burt Bacharach and Hal David, Jim Webb and James Taylor.

Aided by the powerful vocals of Dennis Loewen and featuring a professional-sounding brass aggregation in addition to $1,000 in psychedelic lighting, the Flippers offered a driving performance that mixed the sounds and sights of the '50s with the sounds and sights of the '70s.

Their closing Friday the 13th performance was scheduled to end at midnight, but for 30 minutes into the next day the audience clamored for more. Student center employees, to the dismay of the audience, attempted to end the show by turning on the houselights. The audience, however, wanted an encore, and protests eventually persuaded the custodial staff to allow the show to proceed.

The Ewing Street Times and the Fats and Dave trio slowed the pace down at the two SPO-sponsored coffee houses. Folk music and the country-western flavored songs of the South spiced with Negro spirituals highlighted the performances. Small but receptive audiences sipped coffee in a table-lighted setting and mediated with the guitar-banjo flavored sounds.

Circumstances were just the opposite Dec. 6 when the Youngbloods made a personal appearance at UNO. The audience was large but less than receptive.

Nearly 2,500 students slouched on the floor and sat in the stands of the newly-renovated fieldhouse. Many of them were teeny-bopper high schoolers attracted to the concert by publicity on local rock stations; others were college students — some from as far as Wayne and Hastings, Neb. Regardless of who they were, they came to hear the San Francisco quartet, the Youngbloods.

A sizable portion of the audience, however, could not appreciate the country-flavor of the group’s folk-rock music. Some took advantage of the dimmed lights to sleep. Others began a sporadic parade toward the exits before the concert had reached its midpoint.

Those who really grooved on the sounds supplied by the three guitarists and lone drummer were people who were familiar with and understood the Youngblood’s music. But even some of their fans were disappointed in the performance. Many attributed this to poor acoustics.

Audience cries requesting the group’s multi-million selling single, “Get Together,” could be heard. When the group obliged by playing the selection in an unfamiliar tempo the anticipated audience response wasn’t there.

As the pace of the concert picked up, and the group progressed to heavier sounds, the audience remained unmoved. By an hour into the concert, over one-third of the patrons had left.

Although the group played several selections from their latest album, “Rock Festival,” the performance was less than a festival for the 1,500 who remained in the audience.
STUDENTS FOR HIRE

Salaries for services

STUDENT FEES at UNO are paying the salaries of a few select students who in turn provide the services of student government, student publications, student housing and student programming. The money comes from the $30 activities fee assessed full-time students each semester and the $15 assessed part-time students.

Highest on the gratuity list is Student Housing Director Aaron Eairleywine. Eairleywine receives $2,500 for 12 months of running the Student Housing Program. The job calls for 10 to 20 hours per week of maintaining a housing file and providing housing information to inquiring students. The same duties are performed on a full-time basis during the summer. In addition to his salary, Eairleywine is allowed $500 per year for the hiring of assistants when the housing traffic is heaviest.

Steve Wild will be $2,400 richer after spending 12 months as student body president. Wild held the same office last year for $1,000 but asked that his salary be increased to $2,800 so he could continue the operations of student government during the summer. The Student Senate trimmed $400 from Wild’s request. Wild’s responsibilities require him to spend an average of 30 to 35 hours weekly on student government.

The salary of the student body vice-president was also hit by inflation this year. Jim Zadina is paid $1,000 for this job, which is $500 more than his predecessor. The vice-presidential salary was increased to make the office stronger and allow its occupant to spend more time on student government. The wage is distributed over a nine-month period.

The speaker of the Student Senate grosses $750 for 12 months of presiding over the Senate. Mary Jane Lohmeier currently fills this position and is responsible for drawing up agendas and handling Senate communications, as well as conducting the weekly meetings.

Student Treasurer Jim Meier earns $500 for nine months of managing student government funds. Last year’s treasurer earned $288, but didn’t have to contend with the Student Activities Budget. A $750 figure was sought after the Student Senate gained control of the budget, but the Senate thought $500 was sufficient.

The Student Senate secretary’s salary has remained at $500 for the past three years. Carol Schraeder spends 10 hours a week on this job, which consists of maintaining the minutes of all Senate meetings.

Jim Craven will receive $1,000 for his nine months as president of the Student Programming Organization. SPO operated without a paid officer last year but felt it needed an individual who could put more time into directing the organization. Funds were appropriated to compensate him for his time.

Gateway editor Mike Meiches receives $900 for four months of putting out a twice-weekly newspaper. Editors were paid $500 per semester until last February when the figure was raised because of the amount of time the job necessitated. Meiches is also allowed six staff editors who receive $400 each per semester.

Julie Salem will get $1,500 for serving as editor of the Tomahawk magazine. The Tomahawk editor received $1,000 last year; the salary was raised to make it more equitable to that paid the newspaper editor. Miss Salem’s budget calls for an additional $1,000 for assistants.

Salaries aren’t the only compensation for some of the individuals. Wild, Craven, Meiches and Miss Salem are all afforded faculty parking privileges, since their duties require them to leave campus frequently. The publications editors are also entitled to two hours of academic credit in applied journalism for their services.

Student government is seeking more residual benefits for its participants. An attempt is being made to obtain credits in political science for participation in student government. A tentative proposal calls for between one and eight credit hours, depending on the position held in student government.

Students holding these positions are generally unable to have outside jobs; salaries and other benefits are a means of compensating them for their time and effort. They are serving students, are paid by students and are responsible to students for their efforts.
The conference championship may still be possible, but only

ON THE REBOUND

WHAT CAN we ask of basketball coach Bob Hanson? Last year, his first as UNO's head coach, he took a mediocre team and guided them to the championship of the Plains Division of the Rocky Mountain Conference and a 16-10 won-lost record. Hanson was rewarded by being selected 1969-70 NAIA District 11 and Area 3 Coach of the Year.

The road to the conference championship has been a little rockier this year. After starting the season with three straight victories, Coach Hanson and his Indians started tailspinning and dropped their first two conference battles. In the outset, Hanson said, "It will all come down to how much dedication we get from our ballplayers." The dedication has been there, but the victories have not.

Hanson started the season with five returning lettermen and six newcomers. The returnees from the championship effort, Mark Langer, Paul Sieczkowski, Arthur Allen, Jim Scott and Rick Gwaltney, have found themselves hard pressed by a surprisingly talented crop of new players. Freshman Henry Berry has had little trouble showing the fans why he was a two-time All-Air Force forward. Merlin Renner, a 6' 10" transfer from Northeast Nebraska Junior College, has given the Indians something they've always had to manage without — height. Dave Ksiazek and Daryl Peterson have successfully made the transition from the junior varsity. Butch Taylor and Bobby Kennedy have provided more than adequate reserve strength.

Hanson has still been able to count on his veterans, too. Team leadership, or what the coach refers to as "directing traffic and keeping control of the guys," has fallen on the shoulders of Mark Langer. Hanson thought the sophomore guard began to direct the team toward
the end of last season and has been equally as satisfied with Langer's performance this year.

Paul Sieczkowski has been manning the other position and has proven his versatility as a playmaker, sharpshooter and rebounder. The 6' 4" junior, who leads the team in academic excellence, has also kept his scoring average high gaining second high scoring honors at the Chico State Christmas Tournament.

Sporadic efforts by senior forward Arthur Allen have dimmed his chances of removing the Honorable Mention tag from the NAIA All-American honors he gained last year. "Mr. Offense" re-wrote the record books during the 1969-70 season but can't always find the hoop during this year's campaign.

Senior Rick Gwaltney has been sharing the pivot duties with Renner. At 6' 6", Gwaltney has been a little short under the boards but has compensated with muscle and aggressiveness. Jim Scott has found the forward position more comfortable than the center post he handled last year, but Scott has been bothered by a sore ankle.

The combination of veterans and new players has given the team welcome height and good depth. Hanson has a taller, stronger team than he had a year ago and enough reserve strength to rest his starters. Berry's offensive punch has complemented Allen's. Gwaltney and Renner can be interchanged at center without sacrificing any rebounds. Langer and Sieczkowski have been scoring like forwards.

What has bothered the Indians so far this season is their lack of consistency. Hanson's cagers have had no problems in piecing together a top 30-minute effort in each outing, but as they found out in Chico, California, the game runs 40 minutes. Two overtime losses and another narrow defeat ruined UNO's first West Coast exposure, and Hanson is still trying to cure the team of its late game let-downs.

Students could provide part of the remedy. One of Hanson's main concerns is the support of the student body. He notes, "Cheering fans add a great deal to the team's morale and spirit. When the students don't participate, it is hard to get the public interested." A remodeled field house, the tough UNO schedule and the promise of a winning season were able to draw an average of 2,000 fans to the early season games, but attendance has lagged since the Christmas break.

So what can we ask of Bob Hanson? Nothing. He has already done more than we have asked. Even if the Indians don't reap the same laurels as last season, the team and the type of exciting basketball they play are attractions in themselves.

By FRED PARSONS
“For similar programs offered on both campuses, I would consider the quality of education here as high as it is in Lincoln.”
— Kirk Naylor.

“All available indicators lead me to believe the quality of education at UNO is not as high as it is in Lincoln, but that is not to say that the quality of education at either institution is as high as it should be.”
— D. B. Varner.

TWO CONTRASTING views on the educational excellence offered at UNO as compared to that available in Lincoln. Educational quality is not easily measurable. No yardstick exists, no gauge to tell if one university is superior to another. But if anyone is in a position to assess a university’s worth, it would most likely be its administrators.

Having been involved in UNO administration for years, President Kirk Naylor must necessarily sacrifice some of his objectivity in evaluating the school’s educational programs. In trying to ascertain how UNO compares with other universities, Naylor uses the bootstrap program. Not the bootstrap program per se, but the fact that bootstrappers have attended a great number of universities throughout the country before coming to UNO. Naylor “has yet to meet a bootstrapper,” who in discussing the quality of education with him, “has not said that the instruction they have received in the classrooms at UNO is the highest they have experienced anywhere they have been to school.”

After a year of overseeing the University of Nebraska system, Chancellor Durward B. Varner offers a different perspective. Varner evaluates UNO educational quality on the basis of two criteria: the number of dollars appropriated for education per student and the grade of the institution’s faculty. Varner observes, “In its years as a municipal university and since the merger, the Omaha campus has received an average of $500 per student, per year. The Lincoln campus, over the same period, has received between $1,000 and $1,100 per student.” In addition, Varner feels “because of economic reasons, the Omaha campus has been forced to utilize more part-time and lower-degree faculty than the Lincoln campus, and those faculty have had to carry heavier teaching loads.”

The chancellor wants to correct the disparity which exists between the two campuses. He has made it his objective that the quality of education at UNO will be no less and that faculty teaching loads at the two universities be equitable. Varner does not see this as something that can come about immediately, but says “it must rank with our highest priorities.”

Regardless of who is giving the most accurate assessment of UNO’s educational quality, President Naylor or Chancellor Varner, the future of the university might rest in the hands of the newly elected legislators who allocate funds for the 1971-73 biennium. Many political observers saw the November elections as indicative of a hostile attitude toward spending and education. Governor-elect J. J. Exon has already made known his feelings that the $199.6 million budget
for the University of Nebraska system is “too high” for realistic consideration.

Naylor doesn’t regard the 1971 legislature as hostile, but calls it “an economy-minded legislature.” He feels the $199.6 million package “is a very realistic budget for the university.” To persuade others on this point, Naylor is making innumerable speeches, sending publications to a great number of people and making presentations to all representative groups to inform people on what the budget is asking and to defend its requests.

The chancellor has also hit the public relations trail and is making frequent appearances throughout the state “in an attempt to generate support for the budget.” Varner believes, “The fate of the budget will rest largely on the governor’s recommendation since it takes 33 legislative votes to override the governor’s veto.” Advisers have told Varner that the outlook for the budget is not healthy and appropriations will be somewhat less than what is being asked for.

If the full $199.6 million budget is not realized, Varner foresees “a redistribution of resources throughout the university system.” The system can maintain its present educational quality at a cost of $158.7 million, what the chancellor refers to as a “standstill budget.” Any appropriations above the “standstill” mark will enable the university to upgrade its operations to some degree, but the entire $199.6 million is needed if the university is to progress at the desired tempo.

Nor does President Naylor see the $199.6 million budget (or the $29,078,250 allocated for UNO) as “a bare-bones necessity for the university to continue operating.” But he does feel the proposed budget figure will enable the university to maintain the already existing quality programs and the possible expansion of programs that are deemed to be very desirable.

If funds are forthcoming, Varner lists two major priorities for UNO: space and faculty. No one needs to remind the chancellor of the acute parking problems that exist on the Omaha campus. Furthermore, Varner realizes there is a tremendous need for more classroom and office space and expanded library facilities. Varner would also like to see “more senior faculty members, more Ph.D.s in UNO classrooms.”

With construction of the student center addition underway, construction of a new Fine Arts building scheduled to begin at the first of the year and anticipated ravine parking by next fall, President Naylor feels UNO “has met its most pressing priorities.” However, Naylor believes there is a need for a new building to be dedicated on the UNO campus every year for the next ten years. He lists another classroom-office building, a new library or enlargement of the present library facility, a physical science-geography-geology building, as well as improvements in the heating and cooling plants as the most immediate needs of the university.

When the priorities outlined by Varner and Naylor have been dealt with, the quality of education at UNO will no longer be a debatable issue. The two administrators are talking about a university of the seventies. What UNO is by 1980 will depend largely on how successful these administrators are in implementing their programs.
RECENTLY I read a report in which the author after much research purported to show that the percentage of college students engaging in premarital sex of various sorts had not changed much since grandma's time. Yet another report supposedly demonstrated that 90 per cent of all college females are non-virgins and nine of the other ten per cent are physically incapable of sexual consummation.

Possessing a higher than average interest in the subject of sex and having done much reading in the field (Sexology magazine, Ann Landers, not to mention numerous publications from the Ak-Sar-Ben Book Store), I felt myself qualified to conduct my own research into the subject of sex on the college campus and attempt to clear up this apparent incompatibility.

The more I thought about it, the more determined I was to get to the bottom of this sexual thing of the seventies. Was there a new morality acomin'? Is sex really running rampant on campus? How fast? Could I catch it? What about VD? LSD? STP? LB? Realizing that many researchers attempt to lump diverse elements into one category, I decided to subdivide my research. My first phase then is sex on the urban college campus.

The urban college finally chosen was preselected by computer. It is a middle-sized college located in a middle-sized city in the Middle West. It is near the middle of the city. This is not intended to be an expose'. Rather, it is intended to be a titillating piece of valid research. For this reason, the people and places referred to will be referred to by fictitious names. The city I shall call Umaha and the campus itself is located on busy bustling Dudge Street, a main thoroughfare of Umaha.

Before I get into my findings I feel I should acquaint you with the methods employed to ensure an unbiased, objective and complete research project.

The only method I felt I could count on to ascertain the sexual habits of all the students at UNU was to interview each student. No sample surveys or opinion polls for me. Thoroughness, Thoroughness! Of course in this enlightened day and age we all know that when a person won't discuss his sexual life with you, then he or she must be either sexually frigid or some kind of sex nut. Well I'm sure it will come as a shock to the reader when I state that fully 50 per cent of the average urban college students are either frigid or some kind of sex nuts!

I don't want to reveal the findings of my research until I've fully explained the methods used to gather the data. Still, it doesn't hurt to drop that little shocker in so you'll realize this is not just another piece of dry research destined to molder on the shelf, but rather, it is research designed to get down to the dirty, sinful, smutty truth, completely unbiased and with no prejudgments. I might add with modest pride that it is probably the first research paper for which movie rights have been purchased.

To prepare myself for the task ahead, I reread my Ann Landers scrapbook, and read the racier parts of the Masters and Johnson report which I had underlined. I then checked through my indexed file of Sexology magazine for stories involving such subjects as: A.) Students; B.) Sex; C.) Sexy students; and D.) Multiple orgasm in the adult female. (This last to arouse myself to the level of eroticism required for the task ahead.) We all have our little hang ups.

But I don't wish to interject my personality into what is intended to be a piece of factual unbiased titillating research. I merely wish the reader to know that preliminary preparation was maximized.

After preparing my mind and body I began to devise a list of properly worded research questions. This was a most im-
important step. The questions had to unearth the interviewee’s innermost desires, any deviations from the norm and many other shocking perverted things. And yet they had to be questions that wouldn’t shock the shy nor yet could they inhibit the uninhibited. They should be questions that wouldn’t shock your dear old sweet mother, yet wouldn’t be sneered at by the Marquis De Sade. This then was the impossible, herculean task facing me before I could begin my sexual safari into the typical urban college campus.

Fifteen minutes later I was in my car headed for UNU, the list of questions on the seat beside me.

Arriving on campus at noon I decided to go to the cafeteria to have a sandwich, check over my list of questions and outline my plan of attack. I finally settled on a ham salad on rye after debating momentarily between it and ham and cheese on white. I realize this may seem unimportant to you, the reader, but I feel you will understand that the researcher who is choosy about the little things in life is the same one you’d wish to have report to you on such a multi-faceted topic as sex on the urban college campus (soon to be playing at your local cinema with Lee Marvin playing the little old researcher, me, and with a cast of thousands of frigid sex nuts and perverts.) And as I always say, a well-fed researcher is a (no innuendoes intended) well-bred researcher.

I read my first question as the last of the ham salad on rye settled pleasantly in my stomach. “To whom have you done it lately?” Semantics is all important in research. The way a question is worded, the meaning one seeks to convey. The properly worded question should ask the same thing of one subject as it does of the next. Therefore, with cool logic I opted for the lowest common denominator, realizing that it would be easily understandable to the less polished student and yet not unintelligible to the more sophisticated. Whereas, if I had chosen to speak in more flowery and educated terms, there was a good chance for misunderstanding. Let me cite a hypothetical example. Suppose for instance that I included in my research questions the following: “Have you had carnal knowledge of anyone lately?” Now the more polished and educated student might immediately understand this question. However, if I encountered another type of student and inquired if he had had carnal knowledge of anyone lately he might be wont to reply, “Yeah, I had carnal Sanders chicken for lunch today.”

I was interrupted in perusing my notes by a large number of students leaving the cafeteria and realized it must be time for classes to let out. Realizing this would be a good time to begin my interviewing I proceeded to a preselected spot on campus and began my interviewing.

I’m sorry to say my first fifty-five subjects were either frigid or some kind of sex nuts and one actually openly displayed sadistic tendencies toward me, even going so far as to threaten physical violence to my person. You can imagine my shock at seeing such sadistic sexual tendencies openly displayed there on a spacious middle sized college campus in the middle of America’s midlands. Possessing no masochistic tendencies I prudently left the area until this perverted monster had disappeared.

I was beginning to feel as useful as a factory trained Edsel mechanic if I may insert a gentle witticism at this point to again demonstrate to you, the reader, that this is indeed a research paper with heart.

Number fifty-six interviewee was a bit of a problem since he spoke Spanish. I asked him “to whom have you done it lately?” only to receive a “No comprendero Inglés.”

“Sex,” I said to him, “surely you comprendero sex.”

“Oh Si.” He said. “One uh Two uh Three uh Four uh Five uh Sex uh.”

“No, I mean sex like in push push, you know.”

“No comprendero, No comprendero,” and away he went.

I only insert this case to show you what problems a researcher can run into. Should he be classified as frigid or a sex pervert because he didn’t talk to me? Or do I assume that he would have talked if he could? Of course this case is not such a problem as it may sound to you, the layman, if you’ll pardon the expression. You see, as everyone knows, the Latin type is very hot blooded shall we say, and therefore, I merely make the simple assumption that he’s doing it all right, and right often too I’ll bet. Therefore, when I have completed my survey, I’ll rank him right up there on top with the ones doing it the most. Probably why he hurried away so fast!

My next interviewee had hiccoughs, acne and unruly hair.

“You really want to know, huh?” he said in answer to my first question. “Well if the truth were known, I’ve made it with just about a bunch of chicks, dad.” He then invited me for coffee. Suddenly a lovely young co-ed approached the table, smiled winningly at him and said, “Tonight?”

He said, “Right.”

A little later another female came over and said, “Soon?”

He said, “At noon.”

Then another came and said, “Today?”

He said, “Yea.”

Due to a lack of space I’m forced to interrupt my report at this point. For those of you who feel titillated and left hanging, you may receive a complete copy of my report, complete with sexy full color illustrations, by sending your name and address and $15.00 to cover postage and handling. You will receive it by return mail in a plain brown envelope to enjoy in the privacy of your own home.

By LES McKIM
THE NATURE OF MAN

Where to go for improvement and who to see about its decay

Beauty of nature and intelligence of man are often considered harmonious elements. When man discards intelligence and rejects the beauty of nature, harmony is disrupted.
Preparation for the future is what education is all about, especially on the university level. Students have often been told that the future of the world is in their hands. Yet the future is the very thing in question. Air, water and land are becoming so contaminated with pollutants that these natural necessities of life are becoming unnatural killers. All one has to do is gaze at the litter around his neighborhood, take a drive to the nearest lake or river, or just look out on the horizon to see the extreme gravity of the situation created through an ignorant and careless attitude.

This ecological problem came into popular focus during the late 1960s, but scientists for many years have been predicting a gloomy environmental future. In the past, little money was appropriated for research in these areas, so little was accomplished. At last, money is forthcoming.

Most of the work toward improving the environment locally has been forced by private non-profit corporations. Many of these organizations are voluntary and citizen-oriented. Most of them suffer because of lack of adequate funds. Organizations devoted entirely to environmental improvement include the Fontenelle Forest Nature Center, the Quality Environment Council, the Nebraska Wildlife Federation and Keep Omaha Beautiful. These organizations have been formed to do a job that government has, to date, not done well.

The Fontenelle Forest Nature Center appears to be the most positive force on the local landscape today. The forest itself is the last living wilderness of its size within 450 miles distance in any direction from Omaha. Besides keeping the forest protected legally, the Nature Center project has allowed the area to be used as an outdoor laboratory for school students from many school systems in the region.

The Nature Center's main purpose is to interpret the Fontenelle Forest and to impress the public with the need to not only conserve green space but also to preserve nature's delicate balance.

Fontenelle Forest Nature Center's main objective is environmental education.

Some of the Nature Center programs include the following: conducts formal ecology classes for 15,000 students per year; accommodates more than 100,000 weekend visitors annually (Facilities, lectures, hikes, slides, films and exhibits are presented to these visitors); conducts teacher-training programs; coordinates movements of national conservation organizations on local problems (National Audubon Society and Wilderness Society are examples); composes and publishes literature to explain regional plants, animals and their ecology for the region; and maintains and patrols the forest.

To finance the cost of these and other activities the Nature Center makes available memberships to the public. Student rates run $2 per year, entitling them to many of the events without charge.
Another local organization, the Quality Environment Council (QEC) was founded through efforts of the Nature Center. This group's board of directors consists of accomplished scientists and citizens working voluntarily to improve the environment by both information and persuasion. The board is a type of "environmental brain trust" which has addressed itself to such problems as population, pesticides, air, water, noise and thermal pollution.

The QEC has published studies on solid waste disposal and proper lawn management without pesticides or fertilizers. They have also presented their views on air pollution to the Nebraska Air Pollution Control Council and to the Omaha City Council. QEC helped sponsor a pollution workshop, drafted resolutions on a variety of environmental problems.

This fast-flying machine provides both noise pollution and air pollution to the natural world.

Abandoned trash barrels clutter the landscape. Man-made cities are becoming man-made disasters due to smog and smoke pollution, as pictured below.
UNO students are among Omaha's worst polluters. Garbage, cups, papers and other junk lie on lunch room tables waiting to be bussed by someone else.

Another eyesore is the condition of the Ouampi Room after daily activity. These student janitors wonder why some students are such pigs.

and conducted a pre-election candidate evaluation to determine the ecological awareness of candidates for many public offices. Student memberships are available for $2.50.

Keep Omaha Beautiful exists partially on public funds and champions city beautification projects as well as litter and solid waste clean-up. One of their major projects is a junker car removal program.

The Nebraska Wildlife Federation, an affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation, is just beginning to get on its feet. Charter memberships will be available shortly, and the organization is slated to become the statewide environmental watchdog.

On this campus, student efforts in environment have been a disgrace, despite successful "Earth Day" activities last April. A few attempts have been made to organize groups, such as the UNO environment club Eco-Ring and the free university course "Man and His Environment." For the most part these have failed due to lack of working members and leadership. Only a handful of students are actively involved in ecological groups within the community. Not much is being done to encourage involvement through education. Within the UNO curriculum there is no specific course on ecology offered; however, a few days are devoted to the study of the environment in courses such as biology, zoology, geology and geography. But even these are not enough to motivate students with concern for the environment.

The groups and organizations are here. The good intentions are here. But the involvement is not. In a sense, nature has gone to war with humanity. If history repeats itself, it is easy to surmise that the only way to achieve peace is through the defeat of one side or another. Unless mankind begins to care enough about itself to surrender — surrender its autos, control its population and conserve its resources — then mankind will lose the battle. And the battle is life.

BY RON ABDOUCH
From the picture above, it looks as if this artist's favorite colors are shades of blue and green.

One of the most controversial entries in the annual Faculty Art Show was the one entitled "Birth." UNO Assistant Professor of Art Terrence Ratliff was its creator — some would say instigator.

S MELLS OF lacquer and paint replaced the once familiar smell of formaldehyde in many of the third floor rooms of the administration building. This year the biology department moved to the new science building making way for art department expansion. Students received badly-needed classroom space, and an art gallery was created in room 307.

In this, as in other things, the UNO art department quietly continues in its own way. Its mood reflects that of the university. Few controversies appear. Few radicals exist. There is little heard or spoken about the artists on campus other than an occasional reminiscence into chaotic times past — a simple, "Do you remember the Governor's Art Show?" or "What about that painting they had to smuggle out of the building because the bootstraps caught sight of it?"

"Some years the students are a more tightly knit group than other years," says art instructor Ron King. "This promotes more campus involvement. Basically, the students just want to go about their own business though. In many colleges art students are looked upon as being the
cause of controversy. I don't believe this is necessarily true, but I do think an artist’s life depends on controversy; an artist thrives on the controversial; he has to be part of it. If he is a true artist, he is going to be in the center of controversy. On this campus things are just quieter, some years more than others. It just depends on the group of students.”

Today’s attitude toward the most liberal-minded of the university's liberal art students has somewhat mellowed. For years the terms Bohemian and beatnik referred to the Greenwich Village art types who frequented the sawdust-covered bars and dimly-lit coffee houses. Now the archetype word for artist is missing from the vocabulary. “Hippie” comes closest to resembling a term for artist, but the word is too broad to be used only in direct reference to artist. More young people are now assuming the life-style of the arts causing a lessening of the radical stigma connected with the word artist. “People are becoming more tolerant of differences in one another,” explains one student artist. “They’re willing to live and let live.”

One of the complaints about teaching
methods in art is the lack of contemporary study and also the refusal to employ new methods of teaching. "We're being taught in a Victorian manner in many instances," say several art students, "and yet art is a very now subject." Even securing a nude model becomes a hassle, especially at UNO. On some campuses many art models are secured from the student body, but when the student body lives in its own home town, some of the freedoms of a college campus are removed. This in itself can present some inconvenience.

Another common complaint stems from the idea of being accepted. "What is art to one man, may not be art to another," claim students. "If Nebraskans want J. C. Penney stuff, then J. C. Penney stuff is what they'll buy, but that doesn't necessarily mean it's any good.'" Then again, as a sideline argument, if J. C. Penney stuff is what America buys, then maybe J. C. Penney stuff is what America deserves.
The many moods of DON BENNING

DON BENNING, UNO’s 33-year-old wrestling coach, has brought national prominence to Omaha mat men. Since taking over the head coaching job in 1963, Benning has steadily developed the program to its apex and produced the winningest teams in UNO history (72-23-3). Today the Indian grapplers are rated number one in their league. As past president of the NAIA Wrestling Coaches Association and former NAIA Coach of the Year, Benning has garnered the nation’s respect.

Wrestling, however, is not Benning’s only activity. In addition to his wrestling duties, he is the offensive line coach on the Indian football team. Add his teaching load and community involvement, and Don Benning is one very busy man.

Included in Benning’s schedule are physical education activities and an introduction to education course. He is also an athletic counselor and adviser to student teachers. In addition to his education chores, Benning is a member of the Nebraska Council of Teacher Certification.

Benning’s skills in education, athletic prowess and knowledge of youth aid him in counseling. When asked what percentage of his time is spent with youth, Benning’s wife Dee had to laugh. “When isn’t he working with youth?” she exclaimed. Benning’s skills enable him to serve as a counselor for College Bound, advising youth on post high school plans.

Before coming to UNO, Benning was executive director of Omaha’s Near North YMCA. After receiving his master’s degree from Omaha University in 1961, Benning joined the ranks of faculty members on the Dodge Street campus. All that stands between Benning and his doctorate in secondary education from the University of Nebraska in Lincoln is his thesis paper.

His on-campus activities include sponsorship of Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He is also a past member of the university’s Human Relations Board, the Student Activities Committee and the Professional Standards Committee.

With all of these local honors and duties, it is still wrestling which brought Benning his national recognition. He is state chairman of the Wrestling Federation, president of the Omaha Metropolitan Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association, and a member of the United States Olympic Wrestling Committee.

First and foremost with Benning is his family. He and his wife Dee have three children: Vicki, 8; Tracy, 7; and Donald Jr., 3. With all of his activities, Benning isn’t home much of the time. His wife Dee summed things up when she said, “We would like to see more of Don, but this is his job, and this is what he enjoys doing. I don’t think he would be happy doing anything else.”

Three steps to defeat or

THE BATTLE

OF THE BULGE
AS FANS entered the UNO Fieldhouse for the conclusion of the two-day UNO Invitational Wrestling Tournament, they found the Indians had dropped to second place after leading the previous night.

Like many wrestlers, 134-pound Landy Waller had been several pounds overweight after the first day’s competition. Waller and several others stayed late Friday night to work out and trim several pounds for the Saturday morning weigh-in.

Waller’s weight problem, however, was not solved by his running on Friday night, and he was four pounds overweight Saturday. Waller was then disqualified, forfeiting nine points from Friday’s 84-77 lead over North Dakota State.

Most wrestlers, especially the successful ones, battle their weight constantly. Many, Waller included, must restrict their intake of fluids almost to the point of none at all. One wrestler who really knows about cutting weight is Mel Washington. After playing football for the Indians at 215 pounds, Washington must cut his weight to 177 pounds for wrestling. With this yearly drop, Washington could be called an expert weight loser. “Landy should have been able to make it,” said Washington. “But everyone is an individual. Some of us have different problems in cutting. Maybe I really shouldn’t talk.”

Facing the internal conflict of tournament director versus UNO coach, Don Benning made the decision to subtract Waller’s accumulated points. In addition to the point loss, Waller’s opponent in the finals won by default, and an additional four points were added to the NDS team total. At best, Omaha could only tie North Dakota State.

The stage was set for a UNO resurgence. According to UNO’s 190-pounder Bernie Hospodka, “We knew we had a chance for a tie if Joe George (Nebraska at Lincoln) beat NDS.” With UNO fans yelling as much for George as they do for local wrestlers, Lincoln’s defending tournament champion won 12-1. His victory gave Omaha a slim chance for a tie.

Scoring in the finals consists of three points for a win and four for win by fall. With three matches left, UNO was behind 92-80. This meant all three Omahans waiting to wrestle had to win by a pin in order to tie. With the best two wrestlers at each weight facing each other, a pin in the finals of a wrestling tournament is rare.

A thrilling match pitted Mel Washington at 177 pounds against North Dakota State’s Dick Henderson. Over 2,000 cheering fans saw Washington pin Henderson in just over two minutes. One third of the task was done. Just two more matches to go.

Facing each other in the next match were Hospodka and Scott Manley of
Before his weight disqualification, Indian grappler Landy Waller attempts to pin tournament foe. UNO heavyweight Gary Kipfmiller rests following a strenuous work out after the tournament defeat.

Montana State. Said Hospodka, “The only thing I could think of was pinning him. I didn’t have any set plan. I just went out there to wrestle my best and, if the opportunity came, pin him.”

Although Hospodka had Manley on his back most of the match, he was unable to pin the elusive wrestler. Hospodka won 7-0, ending UNO’s chance to tie North Dakota State. “I don’t ever remember trying harder for a pin,” commented Hospodka following the match.

The final match of the evening was meaningless for the team standing, but the prestige of an individual champion was at stake. UNO would place second no matter what heavyweight Gary Kipfmiller did.

Kipfmiller faced Mark Flaharty of Montana State. The 340-pound Kipfmiller outweighed Flaharty by 150 pounds. Worrying about possible injury to Flaharty, Montana State coach Bill Emsick halted the match in midstream. After throwing in a towel to halt the match, Emsick explained he wanted Flaharty to have a chance at wrestling Kipfmiller. He worried, however, that his grappler would be injured.

Kipfmiller’s win by default gave UNO four points, same as a pin. Coach Don Benning’s grapplers found themselves runner-up behind North Dakota State 92-91.

Tournament champion Mel Washington said, “Getting knocked off this tournament got the guys on their toes. We were too cocky. Now we’re ready for the rest of the season.”

In spite of the drop to number two, Indian fans had much to be happy with. Four Indians took top honors, and all but Waller placed.

Indian Aaron Doolin’s only loss was to Rick Johnson, tournament champion at 118 pounds. Doolin took third place in his division.

Dennis Cozad, UNO’s 126-pounder, had two victories to place him in the
Wrestling Queen Betsy Parks receives a bouquet from Ouampi at the tourney.

In one of the most exciting matches of the night, Cozad lost to North Dakota State's Sam Kucenic, 7-6. The Indian matman led through most of the six minute contest, but gave up a two-point takedown in the last seconds.

Before Waller's disqualification, he manhandled Jack Britton from Westmar College, 16-1. A bye in the afternoon and the easy victory gave Waller a berth in the tournament finals.

Transfer student Nate Phillips took the number one post at 142 pounds. The UNO junior from Ponca City, Okla., had little trouble working his way to the tournament finals.

Quentin Horning, another transfer to the Indian squad, finished fourth. He lost to the tournament's second-place finisher in the semi-finals and then was pinned in the consolations.

After winning his first match 8-2, Jordan Smith lost to North Dakota State's Brad Williams in action Friday night and Lincoln's Tom Meier on Saturday. Smith finished fourth while Williams took first.

Rich Emsick, UNO's 167-pound senior, was the third Indian to lose to an eventual tournament champion. Emsick faced Joe George and came out on the short end. He went on to win an overtime contest to take third place honors. The two-day tournament also served as a family reunion for the Emsick family. Rich wrestled for UNO; brother Bill coached Montana State, and their sister Peggy competed in the Wrestling Queen competition.

Washington was clearly the crowd pleaser of the tournament. After pinning his first man in 31 seconds on Friday, Washington then disposed of Lincoln's Rex Christensen in less than four minutes. Washington kept his pinning record perfect against North Dakota State's Dick Henderson for individual honors at 177 pounds.

In spite of their second place finish, Don Benning's grapplers have a fine future with such stalwarts as Washington, Hospodka and Kipfmiller. With the aid of Nate Phillips and other newcomers, the first-ranked Indian matmen should soar to great heights in the NAIA this season.

BY STEVE PRIESMAN
Breathe deep, and
RUN, HARRIERS, RUN

Pictured at left, runners Rick Schultz (left) and Larry Andrew (right) pace one another to keep up speed. Pictured below, Dave Michaels leads Mark Wayne as the pack prepares for the long climb in Elmwood Park. On opposite page, Gary Swain appears a lonely man as the runners spread out after several miles.
TWICE AROUND the golf course might be termed "36 holes" by the average Saturday morning swinger, but to the harriers of UNO's cross country team, it's five miles of grueling hill 'n dale which would test the stamina of the best-conditioned of athletes.

Coach Lloyd Cardwell's runners became quite intimate with the Elmwood Park course this past fall as they posted an over-all season record of five wins and one defeat in league competition, with good showings in four larger contests.

Pat Rinn, a transfer from Wyoming University as a sophomore last year, made much of the difference. On October 30th, Rinn broke his own UNO record for five miles set only last year. Running in the Nebraska Wesleyan Invitational, the team captain clipped 27 seconds off the mark to set a new school standard of 26 minutes, 16 seconds. Rinn was named to the all conference "dream" team and also was awarded the honor of being named to the National Association Intercollegiate Athletics All-America team.

A former National Football League "all pro" with the Detroit Lions, Coach Cardwell is in his 25th season of UNO coaching. He named Dave Micheels and Mark Wayne, both freshmen from Omaha, as "very fine prospects" and termed them the ones to watch in the future. Next year Cardwell will return with his team virtually intact, as only one man, Chuck Wallerstedt, will be lost through graduation. Wallerstedt, however, was the number two runner on the team behind Rinn last season.

Photos and story by AL SHACKELFORD