

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT KEARNEY



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Karate Kid III?

A campus focus on

Vietnam

Blue & Gold

Magazine

*Take a
look at
the class
of '87*

Fantasies, dreams,
plans and schemes

Alcohol - Is the party over?

*Is drug testing in the future
for KSC's athletes?*



Plus : 12 pages of Sports features

Rats race for
Charity —
AMAZING

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The Blue and gold

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT KEARNEY



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Blue & Gold

1987 volume 64

ON THE LIGHT SIDE

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by Maureen Kennedy

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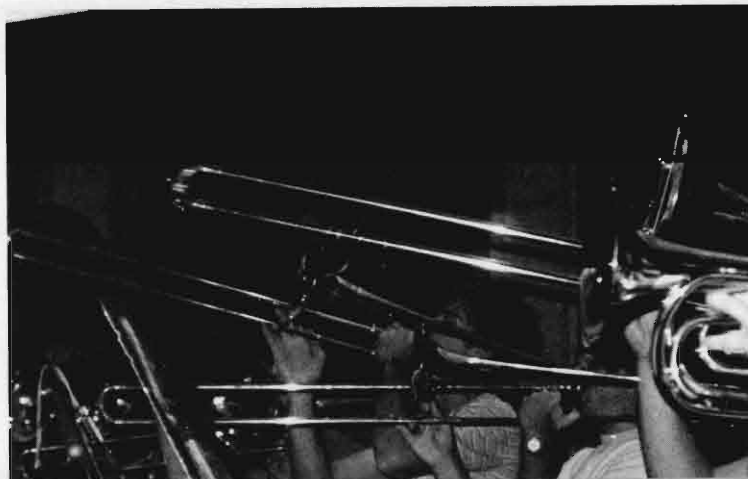
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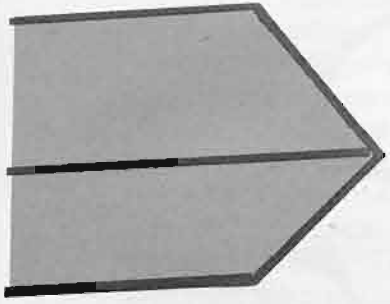
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O N THE LIGHT SIDE



Sticks and stones may break your bones, but whips and chains — that's another matter.

It's a matter of dealing with fantasies — those deep, dark thoughts which we all periodically enjoy. Approximately 350 KSC students responded to anonymous questionnaires on the very personal realm of their fantasy world. Their responses contained in-depth answers to when, where, what and how they fantasize. They represented both sexes and both traditional and non-traditional student ages.

While this cross-section of students shared their various fantasies "whips and chains" went unmentioned in the



survey. Students might think about them, but they don't want to talk about it.

For KSC students, sex was the No. 1 subject matter listed as their favorite fantasy. The fantasies about a variety of sexual partners read like a plot line from those kinds of books banned in the South. There was sex with multiple women, homosexual sex, sex with someone else watching (in one case the woman's husband), sex with older women, sex with a famous movie star, sex with the dentist, forced sex, and one student said she fantasized about being raped by Aborigines.

It was difficult to determine what was an honest response and which answers were created from the depths of the student's imagination just for the sake of the survey. But even if the responses were not truly their own, perhaps someone, somewhere has honestly fantasized about a similar subject matter.

Kinky? Maybe, but in your mind you can think those private thoughts you would never utter aloud. These are fantasies and to fantasize is normal, according to KSC instructors.

Helen Redden, associate professor of home economics, said, "The majority of men and women use fantasies as a part of a sexual relationship and it is normal, normal, normal. It becomes unhealthy if it is the only method of sexual release."

She said some people have guilt over fantasies and that is why in her classes and counseling she gives people permission to fantasize. The majority of people fantasize because improper sex teaching has developed a need for

a column by Maureen Kennedy

it, she added.

She said males tend to fantasize about sex with many women at one time, while females fantasize about being submissive to power because many believe they have no choice but to give themselves to the male.

The teenage years are a time of strong, sexual need thus teenagers may fantasize more because of a desire and no outlet, she said.

The KSC survey bears this out. About 78 percent of the males who are under 25 and single chose sex as a favorite fantasy. It didn't seem to matter where or when (other than often), but students definitely chose this first. Closely following the sexual response came fantasies about riches, fame and athletic ability. Some wanted to go to sea as their favorite fantasy — probably to where the girls were on their favorite deserted island.

Single males over 25 and all married males surveyed preferred more tangible fantasies. Their fantasies were of riches and fame. Perhaps sex rated lower with this group because it is more available to them.

Females 25 and under and unmarried listed love, money and marriage as their favorite fantasies. About 15 percent wanted to take a trip for their romantic experiences. There was very little sexual aggression shown in this group although some showed a liking to men who were aggressive. A desire to have a new body was a popular feminine response along with dreams of a desert island and palm trees. A future career apparently was not a major concern.

Females ages 25 and under and married and those 25 and older and sin-

gle or married, dreamed of a combination of riches, fame and happiness. There was no clear-cut majority. This group appeared more career and goal oriented than the other females.

Instructor of Psychology James Webb saw motivation as a basic result of fantasies. "Fantasies are nothing more than willful retreat from reality. They are a developmental task of forming a dream to provide motivation to achieve aspirations."

Webb said we are socialized to fantasy. Our daily media entertainment is there to help us live out our fantasies briefly. He said even scientific thinking is tainted with fantasy. If the scientists didn't have a dream or fantasy, scientific knowledge might have stopped short of becoming reality.

Associate professor of sociology, Mike Gintzler, saw fantasy as an escape from the rigors of daily life. "I imagine that most philosophers would say cultures need fantasies because reality is so grim. In ancient cultures, people needed myths and fantasies because reality was so bad; people would have become massively suicidal."

"We might fantasize revenge because it's something we can't do anything about," he said. "Fantasy is a release because it gives a feeling of having done something. In times of stress, social upheaval and disruption, people fantasize more. In our society, social upheaval is constant."

Revenge fantasies also appeared throughout the survey. One respondent wanted to cut her insurance man's throat. (Remember, that fantasies are healthy until they become reality.) Another student wanted to clobber the people she didn't like with Karate. Still an-

other wanted to destroy homosexuals with whatever means available.

Gintzler said the greater the imagination, the greater the fantasy; but the individual imagination limits the scope and subject matter of the fantasy to an acceptable place in each person's thought pattern.

Dr. Solomon Wako, assistant professor of sociology and social work, maintained that in different cultures, people still fantasize.

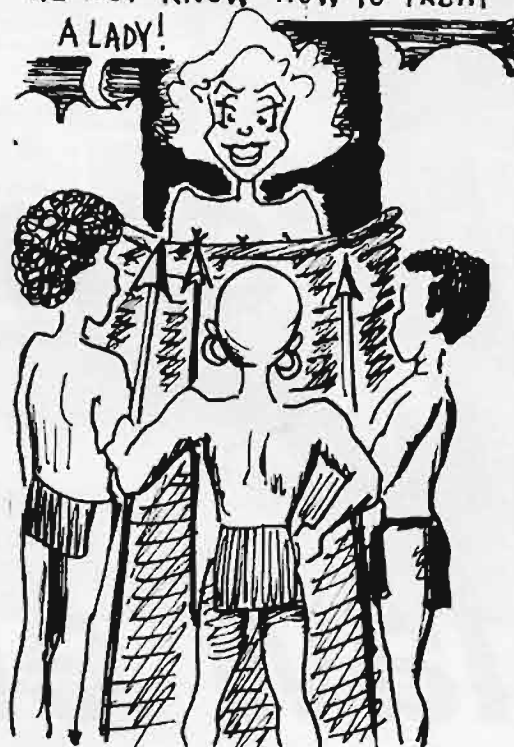
"Fantasy exists in all cultures for a purpose, but it seems to exist more in mass media cultures," he said. "Less industrialized people who toil for food, probably have less time to fantasize."

Conversely, Webb said people who work hard may fantasize more at work because it gives them time to relax. He said, "By removing yourself from a situation, it gives you time to heal."

This may explain the high number of students who fantasize at work or in class. However, most respondents did their dreaming in various rooms of their homes with emphasis on the bedroom. The surprising result was how many people are fantasizing when they are driving — sure answers a lot of questions.

An interesting cross-section of places to fantasize developed as the survey was compiled. A smattering of respondents fantasized in the mountains, Arizona, a jungle, Los Angeles (which might classify as jungle), on a roof, while others commune with nature. One student noted between McCook and Kearney was the best place to fantasize. (I guess there isn't much else to do down there.) Another said the Fine Arts Building is a good place to fantasize. What goes on over there anyway?

HEY! I HEARD YOU ABORIGINES
REALLY KNOW HOW TO TREAT
A LADY!



From the survey one might conclude that imaginations are proportionate to age and marital status. The older you become, the less important sex is to fantasy. Romance and marriage seem to be tops when you're younger, but security and success sneak up the list of fantasies as you age.

Another conclusion one might draw from the survey is that children will be a thing of the past. Few students listed the desire to have children as a fantasy. This is particularly surprising when you think if our parents had thought that, there would have been no fantasy survey. (Perhaps children belong in the realm of reality.)

Webb agreed with the students that a healthy pattern of fantasy was a positive force as long as we distinguish the real from the unreal. When we rely on fantasy exclusively, that's when the idea of fantasy becomes questionable.

He said fantasy becomes abnormal when it takes over our lives — neurotics build castles in the sky; psychotics live in them.

So have it your way. Build your own Fantasia and live in a world belonging to you — and you alone. Dare to dream of being Lady Di, Christy Brinkley, Tom Selleck, Robert Redford, Rob Lowe, Larry Bird, Chip and Dale or Cybill Shepherd. March to your own drum beat — but don't let it become the only one you hear.



Internship gives full outlook on law enforcement

by Charles McGraw

Attention! Attention! Calling all cars! There is a high speed chase going through western Buffalo County. The suspect is driving a dark red, late model Chevrolet Impala with Utah license plates and may be dangerous. All units responding, please identify yourself.

Dispatching calls to other units was just one of the areas that Dan Frink covered in his internship through the criminal

justice department at KSC.

Frink's internship consisted of 400 hours with the Buffalo County Sheriff's Office during the summer months in Kearney. The internship program is open to anyone who is at least a junior.

"The criminal justice department hopes that with the cooperation of the local department that the student doing the internship may see as much of the department as possible," said Dennis Brown of the KSC criminal justice department.

"We have participated as far as I know since 1979 in the intern program at KSC and it has been a very good success," said Frank Dineen, Buffalo County sheriff.

Frink asked the Buffalo County sheriff's office if he would be able to do his internship there. The KSC junior majoring in criminal justice said, "I wanted to enter in a field where I could get some knowledge of my possible major." A regular interview process was done with a resume, informal interview and a formal interview with the sheriff.

Frink, Dineen and Reynolds review a computer printout from UNL that helps pinpoint nutritional deficiencies in the plan for inmate meals.

The intern's first step in starting the job was setting up a daily log and finding out how much time to give each department.

"I set the goals I would like to achieve and then a training officer was assigned to work with me," Frink said. Brown agreed that internship combines the theoretical with practical.

Frink's routine rotated from department to department for 10 weeks. The departments serving as learning areas for Frink were road patrol, civil processing, warrants, corrections, communication, food service and medicine. Steve Jensen, a deputy sheriff who worked with Frink, said, "The intern program will tell someone if he has a doubt about the criminal justice field."

Dispatching adds to the depth of the program. "By dispatching calls to deputies through radios and monitoring local and out-of-state radio frequencies, I am able to alert the department of a chase or activity moving through the county," Frink said. Dispatching also involved paging doctors and lawyers in the event of an emergency.



Kennedy

"Since the computer, many offices such as probation or county attorney may request information from the sheriff," Frink said.

In the road patrol division, Frink worked with radar and speed control in pursuing speeding vehicles and arresting the violator.

"Road patrol is probably the most valuable area to the intern because it covers everything in the department," Jensen said.

Other areas covered were some principles of investigation, working with past case histories, assisting with court questions. Frink even got involved with an autopsy which involved taking some pictures which were pretty gruesome at certain points, he said.

"From work done with firearms in investigations, one can determine from blood splattering what direction the bullet came from and what type of gun was used," Frink said. All of these are helpful in investigations. Civil processing involved warrants for escaped prisoners or arresting a person on existing charges.

"The area that gave me the most experience was corrections," Frink said. Corrections in Buffalo County deal with men, women and juveniles. The law enforcement intern said, "Much of my work was done in corrections with standard operating procedures."

Corrections work also gave Frink experience in medical procedures and food service.

In the kitchen Frink worked with Mary Reynolds, kitchen supervisor, in distributing each meal to inmates. Each inmate gets a specific amount.

"I start by making out a menu every five weeks and coordinating it with a code which works with finding the average weight, height and age of an inmate. Then this information is sent to the Buffalo County Extension Office where it is read into a computer in Lincoln. A printout is sent back telling the amounts of protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A and C needed," Reynolds said.

This process usually takes from three to five days to complete. "From these I am told if I am short in a nutrition area — usually vitamin A which includes vegetables and riboflavin," Reynolds said. Food is then purchased from local wholesalers.



Dineen quizzes Frink on how to dispatch calls to units of the sheriff's office regarding activity moving through the county.

Frink said, "It is a good and effective experience to expose you to many of the specialties of the department, including fingerprinting, weapon analysis and crime re-creation."

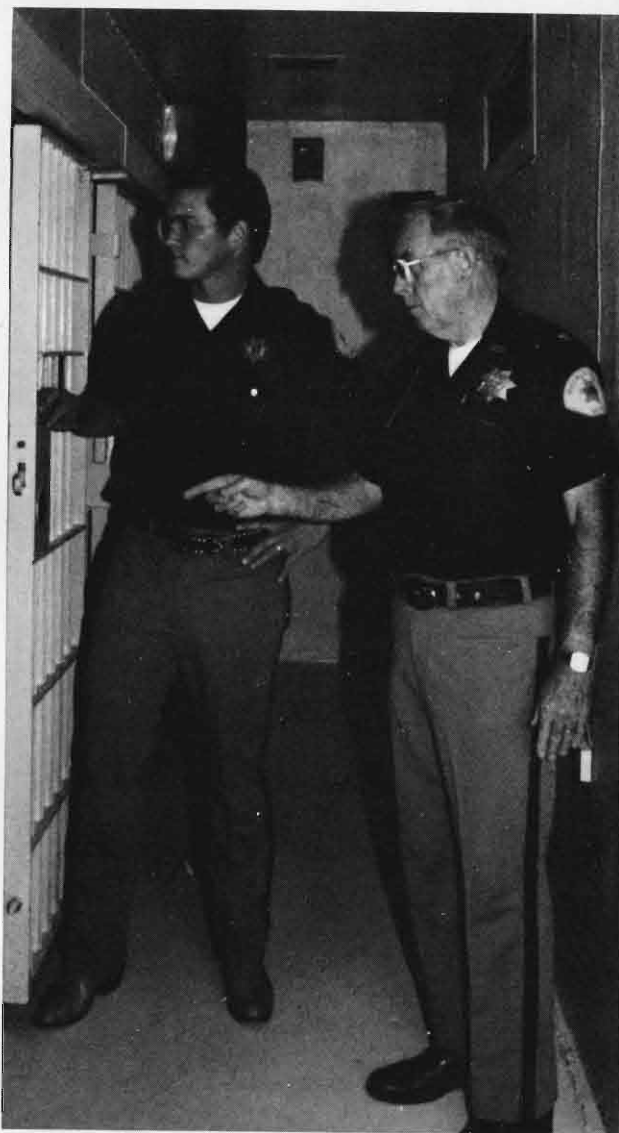
Dineen said, "The experience gives the full scope of law enforcement — from a motel manager to a restaurant manager — plus the work of a sheriff." Buffalo County has had 12 interns through the program and currently two on staff.

"Each year since 1979 we have taken one intern in the sheriff's office and one in the corrections department," Dineen said. "Brown is very instrumental in choosing which interns will participate."

Frink said, "Law enforcement isn't for you if you have an identity crisis, but it can really build your character."

Dineen, Frink and Brown agreed that the officers are one large group down there — they work together and play together. If a problem comes up all are ready to help a fellow officer.

"I would like to get a job in the FBI, U.S. Marshals or CIA and possibly make a different impact on society," Frink said. He is currently working part time as a Campus Security officer at KSC.



Dineen instructs Frink on Standard Operating Procedures in corrections.



In the name of *Style*

by Kim Whittemore

Style has always been a confusing subject — especially for those who try to adhere to it. Trying to stay within the lines of what's "in" and still carry off a unique style is a difficult chore. But the students at Kearney State College have handled this task with ease. By adopting their own style, Lopers have not only raised eyebrows but also questions. For example:

Why do we pay modern prices for stone-washed jeans that look centuries old?

If Swatches are watches, then why can't we read the time on them?

... And if people can't read just one (Swatch), do they think wearing two or more will help?

Why do women spend hours fixing their hair just to make it look messed up?

When we were young we were told to pull our socks up. Now that we're "mature" is it "cool" to wear them down?

Boxer shorts are being worn by all yet do women really need a fly?

Why do people with perfect vision need colored contact lenses?

If skin-tight stirrup pants are meant to be revealing, then why do women wear knee-length sweaters over them?

What is the purpose of washing hair when minutes later we coat it with hair-spray, gel, sculpting lotion, freeze and mousse?

Guess Jeans are very popular but what exactly are we supposed to guess?

The answers to these questions come in one simple reply: It's all in the name of **STYLE**.



FAR PAGE

left: Kenny Copas, Cozad
right: Johnette Toye, Omaha



THIS PAGE

top: Derek McKenzie, Papillion
center left: Delwin Wohlgemuth, Holdrege
right: Bryceson Watson, Lincoln

Fashion

Continued

*You
don't know
what you've
got . . .*

With a 5-foot, 2-inch frame, a beautiful face and 240 pounds to work with, Billi Priefert found herself at the peak of her modeling career. She modeled size 16 plus which was considered a "big model" and at \$150 an hour, she made "big" bucks. Not only did she model for several hairstyle advertisements and posters, fashion shows and large size catalogs, but also for two magazine ads for Wrangler Jeans, size 16 plus.

Billi, now a KSC sophomore from Summerfield, Kan., started her three-year career while in high school with an inquiry into a TV commercial looking for large models.

"It started out as kind of a joke," she said, "but it turned out to be a way to earn extra money for her family."

The fashions Billi modeled were designed to conceal figure flaws. "I think it's great that they've created fashions that will help people who are self-conscious," she said. Billi pointed out that approximately three-fourths of society

Even though her \$150 an hour career has ended, the much photographed Priefert obliged Blue and Gold photographer Kim Whittemore and posed for these shots.



Until you lose it!

wears size 13 and up. There are very few stores that cater to them.

"People who model in commercials are not the kind of people you see today," she said. "I don't think people should be afraid to say 'I'm large.'"

Billi's career came to a close this summer after she had lost close to 100 pounds. She currently weighs about 150 pounds. "When I started losing weight, I started losing jobs," she said.

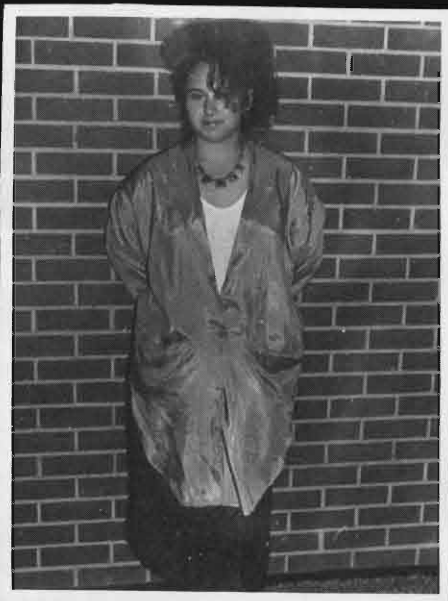
She stressed that the two sizes of models are those who are smaller than a size 7 and those who are larger than a size 13. In modeling, "size eight is large."

Billi does not plan to continue her modeling career. Instead she wants to do something in the field of telecommunications.

As far as her personal attire goes she says she dresses for her moods. "I'm a little on the crazy side," she said. "I don't like to wear things that everyone else is wearing on campus . . . I wear what makes a statement about me."

And what a statement she makes! For this interview she wore a long lavender, silk blouse over a black skirt and low heels. Her hair was spiked high above her head and swooshed in her face and a long blonde tail fell down her back. To top it off she wore lots of silver jewelry including a small ring in her nose.

"At KSC they want you to be in a set mold," she said. Billie Priefert definitely breaks that mold.



Date Rape

by Shelley Nelson

You had a date tonight with "Mr. Wonderful."

Dinner tasted fantastic. You laughed through the comedy.

You then went to a party. At 3:15 a.m. you wanted to go home. But your date forced you to stay and have sex with him. You were date raped.

Date rape is "forced intercourse by someone the victim knows," according to Connie Rol, KSC counselor. Date rape happens in the context of a relationship that began as something voluntary and consensual — unlike rape by a stranger.

According to a recent survey conducted at a large Midwestern college 100 percent of those male students who said they had forced sex on a woman, said that they knew the victim.

At KSC, an estimated 20 percent of women have had this experience, said Janet Blake, counselor. She added, however, that none of these incidents have resulted in a rape report to law enforcement authorities.

According to a recent newspaper article on the subject, many people believe that "true rape" is committed only by weapon-wielding strangers and that a date rape is somehow the victim's fault.

Typically victims are extremely embarrassed. They often feel guilty, angry and ashamed. Rol said, "Their judgment, integrity and trust have been violated."

Other common reactions of the victim are fear of retaliation, shock, disbelief, self-blame, shame, depression, self-doubt, confusion, damaged self-es-

teem, isolation, bitterness and distrust of others. Often victims have a post-rape need to deny the rape and its impact and they attempt to minimize their trauma and painful feelings in order to cope.

Blake said experiencing these emotions creates a cycle of not feeling good about yourself. These feelings might not be that vivid if the victim didn't know her rapist.

Rol concurred that date rape can be more severe emotionally than stranger rape because victims might feel more responsible for the incident.

Prevention

"Anyone can be raped," said Blake. "so everyone needs to protect herself."

Experts suggest revamping rape-prevention plans on college campuses to educate students about the threat of sexual aggression and to encourage open discussion about sexual topics.

Rol, campus counselor, said women should decide what they want sexually and communicate these expectations. She also suggested that women should trust their instincts. "If you don't feel right about a situation, then just get out," she said.

"Be in control and be able to make a judgment call," she added. "You can study at the library instead of his apartment."

To get home safely, Rol advised creating transportation options such as driving your own car, walking or calling a friend for a ride.

Campus Security Officer Wilma Lewis suggested drinking alcoholic bev-

erages only to the point where you're still in control.

Blake agrees. "Stay away from fraternity parties with lots of alcoholic drinks. Don't get to intoxicated because drinking increases your vulnerability."

Pauline Bart, a sociologist at Chicago's University of Illinois Medical School analyzed 94 date rape cases and found these strategies successful particularly when used in combination:

Fleeing or trying to flee.

Fighting back.

Yelling from the diaphragm and not screaming or shrieking from the throat because that only reinforces the hysterical female concept.

Fighting back, according to Bart, can be especially effective because it shows the man you are not playing the game of "my 'no' means 'yes.'"

Characteristics of Rapists

"Rape is the male's problem," said Rol. "No one has the right to force action on someone else. But how can you tell the good guys from the bad guys?"

Campus Security's Lewis said to avoid men who become domineering. Demanding to pay for everything on the date could indicate an expectation of sex later.

And there are other warning signals.

Be careful if your date:

Treats you as if you're his property and gets angry when another man pays

attention to you.

Interprets most things in sexual terms. For instance if you invite a man in for coffee; he thinks you want to have sex.

Says there is no such thing as rape. Displays a lot of anger against women.

Puts you on a pedestal. Unreasonable expectations might enrage.

Accepts interpersonal violence as a way of dealing with feelings and conflict.

Tends to perceive relationships between men and women as adversarial. Statements such as, "Women are deceptive, manipulative bitches and they need to be put in their places," exemplify such an attitude.

Another point suggested by Blake is that peer pressure often leads to date rape. "Sometimes guys living together brag about making it with so many girls," she noted.

Characteristics of Victims

Authorities on the subject of date rape stress that the incident is not the victim's fault. Yet there are certain personality traits that render a woman vulnerable. They include:

- Passive personalities
- People pleasers
- Poor communicators

Blake added that often women are responsible for putting themselves in situations where rape could occur.

Many authorities stress a woman has a right to dress as she pleases, have sex with someone and then change her mind at any time and be treated with re-

spect at all times.

Yet Rol advises KSC women not to wear "frilly blouses or V-neck tops."

Do you cry rape?

Facing the fact that we are vulnerable to rape, especially a rape by someone we know is not very comfortable, but it is realistic.

The victim of such an incident must face yet another reality and decide on her course of action.

Victims are advised by law enforcement officers not to touch anything at the scene or take substances such as aspirin or alcohol to try to calm down.

Campus security officer Wilma Lewis said, "The last thing to do is change clothes, cleanup, take a shower and forget about it."

She advises contacting a friend for emotional support and then contacting the police.

There are good reasons to report that a crime has been committed against your person.

The police can't do their job unless the crime is reported.

Rapists are often repeat offenders. Reporting him now may prevent it from happening again. Others may be victimized or he may come back to you for more.

Kearney police officer Dan Lynch said, "No matter how many times you said, 'No' by not reporting it you tell him that his conduct was acceptable."

But there is a downside to calling in the police. The police themselves admit that the dating situation often muddies the issue and that date rape can be very tough to prove.

The victim will have to undergo a medical examination at the hospital to determine her condition and gather evidence; the victim gets the bill. That bill can easily be in the neighborhood of \$125.

The fees for the medical examination are reimbursable through Victim Witness — if there is a conviction.

The victim is interviewed by the police more than once.

Lynch said that the victim's mental state is often such that it is impossible to get all the necessary information during the initial interview. This means that the victim must repeat details of an unpleasant episode, perhaps several times.

If the case does finally go to court the victim usually must testify, repeating the story again only this time in a public courtroom.

Lewis said, "It takes a determined person to continually go to court and testify. Plus they've got the peer group pressure."

Public exposure of the incident weighs heavily in the decision not to seek help from the police.

Lynch said, "The biggest problem we run into is they don't want their parents to find out."

Whatever decision she makes about contacting the police it is important for the woman to take care of herself.

Lewis said, "Whether or not you report it to us, seek counseling right away."

One KSC woman's story

Sarah's is a story that many may find familiar and some may find threatening. It may have happened to you or it may just be in the back of your mind. Hers is the story of date rape — it does exist.

"I had a crush on this guy, and I was introduced to him by an instructor. After we met, I saw him at parties and on campus. One night after a party, I asked him over. We were both artists and he wanted to see my work. I thought he was an excellent artist and I valued his opinions and criticisms. I was also very flattered that he cared about my work.

I kept my art work in my bedroom. While we were going over my work, he started making advances toward me.

When I said no, it didn't do any good. He started to get angry and verbally abuse me until I felt like I was nothing. Then he completely disrobed and pinned me to my bed. He started pulling off my shirt and jeans. This was like a tug-of-war.

I tried saying no and explaining to him that I hardly knew him and I didn't want to have sex. After trying that and being unsuccessful, I got really upset and started crying. He got mad and left me alone. Some damage was already done even though he did not have intercourse with me. It was still an invasion of my privacy.

After it was all over, I felt ashamed that I had let something like that happen to me. I was embarrassed be-

cause I wondered if he would tell his friends about me. Even though he was a jerk, I still, for some strange reason, cared

what he thought of me. I don't know why I cared because he made me feel dirty and cheap.

I did not get legal advice or press charges but I did talk to a priest and a counselor about the attempted rape. Today, it is still hard for me to date because this is always in the back of my mind. I do know I will never let it happen again and I will never put myself in that situation again."



PFM spices daily fare with

VARIETY

by Angie Steffen



Lance Buoy and Evelyn Lijoodi at the grill. PFM employs 50 to 55 student helpers.

The Professional Food Service Management has served KSC since June of 1984. Before PFM another service, ARA Catering Service took care of the students of KSC. One aspect the two services have in common is Dick Williams. Williams has been employed by both services here at KSC. After PFM took over service for KSC, Williams was offered the position of director of food service, which is his title at present.

Williams first started working in the cafeteria business part-time while still a student at KSC. He then worked his way up to student manager's position but decided to teach school for a while before rejoining the catering profession.

PFM is run strictly on the money from students' meal plans. The service is a free enterprise system, therefore some money does go to the college for building debt retirement and staffing. No government funds are received as far as budget expenses are concerned.

"The college, more or less, works as a holding company because the student pays the college and then the college pays PFM," Williams said.

Special features found in PFM's service include a monthly birthday night on which birthday cakes are given away; "Foods of the World", different nationalities of the world decorations and food; "picnics" in residence halls where food can be sent over for meetings, etc.; sick trays, and sack lunches with four hours notice; dietary counseling; and, of course, the "Antler" snack bar.

"We always try to do something different in the dining room for the general population, just to make it different; just so that you aren't coming to the same old place day after day," Williams said.

In regard to service at the Commons, PFM may feed as many as 1,500 people in a single day. Each meal has its own peak time. This time depends on class schedules and what day of the week it is. One such peak comes every

Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:15 p.m.

"Lunch is the largest meal," said Williams, "because we have more commuting students who eat only lunch with us." Student meal plans have risen by 40-50 purchased plans this year compared to last fall. PFM also keeps statistical data on how many people eat what, what time they eat it, and in how many seconds its production takes.

Every 15 minutes a customer count is taken; all entrees are kept track of, and how many are served in a certain amount of seconds. Burritos, lasagna, tacos, pizza, hamburgers, steaks, and spaghetti are popular foods among students with meal plans.

Williams also said, "When pop was first introduced into the college meal plan . . . people thought that milk consumption would go down, but it really doesn't. People at this age, your typical traditional college student, if they are going to drink milk, they will drink milk. They generally have their milk and their pop too."

Menus for PFM are set up on a three week cycle. Changes are made but this basic system is continued throughout the year. This system includes 110 entrees of various types.

The advantage of this three week cycle over a five week cycle is explained by Williams, "If you really look at and analyze a five week cycle many foods are similar or repeated anyway."

Changes made in the program this



In the bakery department of PFM, a "six tier oven" is used which is a rotary oven with six shelves that move around while baking to bake food more evenly.

year included a few changes in the menu. A more noticeable improvement coming this year was homemade bread baked in the PFM kitchens. Williams added that the homemade bread was tried by meal plan students last year and it was quite successful. New equipment was also purchased especially for the purpose of baking hamburger buns, hot-dog buns, and bread right on location.

Ovens used in the PFM kitchen are Hoffart ovens otherwise known as convection ovens and nicknamed, "Blow

Ovens". They are somewhat like ovens in regular homes except that they have fans that circulate the hot air and cook food more evenly and faster. The ovens also have "holding features" which can maintain a temperature without over-cooking.

In the future PFM and KSC hope to bring a food facility to West Campus for students. This is not definite but as for plans of extending PFM, westward is the direction the service seems to be headed.



Brad Beiber, Blake Mahnke, Joe Mejia, and Brian Mahnke caught between bites at PFM.

TIDBITS FROM PFM

KSC students eating at PFM consume:

EACH DAY

200 lbs. of lettuce
150 gals. of milk
80 lbs. of cottage cheese
30 gals. of chili
180 lbs. of cooked spaghetti
1,300 hamburgers
2,010 tacos
250 lbs. of roast beef

EACH MONTH

1,000 loaves of bread
1,400 hamburger buns

Dick Williams, director and organizer of the feeding of 2,200 KSC students. Williams is also a graduate of KSC.



Faculty chefs share their hit recipes

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

by Angie Steffen



Harland Hoffman, English department chairman

HARLAND HOFFMAN

“Necessity got me interested in cooking,” said Harland Hoffman, head of the KSC English Department. Hoffman credits his mother with teaching him to cook; he never attended any special classes or schools to obtain his cooking ability, yet his love for cooking has always remained a special hobby. Hoffman claims his favorite style of cooking is “country cooking” or any dish that takes a minimum of time to prepare.

Hoffman likes to experiment with recipes. “Almost everytime it will be different,” he said.

Changes may be made in sauces or gravies every time he cooks. Vegetables

for instance are something that this chef likes to make in a variety of ways.

Pot roast with a covering of potatoes, celery, onions and gravy with perhaps baked potatoes and a special recipe for cole slaw is the most requested meal when guests are being entertained in the Hoffman household.

“Gourmet cooking is good food,” according to Hoffman. Even though Hoffman loves to experiment, he does not particularly care for cookbooks with “exotic” food recipes.

Hoffman particularly likes Italian dishes. His favorite dish is called American baked spaghetti.

AMERICAN BAKED SPAGHETTI

2 tbsp. butter
1 cup chopped onion
1 cup sliced mushrooms (optional)
1 lb. ground beef
1 tsp. salt
1 can tomato (16 oz.)
1 can tomato paste (6 oz.)

pinch of oregano
1 bay leaf
1 green pepper chopped (optional)
1 clove minced garlic
¼ tsp. pepper
1 can tomato sauce (8 oz.)
1 lb. spaghetti

Saute onion, mushrooms, pepper, garlic, and beef in butter. Add seasoning. Combine tomatoes, sauce, and paste. Cook 15 minutes. Prepare 1 lb. spaghetti. Mix sauce with cooked spaghetti. Place in 8×10 baking dish. Bake 45 minutes at 350 degrees.



Sylvie Moulin, instructor of foreign language

Dr. Sylvie Moulin, instructor of foreign language, came to the US in 1984. A Paris native, Moulin noticed differences between French and American foods. "In France" she said, "traditional foods take more time to prepare. Food must also be artistic and pleasing to the eye."

Two of Moulin's favorites for the holiday season are "dinde aux raisins et aux marrons" (turkey with grapes and chestnuts) and "buche au chocolat" (chocolate log, a traditional French Christmas dessert).

SYLVIE MOULIN

BUCHE AU CHOCOLAT (Chocolate Log)

2 eggs, separated
3.5 oz. of sugar
3.5 oz. of flour

filling: 10 oz. of butter
5 oz. of sugar
4 egg yolks
1 tbsp. vanilla extract
1 tbsp. unsweetened cocoa

Prepare the cake mixing the 2 yolks and the sugar. When the preparation becomes fluffy, add alternately the flour and the whites. Cover the cookie sheet with aluminum foil, buttered and floured. Pour the paste and cook 10 min. (warm oven). Remove from the oven, roll the cake in the paper, let it cook off. Prepare the cream. Put the sugar and the yolks in a double sauce pan and beat until the mixture gets smooth and shiny. Let it cool off, then add the butter, mixing thoroughly. Divide the preparation in 2 bowls, add the vanilla in one of them and the cocoa in the other one. Unroll carefully the cake, spread on it the vanilla cream. Roll it again and cover with the chocolate cream. Make designs with a fork to simulate a log. (Serves 8).



Maureen Eckloff, chairman of Speech and Theatre Departments

MAUREEN ECKLOFF

A common thread linking Maureen Eckloff, chairman of Speech and Theatre Departments, to her past was, "The Woman's Voice." Eckloff hosted a variety of television and radio shows with just this name. These shows featured interviews, cooking tips, special features and occasional recipes.

One feature on her show that always brought in a lot of mail was the recipe segment of the show, she said. Viewers could write to the station for recipes they had seen on Eckloff's show. Recipes featured were out of the ordinary but fairly simple to prepare, she added.

HOT TURKEY OR CHICKEN SALAD

4 C cooked chicken or turkey, diced
4 C celery diced
1 C mayonnaise
2 cans cream of chicken soup
2 C slivered almonds or water chestnuts
2 C diced, hard-cooked eggs
1 T powdered onion (or minced)
1 t salt
1 C or more grated American cheese
3 C crushed potato chips

Mix, except chips and cheese. Put in 9x13" dish. Cover with chips and cheese. Bake 30 min. at 350 degrees. Serves 12.

Growing interest in women's issues sparks symposium

by Paula Geis

Issues crucial to understanding

A women's issues symposium held in September was referred to by President William Nester as being crucial to men and women in the understanding of men's and women's roles in America.

"Women's studies have assumed a legitimate role in the universities of the '70's and '80's" Nester said. "They will provide insights into women's issues which can only enrich our studies of the human experience.

"Women's studies have everything to do with the humanities of the human experience," he said.

The symposium, "Women's Work and Women's Lives: Dialogue of Change," was coordinated by Betty Becker-Theye, dean of Fine Arts and Humanities, and by Kathryn Benzel, English instructor.

Becker-Theye and Benzel said they hoped this gathering would generate a

dialogue that would enrich perceptions of sexual equality.

The program presented some of the feminist concerns and interests that confront women today.

The conference covered topics such as women involved in journalism, the power and progress of women in the workforce, feminism and women's legal rights, the reinterpretation of American women, and preparing women for careers.

Other presentations included a slide show and performances by various artists.

Becker-Theye and Benzel said they want this mini-symposium to grow to a large women's issues symposium. "We eventually want to hold women's issues conferences. This symposium was held so we could get a feel for the interest in the topic of women's issues."



Kate Benzel, co-coordinator of the symposium, wants people to know that there is a real interest in women's issues on the campus.

Women rising in business world

The statistics showing graduates who got jobs in Nebraska are misleading, according to Jackie Rosenlof, KSC Career Planning and Placement director.

"Nebraska is a state with its head in the sand. All of the companies here hire at less than the national average".

You have to keep in mind when you see the lower wages for women that women haven't been in the business field for very long," Rosenlof said. "Women haven't had the time to advance in a corporation like men."

Rosenlof thinks that there isn't as much harassment on the job toward women as there has been.

"Women who use the excuse of 'I'll never get ahead anyway, why try' will never get those upper management jobs," she said.

"Let's get on with the business of growing and getting ahead," Rosenlof said. "Women shouldn't be stagnant because of the excuse that their efforts in the corporation wouldn't be noticed because of male discrimination."

Rosenlof was one of the speakers

at the Women's Issues Symposium. Her presentation was titled, "Professional Behavior of Women - It's Effect on Their Careers." To prepare for this presentation, she interviewed 25 women and asked them if they felt harassed on their jobs.

"I didn't find all the discrimination and harassment we always hear about," she said. "There were very few women who reported harassment."

Rosenlof also interviewed six men who work for women. The men reported that they were not uncomfortable working for a woman. Rosenlof thinks this shows a "team spirit" among male and female co-workers.

"This year's graduates are going to be the real beginning of a side-by-side working relationship between men and women," she said.

"The companies that are moving ahead are the companies who are realizing the assets of hiring women," Rosenlof said. "Women are bringing a new concept to business, a personal concept, because women are by nature more compassionate and inventive."



Jackie Rosenlof, Director of Career Planning and Placement, believes the figures showing employment in Nebraska are misleading.

"I don't want to be categorized as a feminist," Rosenlof said. "I want to be looked at like I'm a woman who gets the job done."

Women's issues course draws interest.

Some people may feel uncomfortable having an interest in women's issues, according to Kate Benzel, co-coordinator of the Women's Issues Symposium.

"That's because of the traditional conservative attitude many Nebraskans have," Benzel said.

"The people in the Nebraska are very family oriented. For a family farm to survive, there are specific roles each member must fulfill.

"These roles are slowly changing and that's hard for the people who depend on these family roles to accept," Benzel said.

Benzel said she hoped the symposium would give people an outlet to voice their interest in women's issues. "There hasn't been a chance for anyone to express themselves because there hasn't been much on this issue in this geographical region."

Benzel taught a women's issues course in a Horizons honorary class last

year.

"What I liked about teaching this class was that I was able to watch students develop and get a sense of their personality. Students learned to express themselves regarding the feelings they've had about women's oppression," Benzel said. "I'm amazed at the interest women and men students have on this topic."

Benzel's interest in women's issues came from her interest in literature. "Virginia Wolfe, who wrote The Female Artist along with other books, helped me understand the dual role women play. In Wolfe's books, women were defiant to patriarch authority on the inside and submissive on the outside. Wolfe deals with women in a credible way. She isn't screaming women's rights," she said.

"My real interest in women's issues came when I was finished with my graduate work and was at Bowling Green University. It was clear to me that women are not as visible in higher education

as men. Women in higher education are not outspoken; they are not the policy makers," Benzel said.

Benzel said she feels the potential for women in higher education is great because women deal well with relationships and can compromise more easily.

"Women are more sensitive to the effects of policy and can deal with other people effectively," she said.

Benzel and Betty Becker-Theye, dean of Fine Arts and Humanities, came up with the idea for a symposium on women's issues because there aren't many activities on this campus which deal with this topic.

Benzel said, it is possible that interest in this symposium could enable KSC to create a minor in women's studies.

Benzel would like the people to learn, as a result of the symposium, that there are professional women working and to show that people do have an interest in women's issues.



Vietnam

A KSC PERSPECTIVE

by Mark Bates

The Vietnam Conflict — rock 'n roll singers sang about it; college students, public figures and the American public protested it; and politicians debated it. Four men from KSC recall the Vietnam era.

Curiosity about the Vietnam conflict has arisen at KSC. Thirty-seven students enrolled in Share's history course for the fall semester. The course doesn't go toward credit for the general studies program or a history major. The students enrolled are genuinely interested in the course, Share said.

Share was involved in anti-war organizations including the Student Mobilization Committee and Students for Democratic Society during his undergraduate years at Binghamton University in N.Y. Many of the activities of student government involved the war. He said these organizations didn't stop the war but they may have caused public awareness which could have led to stopping the war.

“Things like ‘Rambo’ movies misrepresent and create a legend that is bogus in terms of what they are saying.”

— Share

“The role of the anti-war movement has been misunderstood,” he said. “Some claim the anti-war movement had no impact one way or the other, while others felt it had a huge impact on getting us out of Vietnam. I think the truth is somewhere in between.” Al-

though Share opposed the war, he plans to teach his course objectively.

The publicizing of Vietnam veterans, people hearing stories from relatives making the war more personal, the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Washington, D.C., and the anniversary celebration all contribute to the Vietnam curiosity, Share said.

Major news magazines have published articles on the Vietnam conflict. Books are being published on the subject which centers on the question, “What was Vietnam like that would cause people to compare it with the Central America controversy?” he said.

“Parallels drawn to present foreign policy, the fact the war was the first we ever genuinely lost, and the movies about Vietnam have developed an interest,” Share said. “Many wanted to ignore it after we got out but now people are wanting to know about it.”

Share hopes the course will become a permanent part of the KSC curriculum. The course has been labeled “special topics,” and the history depart-

- History Professor Michael Share
- Lt. Col. Gary Hamilton, commander of KSC's ROTC
- Political Science Department Chairman Thomas Magstadt
- Political Science Professor Phu Tonthat

ment is looking to identify students' response to the course, he said.

If the Vietnam course arouses a reasonable amount of interest, there's a good chance it will become a part of the curriculum, Share said.

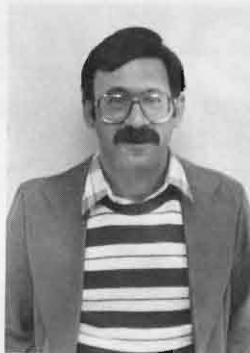
Last year the history department offered a mini-course on Vietnam which was successful. Out of that course evolved the ideas for the present Vietnam course.

For three years Share taught a similar course at the University of Wisconsin and Ohio's Dennison University. Students at these colleges felt this popular course was the best one they had ever taken in college.

He would like to offer the course as a night class. “The next time we offer the course, I may ask for it to be a night class so veterans of Vietnam can be included too,” Share said. “It's good having vets in the class because they add their own personal experience to it.”

Share hopes students will become better informed citizens as a result of the course. “My hope is that they will inquire to what specifically is going on and its implications,” he said. “The United States was drawn into the war step by step and no one knew what was happening until it was too late.

“One of the lessons is that we should be more aware of what our government is doing. We should be aware of our foreign policy supporting unpopu-



Professor Michael Share

lar movements or national liberation movements."

He said that over the past few years Americans have tried to justify the war. "As memories of Vietnam faded, people from the president on down said it was a just, good and necessary struggle and that if we gave the military a chance, we could have won the war.

"There's a revision of the Vietnam conflict going on and a glorification for what we were doing there. Things like 'Rambo' movies misrepresent and create a legend that is bogus in terms of what they are saying.

"Sylvester Stallone goes over to Vietnam to win what we lost in the war. It didn't happen like that but they're saying, 'Come to the movies and see how it could have happened.' They're totally missing the point of what happened and why.

"It's a dangerous thing when we create these myths. The danger is that we could get involved in something else, forgetting the lesson in Vietnam."

Share classified the Vietnam conflict as a "rock 'n roll war." "Vietnam definitely had an impact on the music of the 60s," he said. "I think our music of today comes out of that. The words of some of the songs by Jimi Hendrix, Rolling Stones, Beatles and Bob Dylan are directly about Vietnam."

He said there are still songs being written about Vietnam. Some of those songs include Charlie Daniels' "Still in Saigon" and Bruce Springsteen's "Born in the USA."

"In the 60s we had civil rights, Vietnam and rock 'n roll all coming together," he said. "Now, groups are not afraid to engage themselves in political matters by singing about them."

Share hopes his course and similar ones will cause public awareness of the United States' foreign policy and pro-

"The role of the anti-war movement has been misunderstood. Some claim the anti-war movement had no impact one way or the other, while others felt it had a huge impact on getting us out of Vietnam. I think the truth is somewhere in between."

— Share

voke Americans to become more involved in their government.

Hamilton: Yankees at War

The year is 1969. Your mission is to fly an airplane over enemy territory, spot the enemy and draw their fire so ground forces can move in for attack.

You've flown the mission many times and have been shot at on several occasions. You've seen enemy soldiers shooting at you as they run for cover. This time is different.

In the midst of gunfire one of your plane's engines is hit. It sputters and then dies, causing you to make an emergency landing in the jungle. Fortunately, you land in friendly territory and there's no danger of being captured.

Throughout your 12-month stay in South Vietnam, some of your friends are killed in combat. You talk to others on a radio, hear gunfire in the background, and then, the voice on the other end is silent — he's dead.

If you can imagine yourself in these situations, you may know how Lt. Col. Gary Hamilton, commander of the ROTC program at KSC, felt during his service in Vietnam in 1969.

Hamilton's first impression of Vietnam was that it was not a war zone because everyone was flown into Saigon on commercial airlines. Saigon is the largest city in South Vietnam.

"Many people were in uniforms and carrying some type of weapon, but business was as usual in the big cities," Hamilton said. "Much commerce, transportation and hustle and bustle — you didn't get the feeling of being in a combat zone until you got out of the big city."

At the time, Hamilton was a captain assigned to the 185th Reconnaissance Airplane Company.

Soldiers within the different companies depended upon each other for survival which resulted in close bonds between them. Hamilton explained that even though soldiers were close in Vietnam, the bonds broke after the soldiers' tour — the time spent in military service in Vietnam.

The tour lasted 12 months — if one survived 12 months. People came and went as their 12 months expired, he said.

"Not everyone went over or came back at the same time," he said. "One might be put into a military unit where he might be the newest person there, but the next week, three more people arrive. Twelve months later, that person is an old-timer with 50 new people in the unit."

Soldiers were more concerned with surviving their 12 months, going back home to be with their friends in the United States, and forgetting their experiences and the people they left behind



Lt. Col. Gary Hamilton

in Vietnam. "The attitude was 'It's their turn to do their 12 months,'" he said.

Hamilton admitted there were incidents of some American soldiers who killed women, children and civilians. "What occurred in Vietnam was no different from any other war the United States, or any other nation has been involved in," he said.

"Did cavemen line up with their clubs and kill only healthy males? Did Indians only kill pioneer men, and did pioneer men only kill Indian men? No. It's the same in every conflict in the history of mankind," he said.

Hamilton explained that when people are placed in a combat situation, they lose the sense of what is civilized and morally right.

"War is a terrible thing and it does terrible things to people's mentality," he said. "You are dealing with survival instincts. Whether a man has a club or a machine gun, when he is personally threatened and his life is at stake, he's willing to do whatever is necessary."

Vietnam was no different from any conflict the United States has fought, in terms of the soldiers' age, Hamilton said. The difference rests in the education of the soldiers. World War II had better educated soldiers. The draft was so inclusive so that college graduates as well as high school dropouts were conscripted.

Many of the Vietnam soldiers were 18-20-year olds with only a high school education, if that. Most were directly from larger U.S. cities and were placed into a rural, oriental environment which they couldn't identify with, he said.

"War is a terrible thing and it does terrible things to people's mentality. You are dealing with survival instincts. Whether a man has a club or a machine gun, when he is personally threatened and his life is at stake, he's willing to do whatever is necessary."

— Hamilton

American soldiers couldn't speak Vietnamese and the Vietnamese soldiers couldn't speak affluent English, making communication difficult, he said. The terrain, animals, religious beliefs, culture and climate differed from the United States.

Hamilton said soldiers adapted to the heat after being exposed to it for awhile. The climate varied. It was still a tropical climate, but during the rainy season, it became cool and wet. He said his flights took place in the central highlands

continued

which were mountainous — pleasant during the day but rather cool at night.

Vietnam differed from World War II because of the introduction of the helicopter, on-location news media and modern telecommunications and the 12-month tour for the soldier, he said.

"The United States could have certainly defeated North Vietnam had the military been granted to annihilate them."

— Hamilton

If a soldier were severely wounded during combat in the deep jungle, a helicopter could be radioed to fly in, pick up the wounded soldier and fly him back to a hospital for treatment, he explained. The total time from when the soldier was injured until he reached the hospital could be 15-20 minutes, and his life was saved. Hamilton said the same injured soldier in World War II would have died because he could not have received the proper medical attention.

Hamilton blames the military structure for the fall of Saigon. "South Vietnamese armies and air forces didn't do their job," he said. "They fell back and allowed the communists to gain the upper hand. Panic set in and all the people wanted to do was flee the North Vietnamese. The military discipline broke down and there were more desertions on the South Vietnamese side, so the communists took over in an unhindered, reasonably easy fashion."

He believes the communist takeover could not have been prevented. The South Vietnamese people were rural people, unable to stand against an organized, concerted movement from the North Vietnamese. The United States only prolonged the takeover about 15 years, Hamilton said.

"The United States could have certainly defeated North Vietnam, had the military been granted to annihilate them," he said. "The American soldier and his machinery were far superior to the North Vietnamese soldier, his weaponry and his army."

Even though the South Vietnamese wanted to maintain their freedom, they were not industrialized enough nor the type of people who were ready to stand up and win the conflict, he said.

"They believed in what we were trying to do for them but it was an effort in vain because they weren't ready to handle it when we gave the conflict back to them," he continued. "The only way to win was to take the war out of South Vietnam and move it into North Vietnam. We kept the war in South Vietnam and

only made occasional bombings in North Vietnam.

"The Chinese told the United States not to invade North Vietnam or they would enter the war in a big way," he said. "Because we had the same problem in the Korean conflict, and because it was unpopular with the American public, the United States chose not to invade and demolish North Vietnam."

In Hamilton's opinion, when the United States withdrew from South Vietnam, they pulled the plug and left the South Vietnamese to be washed down the drain.

"Myself and all the other officers who left during that time-frame agreed that within one to two years, South Vietnam would dissolve," he concluded. "The South Vietnamese military wasn't prepared to defend the country without the United States because the civilians were not much of a force to stop the North Vietnamese. The U.S. political leadership knew very well they were pulling the plug on the country."

There is no doubt in Hamilton's mind that the Vietnam Conflict could have been won had the American public and its government fully supported the effort.

Hamilton: Yankees' Homecoming

Some fled to Canada. Others attended college. Johnny went to war!

"Little 18-year-old Johnny Jones from Anytown, USA might have been the only kid in his neighborhood to go to Vietnam because some divided up and went to Canada while others went to college," Hamilton said.

"When Johnny came back, he was alienated from his hometown and society because he had experienced tremendous things that were different from what his friends had experienced," he said.

"His eyes had been opened to other cultures and places in the world," he added. "He was better educated in the school of hard knocks, real experiences and was a better-rounded person. Johnny had a better perspective on how life and death really are in the world, and what's important in life."

"None of Johnny's buddies had those perspectives. He found himself not sharing the same things in common with his friends and he may have been

gone only a brief year or two. Johnny had lost many of his friends just due to a brief split in their directions," Hamilton said.

The Vietnam Conflict drafted some people while it left others untouched, he said. "People got away with fleeing the country and evading the draft. Large numbers had deferments and the service ended up with a poor cross section."

He explained that the primary enemy was the lack of public support from the United States.

"It was demoralizing to the soldiers in Vietnam to be told that they were serving in what was considered a worthless cause."

— Hamilton

"It was demoralizing to the soldiers in Vietnam to be told that they were serving in what was considered a worthless cause," Hamilton

said.

"The country wasn't committed to the effort," he continued. "It wasn't behind its sons and daughters over there. The Vietnam veteran became the object of public scorn because of the war."

"The veteran of World War II was a hero; he met his country's call and had the total nation behind him. The country supported rationing and everything that went along with the war effort here at home. Those guys did their best and were welcomed home as heroes."

Hamilton said the news media had a dramatic effect on the public's attitude toward the Vietnam Conflict. The media can be viewed from two perspectives.

One view is that the media did its job and did it reasonably well by reporting what was happening so the American public could make up its own mind on how to perceive Vietnam, he said.

The other view sees the media losing its sense of loyalty to the U.S. government, military and its soldiers. It made the conflict look as bad as possible and put a bad taste in the mouth of the American public, he said.

"When America could come home and watch Johnny get shot on TV, that has a great deal of impact on people," He said.

Hamilton said modern transportation also played a role making Vietnam different from previous conflicts.

"Soldiers could be sitting home in Mom's kitchen eating apple pie on Wednesday and could be in Vietnam on Saturday," he said. "On Monday they could be involved in a firefight with the enemy. This could all happen within a week. It's very hard for a person's mentality to accept and adjust to it."

"The reverse could happen. They could spend a year over there, facing life

and death everyday, be pulled up and be in Mom's kitchen eating home-cooked meals in less than a week. They might not be sure how to conduct themselves because the soldiers had learned to live in a life and death situation everyday."

Eventually, the Vietnam veterans received recognition for their service in Southeast Asia through the erection of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Washington, D.C. Hamilton felt the Vietnam veteran was properly recognized by his people and government but it was too late.

"I personally feel the memorial is right and appropriate but it was just too darned late," he said.

"The American people and government have waited too long to say, 'Hey American GI, we called on you and you did what you were supposed to do and we appreciate that.' That should have been said immediately in '73, but it wasn't because there was too much bitterness in the country."

"The American people and government have waited too long to say, 'Hey American GI, we called on you and you did what you were supposed to do and we appreciate that!'"

— Hamilton

Tonthat: Broken Homeland

America was doomed when it arrived in Vietnam! Phu Tonthat, a Hanoi native and KSC political science professor, said American forces had lost the war before it began because of the North Vietnamese's strong nationalistic convictions and guerilla war-

"They (Vietcong) were willing to sacrifice a whole generation ... They were highly motivated and nationalistic, and willing to die for the independence of the country."

— Tonthat

communists were trying to create trouble and insecurity in the rural areas," Tonthat explained. "The war began when

fare.

Vietnam was referred to as "Indo-China" until 1940 when the Vietnamese people decided to change the name. "Viet" is the name of a tribe that migrated from China into what we know as Vietnam, Tonthat said.

After World War II, a conflict arose between nationalists forces. These forces sought to liberate Vietnam from France and Japan. Vietnam had been a French colony since approximately 1800 and Japan only reigned over a section of Vietnam for a few months after World War II, he said.

Ho Chi Minh led one of the nationalists factions against Japan. Tonthat said Minh would have been a good nationalist leader if the West had supported him.

"He went to France, England and America and they wouldn't support him in his movement for independence in Vietnam," he said. "Moscow offered to help and then Minh became communist."

He believes Minh did a great disservice to the Vietnamese people. "If Minh would have really loved the country, he would have placed the national interest over his party interest," Tonthat said, "If Minh would have left the scene, leaving the forces to fight for nationalistic reasons, we would have been independent a long time ago. We would not have suffered for 29 years struggling for independence."

The French left Indo-China and from 1955-63 there was a period of tranquility. During this era the communists became active in South Vietnam, he said.

"The communists were trying to create trouble and insecurity in the rural areas," Tonthat explained. "The war began when



the first American troops landed in Vietnam."

Tonthat said he appreciated the United States' support in South Vietnam. "My family and I were very much against the communists," he said. "Communists killed my uncle. He didn't do anything against the people or country but he was a rich man so they killed him and confiscated his property."

"We sided with the French, who were allies to the Americans," he continued. "We believed we could gain independence without such large sacrifices. We knew France and the United States would not support a communist movement."

The Vietcong were nationalists who joined the North Vietnamese forces.

"It was a tool used by the communists in their war efforts against South Vietnam," Tonthat said. "Many American newspapers didn't believe this was a communist organization but they believed the Vietcong were of true nationalist elements who came together to fight for independence."

He said the communists couldn't defeat the United States militarily. "They couldn't defeat the United States on the battlefield," Tonthat said. "The communists said they would defeat the United States on their college campuses and American streets. They were right."

The United States became very weary of the Vietnam conflict and therefore gave in to the communists, he said.

Tonthat added that another reason for the United States' loss in Vietnam was that Americans weren't prepared to fight a guerilla war. "Guerillas were working alongside Americans within American compounds," he said.

He recalled when he served as a soldier in the French Army. "The French

Tonthat was born and raised in the northern city of Hanoi which is now the capital of Vietnam. Following high school, he left for France to attend college.

After college, he was drafted into the French Army and served as a major. Tonthat was assigned to the Vietnamese Mission as a foreign service officer because of his background knowledge in foreign service he received in college. Tonthat said he was assigned to many diplomatic missions during his military career.

In 1964, Tonthat left Vietnam once again and came to New York to work

as a foreign service officer. He decided to resign as a foreign service officer and further his education at the



Phu Tonthat

University of Denver where he earned his Ph.D. in political science in 1969. In 1970, he packed his bags once again and came to KSC.

taught us all the functions but they never taught us what to do when the communists jumped out of a hole two or three feet in front of us," Tonthat said.

The North Vietnamese would not have been able to defeat France or the United States without military and financial assistance and training from China. "Many of the enemy's pilots were trained in China," he said.

The Vietcong were determined to win because they knew if they held on long enough, they would be victorious.

"They were willing to sacrifice a whole generation on behalf of the next generation," Tonthat said. "They were highly motivated and nationalistic, and willing to die for the independence of the country."

Tonthat believes the United States could not have won the Vietnam conflict even if they had been allowed to invade and annihilate North Vietnam.

"Even with a half million American troops and two and a half million South Vietnamese troops, there wasn't an inch of ground in South Vietnam that was safe," he said. He attributes the danger to Vietcong infiltration within the American and South Vietnamese forces.

The Chinese considered western forces to be "paper tigers" which meant Westerners had strong fronts but could be worn down by their adversary, he said.

The United States felt their conventional fronts were strong enough to overpower China's doctrine of guerilla warfare. Tonthat said the Vietnamese people did not want their country to be the testing ground of these two opposed doctrines.

He explained that the Vietnam conflict was a civil war between the North and South. Tonthat explained, "By day, a village might be controlled by Saigon and, at night, the communists might control the area. Both sides drafted soldiers from the same villages, and in some cases, the same family."

"They couldn't defeat the United States on the battlefield. The communists said they would defeat the United States on their college campuses and American streets. They were right."

— Tonthat

Tonthat concluded that he is sorry for all those he knew in Vietnam who now live under the communist regime but he appreciates the United States' efforts on behalf of the South Vietnamese.

Magstadt: Politics and Vietnam

Political constraints on the U.S. military and protest from the American public played a large role in the outcome of the Vietnam Conflict, according to KSC Political Science Department Chairman Thomas Magstadt.

There were constraints on the military. U.S. political leaders wanted to contain the conflict in Vietnam. They feared the conflict could escalate into a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union or China.

"We were defeated militarily because we couldn't use the military means we had at our disposal," Magstadt said.

Because the United States is a democratic society, public opinion plays a large role in decision-making. The public provides funds for Congress to allocate and when the public no longer supports a war, funding is cut off, he said.

"Domestic politics played a key role in the outcome of Vietnam," he explained. There was a ready-made formula for massive protest because those fighting the war would be college age.

"There were several universities located near Washington, D.C.," he said. "When the protest really got going, you had an army of college students demonstrating in and around the Capital. I was there and I saw tremendous demonstrations."

"Public pressure and the fact that the war dragged on were two primary reasons for the United States' withdrawal from Vietnam," Magstadt continued. "If it had been a quick war, that would have been one thing, but a prolonged war is quite another thing."

"The war was, in a sense, lost in the United States," he said. "Democratic societies operate at a distinct disadvantage in a contest against dictatorships." Magstadt said a dictator can move much more quickly when it comes to decision-making.

The United States opposed a communist regime and therefore backed South Vietnam. The Vietnam Conflict grew through a series of stages, he said.

"Eisenhower said that the United States would help the South Vietnamese help themselves," he explained. "Kennedy committed military advisers

but they weren't considered combat troops. Johnson ordered the bombing of the North.

"Because we had bombers over there, we had to protect the perimeters around the bases. To protect the bases and pilots, it takes infantry. The Army and Air Force were both involved in defense. A few skirmishes arose, and by 1968, we were committed and had a half a million troops over there."

Magstadt said it would be difficult to place a finger on any one reason for the

United States' involvement in South Vietnam.

There were a variety of rationale and explanations for the United States' involvement in Vietnam. One of the reasons was keeping Vietnam free of communism, he said.

Maintaining the commitment to the United States' allies was another reason. Because France was the United States' ally, the United States could not withdraw from South Vietnam without losing credibility with France, he explained.

There was also a theory called the domino theory. By preventing the North from conquering the South, the rest of Southeast Asia would be saved from communism, Magstadt said.

"There was the belief that if South Vietnam fell, there would be a series of falling dominoes in which eventually communism would rule the entire area," he said.

"In retrospect, there was some validity to that theory, although it was widely dismissed at the time. Shortly after South Vietnam fell, Cambodia and Laos fell."

The Vietcong, North Vietnamese sympathizers, were communists but they were also nationalists, Magstadt said.

"We seemed to have addressed the problem as if it were international communism when, in fact, it was national communism," he said. "It was a nationalist movement that was inspired by a

"We tend to define that contest as though it were a super power contest. We see it as the United States versus the Soviet Union, using Vietnam as the battlefield. It was actually a civil war between the North and South."

— Magstadt



Thomas Magstadt

communist ideology, supported by the Soviet Union. The North Vietnamese believed they were fighting for their national survival.

"We tend to define that contest as though it were a super power contest," Magstadt explained. "We see it as the United States versus the Soviet Union, using Vietnam as the battlefield. It was actually a civil war between the North and South."

He said the question was not whether or not Vietnam should be free or communist, but whether or not it should be

"There was a ready-made formula for massive protest because those fighting the war would be college age . . . When the protest really got going, you had an army of college students demonstrating in and around the Capital. I was there and saw tremendous demonstrations."

— Magstadt

divided or united.

"Ho Chi Minh was seen as the symbol of a reunited Vietnam, making it independent from the western powers," he said. "The Vietnamese saw the United States as just replacing the French, which represented an extension of that past colonial dependency."

He said the government of Saigon before its fall was not what many perceived it to be. "We were defending a democracy in Vietnam, but that was a transparent falsehood because South Vietnam was not a democratic government," Magstadt said. "It was a dictatorship and a corrupt government."

The South Vietnamese government was bankrupt and the North Vietnamese recruited many South Vietnamese. Many of the guerillas who fought for the North were from the South, he said.

" . . . democratic societies operate at a distinct disadvantage in a contest against dictatorships."

— Magstadt

Magstadt said there will always be a gigantic question mark that hangs above the Vietnam Conflict. There is a serious question concerning whether the conflict was moral and just.

"This is the first time in history that we fought a war that raises that question," he said. "It continues to haunt us.

The other question is 'Was the war worth it?'

"We didn't win our objective," he said, and the war cost us 55,000 lives and many other lives were hindered.

"Vietnam was, without a doubt, the most morally and politically disruptive, in terms of an international war," he said. "There were no victory celebrations because there was no victory; the war never climaxed but just zonked out because we pulled out of Vietnam in stages. It went out with a whimper.

"The American people were disappointed with the end of Vietnam," he said. "As a result of that, the soldiers weren't given a big reception when they came home. They were expected to resume life as though nothing had happened."

Magstadt said he believes Vietnam veterans deserve as much tribute and recognition as any other soldier of any other war. "Some risked and others gave their lives, and they weren't the ones who decided to go to war," he said.

He also believes the system of drafting soldiers to go to Vietnam was unfair.

"Those with affluent family backgrounds and higher incomes were the ones being deferred," he said. "The national lottery was designed to do away with that. The way the draft worked was unequal and unfair."

Magstadt said he was not drafted because he was attending graduate school.

"I was from a small town in South Dakota and they had no problem filling their quota. I checked in with my draft board at home and they told me that as soon as I finished my requirements for a Ph.D., I would be drafted. I said, 'okay.'

"I was never contacted after that and I don't know why," he continued, "It was an unfair system, there's no doubt about that."

Had Magstadt been called for military service in Vietnam, he said he would have gone. He mentioned that he was not enthusiastic about the Vietnam Conflict but he would have served the country nevertheless.

He said because he did not serve, he feels a sense of guilt. "To have been eligible for the draft in those years and not have been called, leaves a certain sense of guilt," Magstadt said. "I did nothing to avoid the draft. There were many others my age who went in my place; some of them didn't come back and others came back maimed."

Magstadt said he would not consider Vietnam as one of the brighter chapters in American diplomacy.

"Because of Vietnam, we've learned to look before we leap."

"To have been eligible for the draft in those years and not have been called leaves a certain sense of guilt. I did nothing to avoid the draft. There were many others who went in my place; some of them didn't come back and others came back maimed."

— Magstadt

Platoon: KSC student perspective on the diary of a Vietnam vet

On Dec. 19, 1986, the film *Platoon* opened at box offices across the nation. By the weekend of Jan. 9-11, 1987, *Platoon* averaged more than \$22,000 in 74 theaters which was the highest per-screen take of any new film, according to Time Magazine. This diary of one man's experience in Vietnam is predicted to be one of the hottest films of 1987. Following are some KSC students' first thoughts after seeing the film.

"The hell my dad went through."

— Tom Bernard, Imperial freshman

"And to think they were only 17 years old."

— Ray George, Bayard freshman

"It meant so much to many people but they never let anybody know about it — they just kept it inside."

— Jason Kosmicki, Alliance freshman

"I really had an empty feeling."

— Doug White, Hutchinson, Kan. freshman

"Wow, they really went through a lot."

— Beth Montgomery, Lincoln freshman

"It was a wonder more men didn't crack while they were in Vietnam."

— Carter Siebke, Casper, Wyo. sophomore

"Now I know why people act the way they do after they were in Vietnam."

— Pam Woodward, Lincoln freshman

"How terrible it really was."

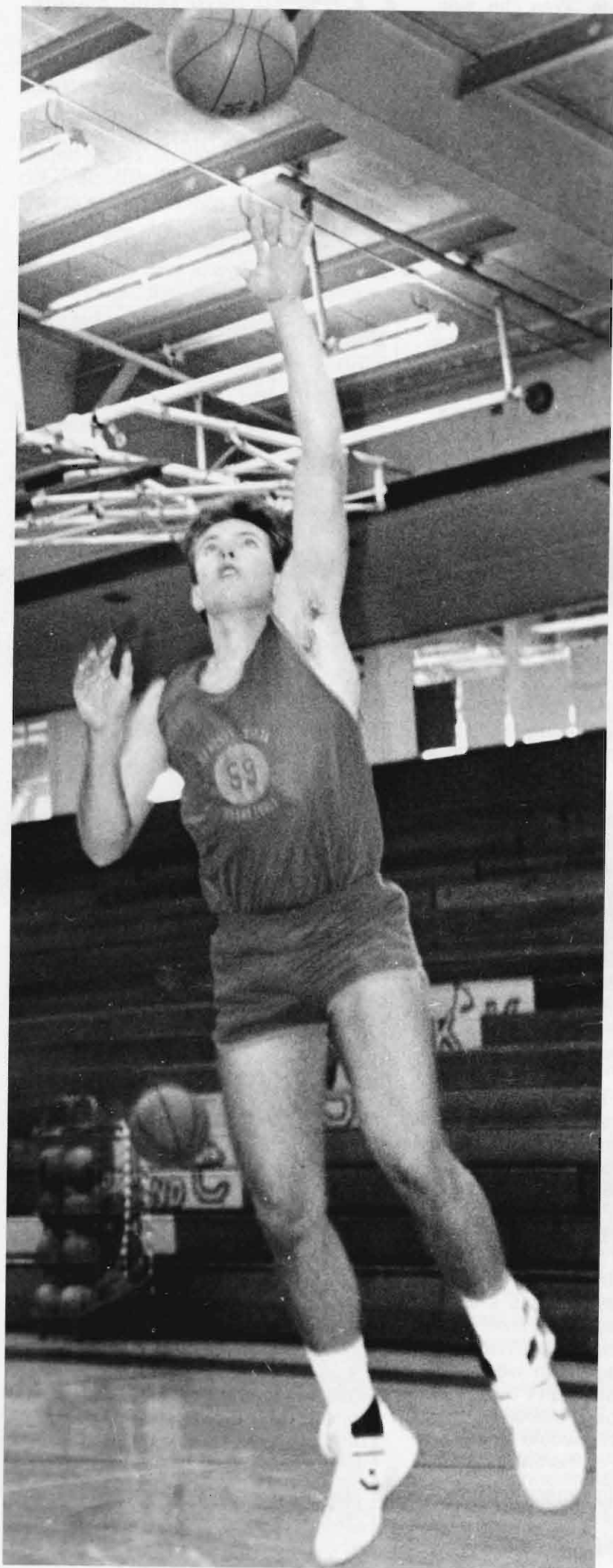
— Jim Collins, Alliance freshman

"I didn't realize there was so much fighting amongst the soldiers, and that they killed women and children over there."

— Kris Tynan, Fairbury junior

"Each day they risked their lives to defend a position, but yet they weren't allowed to go out and win the war."

— Todd Wardyn, Litchfield freshman



Recruiting:

Our coaches are doing a heck of a job maintaining KSC's national notoriety.
— Zikmund

Like many other American colleges and universities', KSC takes the recruiting of its athletes very seriously, according to Allen Zikmund, director of athletics.

KSC receives funding through the athletic association and private donations to carry out the task of recruiting.

"Since funding is so limited, we don't mass recruit," Zikmund said. "We must carefully select our athletes. Our coaches are doing a heck of a job maintaining KSC's national notoriety in spite of the limited funding."

According to Tom Kropp, men's basketball recruiter, KSC cannot offer a full-ride scholarship to an athlete because of the limited funds.

"The best we could offer a student would be \$900," Kropp said.

Kropp said he tries to sell the prospective students on the college, as well as basketball and the benefits that come with it.

"I want to impress the athlete on the college first," Kropp said. "If they come just to play basketball, then we don't want them."

Apparently prospective athletes are coming for more than just the athletics.

According to an article published in the Kearney Daily Hub, "Seven out of eight KSC basketball players earn their degrees."

"Our goal is to see our athletes graduate," Kropp said. "Playing basketball is just something they participate in along the way."

Brian Sandfort, a Holdrege freshman, practices layups the day before KSC's game with UNO. Sandfort is a guard for the Lopers.

Academics a priority

graduation seen as athlete's true goal

by Loretta Young

The desire to work on academics is the first characteristic Claire Boroff, head football coach, looks for in his recruits.

"An athlete must have good character and pride," Boroff said. "Of course, athletic ability is important, but it's not any good if you can't work with it."

Kropp believes his players must have a good attitude as well as athletic ability to work effectively on the team.

"If the athlete has a bad attitude, chances are he probably won't work very well," Kropp said. "If the athlete has a good attitude and the potential of

players at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln draws many prospective student-athletes away from KSC. However, the walk-on policy for basketball at KSC appears to be its strength as two-thirds of the recruits for this sport are walk-ons, Kropp said.

Some of the coaches believe recruiting has gone through several trends in the last five years.

"I think the colleges and universities are becoming more competitive," Boroff said. "The schools are making big commitments to its athletes at each level."

Kropp believes KSC specifically has

concentrated its efforts on stressing the importance of education.

"We are definitely concerned with a student-athlete's academic ability," Kropp said. "It's education before basketball. When we recruit, we recruit a student-athlete."

Zikmund said he feels the coaches and recruiters have been developing a recruiting trend of their own in the last few years.

"These people work hard and make personal sacrifices for their teams," Zikmund said. "I think the quality of these teams proves that point."

I think the colleges and universities are becoming more competitive. The schools are making big commitments to their athletes.' — Boroff

developing into an excellent athlete, his chances are better that he will succeed."

KSC rarely recruits athletes out of the state, and as a result, competition for players on the state level can become intense, Zikmund said.

The walk-on policy for football



Allen Zikmund, KSC athletic director and Tom Kropp, men's basketball recruiter, review strategies for an upcoming game.

Athletes' future holds **DRUG** *testing*

by Jerry Buck

THE ISSUES

Administrator's View

- NAIA New Policy
- Funding
- Step in Right Direction
- Random Testing
- KSC Program
- Individuals Protection

Athletes View

- Play Naturally
- Fairness
- No Testing
- Own Choice
- Being an Example

Legal Aspects

- Exploration Era
- Constitutional Factors
- Public's Health and Safety
- Athletics a Privilege
- No Simple Answer

Death can be the end result of it. The deterioration of body, mind and soul is its mark, while giving only a short-lived "high."

Drugs, one of the most common problems of today's society, are soon to be dealt with by the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and the KSC athletics department.

Through the awakening of the sports world, by the drug related deaths of prominent professional stars Len Bias and Don Rogers, action to educate athletes about drugs is being taken. The NAIA announced last summer that all colleges belonging to the association must adopt drug education and screening programs for its athletes.

Al Zikmund, KSC athletic director, said he and other staff members had anticipated this and were not surprised by the move since the professional and NCAA schools had similar policies.

"It was only a matter of time before the NAIA jumped in," Zikmund said. "I had contacted our coaches for their input and feelings along with our trainers and our team doctor, L. R. Smith."

But like all big projects, the drug education and testing had certain problems to overcome to start the program. The main problem, according to Zikmund, will be financing.

"I, along with other athletic directors are concerned with the costs; we have heard so many variables, it's frightening," he said. "We have to find some kind of funding."

Zikmund said there have been estimates of testing costs ranging from \$30

to \$500 per athlete, depending upon what specific tests are made.

Through general consensus of



Al Zikmund

most KSC coaches, the drug education and the testing is a good step in the right direction. Zikmund said KSC coaches have been involved in athletes' drug education for years and have stressed it in the manuals given players before the season starts.

"I think testing is fine and I don't believe in athletes taking drugs," said Rosella Meier, KSC volleyball head coach. "Drugs and sports don't mix."

The 480 NAIA institutions submitted philosophy statements outlining their positions on drug abuse and described their methods of education and screening athletes on the problem. The educa-

The NAIA has ruled that all member colleges must adopt a drug education and testing program for their athletes. Administrators and coaches are trying to determine just what that means at KSC. There are problems . . .

tion and testing must begin by January 1, 1988.

"At the present time I feel we will look at random testing," Zikmund said. "We will follow the advice of our sports medicine branch."

Meier agrees that random selection testing is best. "The costs would be unreal if we tested everybody," she added.

Zikmund said KSC's athletic department is looking at a two-part program.

"One is education of the athletes; we want to prevent drug abuse," he said, "and secondly if there are abusers, we want a rehabilitation program where we can get the athlete back in the mainstream of life and back into his sport."

Another problem the NAIA's drug policy may have, along with the professional teams and NCAA policies, is the protection some feel they have under the right of privacy act. Not many organizations have had this problem but it is still a problem for some, Zikmund said.

What some may not realize is that the drug testing also offers protection. As Tom Osborne, University of Nebraska football coach said, no one can accuse a person of taking drugs when he's been tested and everything is clear.

But does KSC have athletes who have a drug problem?

"Let me stress that we don't have any problem with drugs at Kearney State," Zikmund said. "Most of our kids are here for the education."

He pointed out that of the players who have participated under Coach Jerry Hueser's basketball program, 87 percent have graduated.

THE ATHLETE'S VIEW

Drug testing! These words bring a lot of thoughts to many minds. What do the athletes think about being tested? Here are a few thoughts from some athletes to be tested in 1988.

Eric Nesiba, 20, Wrestler - "I think it's a good idea because if you can't play a sport naturally, you shouldn't be playing the sport. That isn't the way sports started out."

Tam Sis, 19, Volleyball - "I think it's a good idea. It's not fair to us not on drugs. We are working hard and giving 100 percent and drug users are trying to take shortcuts."

Mark Vincent, 20, Golf - "I don't think it's a good idea. You shouldn't get tested just because you're an athlete; it's your job. People look up to teachers and they don't get tested."

Tammy Schmidt, 20, Softball - "It isn't going to hurt anything, it is all for the better. It is their (drug users) own choice, I don't think it helps you anyway. It hurts the team if anything because I don't think you can reach your potential."

Jamie Yakel, 19, Football - "I'm for it. Because these athletes are supposed to be examples to others, and by being on these drugs, they can't be a good example. If you're not using drugs, why not be tested?"

Todd Johnson, 20, Basketball - "I think it's a good idea. I don't think harmful drugs have a place in athletics. We should get rid of these drugs."

Jamie Bolwitt, 19, Cross Country, Track - "I suppose it's a good idea. It wouldn't bother me any because I don't use them. There are probably not a whole lot of cross country runners who use them. If they are going to do it, I think everybody should be tested."

Starting January 1, 1988, testing is scheduled to begin. The type of testing will eventually raise more questions and opinions.

With KSC's drug education, testing and rehabilitation programs under way, the athlete will probably have more questions and opinions on the issues of drug testing in sports.

Presently, a majority of the athletes seem to approve of the new policy set by the NAIA. Only a few disapprove of testing the athletes only.



ANYWAY, YOU WILL BE TESTED FOR DRUGS. THE WAY WE'LL GO ABOUT IT IS...UH...

Public health and safety concerns may conflict with individuals' fundamental rights to privacy.

Problem number one is funding. Problem number two concerns the individuals' right to privacy.

Both problems arise when the topic of drug testing comes about. But what has many on opposite sides is problem number two — the individuals' right to privacy. According to Hal Blostein, lawyer and KSC political science professor,



Hal Blostein

this marks the beginning of a very complex issue.

"We are in an era of legal exploration," Blostein said. "There are so many twilight zone areas that the courts are going to have to deal with. We are going to be wrestling with factors that we haven't dealt with before."

Blostein said no one is going to be able to give you a yes or a no answer right now, it is going to depend on certain circumstances.

What are the circumstances?

When the right to privacy act is brought up in protecting the individual's rights, we are getting into a number of areas which include two constitutional factors, Blostein said.

One is the Fourth Amendment which essentially protects the individual from unreasonable search and seizure.

Other factors are the due process of law right, which concerns the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments; the fifth pertains to the federal government and the fourteenth to the state governments prohibiting or depriving one's life and liberty, he explained.

Blostein said in a complicated Democratic society, the chief concern is with one fundamental right — the right to privacy — but the government is also responsible for the public's health and safety.

Giving an example in which the government would have the right to stand behind drug testing would be jobs concerning the public's health and safety

such as an air traffic controller.

Many corporations and athletic associations are taking steps for their own health and safety. Included among athletic associations are the NCAA and the NAIA, of which KSC is a member.

The big question: will one's right to privacy be violated with such testing?

"There are a lot of unanswered questions," Blostein said. "In a state supported college like Kearney, participating in athletics is a privilege."

If it (drugs) effects his or her conduct or even performance during a KSC event, they have a right to drop the athlete from the program."

But Blostein said to drop a team member from a squad on the basis of evidence in a drug test without regard to his or her performance is getting pretty personal.

"Why is it (drug testing) arbitrarily connected to the category of jocks," Blostein said. "Probably because the athlete is one of these categories which kids idolize."

"Most of us want to reduce the use of drugs," he said. "We are concerned with better education to persuade people to refrain from drugs . . . but we also cherish certain fundamental rights of the individual."

So overall, does drug testing violate a person's right to privacy?

"Putting aside the legal technicalities, it is such an intriguing question that has raised so many implications," Blostein said. "I sure would hesitate to make a drug policy without doing a lot of thinking."

"We are not going to come up with a simple, universal answer," he said. "We are going to have a lot of challenges as the drug testing proceeds in our society."

Past NAIA tests net scant results

Four years ago, the NAIA conducted random drug testing at its men's basketball, outdoor track and wrestling tournaments. None of the 52 basketball players tested had any positive results.

Four of the 48 wrestlers tested positive for a substance found in an over-the-counter weight reducing pill. Three out of 56 track athletes tested positive for the weight reduction substance and one tested positive for steroids.

Students get early coaching experiences

by Angie Steffen

What could be better than a preview or experience into your future? The student coaching program offers these benefits and more.

The KSC Student Coaching Program is at least 19 years old. This year there were only about five or six students involved. Dr. Don Lackey, chairman of physical education department,



Dr. Don Lackey, director of the student coaching program at KSC

has been in charge of the program. The program at KSC is not a required program but it can be taken for college credit.

Lackey commented on the reason why the program was started. "Basically, we felt there was a need for students to get practical experience before they go out on their own. We felt this also would be an advantage for them in getting jobs. Some area schools pay them so this can be an opportunity for the student to make some money."

Generally, students involved in the student coaching program are placed in assistant coaching jobs within the state. The reason for this is most students are enrolled in classes at KSC. They need to have assignments within driving distance.

Usually, the head coaches of surrounding schools request students for open positions. There are times, however, when students put in requests for positions, then coaches are contacted in an effort to find an opening for them.

"Because coaches have been happy with what they got out of the program in the past, many times they will contact us," Lackey said.

According to Lackey, this year a few requests from coaches had to be turned

down because no one was available to fit the job specifications. Students placed by the program must have a good background in sports and be in good standing as far as grades and class attendance. Students are screened by Lackey and potential employers to eliminate anyone who is not sincere before being placed in a job.

"One of the most positive aspects of the program is that the student gains experience in his chosen field," Lackey said. "It also gives him a good reference for resumes."

Lackey believes that just as the program helps the student, it also assists the school. With the latest cuts in budgets, schools can't always afford to hire all the teachers they need to keep programs available to students.

Lackey said the biggest adjustments for most of the students participating in the program were learning how to communicate with young people and being viewed as a coach, not a student.

The program has recently received more demand for student coaches than Lackey can fill. According to Lackey, more publicity is needed to let kids know that such an opportunity as this exists and to encourage them to take advantage of the benefits.

Actually experiencing something can bring reassurance. This statement is one that Dan Trofolz, assistant student football coach for Overton High School, could probably relate to his experience with the KSC student coaching program.

Trofolz felt the experience was more fun than he had anticipated, and it really made him feel good about the field he'll be going into. Trofolz also coached boys' high school basketball at Overton on an assistant level.

Last spring, Trofolz approached Dr. Don Lackey, head of the program, about a student coaching position. When an opening came, Trofolz was notified. He then sent in a letter of recommendation from Lackey along with a resume to the Overton High School.

About a week after Trofolz applied, he found he had the job. However, it wasn't guaranteed until May in case any other teachers left the school system or had to be hired. Trofolz began student coaching in August at Overton.

Overton is a class D-1 school and plays 8-man football. Head coach of Overton, Greg Bacon, and Trofolz were the only coaches on the football staff so Trofolz really got to experience more of a leadership role than would have been expected. The head coach was usually in charge of the defensive players while Trofolz was put in charge of the offensive backs for practice.

The head coach had the basic schedule for practice made out, but Trofolz had to know what drills to do, what had to be worked on, and in what time slot to do it all.

Before starting the job, Trofolz recalled, "I was kind of apprehensive because I wondered if I could get the respect of the players since I was so young myself."

Trofolz said the adjustment was aided by Coach Bacon. "Everybody

"I wondered if I could get the respect of the players since I was so young myself."

made me feel really at home and the kids worked hard for me," Trofolz said. "I didn't feel awkward at all."

Trofolz felt there was pressure on him to a certain extent because he describes himself as the kind of person that expects a lot out of himself. Trofolz said the pressure really wasn't from the school because most of the community's concerns are centered on the head coach.

The most important thing Trofolz learned from the job was that, "it is more important just to try your best and not emphasize winning and losing."

Because he was in charge of the junior varsity team he learned it was more important that the players learn the skills instead of just worrying about their record.

"The experience helps you learn to work with kids," Trofolz commented. "If you are going to be working with them all your life, it is a good way to get a jump on the future and also, it's a lot of fun."

Relating to others the same age may present problems under some circumstances. According to Jerry Buck, KSC senior, it was rather hard at first for the students at Holdrege High to relate to him as a coach because he was so close to them in age.

Buck coached at Holdrege High for three years as junior varsity boys assistant. While Buck was assistant, Holdrege won the Class B Boys' State Basketball Championship in 1986. Buck felt the Holdrege community was really interested in the program. This interest gave Buck a feeling of encouragement.

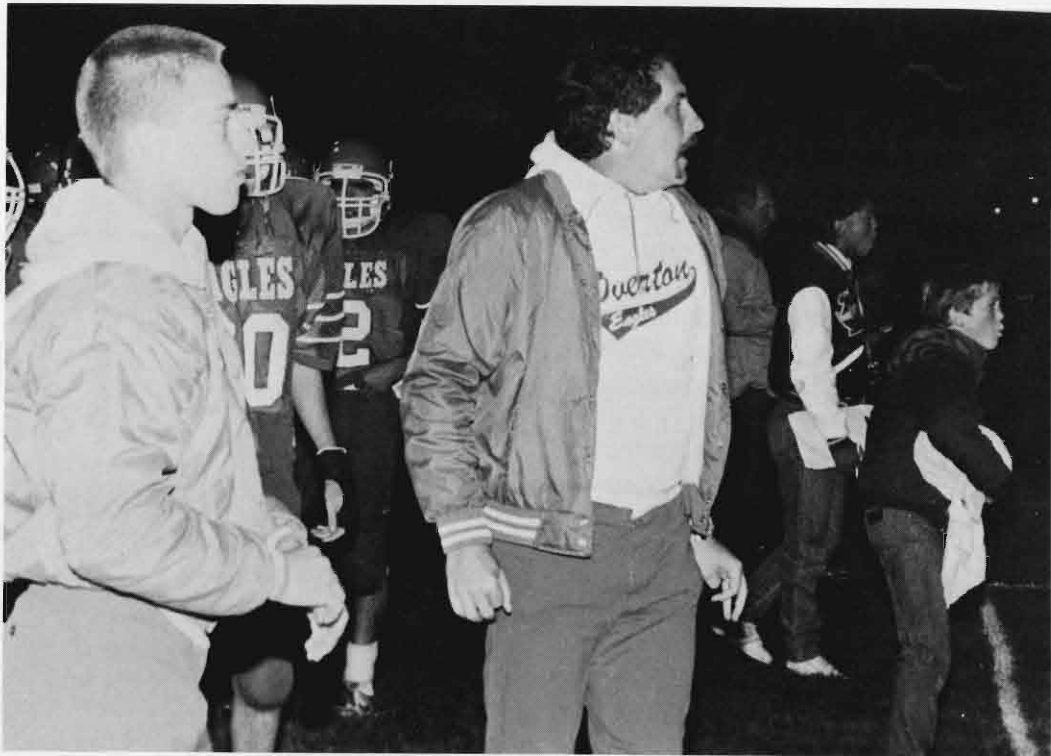
Buck said assistant coaching took an average of five hours per weekday and anywhere from five to ten hours on weekends. He was in charge of about 20 players out of a team of around 36.

"The head coach of Holdrege, Craig Jacobsen, had practice organized really well," Buck said. "It was really interesting the first year I learned how organized you have to be. People think coaching is so basic, but you had better be organized and know what you're doing or else you'll go nowhere."

"There are so many things I've learned. If I would have gone out cold (just graduated and gone right into coaching) I would have been in big trouble but with this I'll have an edge," Buck said.

Buck also said of head Coach Jacobsen, "He always stood behind me. That gave me a lot of confidence. If I had any questions, I was encouraged to ask them."

Buck said the student coaching program is invaluable to anyone going into the coaching profession. He said, "The experience is so valuable you can never replace it."



Dan Trofolz participating in sideline action with head coach of Overton, Greg Bacon.

Cheerleading poses potential dangers

by Brenda Renee Burke

As the old saying goes, "What goes up must come down." Right? Not necessarily. KSC's Spirit Squad strives to defy the laws of gravity and balance in order to make what should normally "stay down — go up."

According to the squad members, cheerleading has taken a 180 degree turn from simply yelling chants through megaphones to physical conditioning, acrobatic technique, partner stunts and carefully planned pyramids.

"Cheerleading at KSC has definitely become more athletic. This year we have been concentrating on the physical part of our training," said squad member Kim Burger.

According to squad member Randy Machado, the squad begins its practice with a 15-minute stretch. Second is an aerobic warm-up routine in which both the guys and gals participate. The squad runs stairs, does a series of stamina jumps and jogs together. The remainder of their practice is devoted to partner stunts, mounts, special effects stunts and gymnastics.

"This year we have a lot of gymnasts on the squad," Burger said, "so we've all been working together to strengthen the squad's gymnastics as a whole. I think we've made great strides this year in that area."

When asked how cheerleading

compared to other athletics, squad member Mar-Lynn Stevens replied, "Cheerleading is a dangerous sport. When I attended Westmar College in Lamars, Iowa, I was active in volleyball, basketball and track and later in cheerleading. I never once was hurt in sports. All of my injuries have come from cheerleading."

Agreeing with the other squad members, squad captain Darla Beins feels the pyramids are the most dangerous event in cheerleading. "We used to have mounts that stood three men high, but due to a cheerleading accident at Fort Hays State in Kansas and a few other incidents, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics is limiting our pyramids to a two man height." Two years ago, a female squad member at Fort Hays State fell backwards off a pyramid, breaking her neck. The accident left her paralyzed from the waist down.

According to Burger, the KSC squad also gets its share of bumps and bruises. "Between the 10 squad members and the mascot, we usually have 10-15 injuries each year that need medical attention. So far this year one of the girls bruised a kidney while learning a partner stunt. Luckily that's been the only serious injury this season."

Machado added, "The thing that causes most accidents in cheerleading

is the squad's timing. We time the mounting of our pyramids by counting out each step with 'Ready, hit it! One two, down-up.' We also use this method in partner stunts." He said, "Timing is really important, because if one person is off, the whole mount can go down." He said this is also why the squad must learn how to properly hit and roll if a mount should fall.

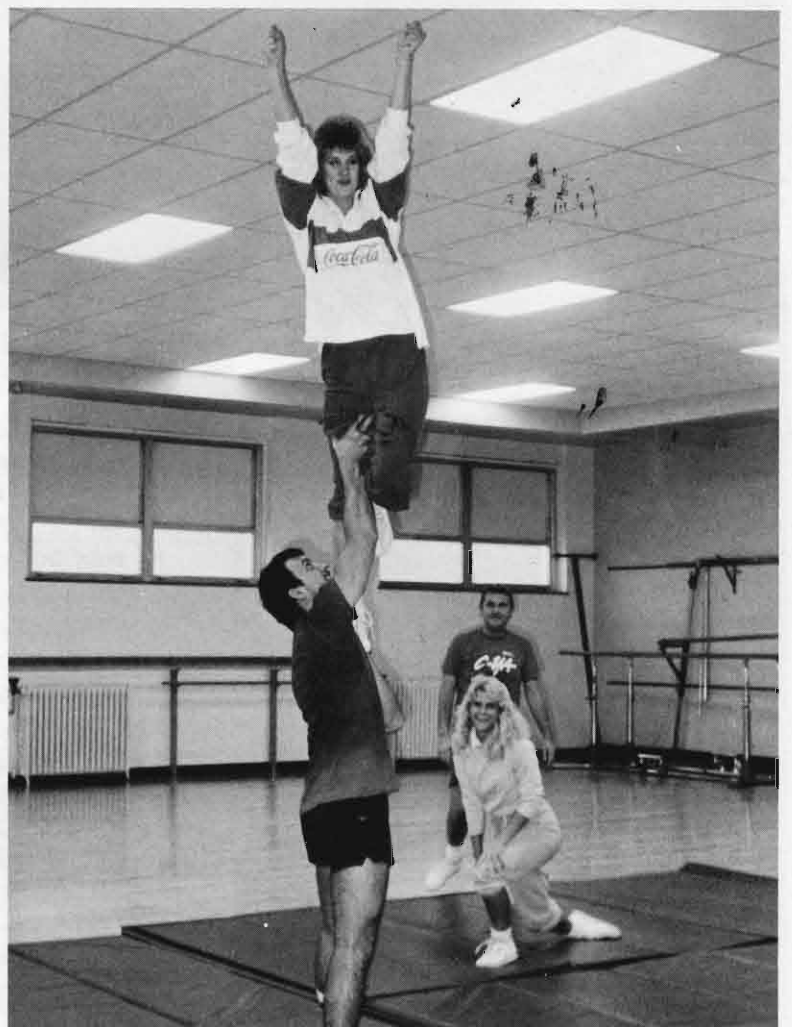
This year the squad had yet another thing to be excited about — its new mascot. Dean Ousey was the new "man behind the mask" for the Loper's 86-87 sports season. The mascot helped spot mounts as well as participate in a few mounts and other special stunts.

"I'm going to do a lot of different things to get the crowd going," said Ousey. "Hopefully, if word gets around about my stunts at the games, more people will want to come!"





Mounts, pyramids and partner stunts are a few of this year's highlights from the Spirit Squad. On the far left, Brian Comte performs a standing backflip as squad members Cari McClemons and Jeff Yonker spot. Lower left, Doug Kokes and Cari perform what is called a "T Variation," and on the lower right Mar-Lynn Stevens and Jeff Yonker perform a partner stunt called "The Torch." Both stunts have been claimed illegal by several schools, like Fort Hays State. Other squad members as shown in top photo are: Top row, Cari McClemons, Mar-Lynn Stevens, Tye Sawyer, and Darla Beins. Bottom row, Doug Kokes, Tom Corrigan, Jeff Yonker, and Randy Machado. Not pictured are Kim Burger, Brian Comte and mascot, Dean Ousey.



Good Sportsmanship Marks Intramurals

By Dan Swanson



Suzanne Hampton, Lexington sophomore, and Rhonda Blocher, Lexington freshman, are up to their knees in intramural mud volleyball.

The KSC intramural program, founded in 1946 by Leland Copeland, gives students, faculty and staff the opportunity to participate in athletics on a non-varsity level.

In 1986-87 participation rose in most sporting events, according to the intramural sports director, Irma O'Dell.

Intramural programmers say the comradeship developed in team sports and the "thrill of victory" must be accompanied by good sportsmanship — an area that participants at KSC seem to excel at.

"There aren't many schools where you can play 5-5 basketball without officials," O'Dell said about the full-court event.

"There's something about KSC that's very unusual," she said, "they are good at keeping themselves under control."

All was not well in intramurals before O'Dell arrived, however. Half-court 4-4 basketball players complained that the game was too physical because speed and finesse gave way to size and basket-crowding. Participants said there wasn't any offense, O'Dell said.

"They said there was a fight and the games were so physical, it was totally out of control," she said.

In response to the complaints, O'Dell dropped 4-4 basketball and added 3-3 basketball — hoping to loosen play up. She also programmed 5-

5 basketball which is played without officials. O'Dell said she drew vast support for the full-court event.

In 4-4 basketball two officials worked each game, but even though free throws were shot, no one could foul out of the game. Instead they had to leave play until another player was penalized.

Mike Sein, captain for the first-round winning Hackers 5-5 basketball team who also played on the team during 4-4 basketball, said there's a lot of difference between the games.

"Five-on-five makes the fast-break more effective, Sein said, but in 4-4 if you had a big team you were set.

"Five-on-five gives little guys like me a chance," he said.

Hacker center, John Hardy, said most of his team's points in their 34-22 win over the Pike III came on fast breaks and rebound. "We overpowered them," he said.

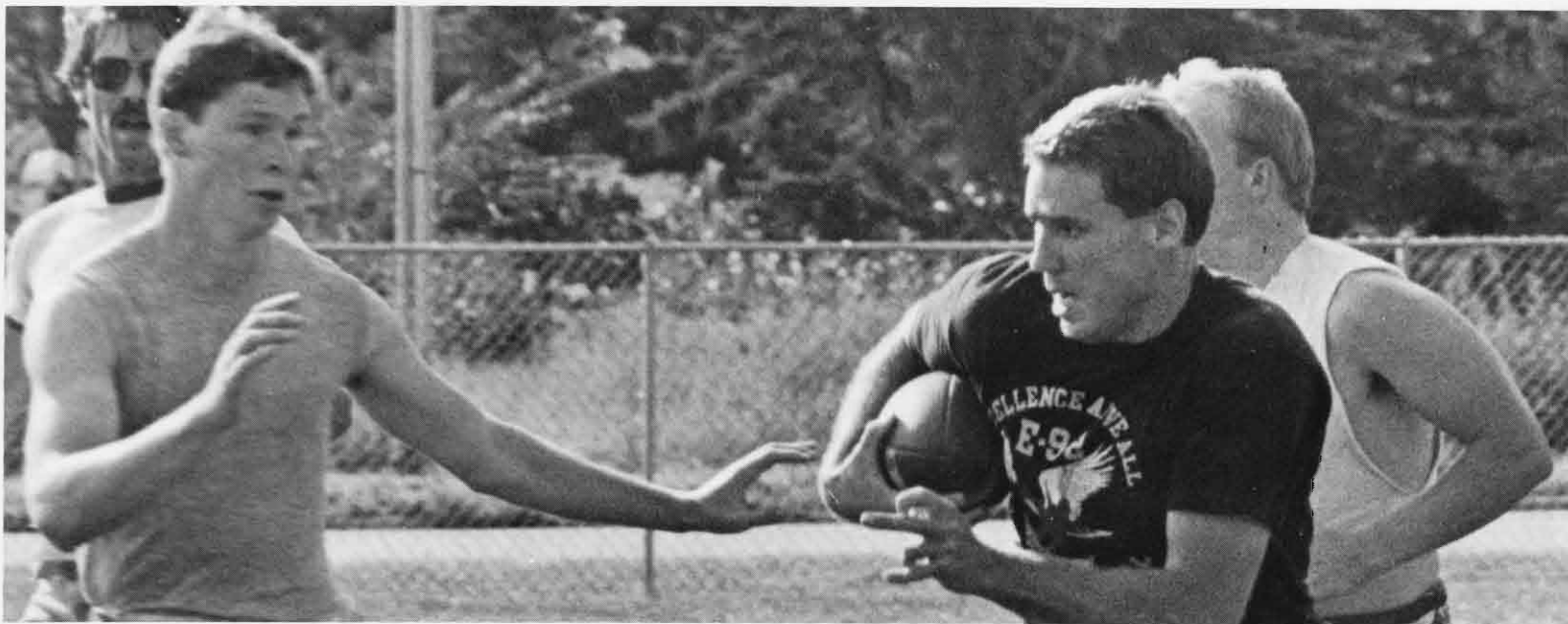
On the south court the BAs overcame a 13-14 halftime deficit to beat the Mantor West Wingnuts 23-21. The BAs' 6'4" Brian Tonniges said his team was able to "slow it down and power it" in the second 15-minute half.

Freshman Matt Cushing, who plays for the Wingnuts, said he likes not having officials because it keeps the game moving. Even so, he said, the Wingnuts ran out of time.

Since there were no free throw shots, he said, it didn't do any good to foul because they would just get the ball back.

During the half, Wingnut assistant coach, Gary Peters, said his game plan had no bearing on the game because "no one will listen to me."

"We have five guards, but we don't have anyone who wants to play the big



Waverly "speedster" Brad Tyrrell intercepts a Pi Kappa Alpha pass and runs around defender Rod Gieselman for a touchdown in flag football last season.

man," he said.

"Not having our big man Jay Welch and who's the other one? Meister, Scott Meister, it's really showing its effect."

Tonniges said of the BAs first-round victory, "We got tired, but our big guys came around often enough."

O'Dell said 5-5 basketball works at KSC. She said students are "extremely competitive, but at the same time they show good sportsmanship."

There were 120 5-5 teams in 1987, each with seven players on their roster.

Four-on-four basketball winners were Swampy's Heroes for the men and the Bushwackers in the women's division. O'Dell said she also competed in the tournament, but lost to the Bushwackers "by a lot" for the championship.

Teresa Obrien won the women's 1-1 basketball tournament and Chad Cromwell won the men's.

Dennis Meyer hit 94 of 100 free throws to win the men's intramural free throw competition, and Ann Stengel hit 21 of 25 shots to win the women's. O'Dell said Stengel did not have to shoot in a 100-shot round because no one in her division hit 18 of 25 shots or better.

O'Dell showed increase participation in most all the intramural sports in 1986-87, but said she was surprised at the low number of flag football teams. In 1985, 27 teams played flag football and 33 played this season.

The defending champions, gods,

held their title in 1986 in men's flag football by the miracle of defense, team captain Larry Braningan said. He said offensively his team just threw the ball long but their defense gave them some tournament shut-outs.

The Silver Bullets, who won women's 5-5 basketball in 1985 also won the women's flag football crown and the women's volleyball championship. Team captain, Traci Ryba, said the Silver Bullets have played together before as a team, which was a great advantage. "We didn't play very well in the league volleyball she said, but we improved enough by the tournament to win," She added that the competition in flag football wasn't tough, because there were few women's teams.

The co-rec A volleyball championship went to the undefeated Top Gun, co-rec B winners were called G.D.I., the men's A was won by the Hooters and the G.O.T.H.B.A.s won men's B.

O'Dell said there were 75 volleyball teams her first year at KSC in 1985, and there were 95 teams this season.

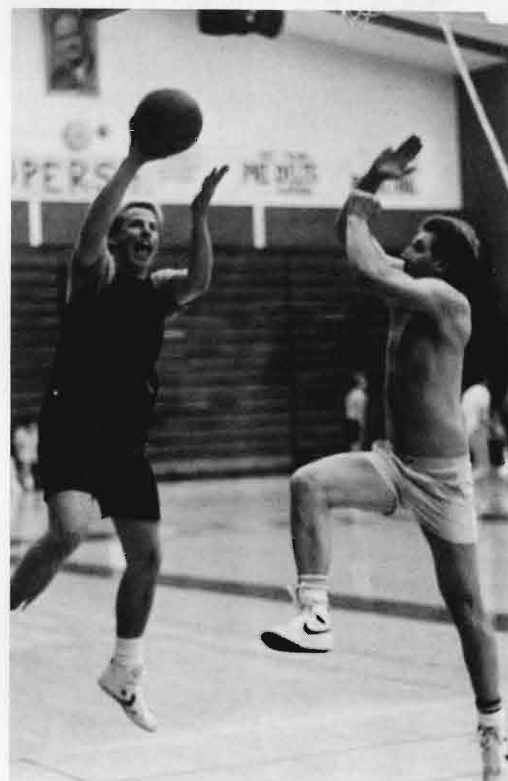
One sport where participation did not increase was mud volleyball. There were 25 teams in 1985 but only 22 in 1986. O'Dell said, however, that in 1985 there 35 "no-shows," but only 22 games were forfeited last season.

She said she had considered dropping mud volleyball from the program when she first came here but found it was too popular. "Mud volleyball is not

only one of our most interesting sports, she said, but our interest in mud volleyball is tremendous."

In other sports, Sean Weide won the men's division in the Turkey Trot, a cross country race held on the Cotton Mill trail, with a 17:11 time over a 3.1 mile distance. English teacher, Kate Benzel, took the women's division with a 24:11 time. Winners were awarded a turkey in time for Thanksgiving, O'Dell said.

Gimme' a K ... 5-5 basketball player for the Hackers, Mike McMurtry, scores in his team's victory over Pike III.



Excuse Me

a column by Mike Wendorff

As this reporter sat gazing out the window, smoking a cigarette and thinking important thoughts of creativity, a blinding flash of light illuminated the room. A voice boomed from thin air and a typewriter mysteriously burned without being consumed:

"Go ye unto the land of the KSC student and ask them for the excuses they would give for skipping class! As I have commanded, you will obey!" thus spake my editor.

"Okay, okay, already!" I groused.

"How does one go about worming that kind of information from a student body of 9,000 students?" I asked myself. It is a well-known fact that students do not skip for legitimate reasons. Just ask any instructor. Would these students be willing to part with their most treasured glossary of emergency excuses? Could I copyright a handbook of such things? I agonized over the question for nearly 30 seconds before coming up with an idea.

A survey! Nearly every student in KSC has conducted one at some time in his or her academic pursuits. It's like some kind of law or something. It seemed the perfect answer to my problem. So it was born.

The survey was given to a total of 100 students who were held captive within the confines of Dr. Steele Becker's geography class, deep in the dungeons of Bruner Hall of Science. They had little choice but to oblige me. Incl-

ently, I did not select 100 students as a result of watching too much "Family Feud" on TV.

The students were asked if they ever skipped classes because they didn't feel like going; what reasons they skipped that an instructor would not consider valid and did they ever feel guilty about it? I then asked them to reveal their most intimate secrets - what excuse do they give to the instructor to cover questionable absences.

Answers that were given for whether or not they ever skipped class because they did not feel like going - 83 said yes while 17 said they did not.

The number of class periods they skipped ranged from only once to as many as 25 times a semester.

The next searching question was whether or not the 83 ever felt guilty about it. Fifty-three said they didn't while 30 said they did.

Then came the open-ended question of what excuses do you believe an instructor would not consider as valid reasoning for missing class? The most frequent answers were: stayed out too late the night before, oversleeping and hangovers, working on a tan, amnesia, watching the soaps on TV, didn't get the assignment done, studying for another class, shopping, boring class and don't like the instructor.

Late-night partying and over sleeping seem to be strongly related. They were named most frequently and have combined with 8 a.m. classes to make

a major new disease that could be termed as Partinarcoplepsy or Particata-tonia. The American Medical Association verdict is still out on that one. This disease looks as if it could be spreading rapidly throughout the college ranks. What is strange is that it seems to affect only students and perhaps with rare exception, a faculty member. The faculty should be pleased as research grants will most likely be coming to fund the study of this dread disease.

The final question to top off the survey was: what excuses did they give to instructors to cover those questionable absences? I asked them to give me their best and most creative excuses. They eyed me suspiciously. I had to quickly explain that I was in no way a faculty spy. They were reluctantly reassured.

Roommates ranked at the top of the list of most creative excuses. In every case they were portrayed as vicious and incompetent.

Their viciousness is indicated by students who gave the following excuses: "being left in Omaha by my roommate, so I had to wait for a friend to take me back to Kearney," or "My roommate played a trick on me and reset my alarm clock," or "My roommate locked me out of my room, so I couldn't get my books, so I didn't go to class." Every one of these are crimes against otherwise conscientious students.

Roommate incompetence is best displayed in the case of the student who said he missed class because his room-

mate cut himself and had to be taken to the doctor. One has to wonder why he would take the squalid little creative at all.

Wouldn't he be better off without a roommate? What instructor would not be sympathetic to such a student's plight, whether real or created?

Other good excuses that deserve mention are: "When I went to take a shower, my door locked behind me and I couldn't get back into my room," (was a roommate involved?) and "(I was chained to the bed by my girlfriend," (I should have such problems) and "(I was) serving time in jail and no bail was posted," (no doubt afflicted with Partinarcoplepsy) to name a few.

Perhaps the most creative excuse given by a KSC student is a jewel of imagination, a tear-jerker that belongs in an old movie. It went like this: "I once told my English teacher that my mother had severe mental stress. She was seeing a psychiatrist and she called me daily. I told my instructor that I missed class because she called me at the time of my English class. I, of course, couldn't hang up. I would hate to be involved in a suicide or something."

Another that ranks right up there in creativity went like this: "My older brother, whom I haven't seen in years, is coming through from Montana and I have never seen my 1-year-old nephew." The student had an explanation for the effectiveness of this excuse, "It plays on their (the instructors) family instincts."

Most of the other excuses given were pretty common. They are: sickness, doctor's appointment, faulty alarms, sick relatives and going home early for the weekend. Come on people! You aren't trying very hard!

There is another type of student too. A militant breed of individual who takes fate into hand and refuses to be intimidated. These brave souls don't give excuses. One such student said, "I don't ever give one. I paid for these classes. I have the right to miss when I want to, reason or no reason." You have to admire such courage, however damaging it may be.

Consider: for every one of these, there is an equally militant instructor who insists on chopping grade point averages for such displays of courage. A totally unreasonable practice.

The faculty are the recipients of

these sterling examples of student creativity. Thus, I asked a couple of instructors for a few memorable excuses they'd received. I wonder if one of them would be willing to collaborate on the handbook?

Professor of English Dave Anderson had these observations about excuses, "The faculty is in general agreement that college years are awfully hard on grandparents," referring to students whose grandma passed away at least five or six times during a semester. He recounted the worst excuse he's heard: "My ride is leaving early." He said, "If school got out the first of November for Christmas vacation, someone would want to leave on October 28."

One of his most memorable excuses though was given by twins, who said they missed class because the weekend had taken everything out of them. The class was at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

Anderson also recalled when an exhausted older student tiredly explained, "My wife wouldn't let me out of bed."

Professor of Geography Becker cited an incident in which a particularly creative student's roommate called to say that the student in question wouldn't be in class that day. Becker was told that she had to leave for a family emergency. Becker said okay and then asked the roommate if the student had taken the test (a ruse he has used before to catch the unwary). The roommate then turned away from the phone to ask the supposedly absent student the same question when she realized her mistake. With a curse, she hung up.

Becker waited by the phone with a smile, knowing it would ring again. Sure enough, it did.

The "absent" student was on the line and tried to explain away the disaster, but finally confessed that she wanted to leave early to go skiing.

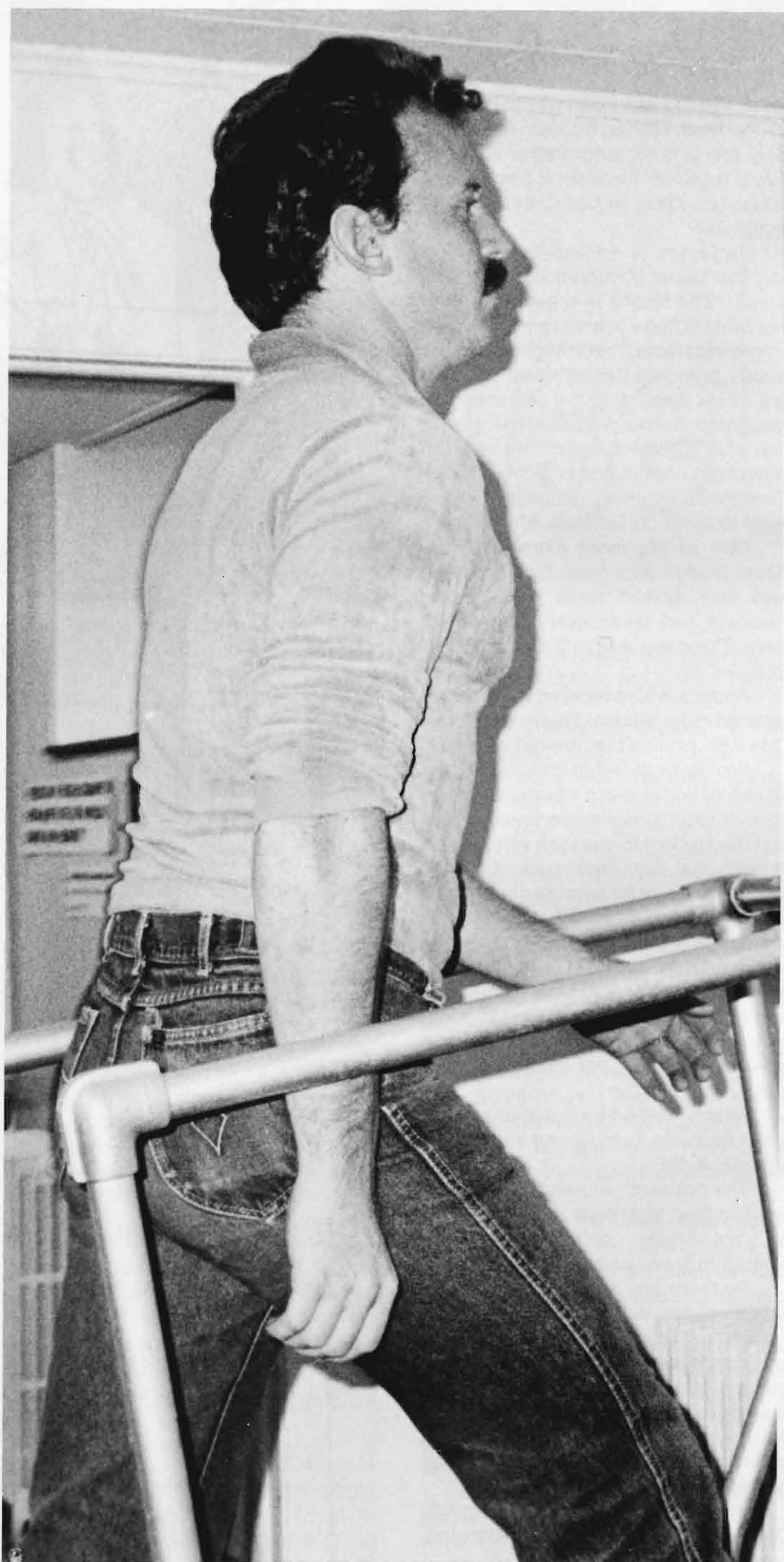
So there you have it. A condensed version of data and interviews as well as "educated" observations by this reporter. It is hoped that you have gained greater insight into an honorable (if underground) tradition that has its rewards if done correctly. The handbook should prove to be of value if it can be smuggled past the faculty and administration.

One thing still concerns me though. Of those students in the class surveyed, how many were not there?



Overworked Excuses

- Stayed out too late.
- Overslept.
- Hangover.
- Working on tan.
- Amnesia.
- Watching TV soap.
- Assignment not done.
- Studying for another class.
- Shopping.
- Class boring.
- Don't like instructor.



P ROGRAMS

Fitness

When first walking into the Human Performance Laboratory on the first floor of Copeland Hall, the first impression is that it is humid - very humid in fact. This is due for the most part to the two large, heated, underwater weighing tanks used by the Human Performance Lab personnel to measure the percentage of body fat.

The second thing that strikes you is the heat. In an open room approximately 30 by 60 feet with concrete and tile floors and tons of cold, steel equipment, oppressive heat is the last thing expected.

"Climate control is problematic in these quarters," said Dr. Joseph Donnelly, head of the Human Performance Lab.

Donnelly, born and raised half a continent away in New Jersey has called Kearney home for the past nine years. When he started work at KSC there was a scarcity of space, equipment and funds.

"When I came here nine years ago they had had an exercise fitness program but it fizzled . . . there wasn't anything really," Donnelly said. "It started with one broken exercise bicycle in the back of Room 121 in the coliseum. Basically we had zero for equipment; as for faculty, we had one - me."

Today the Human Performance Lab has eight people including students studying for undergraduate and graduate degrees.

"The lab has roughly \$150,000 worth of equipment now," he said. Rowing machines, a treadmill, Gasalyzer, exercise bikes, flexibility measuring machines and computers to analyze and

Jeff Bennet demonstrates treadmill technique.

S Takes Strides in Testing Program

by Chris Cox

gather data are just a few of the pieces of equipment in various rooms of the lab.

"It doesn't seem like that big of a deal to me now because it happened little by little, year by year," Donnelly said.

Graduate assistant Jeff Bennett, currently working on his master's degree, expressed admiration for the way Donnelly has gotten the program on its feet and going.

"He's helped make this what it is almost single-handedly," Bennett said.

Originally a soccer coach, Donnelly didn't become interested in exercise physiology until he was a graduate student at the University of West Virginia.

On asking Donnelly why and how he

got interested in "health enhancement," he responded, "I enjoy the lab work . . . I'm interested in the scientific side of what happens when people work harder and harder. I don't know why I'm interested in it. I try to figure out what happens when people exercise."

When asked an opinion on the current health craze sweeping across America and its projected longevity, Donnelly responded, "After its initial media splash in the 80's, my prediction is that health enhancement will gradually demonstrate a genuine, national acceptance."

Determination, dedication and persistence are paying off in Donnelly's

efforts to give KSC a modern fitness laboratory. This is happening despite the fact that it receives little in the way of KSC funding.

"In terms of a regular budget . . . there is none," Donnelly said.

"It is supported almost entirely by private and federal grants. The program also offers various fitness programs and tests to students and the public. Donnelly said of the program, "We deliver fitness to the people."

Dennis Jacobson at computer terminal, measuring respiratory efficiency for comparison to norming samples.



Dr. Donnelly inspects a Gasalyzer printout.



Bandtastics steppin' out in new style

by Brenda Burke

A lot can be said about KSC's marching band. It has class - it has pride. Besides that this year, it had a new drum major, and with him came a new style. Jeff Fahrlander, a sophomore music major at KSC, was the band's new drum major. He wasn't just any ordinary drum major - he's got style.

"He not only liked his position, he had a great time in it, and it showed," said Ron Crocker, KSC band director. "He displayed some of the fun theatrics it takes to spark crowd enthusiasm, like running up and down the field between the band players at a half-time show."

According to Fahrlander, he and Crocker were working with the band on adopting a new style.

"There's a new type of marching band out. It's almost like a sort of sport; or rather, the band of today is basically made into a science, and we're trying to modernize our band by mimicking that style," Fahrlander said.

This new style means creating a drum and bugle corps, a percussion pit, and a few other specialty areas within the band. The new style included a "glide step," as opposed to the traditional high step.

"The glide step keeps the upper body motionless so the band members will be able to play much better," Fahrlander said.

The type of music has also changed. "You won't be hearing so many marching tunes. Those were popular band tunes that have still been hanging on from the 1960s traditional formats. Now that format is outdated," said Fahrlander. "Now the band is also geared so that they play toward the audience. We tried this out at the homecoming game along with the addition of the percussion pit, and the audience loved the sound. The response we got was great!"

According to Crocker, band choreography is also taking an upward swing. "Those pinwheel formations of the 1960s are out. It's just that a lot of the new methods of field choreography haven't hit the Midwest yet. But we're going to try some of them anyway."

Fahrlander secures his hat for a lively show



Shari Weiss

Despite these new innovations in style, the band will never let one thing change - its style.

For years the responsibility of the band has been to promote and express the spirit of the student body and its fans, both through its music and through its grandstand enthusiasm.

The drum corps rolls out the spirit of the band from the crowds. When the band is on the field performing, it's up to the flag corps and its dramatic performances to bring out the visual personality of each song.

Fahrlander said, "This year we had a terrific flag corps. It's a bit smaller than what we've had, but we felt it was best to have quality rather than quantity. Next year, if enough girls try out, we'd like to have 20 on flags."

One of the major challenges the band met this year was its change in size. The band consisted of approximately 70 players, excluding the flag auxiliary.

"This year the incoming students just didn't show as much interest in continuing with band participation as they have in the past. So we thought we'd try something different," Fahrlander said.

"We are going to try generating interest in our band by presenting a slide show to high school band members who

'He displayed some of the fun theatrics it takes to spark crowd enthusiasm like running up and down the field at a half-time show.'

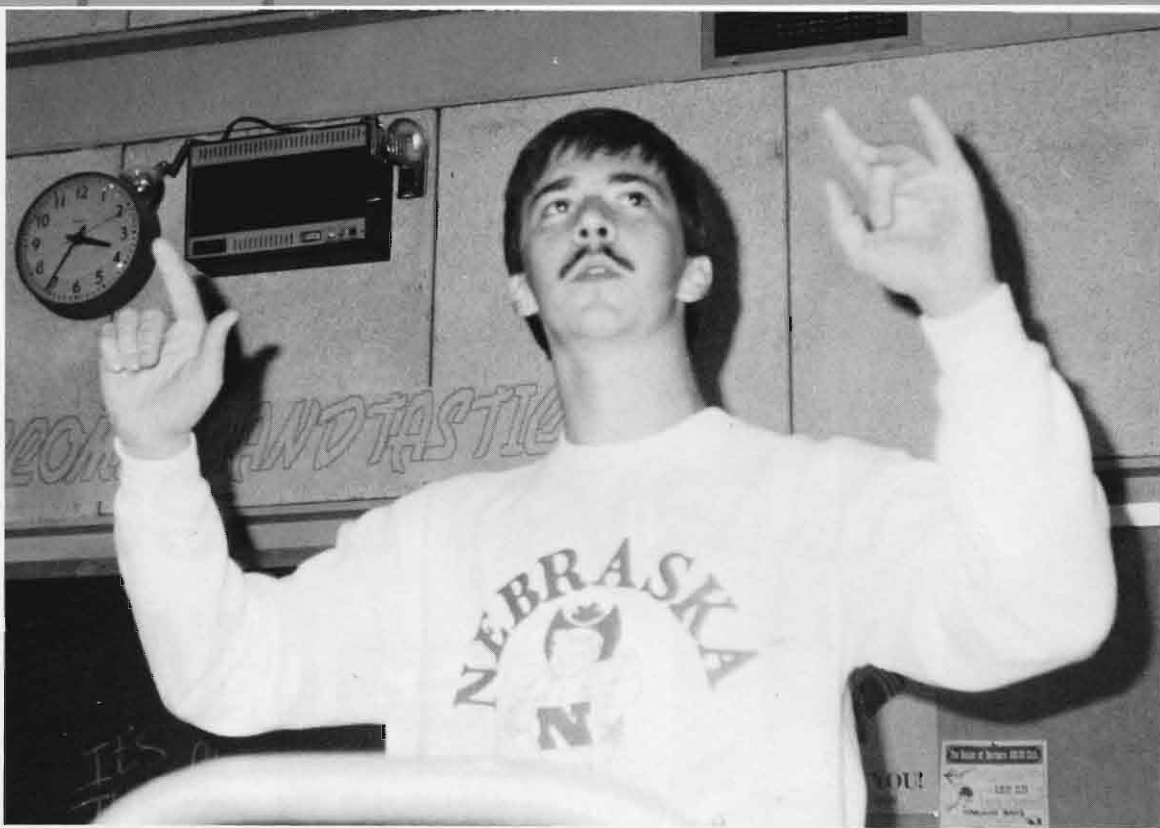
— Crocker

may be coming to Kearney State. It will be a great recruiting device," he said.

The slide show will be sent home with band members and music majors to present to their hometown senior high schools in an effort to promote participation before the seniors graduate.

"We really do have a terrific band, and we have a lot of fun together. This slide show will give us a chance to show our band off," Fahrlander said.

Percussionists beat out a tattoo in a pre-practice free moment as the band gets 'psyched.'



Strike up the band! Fahrlander puts the band through its musical paces at an indoor rehearsal. More modern musical styles have phased out many of the traditional marching tunes.



Stay Tuned for the Real World

by Sharon Crawford

The "real-world" - What a concept! The Telecommunications Department at KSC, does its best to simulate this strange place that students will soon be entering.

Thomas Draper, director of telecommunications, says that the department is focused on preparing students for all positions in the telecommunications field.

"I feel a strong responsibility to give the students in the program the best experience and preparation possible," he said. "There is a lot of competition and they should be as well prepared as they can."

Draper said that many people see only the glamour of the profession, but there is really a lot of hard work behind it.

And this is where the training ground is located . . . in a few small rooms inside the Calvin T. Ryan Library. Here, a whole new world is being opened up to students entering the vast field of telecommunications.

Within their classes, the students not only learn from textbooks, but also from hands-on experience. Draper feels that the latter is perhaps the best teaching tool.

"The students learn a lot from the actual 'doing.' The faculty are basically overseers and advice-givers rather than being directly involved in the production," he said. He feels that this teaches self-reliance.

Betty Unruh, a senior telecommunications major from Wallace, has been directly involved in the production aspect of the program. She said she has learned a great deal of self-reliance in her position as KSTV station operations manager.

KSTV is the college television sta-

tion that has a direct hookup to the two Kearney cable systems. This means that shows done in the KSTV studio can be seen on your television if you are a cable subscriber.

Unruh describes her position as overseer of the student staff and of the entire TV operation.

"It takes a lot of time and dedication to hold this position, but the results are worth it," she said. "I enjoy it, but there are a lot of pressures that go along with holding this responsibility."

Draper feels that the acceptance of responsibility is an important part of the complete telecommunication education.

"The student staff works well because it helps in developing managerial responsibilities which are important in

Thomas Draper, director of telecommunications.

this field," he said.

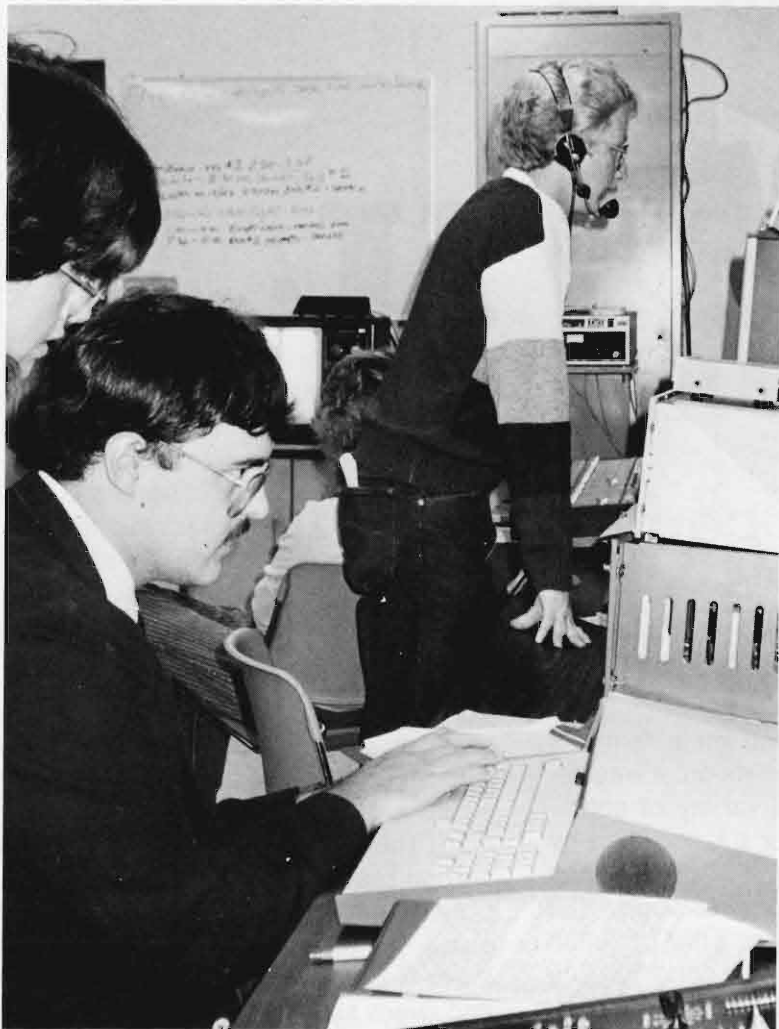
John Wells, a Spencer junior, also devotes much of his time to KSTV. He holds the position of student news director. His duties involve preparing the station to go on the air, gathering and assigning news stories, and directing and producing news casts.

Wells said his favorite aspect of the position is producing.

"Producing involves getting the cast ready to go and making sure everything is timed right and falls into place during taping or live production. It's a big responsibility and a challenge each time," he said.

While the newscast is important to





John Wells directs a live newscast at KSTV while Dan Polk runs the character generator. The character generator allows the newscast to use graphics and words on the screen.



Above: Kris Tynan "zooms in" during a program taping. Below: Terry Taylor checks the wire copy for important news stories to air on KSTV.

KSTV, an emphasis on new programming is becoming evident.

"Students are involved in all aspects of this new programming from talent to production, from start to finish," Draper said.

Students are even working up their own ideas and concepts for new shows. Stan Murphy, a McCook senior, has always been interested in sports announcing. He formulated an idea for an interview show featuring KSC coaches and athletes. The idea was developed and now Murphy is producing his own show, "The Coach's Eye."

Another new idea was drawn up by telecommunications student, D. J. Knipping. He is tackling the task of writing and producing a variety show somewhat similar to "Saturday Night Live." It will include clips from campus events, theatrical pieces, comedy and live music segments.

Knipping has also arranged something quite special to air on his show. He has taped exclusive interviews with 1986 gubernatorial candidates Helen Boosalis and Kay Orr, which he has done in sort of an "up close and personal" style. Rather than focusing on campaign issues, Knipping gave his viewers

a taste of the personalities of the candidates.

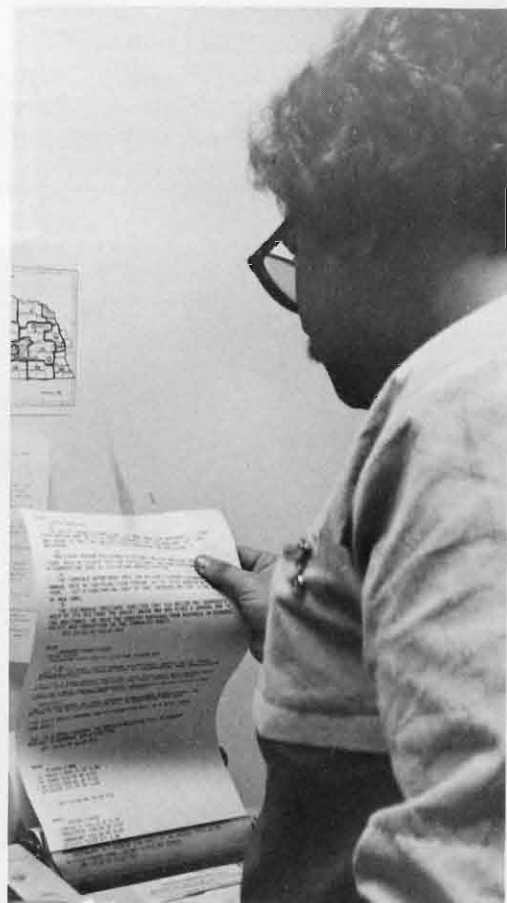
Since all of this seems to involve so much time and dedication, not to mention crazy scheduling and heavy competition, why so students choose to enter this field?

"There is a lot of ego gratification," Draper said. "It's fun seeing your name. It's an interesting business and there is always the potential of making it 'big' and that grabs people. You never know when you might get your big break," he said.

So, when a student graduates with a degree in telecommunication, there is a whole "real world" out there for him to conquer. But with the help of the telecommunications department the "real world" should not be as much of a shock as it could be.

Drawing from the hands-on experience at KSTV a career in telecommunication could be a challenging, exciting lifestyle — and who knows, perhaps while you're daydreaming in History 210, another Barbara Walters is in the KSTV studio reading over her news copy, waiting to go on the air.

"Ten seconds to air, quiet in the studio, ... 5 ... 4 ... 3 ... 2 ... "



GO DEVIL

A course that takes ROTC cadets out of the classroom and into mock combat.

by Mike Wendorff

Rapelling off of the tower seems to be the most visible aspect of KSC's Reserve Officer Training Corps. Yet, it is not the only thing they do. The cadets are involved in many aspects of training that includes not only instruction in the classroom, but out of it as well.

A ROTC highlight is cadet participation in a tactical exercise at Pleasanton, called the Go Devil Combat Course. This is where the sophomore and junior cadets get a taste of what it might be like in combat. The course is conducted by the military science instructors and a group of senior cadets.

The cadets meet early on a Saturday morning, outfitted in camouflage uniforms, helmets and pistol belts. They check out an M-16A1 rifle and proceed

to the training site.

The site is located on a farmer's property, with his permission. It was selected because of its variety of conditions that are ideal for training. Fed by the Loup River, the site is low and marshy with dense, tangled woods and wide grassy meadows. This provides the cadet with many of the conditions he will encounter in the battlefield.

When the cadets arrive at the site, the instructors quickly organize cadets into groups that attend classes in a round-robin fashion. When one class is completed, the group moves in an orderly fashion to next class, rotating with the other groups.

The first class is how to use a lensatic compass. This is a much more complicated version of the one you might see

everyday. It enables the user to find a location in precise degrees not possible with an ordinary compass.

The next class is using the contour map. This is a map that not only gives normal readings like roads and rivers, but elevation in ten meter intervals that give a mental picture of what the terrain looks like. This includes depth of lakes and rivers as well. This map is valuable to a commander who needs to find the easiest route in rugged or hostile territory. It also enables him to coordinate with other units in maneuvering.

In preparation for the Go Devil course, cadets are taught in another class how to run, drop, hide and fire while advancing on enemy positions. This will make it hard for the enemy to find a target to shoot at, if it is done properly.

Go Devil is an obstacle course that consists of tangles of barbed wire, a rope bridge and a wall to climb over along a 200 meter stretch of dense woods and tangled undergrowth.

Two-man teams run through it while being fired upon by senior cadets acting as the enemy. The military term for them is aggressors. This part of the day is greeted with much enthusiasm by the cadets.

A short lunch break is taken after the classes. The cadets are fed military field rations that are dehydrated. By the comments of the cadets, it does not compare with mom's home cooking.

With lunch eaten, the cadets form a combat patrol and move across the marsh to the woods. They are alert for aggressors that might pop up out of the grass in ambush. Nothing happens.

The smoke of mock battle rolls as a team member advances while his partner covers his flank on the course.



When they arrive at the course site, they form two-man teams and await the other to move. It is soon given by the officer in charge and the teams begin maneuvering into woods.

The first obstacle is the barbed wire. While one team member crawls underneath and through, the other covers for him.

Firing erupts from the woods as the aggressors open up on the team. Blanks fired in the rifles sound like firecrackers going off in rapid succession. The team returns fire and advances on the enemy.

Suddenly, an explosion rips the air. A grenade simulator has been set off and green smoke fogs the area so thickly that vision is momentarily impossible. The team advances.

They negotiate the rest of the obstacles in like fashion while using every piece of cover possible.

Red smoke is spotted, revealing the enemy's machine gun nest. The team makes the final assault and knocks out the position. They turn to watch the next team, which is a short way behind them.

Amid the smoke and noise, cheers and good natured derision fill the air as



A rope bridge across a creek provides a challenging obstacle on the Go Devil course.

the rest of the teams complete the course. This goes on throughout the afternoon.

As the day ends, the tired cadets return to Kearney to clean weapons and equipment for turn-in. Each cadet knows it has been a day well spent.

An outsider gets the feeling that this is adults playing at a child's game with grown-up toys. A game it may be, but one of deadly purpose. An effective combat commander must know how to fight just like the soldiers he commands if he is to be a leader who can win on the battlefield.

A squad of cadets prepares to mount a combat patrol across an open marsh to the far trees.



An officer and a lady

ROTC is not a for-men-only experience. This year there were 21 women enrolled in the ROTC program at KSC.

One of these women was Lynn Kapustka, 28, of Lexington. She originally enlisted in the regular Army in 1981 and was trained as a medic and psychology specialist.

Kapustka left the active service for the National Guard so that she could attend college. In her first few weeks as a freshman, she decided to participate in the ROTC program as an opportunity to better her military career as a Guard member.

"It's a whole different ballgame than enlisted," she said, "You learn a lot of things you never knew before. You learn a lot about yourself."

Kapustka said she feels that women are scared away from the program because of the myth of being discriminated against and the possibility of losing their femininity at the hands of the Army. While she feels that she must prove herself every day, it is universal no matter where you go. She does not believe she is any less of a woman for doing this either.

"You can be a soldier and still be a lady and men can still be gentlemen," she said.



A RT

Ingenuity combine with artist's talent

by Patti DeJonge

To KSC students, West Campus is often just a place to walk for business classes. Many do not pay any attention to what is housed in those buildings except the classroom they need. The nondescript sculpture annex is often overlooked, but an unusual and colorful event takes place there whenever campus artists make bronze sculptures.

According to art professor Ray Schultze, KSC's sculpture specialist, there were approximately 60 students taking sculpturing classes during the spring semester but only six advanced students worked in the bronze medium.

Sculpture students are offered a chance to meet artistic challenges through the \$1,000 L. R. Smith Sculpture Scholarship, which is offered annually to one full-time KSC student.

The money is used by the student for bronze sculpturing with the stipulation that benefactor Smith gets to choose one sculpture from the recipient's work for his private collection. Past recipients were Rhonda Heuson and Jacqueline Sadle.

Rex Osborn, Oconto senior majoring in art education, is the recipient of this year's scholarship. Osborn lives with his wife Karen at College Heights and expects to graduate in December, 1987.

"Usually artists use the lost wax process by pouring bronze into the hol-

low of a mold and then using a plaster investment cast," Schultze said. "The lost wax process is known to have been used by the ancient Egyptians."

Osborn is using a ceramic shell rather than the bulky plaster shell for his sculpture's investment cast.

"The ceramic shell is a modern technique used by art and industrial sculptors that reproduces a more accurate surface," Schultze said. The ceramic shell method was never used before at KSC because of the special equipment needed.

Osborn circumvented the lack of special equipment problem by making his own. His Nebraska inventiveness helped him make a slurry mixer (which would cost over \$2,000 to purchase) out of a 30-gallon plastic herbicide barrel, a wheel hub from a '54 Chevy, the motor and pulleys from a washing machine.

Osborn constructed a burn-out kiln from a 50-gallon metal barrel and a thermostat control from a junked hot water heater. He placed it on a stand that he made by welding together iron scraps.

The slurry mixer keeps a silica mixture in suspension so it is in a liquid form. The mixture has to be stirred three minutes out of every 15 otherwise it sets up "harder than a rock." Osborn also made a fluidized bed which keeps dry silica (sand) fluffed up with air pressure.

The ceramic shell method begins when the artist takes an exact wax

sculptured figure and cleans it with an alcohol solution to remove any oils. The wax sculpture is dipped into the wet slurry mixer and then into the fluidized bed of dry silica. The sculpture dries and the procedure is repeated four to eight times. This method makes the ceramic shell about a quarter-inch thick around the wax sculpture.

Osborn places the dried ceramic shell upside down in the burn-out kiln which reaches temperatures from 1200 to 1500 degrees. The intense heat melts out the wax and burns out gases from the shelled sculpture.

While the shell is still hot it is placed in sand and the melted bronze is poured into the shell. Osborn said there is a beautiful, colorful show when the bronze is being melted and poured. The melted bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, consequently sparks of red, gold and green shoot above the melting pot as the bronze reaches temperatures up to 1500 degrees.

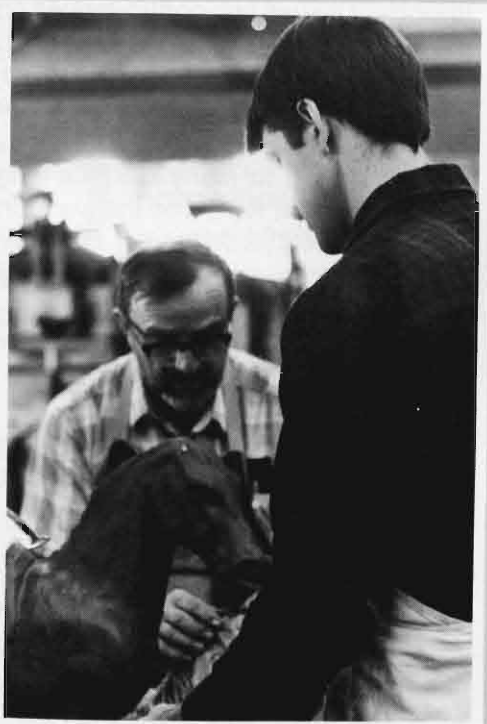
The bronze inside the sculpture is cooled. The moment of artistic creation arrives when the ceramic shell is removed and the bronze sculpture revealed.

The words of Schultze best describe the challenge of bronze sculpturing as an "artist's challenge — the best is always the next one . . . the one unfinished."



Rex Osborn created the horse and knight shown on the opposite page. The clay sculpture is in the process of becoming a bronze sculpture. Pictured above Osborn has applied a rubber molding cast to his sculpture. Schultze and Osborn are shown in the photo below as they carefully exam the rubber mold which is used to shaped a wax mold. The wax mold is then covered with the ceramic shell investment cast and is ready for the melted bronze to be poured. Photographs by Belle Heller.

Sculpture department takes shape



After receiving a master's in fine arts degree at Boulder, Colo., Ray Schultze came to KSC in 1965 to establish a sculpture department in the old administration building. The ceramic and sculpture classes shared one room on the third floor and were later to be moved to the basement of the building.

In 1970, Schultze found an old wood-framed house south of Centennial Towers East which he used for his department after the administration building was condemned for a second time. When that house was torn down in 1976, the sculpture department was moved to its present site, the sculpture annex at West Campus.

The annex had been the laundry facility of the TB hospital. Schultze said it now serves as a shop environment needed for sculpture students. The majority of the equipment has been built by Schultze. Glassblowing classes are held on the ground floor

of the annex. His ceramic classes are held in the Fine Arts Building.

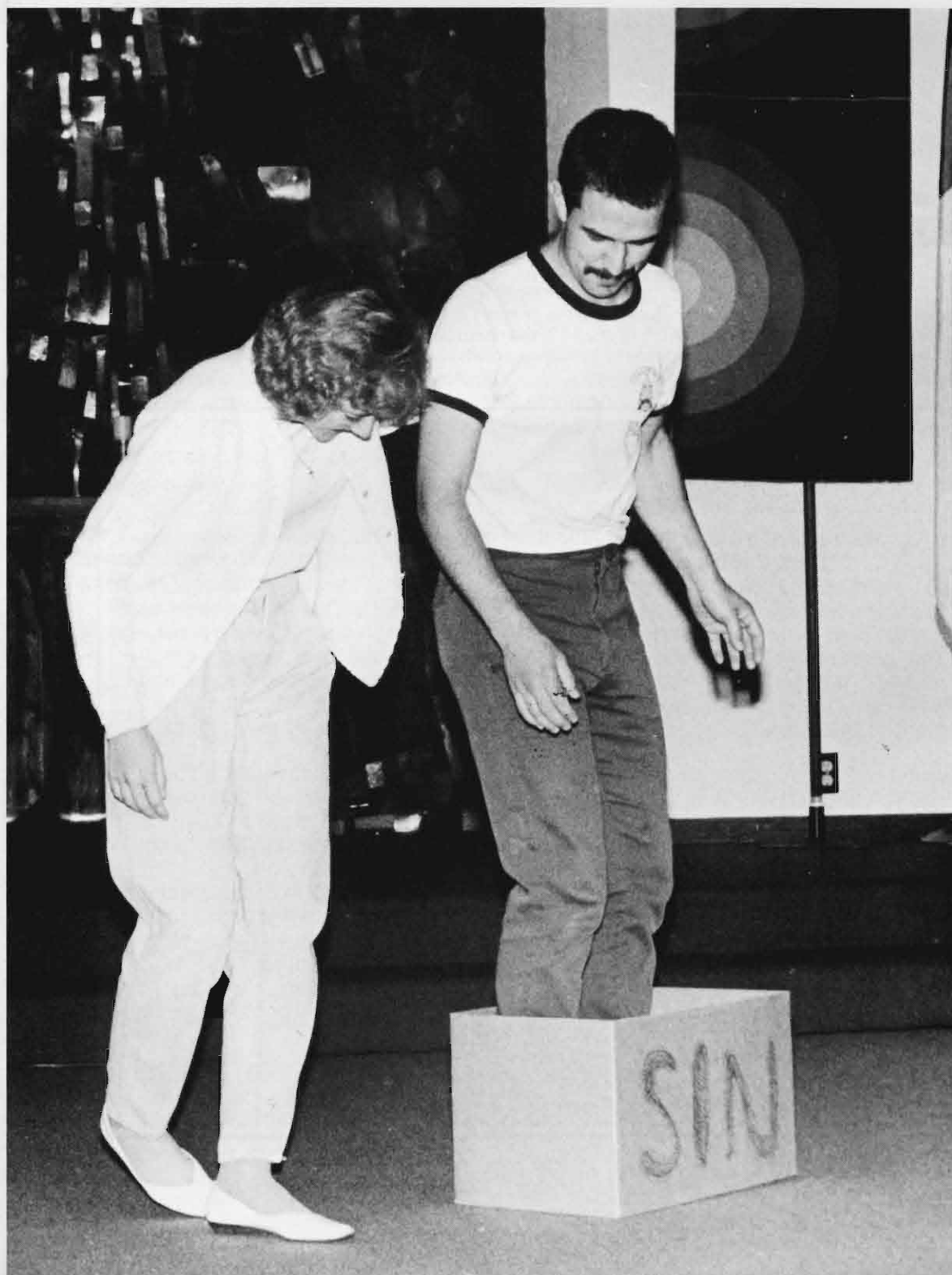
"I think we have a good reputation here at KSC. Our department has a medium which is attractive to art students," Schultze said. He also credited a dedicated faculty, a good blend of art courses, and a great student selection for contributing to the department's reputation.

"We shouldn't be satisfied with using the processes of the past," Schultze said. "We hope to keep up with modern processes and techniques."

Schultze said he has dreams much like his students. He hopes to incorporate his knowledge into some new sculpture concepts such as a mixed media approach. The mixed media sculpture could combine glass, wood and bronze.

Faith mobilizes campus students

by Jerry Buck



There you are KSC students! You're sitting watching a nationally televised athletic competition and you see it. Whether it is the NFL game of the week, "Monday Night Football," the World Series or a collegiate basketball or football game; it seems always to be there. It grabs your eye because it stands out. It is seen by thousands, maybe millions in the television viewing land.

"John 3:16" For many people this verse in the Bible is helping them make a stand. It seems reference to this Bible quotation is appearing most anywhere.

Across the United States, Christians, Christian organizations and all types of churches are making themselves more visible and taking notice of important issues and controversies concerning humanism, creationism and separation of church and state. But what about Christian organizations and churches around KSC?

According to many Christians and church leaders, KSC and the surrounding community is following this trend. Christians are making themselves known.

The Rev. John Denninger of Campus Lutheran agreed that there is an increase in the "trend".

"Definitely it is much more acceptable to be in worship life and organized church now than a few years ago," he said.

There are a variety of reasons for this, according to Denninger. One reason he said is issue-oriented. Taking the

Performing in a skit for FCA, Rod Ruybalid tries to avoid Lori Humphries seeing what he has got himself into by temptation.

issue of removing benediction and invocation from commencement exercises has brought out many Christian feelings. Christians are taking a stand.

The Fellowship of Christian Athletes president, Rod Ruybalid, said he has also noticed a change on campus regarding Christian beliefs and their strength and growth. "There have been many who a year or two ago wouldn't have stood out and talked but now are," he said. "It will be exciting to see what takes place, not just at KSC but in the community of Kearney also."

The community and campus churches seem to be growing due to the open communication. According to Denninger, Campus Lutheran has had an increase in attendance of worship services. Also swelling in worship growth is the Kearney Evangelical Free Church which is averaging over 600 every Sunday in attendance and is projecting to be at 850 by 1990. These figures were given by Sid Huston, Evangelical Free Church youth minister.

"I see more of an openness to talk about Christ on the campus," Huston said. "Christian people are becoming a lot smarter in relating Christianity to today's world."

"For instance, in the Antelope newspaper, a lot more Christians are taking stands and they're doing it in an intelligent way," he said.

Huston said he wishes they would go one step farther. "Yes, we are getting more to come to church, but not necessarily to Bible studies," he said. "Church is a good social activity for many, but I wish they would go a step more. This is

'Definitely, it is much more acceptable to be in worship life and organized church now than a few years ago.'

— Denninger

an opportunity in their four years of college to understand the Bible better and prepare themselves when going out to their new jobs and communities."

Trying to make an influence at KSC are such groups as Campus Lighthouse Ministries, United Ministries in Higher Education, Campus Crusade for Christ, Fellowship of Christian Athletes and



Participating in a "mixer" during Campus Crusade for Christ is Bonnie Parish, Kearney, Sonja Winchester, Council Bluffs and Dave Engel, Utica.

Christian organizations such as Campus Lutheran, Newman Center and Cornerstone.

Cornerstone is the name given to the former Theta Xi fraternity house by 11 male students who plan to establish a Christian atmosphere there.

Cornerstone resident Ron Ruenholl, a Hastings senior, said the fact that many of the residents belong to various Christian organizations has been irrelevant since they have come together because of their fundamental similarity.

"We just want to make an influence on the campus and develop as individuals," Ruenholl said.

Cornerstone resident Kim Peterson, a Gothenburg junior, said he hopes to possibly see a Christian fraternity being established there within a few years.

With the times changing from year to year, decade to decade, from the "us" generation to the "me" generation, reasons for attending church and belonging to Christian organizations are changing, according to Denninger.

"I, myself, think students that were in college 10 years ago had a different reason to be in church - they were here for motivation to change things," he said. "Today it is more of a reason to help the inner self."

According to Ruybalid, FCA's strong point is fellowship. "I think it's positive that what we do have is quality in becoming stronger as a group," he said. "It is really a good time and we

have a good time helping each other out. There is a lot of potential in the group to help out the campus."

What has been the overall effect of the campus ministries on KSC?

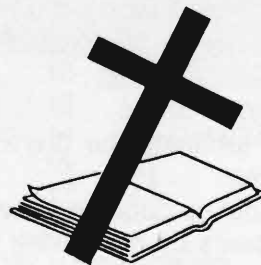
"I think there has been a lot of improvement in beliefs on campus as a

I think there has been a lot of improvement in beliefs on campus as a result of the campus ministries.'

— Ruybalid

result of the campus ministries," Ruybalid said.

With "John 3:16" being seen more often, the campus ministries and groups are finding a stronghold in what it says - "For God, so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son; that whoever believes in Him shall not perish but have eternal life." (John 3:16)



Is the Party Over?

by the Blue and Gold staff
with special thanks to Diane Hodgson

Imagine that you are at a party. Everything is going great. Everyone is drinking and having a good time, especially your date. You are ready to leave, but you are nervous because your date has had too much to drink.

What would you do so you and your date return safely home? You could check and see if there is a buddy system poster in the house, which designates a phone number to call for a ride; or you could ask if there is an "I am driving" person there to help you. These are a couple of methods recommended by SADD to help keep everyone safe.

SADD was first started at KSC when a speaker trooper Mike Gilbert came to talk to some of the students in the residence halls. Gilbert worked in the Iowa State Patrol and for the National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration giving lectures to college students on drinking and driving. A group of students took his advice and started the local SADD chapter.

"Last year there were 12 students involved with SADD and this year our membership has doubled to 24 with slightly more males than females," said Sherry Morrow, adviser for the local chapter. "The students in the SADD program are a cross section, some students drink, but none drink and drive.

"SADD leaves the choices of drinking up to the individual, but drinking and driving are not a personal choice," Morrow said.

SADD goals are to

1) help eliminate the drunk driver and save lives.

2) promote responsible behavior by college students by not mixing driving

with with drugs or alcohol

3) reduce the number of alcohol related deaths, injuries and arrests in college communities.

4) encourage responsible use of alcoholic beverages by students of legal age who choose to drink

5) demonstrate that the majority of college students are responsible adults with a genuine concern for alleviating the DWI issue

The local chapter participated in the Alcohol Awareness Fair by distributing buttons and pamphlets. They also served "Mocktails" — similar to cocktails but without the alcohol — at Parents' Day.

KSC's SADD members raise money for buttons, pamphlets and bumper stickers by selling balloons at football games and running the games at area casino nights. They have been asked by women's clubs, senior citizen groups and KSC groups to run casino nights for them, a service they provide for a fee.

Assisting SADD is the Distilled Spirits Council, Highway Safety Programs in various states and Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. Through pamphlets about levels of intoxication and how to tell when you have had enough to drink, they are trying to provide needed information to the college students and the general public.

Anheuser-Busch is assisting SADD to get the message out that drinking and driving do not mix. Three committees have been formed to work with Anheuser-Busch.

The first committee goes to the fraternity and sorority houses and with their cooperation institutes a buddy sys-

tem. In this system a "brother" or "sister" posts his telephone number and volunteers to be a back-up driver for the house. If a member of that house feels unable to drive home, a call to the posted number summons the volunteer driver.

The second committee promotes designated drivers. One member of a group of party-goers will be designated, "I am driving." That person will not drink at the party and will drive the rest of his group home.

The third committee goes to various car dealerships in the area and distributes material on drinking and driving. In turn, when someone buys a car, the dealer will distribute the literature to the car's new owner.

"We are not prohibitionists," said Morrow, "we just want to make sure our friends don't drink and drive as we care for them."

Healthy Drinking Habits

- Eat before drinking
- Dilute your liquor (measure it!)
- Sip, don't gulp drinks
- Alternate with nonalcoholic beverages
- Set your limit, then keep to it
- Know how much alcohol you're drinking

Plan Your Parties

DO

* Have more to do other than drinking to supply the fun (dancing, themes, games)

* Have non-alcoholic choices available (with lots of ice)

* Serve foods especially high in protein (cheese, peanuts, dips)

* Respect a person's right not-to-drink.

* Let guests do the mixing

Set up a self-service bar; guests tend to drink less and make less potent drinks when serving themselves.

* Keep several jiggers handy as measuring devices, so guests do not have to guess at the "right amount" to pour.

* Steer clear of carbonated mixers, carbonated beverages such as ginger ale or cola; they speed up the body's absorption of alcohol.

* Stop serving drinks about an hour before the party ends, wind down with hot coffee or with a special snack. It will allow time for excess alcohol to clear out of the bloodstream.

* Provide-a-ride or a bed for someone who has had too much to drink.



Student AA Members

A member of the local Alcoholic Anonymous Chapter said there were quite a few college-age members in the group. The number fluctuates between 30-50 students at meetings.

When AA started in Kearney, there was one meeting a week. Now they meet every night with two or three meetings a night. AA was the first organization dealing with alcoholism to come to Kearney.

The AA member said that the only way people come to AA is when their problems get them into trouble.

Counseling Center Available on Campus

Preventive measures are the first step in alcohol counseling, according to Janet Blake a KSC counselor.

"We are doing a better job of identifying problem drinkers," Blake said.

The KSC Counseling Center takes an active part in Alcohol Awareness Week in the fall and spring and works with residence assistants, training them to help students handle alcohol problems. The center is available to all students.

"Alcohol is a serious problem; most people think it's a recreational activity," Blake said.

How to use:

Find your weight and then how many drinks have been consumed. Next, see how many hours since first drink consumed and the figure listed is your estimated BAC.

(Legal driving impairment begins at a BAC of .05 in most states)

Too much alcohol:

- * dulls judgment
- * slows reaction time
- * leads to visual problems
- * hinders coordination
- * increases drowsiness
- * exaggerates emotions

KNOW YOUR LIMITS

CHART FOR RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE WHO MAY SOMETIMES DRIVE AFTER DRINKING!

APPROXIMATE BLOOD ALCOHOL PERCENTAGE									
Drinks	Body Weight in Pounds								
	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	
1	.04	.03	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	Influenced
2	.08	.06	.05	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	Rarely
3	.11	.09	.08	.07	.06	.06	.05	.05	Possibly
4	.15	.12	.11	.09	.08	.08	.07	.06	
5	.19	.16	.13	.12	.11	.09	.09	.08	
6	.23	.19	.16	.14	.13	.11	.10	.09	Definitely
7	.26	.22	.19	.16	.15	.13	.12	.11	
8	.30	.25	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	.13	
9	.34	.28	.24	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	
10	.38	.31	.27	.23	.21	.19	.17	.16	

Subtract .01% for each 40 minutes of drinking

One drink is 1 oz. of 100 proof liquor, 12 oz. of beer, or 4 oz. of table wine.

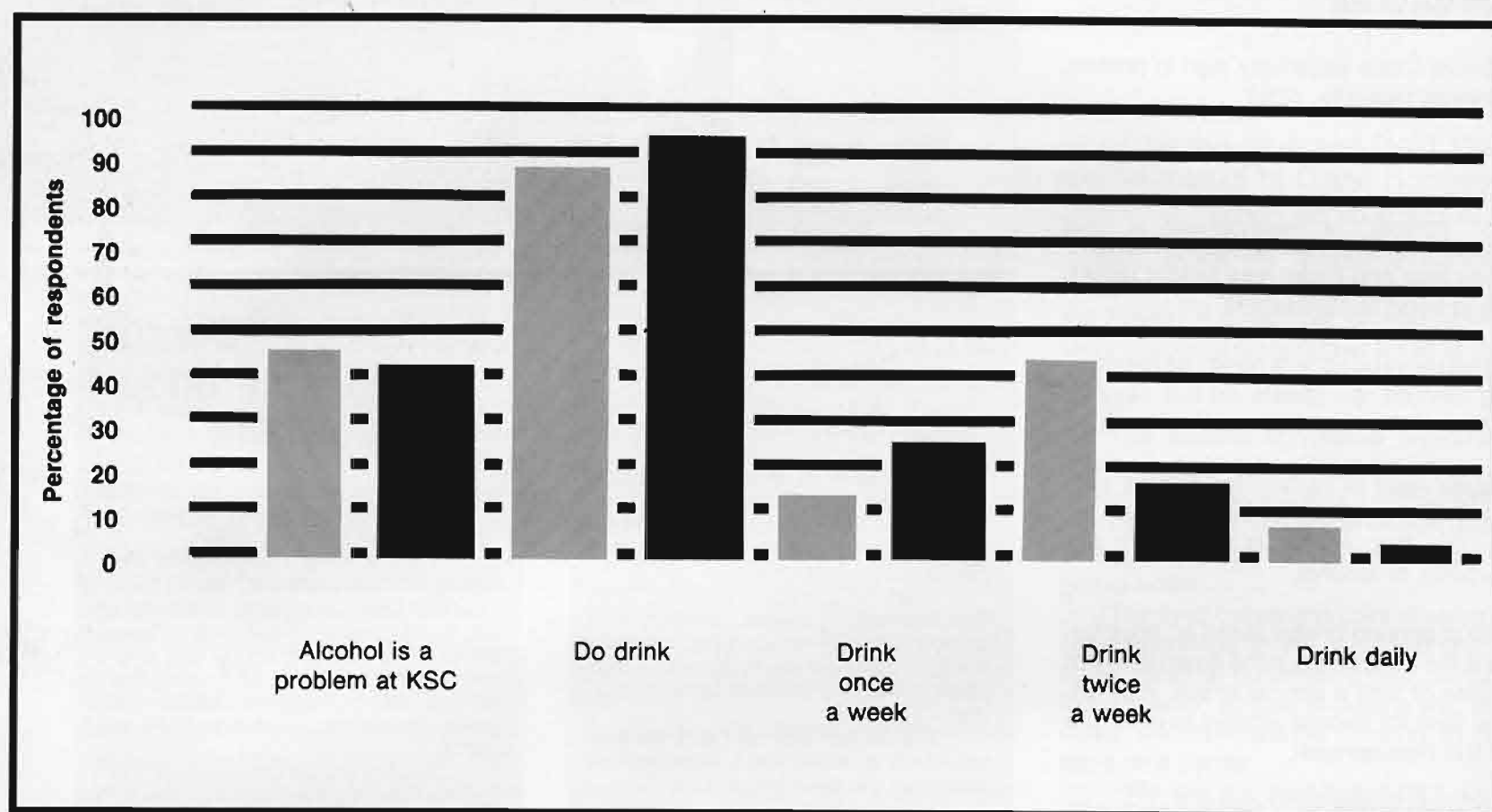
alcohol
continued

*The **Blue and Gold** staff recently conducted an informal survey of 117 students concerning alcohol use at KSC. The survey is not intended to be scientifically correct, or meant to represent the KSC community as a whole. It can only reflect the opinions of those students surveyed.*

Men



Women



DWI Guide

Turning With a Wide Radius
Straddling Center or Lane Marker
Appearing to Be Drunk
Almost Striking Object or Vehicle
Weaving
Driving on Other Than Designated Roadway
Swerving
Slow Speed (More Than 10 MPH Below Limit)
Stopping (Without Cause) in Traffic Lane
Following Too Closely
Drifting

Tires on Center or Lane Marker
Braking Erratically
Driving Into Opposing or Crossing Traffic
Signaling Inconsistent With Driving Actions
Slow Response To Traffic Signals
Stopping Inappropriately (Other Than in Lane)
Turning Abruptly or Illegally
Accelerating or Decelerating Rapidly
Headlights Off

*National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Local Statistics

KSC's growing enrollment and Kearney's standing as a convention center has helped put Buffalo county in the number-one rank on alcohol related motor vehicle accidents in 1985, according to Buffalo County law enforcement authorities.

The Nebraska Office of Highway Safety said that Buffalo County ranks eighth in population but has the highest per-capita rate among Nebraska's 12 most populous counties for alcohol-related injuries and fatality motor vehicle accidents 14.7 per 10,000 residents.

Buffalo County was fifth in per-capita arrests for drunken driving and third in drunken driving convictions.

FYI

On an average weekend night, one out of every 10 drivers on the road is drunk;

Eighty percent of all fatal alcohol-related auto crashes occur between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.;

Alcohol related crashes are the leading cause of death for young Americans, between 16 and 24 years old.

Forty-four percent of all night time fatal alcohol-related auto crashes are caused by the 16-to-24 age group (this group comprises only 22 percent of the total licensed population);

Most Americans drink. Over 80 percent admit to driving after drinking.

When drinkers are at the presumed level of intoxication, the risk of causing an accident is six times greater than for non-drinking drivers.

About 2,000 people are hurt each day in alcohol related accidents.

One American life is lost every 23 minutes in alcohol-related auto crashes;

Nearly 70 Americans are killed in drunk driving incidents every day;

Campus Security says few incidents

Concerns about alcohol were confirmed on the KSC campus in 1986. Arrests for minors in possession were down significantly in 1986 in comparison with 1985. August, 1985 was the worst month in years for alcohol violations.

KSC's new director of Campus Security, William Davis, said, "The problem will probably never go away; it seems to go in cycles."

Davis feels the problem of alcohol is usually evidenced in the fall when "a new batch of high school seniors become college freshmen.

"For many students, college will be their first time away from home. They don't quite know how to deal with that yet," Davis said. This change to independence is often too much of an adjustment for them.

"I haven't been here long enough

to know what the problem with alcohol is like off-campus," Davis said, "but on-campus we don't have the manpower to go around campus looking in every door to see if anyone is drinking beer."

Alcohol is always a main issue because of state laws and campus regulations. However, a low number of Campus Security calls are alcohol-related, according to Davis.

Davis also felt that an increase in alcohol awareness and an increased effort among students to eliminate drunk driving had a noticeable effect on the decrease in alcohol related incidents occurring on campus. The awareness of KSC students concerning the negative aspects of alcohol has made a definite impact on the amount and nature of incidents investigated by campus security.

DID YOU KNOW

ALCOHOL IS INVOLVED IN

66% of fatal accidents
70% of all murders
41% of assaults
53% of fire deaths
50% of rapes
60% of child abuse
56% of fights and assaults in homes

37% of suicides
55% of all arrests
36% of pedestrian accidents
22% of home accidents
45% of drownings
50% of skiing accidents

* figures from 1983 Health and Human Service and 1982 FBI files

YOUR HANGOVER why your body hates you in the morning

Feeling no pain? Maybe, but just wait until the morning after catches up with you. Then the fact that alcohol is really a depressant becomes painfully apparent. The hangover is upon you. The symptoms of this malady —

ACUTE FATIGUE — alcohol blocks off the brain center that tells you that you are tired and in need of sleep. Actually

your body may have been crying for rest for hours but you had the volume turned off.

HEADACHE — Have a head on this a.m.? It may have been caused by changes in your brain fluids brought on by alcohol abuse.

ABNORMAL THIRST — Alcohol intake

speeds up your body's excretion of water. You are temporarily dehydrated.

STOMACH UPSET — As anyone who has ever worshipped at the porcelain throne knows only too well, alcohol wrecks havoc with the entire digestive tract. Vomiting and diarrhea are frequent morning-after afflictions.

Philosophically speaking . . .

by Pat Fosket

Man lives by ideas and is guided by his mind . . . We are not just creatures who behave, we are products of our environments . . .

There should be some ideas that we are willing to live for or die for . . . The uneducated are at the mercy of whomever comes along . . .

and unrest in a student will cause that student to read, investigate and think in order to alleviate that concern and unrest.

A background in philosophy provides a student with a history of the ideas of the Western world, and would be a preparation for a career in law, sociology or the ministry. A course in philosophy would be an advantage to anyone, because in exploration into such a discipline Martin said, is designed pri-

These are some of the concepts that Dr. Thomas Martin, head of the new philosophy department, tries to instill in his students. He believes that a man's freedom is determined by his ability to be educated, and in order to be educated, he must be literate. Therefore, he places a high priority on reading, as well as on a student's ability to think. He stresses the difference between being taught and being told, between thinking and memorizing, between education and indoctrination. The students must be taught *how* to think, not *what* to think.

"The purpose of a liberal arts education," Martin said, "is to liberate the individual from ignorance."

The addition of Martin and the new philosophy department represents the latest effort of the college to give students the tools to enhance their abilities to affect that liberation. However, the process of education will not end there, according to Martin. "Having an education is like having a musical instrument. If you quit practicing, you quit being musical."

The very best that a teacher can do is to cause concern and unrest in his students. That's Dr. Martin's philosophy.

Martin came to Kearney State in the fall semester of 1986, having been hired to create and head the new philosophy department. He believes that concern



Dr. Thomas Martin

marily "to teach the student how to think."

Three classes were available in the fall semester of 1986, introduction to philosophy, ethics and logic. Classes for the fall term were small, Martin said, because "the supply was there before the demand." The new department was not formalized in time to be listed in the fall semester class schedule. However, philosophy did appear in the class schedule for the spring term with word-of-mouth working to increase awareness.

Introduction to Philosophy is offered as a general studies course. Students in the KSC Nursing Program are now required to take either Introduction to Philosophy or Ethics. Martin foresees the need for two additional philosophy instructors within one year and predicts that the department will grow sufficiently to offer philosophy as a major in six or seven years.

Martin believes that a mind can best be developed by "running it up against the great minds" of philosophers such as Plato, Sartre and Marx. But he does not use a textbook to do it except in his logic classes. His feeling is that there is more to be gained by reading the original works of the philosophers than by reading textbooks about them.

Martin was somewhat surprised that KSC did not have a philosophy department until he arrived. He has tried to make up for lost time by preparing 22 additional course proposals before the end of fall semester, 1986. He considers philosophy an important addition to KSC "especially if Kearney wants to be a university."



Curbside philosophers

"Life is knowing you are a part of the whole creation of the world."

Matt Petersen, Grand Island, junior

"If you know the answer to the question, 'Why?' you know the meaning of life."

Kyle Daberkow, Laurel sophomore

"The search for a satisfying meal."

Christy Pokorny, Atkinson sophomore

"Knocking a tight one on the 18th hole when it's all on the line."

George Kahrhoff, Grand Island senior

"Finding a challenge in your life

and meeting it."

Bob Jones, Alda senior

"Just being happy, I guess, and getting drunk occasionally because it builds character."

Lori Brooke, Geneva, senior

"Beats the hell out of me I'm only 21-years old."

Brad Fuqua, Smithfield, junior

"Success — is the meaning of life."

Rich Headley, Kearney, sophomore

"To find something that makes you happy. But if it doesn't don't be afraid to try something else."

Mary Haines, Burwell, junior

"To establish meaningful relationships and to accomplish worthwhile pursuits. You gotta' fight for your right to party."

Tom Albers, Omaha, sophomore

"My purpose in life is to drink more beer than any other college student here!"

Kyle Kiesel, Bayard, freshman

"My purpose in life is to sing. Yeah, that's it. sing!"

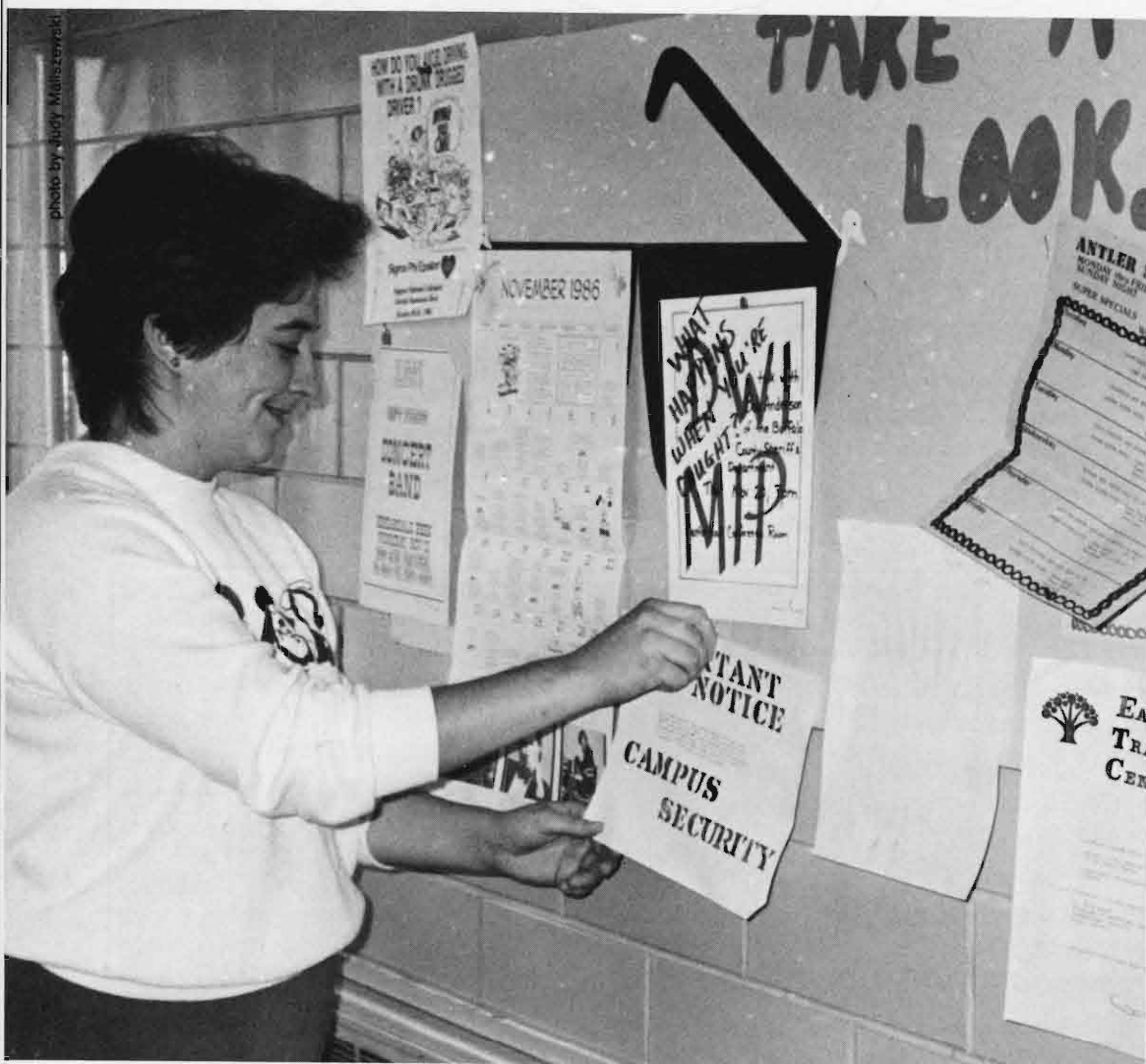
Ken Kunz, Stuart, freshman

"I think you get out of life what you put into it. The only bad cards we get in life are the ones we deal to ourselves."

Sheila Heryden, Wood River, senior

RAs: *An exercise in leadership*

by Charles McGraw



"Notice: Campus Security will tow all cars parked on 26th street after 12:00 midnight." This is just one of the posters that RA Beth Sukraw hangs up to inform residents of news on campus.

Who is a person to help you out with a problem with a roommate? Who programs events for hall residents to keep them involved? Who is your friend on your hall floor? The answer to these questions might be the Resident Assistant.

Fall semester there were 54 RAs in the 10 residence halls. "RAs live in the halls with the residents to assist them with personal growth and development, social skills and problem solving," said Vicki Unferth, assistant director of Residence Life and RA supervisor.

"To me an RA is someone who can help students with classes, family or friend problems," said Jana Storms, RA in Stout Hall.

RAs are chosen once a semester - one time in the fall and one time in the spring - depending on positions available. For an RA who is chosen, there are several training procedures to go through. RAs are chosen by a 5-step selection process known as a carousel. This carousel involves role playing, personal interview, writing experience, values discussion, and personal characteristics discussion. The writing experience involves RA candidates being presented situations and they must respond to them in writing. Each of these are developed by the residence life staff and evaluated by RAs.

Some other activities that RAs are involved in are participating in a program

for new staff members, a staff retreat that is filled with programs which bring out job problems, and attend various sessions to build their total growth points. These points are accumulated through sessions of time management, resume writing or photography followed by a workshop that includes a day of classes.

Responsibilities for the RAs involve an assortment of tasks. Each RA has to have four programs a semester. They may be educational or cultural, but must include one faculty program. Other duties involve desk duty, night duty and meeting the needs of the residents.

One of the main problems for RAs is time management. "I am continually running with not a whole lot of time to myself," said Alvin Zimmerman, Mantor Hall RA.

Although social time is limited, the job can enhance your social life. "The RA's position is enhanced by meeting people, and also a lot of my social time is taken up with the job," Storms said. "Two areas that I have gained information are personal growth and knowing what my limitations are."

Zimmerman said, "Expecting the unexpected and associating with people are things that I have gained out of the position."

After the RA selection process is

over and a number of qualified candidates are chosen as temporary help, the directors of each hall get to choose the RA they need.

"I am looking for someone who is outgoing, has good common sense, is involved in activities, and most of all wants to improve himself," said Joe Berthiaume, resident director of Mantor Hall.

Unferth explained, "A person we are looking for in the RA position is someone who asserts himself individually, has good writing and leadership skills, and is friendly."

There are numerous activities that can help you to become an RA. "Get involved with hall government, campus activities and floor activities, and apply for the position. But most of all if you didn't get to be an RA, find out how you did on the carousel," Unferth said.

"My advice for someone who wants to be an RA is to go for it. This position provides excellent experiences which benefit a person's future and this position looks great on a job resume. Applicants need to know themselves and need to determine whether they have the time," Berthiaume said.

Everyone interviewed agreed that being an RA increases leadership possibilities, some which cannot be gained elsewhere.

"Hello, this is Mantor Hall desk, may I help you?" Answering the phone is one of Alvin Zimmerman's duties as an RA.



Mail, Mail, Mail. Cari Roy rushes to get mail to residents in CTW.

photo by Judy Maliszewski

LIFESTYLES

Special Floors Offer Choice

by Nancy Hinkle

The residence halls provide something for everyone. You make the choice. Perhaps the study floors offer the discipline you think you need to conquer math. Or perhaps you're interested in the floor for the handicapped.

Certain conditions have to be met before a student can live on a special floor. The requirements to live on first or seventh floor of Centennial Towers East are to be a senior or at least a 21-year-old woman. Second floor of Case Hall is for men who are seniors or over 21.

The third floor of Martin Hall is the

study hall for men and third floor of Stout Hall is the study hall for women. A student has to agree to be quiet before he can move onto a study floor, said Chris Rangel, RA for third floor of Martin Hall.

Craig Treptow, 20 from Aurora, moved into Martin Hall because he said where he formerly lived was noisy. He had to go to the library to study.

"It's quiet here; I can study in my room," Treptow said. "It makes my life easier."

Kay Nelson, 22, from Cary, Ill., lives at Stout and Linda Stoddard, 22, from

North Platte who lives on seventh floor of Centennial Towers East, both agreed that it's quieter on their floors.

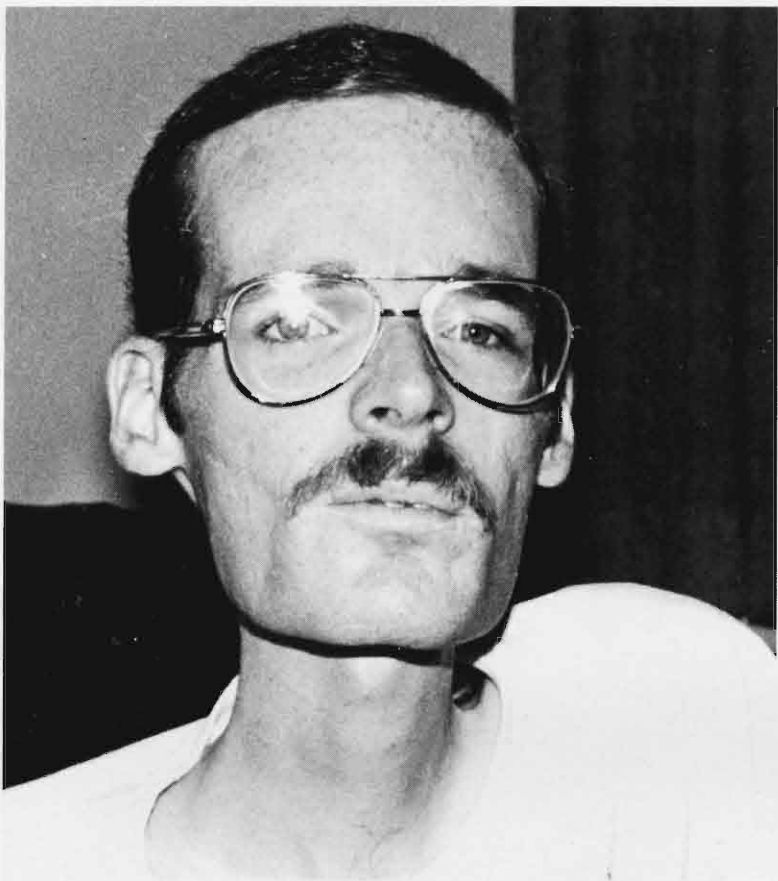
"The people have more respect for other people and are more mature toward others," Stoddard explained.

Nelson said, "It is easier living at Stout. I can study in my room and can get to bed at a decent hour." The floor has courtesy hours around the clock and you can't have blaring stereos.

Another advantage to the special floors on Stout, Centennial Towers East and second floor of Case Hall is that a

Craig Treptow is studying for a test.





KSC student Jeff Krull



Steve West is joking around with James Stabb in the formal lounge at Case Hall.

meal plan does not have to be purchased. The floors have kitchens that can be used by those residents instead of having to eat in the Nebraskan.

The independent living style and use of the kitchen is the reason Steve West, 21, of Scottsbluff moved onto second floor of Case Hall.

"Although a study atmosphere is not always available," West said, "the residents on second floor are reaching the point in their college careers when they have to study to graduate."

The last special floor is first floor of Case Hall. All handicapped individuals are assigned to this floor at their request.

Jeff Krull of Minden is a handicapped person living on first floor of Case Hall. The hall was well planned when it was built and has the first floor equipped for the handicapped, according to Krull.

"KSC has done a really good job," Krull said. "The college is accessible. I can get to everything that I want to."

The only item the college could have at Case Hall to make Krull's and other handicapped individual's lives easier is to install an automatic door opener, Krull said.

"Case Hall has a pool table," said Krull. The residents can play pool when the RAs are there to supply the pool balls.

On second floor of Case there is cable TV in the lounge. "You can watch TV whenever you want," West said, "but you can not watch MTV." This is because at a recent meeting, the residents of the floor decided they didn't want MTV on 70 percent of the time. They felt they could go to first or third floor to watch MTV. Then, their TV would be left available for other programs.

"Occasionally men's study floor can get over zealous by having squirt gun fights and an occasional smoke bomb," Treptow said. "People in the hall sometimes get carried away and begin throwing glasses of water."

The special floors fill an individual need. They provide a quiet surrounding for its residents to study but also provides time to socialize.

If you seem to party too much, perhaps you should consider living on a study floor. Or if you're older, choose the over-21 floor. And, if you have a physical disability, you might choose the convenience of Case Hall. It's your choice.



Linda Stoddard is getting ready to cook in the seventh floor kitchen at CTE.

Making the best of what you have

by Judy Maliszewski



Everyday students go to classes and when they're done they return to a small, four-walled room and call it - home. It's called: making the best of what you have!

Many on and off campus students have gone to great extremes to make their room a home where they can study, sleep and live.

One room off campus this year was called "The Cave Inn." This was a unique room in the basement of a house. The room consisted of four bunk beds

— all built together on the same wall. A couch and recliner with a coffee table were located in the center of the room.

On the north side was a small bar. It had the basic counter with three stools, all which stood on a platform. Near the end of the counter sat a TV and behind the bar were beer lights, a refrigerator - all those things that give a bar its image. The name "Cave Inn" came from a bar in Iowa that was familiar to the residents.

"We have a lot of fun down here,"

All aboard! Four-plex bunk beds are reminiscent of railroad sleeper cars.

Joel Bean laughed! Bean lived in the "Cave Inn" with three other roommates, Andrew Stull, Royce Cassel and Bill McLaughlin.

The room was built in the summer by Bean, Stull and Tim Wolsleben. They had sweatshirts printed that say - "Party like a banchee! No I.D.s required. The Cave Inn."

Another room, also in the basement



Two-tiered effect of this L-shaped bunk arrangement creates additional seating.



Totally trashed! The ceiling of this room presents a random montage of life in the '80s.

of an off campus house, got its recognition from a unique ceiling. The occupants nailed or glued trash to the ceiling. The ceiling had such things as old record album covers, bicycle parts, pop and beer cans, playing cards, fast food sacks, potato sacks and many other miscellaneous items too numerous to mention.

"Since last spring we just began accumulating," Todd Brindley said. "We just kind of have fun with it," he laughed!

The room was decorated with old barn wood and had a bar off to the side. It was designed to have a rustic image.

Over in Centennial Towers West, Wendy Luttrell had bunk beds that were built to accommodate the unusual style of the room. The unusual loft was built in an "L" shape rather than one bed directly under the other.

"I bought it for \$25 from a girl who lived here last year and then I refinished it in the summer," Luttrell said. She explained that the bunk allowed for a lot of seating space.

Another room on campus was designed by Tanya Stewart and her roommate, Billy Priefert. The room had a man-

nequin, umbrellas and nets. They also painted dinosaurs all over the walls.

The mannequin, "Mae," was bought in Lincoln from a department store. Stewart and Priefert designed the mannequin to look like Mae West. "Mae" had no head but instead wore many different styles of hats and also a green dress.

The umbrellas and nets on the ceiling and other decor was bought from different second-hand stores and made the room an attraction.

The artistic ability of these two girls enabled the dinosaurs to be painted. The dinosaurs were painted over for spring semester because the next occupants may not like dinosaurs on the walls, the girls said.

Many students had also heard of the "Do Drop Inn." In this apartment house, Con Shostrom, "Hooper," has remodeled his room with old shed wood. Shostrom displayed many items in this room he'd bought from different auctions. One of these, a 1940s airline radio, Shostrom bought for \$18 at an auction. An old dresser was also among the several items in the room. The dresser is an



Dinosaurs look on as "Mae" takes a bow with one of her creators, Tanya Stewart.

old family heirloom of Shostrom's.

And of course, it's not unusual to find magazine centerfolds used as wallpaper in many guys' rooms. "They really help us study better," according to one student.

Deidre Dorscher Designs a Destiny

by Angie Steffen

Theatrical costuming brings to mind intricate patterns and processes of design. "Not so," says Deidre Dorscher. Dorscher, KSC graduate student and native of Cozad, works as head costumer in the theatre department.

"Most of the time I get a picture in my head and I just start cutting. I sew it together, pray a lot and hope it works," Dorscher said.

Dorscher does all of her work without patterns. She does occasionally use reference material to get an idea of what styles were in fashion during the time period in which the play takes place.

"Sometimes, like with 'Fiddler on the Roof,' I don't quite know how Jewish

people dressed in 1905, so I have to do a lot of research for that type of costuming," Dorscher said.

Dorscher also teaches speech part time at KSC while she works toward her master's degree with two years to go. Not many colleges offer a master's degree in costuming. Dorscher must look to larger areas to complete her degree and she hopes to secure a graduate assistant position to help finance her education.

Dorscher pointed out that KSC does not have a costume teacher. The set designer teaches costume and makeup. According to Dorscher, eventually the college hopes to hire a costume teacher. In fact, Dorscher said, a costume teacher is needed if the college

is to achieve university status. Due to the understaffing of the costume department at KSC, Dorscher's own knowledge and experience were obtained for the most part from a year spent in Kansas City.

"What got me started was going to a 'cattle call' audition which is when hundreds of people are auditioning for three parts. Somehow I was lucky enough to get cast in a theatre company in Kansas City, Mo.," Dorscher said.

At this time Dorscher was involved in a lot of musical theatre even though her major was dramatical theatre. Dorscher was 19-years-old when she left college to begin working with the theatre group. Dorscher was the youngest of the company of 21 people yet she generally played the older characters.

Some of the shows in which Dorscher were involved were "Hello Dolly," "Annie" and "The Cole Porter Review." Long days were the habit of the company with performers beginning their day by helping the technicians at 8 a.m. and continuing until 8 p.m. when the show was performed. Since the show was a dinner theatre, the actors and actresses would become waiters and waitresses after the performance, serving drinks until 2 a.m.

"This didn't leave a whole lot of time for sleep," Dorscher said, "but we didn't care because we were always so hyped from the excitement of the show."

It was during this year that she learned the most about costuming. Dorscher started helping with costuming for the company because the head costumer needed an assistant.

"I didn't even know how to sew at the time. I'd sewn once in ninth grade home economics which was the only time I have ever used a pattern," Dorscher said.

Dorscher displays material used to make her Marilyn Monroe costume for Halloween.





Dorscher tries a creation out on her top model.

"The costumer there just took me under his wing and taught me everything he knew," Dorscher said. "It was kind of interesting because he had learned everything that he knew from Wesmoor Ingam who wrote the book that we use her at KSC."

After working with the company for close to a year Dorscher came back to Kearney to become the KSC costumer.

Dorscher poses in the hall of famous frocks.



In the costume shop Dorscher works on costuming for school plays and certain costuming for outside requests.

Dorscher said, "It's fun to work down in the costume shop because I have a lot of volunteers who come in and help. It has been interesting trying to teach other people how to sew and make costumes."

"I always love to have help and students taking theatre classes for general studies often receive class credit."

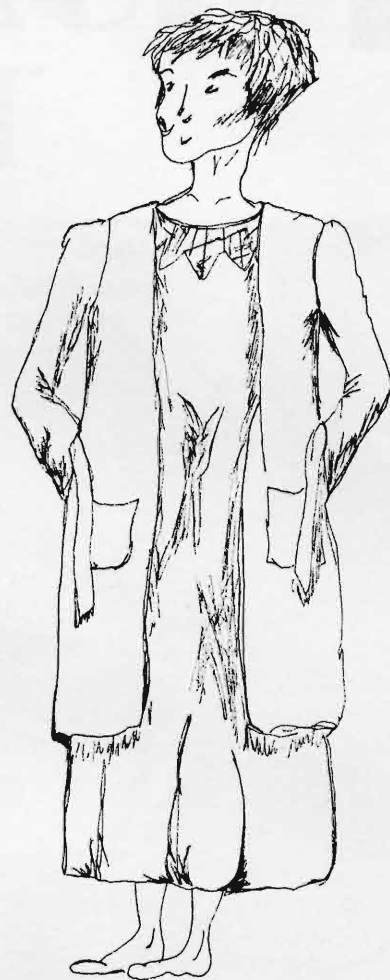
Designing clothes, especially evening gowns, is Dorscher's favorite undertaking. She has also done some designing for people and businesses in the area.

One project Dorscher found challenging was designing and making maternity clothes for a character in a KSC theatre production. Dorscher had to design a belly bag to make the girl appear pregnant.

At present, Dorscher is working on getting a costume shop together in their home. She will often buy material for a gown to be used in show and then just keep it for her collection.

After Dorscher receives her master's degree, she plans to earn her doctorate. Dorscher said, "I have always had this urge to be Dr. Didi Dorscher."

With her degrees in hand, Dorscher would like to return to Nebraska if she is able to find a job opening. She said she would be happiest where she is right now — in the theatre costuming shop at KSC.



Dorscher begins the design process by making rough sketches for ideas. This way she gets a sense of the character's style. The sketch provides a kind of blueprint for the costume.

Designer Dorscher never uses patterns.



E VENTS



Directed by Maria Clouse

STARRING

Joanie Paloucek as Carnelle Scott
Sue Taylor as Elaine
Kyle Kizzier as Delmont
Leisa Larson as Popeye
Denise Shope as Tessy Mahoney
Dave Hardman as Mac Sam

A beauty contest? No! The "Miss Firecracker Contest" is anything but a beauty contest, according to student director Maria Clouse. It was a play presented this fall on campus.

The "Miss Firecracker Contest" by Beth Henley is about Carnelle Scott. Scott grew up in the south with her cousins and decides to enter a contest which she thinks is a big event. Everyone else supports her even though they know it is not such a big event. Scott feels this contest will make her important in some way.

The cast was chosen by Clouse. There were certain characteristics that she looked for when selecting a cast. Those attributes were ability to read the script, size relationships and comic-timing. These are the vital parts when trying out for a play, she said.

Sophomore theatre major Sue Taylor played Elaine. Elaine is the type of character who will say exactly what she thinks but sometimes hides her inner feelings. Taylor was required to try out for all plays because of her drama major, but she said she loves the experience.

"Theatre is based on experience, and I want to get all the experience I can," Taylor said.

When assuming the character of Elaine, Taylor said, "The hardest part of playing Elaine was taking off her masks. Elaine hides her feelings, and I feel that the real inside of Elaine is what makes her character."

Taylor said that her personality is sometimes like Elaine's. "Sometimes I wear a mask to be what people want me to be and I don't realize it. That's not very often, though!"

Joanie Paloucek as the beautiful Carnelle Scott

MISS FIRECRACKER CONTEST

by Denise Dugan

Taylor said she thinks the most unique part of the play is the twist of the entire story itself. She said, "Most think that the dominant are strong. Popeye is a dominant character but she's really meek. She's the only one with control over life."

Taylor said she admired her director, Maria Clouse. "She's an excellent actress and now I know her other side (director) and I think she's super," Taylor added.

Long term goals for Taylor are like most college student's which is concentrating on graduation and getting involved in as much as possible. "The experiences here at KSC are greater than I ever thought," Taylor said. "There really is a lot of opportunities here. The theatre department is by far the best in the state," Taylor said.

Clouse is from Callaway and hopes to become an art and theatre teacher and maybe someday get into art therapy. She was elected by Alpha Psi Omega to direct the fall play. A prerequisite for directing a production is directing class which Clouse has completed.

Clouse feels that the uniqueness about the play is that only two sets are used. One set is the home where Carnelle lives which is a fragmented set. A fragmented set means that it is only part of a set. The other set is the carnival grounds.

A director feels some satisfaction from directing a production. Clouse said that through directing this play she realizes what it takes to be on the other side; for example, there are cost and time considerations. "It has made me become more organized," she said.

"The cast worked well together and I'm very satisfied with the cast," she said. Directing this play gave Clouse the opportunity to view the script and turn it into how she saw it, she said.

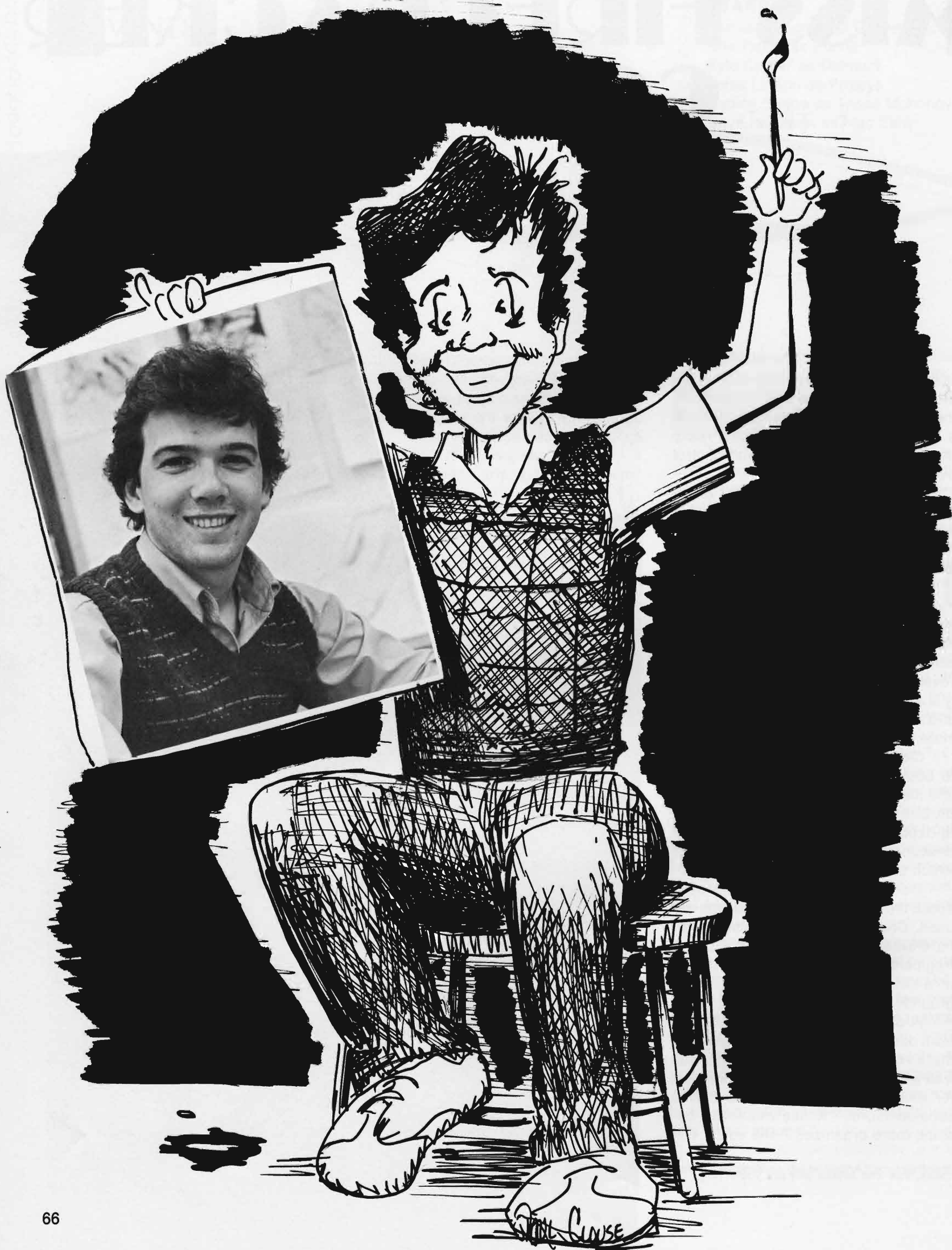
The surprising event in the last act "made" the play, she noted. All other

acts led up to the surprise ending, according to Clouse.

Clouse said one of the biggest worries is ticket sales. She said she worried that because of the title "people would think it's just a beauty pageant."



Leisa, Sue and Joanie why are you crying?



At the Drawing board with Paul Clouse

by Chris Cox

Picture an artist; include blue eyes, curly brown hair and lots of enthusiasm and you've got Paul Clouse, cartoonist for *Blue and Gold* yearbook, sitting cross-legged drinking a Coke while swiftly drawing a caricature of Ronald Reagan.

Clouse, a 19-year-old junior from Callaway, has been drawing since grade school.

"I was really rebellious. A lot of my teachers must've hated me. I had a really short attention span and was constantly doodling. I spent a lot of time in the principal's office," Clouse said.

What influenced him at such an early age?

"When I was a little kid I read a lot of comics, you know, Archie, Casper the Friendly Ghost, Spiderman, that sort of thing. I would try to pattern my cartoons after the characters in the Archie comic books."

Clouse, raised in a family where three of six children are art-career oriented, has mixed feelings toward his art vocation. Clouse said, "Most artist's

lives are filled with hardships. I'm not sure I look forward to that."

Cartooning takes up much of his time but Clouse has still managed to find time for his hobbies which include his music collection, animals (he has a cat named Figaro after the cat in the Disney movie), and philosophy. His music collection includes everything from Bach to the Rolling Stones. Clouse said, "Song writers today are the philosophers of the 80's."

Clouse's own philosophy became apparent when he talked of today's high school educational system. "My pet peeve has to be people who don't think for themselves. High schools promote conformity and

sameness in thinking. Philosophy promotes individualism."

Art, any kind of art, is more than just doing something well. "Art is a feeling - an outlet and a vent. Athletes use sports to vent feelings and frustrations - I draw. It's free and you can really get off on art without spending piles of money," Clouse said.

'My pet peeve has to be people who don't think for themselves. High schools promote conformity and sameness in thinking. — Clouse

Plans for Clouse are still up in the air. When he came to college he had no definite plans about graduation.

Clouse said, "I'd like to be a freelance artist and maybe someday draw my own comic strip. Either that or draw illustrations for children's books."

For the present Clouse continues to hone his cartooning skills while working on the college yearbook staff. "Working with the yearbook has been a good experience," he said.



ON THE LIGHT SIDE



AMAZING RACE

by Maureen Kennedy

Rat Race — a spectator sport? Amazingly, during the Psychology/Psi Chi Week people who lead normal lives during 51 weeks of the year turn spectators to a race featuring the brains and brawn of the RAT.

I am a RAT and any mention of this race makes me feel like a burnt offering.

Active participation in this event was not one of my life's goals. A good look at me will tell you that athletic endeavors are not my forté. If God had intended for me to race he would have given me long legs, a sleek body and certainly more nose than tail . . . no one ever wins by a tail.

I would be drawn as a participant in the annual event. Whatever happened, my future as a laborATory animal would change forever.

Rock E. RAT! Yes, even my name set me apart from the others. I was destined to win. I knew it wouldn't be easy with the worthy opponents of the RAT world but nothing in my life had come without a struggle.

As a lad in the Charles River School of RATS, some had often scoffed at me. They called me a RATscal because my heritage was dubious at best. Oh, my mother came from a long line of Charles River RATS but my father was known as

— "The Travelin' RAT."

It was a personal torment that led me to the laborATory where my future would be carved in the record book. A race of my peers might prove I was equal, if not superior, to those RATS with blue blood ancestry. I had to take the chance. If I won, I might be the one to produce a new line of stronger, more athletic RATS. If I lost, it would be too awful to think about. Well, as my daddy used to say, "No guts, no glory!"

The day came for the luck of the draw. A solemn hush fell over the room as the RAT race names were called. I silently hoped I wouldn't be chosen for this test. Keeping a low profile behind the other RATS, I heard by name echo throughout the room — Rock E. Rock E., Rock E. RAT . . .

I had been chosen to represent "eRATicate Exterminators." If I didn't win the race, we all knew what awaited me at the finish line — the RAT trap! And, if I won, who knows? Maybe the RATcatcher.

With fear as a motivator, I designed a training program beyond compare. My first move was to purchase the proper apparel. With important goals before me, I needed the best. At the store I was fitted for a pair of RATboks which gave my feet just the right width and lift. Shorts and sweats completed my clothing needs.

"eRATicate Exterminators" gladly picked up the bill for my training equipment but always with an admonishing word, "Win for us or you'll be serving at the RATskeller." I didn't know what that meant but it sounded like something I didn't want to do. Fear drove me on.

I established a daily regimen of exercise while my competitors lurked like RATtle snakes to catch a glimpse of my

sports program. They thought they could beat me in the RATings if they could maneuver themselves into my confidence.

The edge I maintained was through my sports psychology. I thought my way to winning. Through visualization, I crossed the finish line first each time. I saw it. I would win.

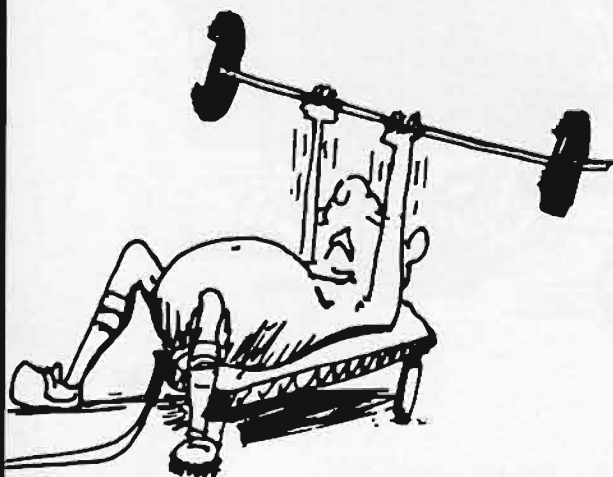
The cheerleaders called "RAT-tesses" cheered RAT-a-tat-tat, RAT-a-tat-tat as the crowd went wild. In my dreams those "RATtesses" drove me crazy in their little short skirts and those shifty tails, but I'm digressing from my story.

Another aspect of my program was nutrition. You are what you eat, so some alterations took place in my daily caloric intake. No more of that fast food on the run for me. Only healthy meals that would give me energy to last, that would build strong muscles.

The time allotted for race preparaTion passed quickly. I could feel my body charge and energize. I learned to ignore the name calling of "RATfink," "you dirty RAT," and "I smell a RAT." Actually the pressure put on me by my opponent's jeers worked. I was more determined than ever to win.

To the victor go the spoils and I would be the victor in the "Great RAT Race of 1987." In an atmosphere of tense anticipation, the preliminary heats took place. One after the other racing RATS fell to defeat until just three of us remained.

My fitness program paid off. I was one of the remaining RATS but my opponents were formidable. There was "Criss-Cross," a RAT with a bad habit of jumping the starting gun. You had to watch him carefully. Then there was "PiRATe." He would cut you off without



a nose wiggle. He had been known to lash out with his tail. They were both out to get me . . .

The race began. The roar of the crowd blocked everything from my mind as I tried to concentrate on my breathing. My breathes came quickly in a rhythmic manner — in and out, out and in. I moved as quickly and smoothly as I could, stretching my capacities almost beyond the limit. Just as I gave my last effort, the crowd rose with cheers. I had won . . . had won . . . Rock E. RAT, the victor!

It was my day in the sun. I paraded to a victory tune with a little wreath of branches encircling my head. The name of Rock E. RAT was on everyone's lips. The blue bloods were in awe of my tri-

umph on this day of days.

With the victory under my belt, my sponsor congratulated me on the win and said there might be a place for me in their public relations department. My lowly heritage was set aside as the Charles River RATS welcomed me as their champion. The world was my wedge of cheese. With solemn dignity I received the plaudits of my world — the Wide World of RATS.

Oh RATS, I almost forgot the rest of the story. You are probably wondering what happened after the defeat of "Criss-Cross" and "PIRATe." Well, I can't say for sure, but rumor has it that they're serving time in the RATskeller.

And this is the end of my tale . . . or rather, the tail end of the RAT race . . .



Students join psychology rat race

Life in the psychology department is more than a rat race. In fact, the rat's primary role is to help students learn psychological concepts through observations and experiments.

The psychology students learn from the behavior of rats, according to psychology department professor Dr. Ken Nikels. Nikels said the colony of rats is used primarily in the study of behavior modification. The rats respond to various stimuli in different ways. The students are able to have a hands-on experience in laboratory testing.

Nikels said that rats are useful in the lab because they have an abbreviated life span. This means rats age 70 years in two to three years. It is possible for a sophomore psychology student to start with a young rat and watch him grow old before the student graduates in three years.

In the spring the work with rats turns to just plain fun. The Psychology/Psi Chi Club sponsors a week of psychology activity including speakers and awards, according to senior Lisa Green, Psychology Club president.

The main fundraiser of the week is the rat race. For \$10 a business or individual can sponsor a rat and give him a name. In 1986, there were 27 rats in the race enabling the club to earn \$270.

The sponsor of the rat race winner gets a traveling trophy to keep for the year. Duling Optical has won the last two years with two different entries. Both

years they have named their winning entry, "Crawley."

Rats are assigned a number and a corresponding set of numbers is placed in a hat. The president of the club draws out a number for each sponsor. The number is matched to the rat. Rats that race one year don't race again.

The race track consists of segregated channels. Each lane is separated by a partition high enough to keep the rat's attention on the race and not other things, Green said. Male and female rats of about the same age race against each other.

The winners work their way to victory through a series of heats. Each heat has three rats running. The winner of each heat is the rat with his nose crossing the finish line first. The winner of the final heat becomes the overall winner.

"Most of them haven't even been handled," Green said, "so the students have to work with them and let them run for a while."

Green said rats are nocturnal animals and are active at night and sleep through the day. In the laboratory, lights are turned on at night and the room is kept dark during the day so the rats think day is night. By doing this, students can observe active behavior in the daytime.

Nikels said the rats are the "Charles River" strain of rats and differ from others mainly by their color which is usually two-tone. That strain was selected because it has large litters, and they are

healthy, calm and easy to handle.

There are federal guidelines for the care and feeding of laboratory animals which are followed carefully. Rats eat lab chow which is a balanced diet and available "free-choice." For a treat they like cabbage and chocolate chip cookies.

When asked if the animals are happy, Nikels said, "If good care leads to happiness, then they're happy. We keep our animals alive because we're interested in behavior and there's not much behavior in dead animals." He added that eventually, the rats must be "sacrificed" because of old age.

The use of laboratory rats has stirred controversy in the past. According to Nikels, there are animal rights groups who would like to stop all research use of animals.

"I do not agree that all research on animals should be stopped because valuable information is obtained," Nikels said. "I believe in treating the animals humanely. There is no need to stress the animal for the benefit of student learning. We strongly believe in good care and minimal discomfort for them."

From all appearances there is no discomfort in the laboratory animal colony at KSC. And, one of the ways to make sure the rats suffer no discomfort, according to Green, is to always pick them up by the base of the tail. He'll thank you for it . . .

Five students join ranks at KSC

Out of Africa

by Patsy Hatch

The small towns and rural areas of Kenya are still less developed, but the nation's capital, Nairobi, is different.

"It is like any other. It's about the size of Omaha and really growing. It has discotheques and movies. We get all kinds of movies that are shown here in about two to four weeks," Jayne LiJoodi said. "There is high competition when it comes to fashion. People are always trying to get the latest."

Jayne and her four brothers and sisters are from Nairobi, Kenya, and are students here at KSC. Jayne and Evelyn, both organizational communications majors, were the first to come here in January of 1984.

"I was dumbfounded because the day we came, it was some degrees below zero," Jayne said. "It was cold and I didn't have a winter coat. What surprised me the most — just as much as the weather — everybody stared." Kwame said he and Dedan, the brothers, were also surprised about this when they came last May.

"That shocked us because we've never been stared at so much," Evelyn said.

"Even in stores, while buying our coats, everybody was staring and after that we knew that there were not many blacks in Kearney," Jayne added. "We didn't know what was wrong until we found this out." Evelyn said this does

not bother them now, in fact, they enjoy it.

Roselyn, the oldest, said she was surprised in a different way. "The way people dress — they go to extremes with bikinis. At home, you can't dress that way unless you're at the beach."

Dedan, an international relations major, and Kwame, a deciding major, are twins and the youngest of the five. A button which says "I Like Women" and pictures on the walls of their room made it obvious what they liked the most. Both said the number of girls going to KSC surprised them.

One of the misconceptions about Kenya is that it's always extremely hot. Jayne said they are not used to the 100 degree weather during the summer months. Another misconception they've observed is that people believe they are seeking refuge by coming here.

"When you come to the U.S., people think you can't be happy in your own country," Evelyn said.

Jayne added, "People are closed-minded. They don't know much about people in other countries or cities. They are quick to judge."

"The idea is to come here and get your degree, then go back and use what you learned," Evelyn said. Jayne said that a degree from the United States is more noticeable than one from some other countries and there is less competition to get into schools here.

However, Evelyn had a more personal reason to come here. "I was supposed to go to Russia but I couldn't go because I wouldn't be with Jayne. I turned down my scholarship because I decided to come to the U.S."

A surprising aspect to college life for Dedan and Kwame was joining a fraternity. Dedan said, "A friend came over

Evelyn and Jayne look at a wooden statue from their native Africa.





Jayne, Kwame, Evelyn and Dedan enjoy one of the many nice days this January.

and asked us if we were going through rush. I did not know what it was. Then we met the president of the Phi Delt and he told us we would make new friends and meet lots of people, so we decided to join."

Being involved in a social organization may have been beneficial. Kwame said, "When we first came, I was so shy. I didn't say 'Hi' to anyone or say anything. Now, I'm not afraid to."

Evelyn and Roselyn agreed their father was influential in helping them with their decision to attend college. Dedan and Kwame were born here while their parents were attending Indiana State University. Now, their father is working for the United Nations in Nigeria.

They all said they are happy with their choices even though they admit to having a few complaints. Weather is a big problem.

Dedan said that he hates falling down on the ice in front of a bunch of girls.

But Jayne and Kwame both said

there is too much drinking. Jayne said, "There aren't a lot of things to do in Kearney, so most of the kids just have parties and drink."

"This college starts partying on Thursday or even earlier than that, like Tuesday through Sunday," Kwame said. "On weekends we party Friday and Saturday but on Sunday we rest. At parties, we just dance, talk to people, and drink if we like," she noted

Unlike their sister, Roselyn, Dedan and Kwame chose to live on campus. Roselyn said, "I like more variety and to know about different cultures. All of the roommates I've had so far are so different from each other in the way they behave and dress. Otherwise, it would be the same thing all the time."

Even though the LiJoodis seem to be very much alike because they all enjoy many of the same things like shopping, dancing, and traveling, their plans differ.

The girls have pretty much decided what they want to do after college, but the boys are just like any other freshmen. They are making goals for their future, but seem more concerned with

having a good time now.

"We want to become American citizens so it will be easier for us to get jobs, but we still want to go back to Kenya. We want to live both here and there," Dedan said.

Roselyn said, "I want to go home. I want to work with the aged, the handicapped, or something like that."

Evelyn's plans are somewhat different. "First, I want to go home just to see a couple of friends. Then, I'll ask my dad to pull some strings and get me a job with the U.N. in a foreign country," Evelyn said. She added that she would prefer to work in London.

Jayne said, "I would like to go to California or Washington. I'm getting so attached to the American culture that I want to work here and apply the education that I've learned from here first, before going back home."

Just like every family is unique, so are its individuals. The LiJoodis, a family of five, are all so much alike, yet so different. It was their closeness that brought them here together, but their individuality might eventually draw them apart.

by Kim Whittemore

S PORTS

*Tae Kwon Do:
self-defense,
intricate art
and exciting
sport*

'Defenders'

Twenty-year-old Brian Teachworth, Superior, has done what few of his age will ever accomplish — he has created his own business. Earning his blackbelt and an instructor's certificate gave him the necessary equipment to begin his own Tae Kwon Do club, "Defenders of the Royal Court." He currently is the youngest head instructor in Nebraska and one of the youngest in the nation.

Tae Kwon Do is an ancient Korean art of self-defense. Translated literally, Tae means "to kick or smash with the feet;" kwon refers to "punching or des-

tuates between 25-35. Although the ages of the students range from six on up, Teachworth tries to cater especially to college students.

"I like teaching college kids," he explained. "They're open-minded and usually physically fit."

The skill level of the students also varies. The rank of a student is represented by the color of belt he wears over his white uniform. A white belt is worn by beginning students, then orange, green, blue, brown and black, and finally degrees of black. These belt rankings are determined through the testing of skills learned in class.

The class includes the learning of traditional Tae Kwon Do, stretching and vigorous aerobic workouts, the learning of other martial art techniques, and the teaching of mind control and self-discipline.

One of Teachworth's students, Chad Nobles, Superior, said, "Tae Kwon Do has taught me not to act hastily during arguments or in fighting situations. By learning self-control, I have gained self-confidence."

Traditional Tae Kwon Do involves learning forms, one step sparring and free fighting.

Forms "are a century-old arrangement of sequential movements beginning always with a block and ending in an attack. Every movement is precise. It is an excellent way to learn techniques and how to use them," Teachworth explained.

One-step sparring involves applying techniques to another person without physical contact. It teaches control.

Free fighting is controlled sparring with little or no contact to full contact.

Similar to other athletic events, Teachworth and his students displayed their skills at tournaments held across Nebraska and the Midwest. Forms and free fighting were judged according to belt rank, weight and age.

The extensive training paid off when the "Defenders" repeatedly brought home first-place medals and trophies making 1986-87 a success.

Today, not only has Tae Kwon Do evolved into one of the most effective methods of weaponless self-defense but an intricate art, an exciting sport and a great way of maintaining physical fitness.



Teachworth, demonstrates the explosive power that can be achieved through correct technique and intense concentration. (photo from the Antelope)

trouing with the hand or fist" and do means "way or method."

After 10 years of boxing and several state and national titles, Teachworth decided it was time to go on. His interest in Tae Kwon Do began early in high school. He soon earned his blackbelt and progressed to his instructor's stripes before he entered college.

"Everybody asked me to teach them so I started my own club," he said.

Teachworth and his students train eight hours a week at the Royal Court in Kearney. The number of students fluc-

Talking your way out of a situation part of self-defense

It's not necessary to see a horror film to have suspense and danger in your life. A walk across campus at midnight after a visit to the library can have the same effect.

The sidewalks are dimly lit and there are few people around. The footsteps coming from behind may not be those of another friendly student, and the rustle in the bushes might not be a cat.

When it comes to rape or physical attack most students are helpless but there are those who have taken precautions against it.

This year several students attended self-defense demonstrations held at the Towers, Mens, Ludden, Mantor, the Nebraskan and some sororities.



Mark McDermott, Sioux City, Ia., attempts to use self-defense techniques against his attacker, Todd Graham, Broken Bow.



During class Brian Giles, Ashland, and Lynn Teachworth, Superior, practice one-step sparring without any physical contact.

Brian Teachworth, a second-degree blackbelt and Tae Kwon Do instructor, presented the demonstrations. He described self-defense as "not just a way to fend off an attacker, but to think rationally in a problem situation." Talking your way out of a situation and

'Self defense is not just a way to fend off an attacker, but to think rationally in a problem situation.' — Teachworth

staying out of trouble were added dimensions to his presentation.

Teachworth, assisted by his Tae Kwon Do students, demonstrated several hand strikes, kicks, and release techniques to both male and female students. During that time he asked for audience participation.

Kris Young, Omaha, was one of those participants. She said, "By learning self-defense you realize that you can take care of yourself."

Teachworth stressed that there are several ways to avoid confrontations.

"While walking home at night, mentally plan possible escape routes so if something does happen you'll be one step ahead," Teachworth said.

If a troublesome situation arises, Teachworth said, "Stay calm, breathe normally, and don't let your attacker see your fear; then try to talk your way out of it."

If worse comes to worse and it's necessary to defend yourself, he said, "strikes to the eyes, throat and groin are deadliest with the fingers or fist."

Although what he teaches is constructive, Teachworth said, "Not being there is the best defense."



Lori Baker, Holdrege, seems to enjoy using her newly learned self-defense techniques on her opponent, Tammy Falk, Albion, during a Mantor Hall demonstration.



Dariusz Holscher

E VENTS

Bike

Author Sean Weide is a bike racing enthusiast himself. Here he makes a final check on the condition of his tire before starting a practice run. Weide often bikes 50 miles at a time when training for a race.

At most schools across the United States, homecoming is an annual tradition. Whether it be high school, college or university, the gathering together of alumni and past school administrators is an event comparable to a big family reunion.

At KSC, the story is the same. Thousands of past and present Loper fans gather in October to watch the homecoming festivities and root for the KSC football team.

However, when winter ends and spring rolls around, only one school in Nebraska has another full week of activities that represents the spirit of homecoming in May.

It's called Bike Bowl, and it's advertised each year as "Nebraska's only bowl."

It all started on April 15, 1967 at the Buffalo County Fairgrounds. The winner of that first Bike Bowl race was the Alpha Tau Omega Golds team, that defeated 12 other teams in the 25-mile race for the title.

KSC borrowed the idea for a campus-wide bike race from Indiana University in Bloomington, Ind. The 33-team

"Little 500" race attracts over 35,000 spectators each spring.

At KSC each 5-person team, four riders and one alternate, has one single-speed roadmaster bicycle, along with two pit crew members. Team riders alternate during the race, changing riders in the pit area with the help of the pit crew. Time penalties are assessed for improper exchanges such as riding into another team's pit.

Campus organizations sponsor teams and riders and begin training as soon as the winter snows give way to the warmer spring temperatures.

"It really brings out the spirit of school almost all over," Staci Cords said. The Lincoln senior was a member of the Gamma Phi Beta sorority that captured the women's division in 1986. "It's a fun thing for everyone to share a competitive spirit."

"We start training in January or February by running or riding indoors," Cords said. "When the weather gets warm we all ride together."

The Gamma Phi's have time trials, one rider racing alone against the clock over a pre-determined distance in

March, to determine who the riders will be for the team.

"It's real competitive in our house," she emphasized. "It's something we look forward to all year long."

Gamma Phi Beta has captured a five women's division titles since the division was introduced in 1981.

Nancy Bosse, chairperson of the 1987 Bike Bowl, said the 30-mile, 100-lap race "breaks up the monotony of the spring semester and gets a lot of people involved in activities."

"Everyone works really hard to prepare for the race but it's really fun," she said. "Bike Bowl week activities are put on to get all the organizations on campus involved — like homecoming."

Besides the bike race, Bike Bowl week has many other activities to get the non-athletically inclined to come out.

"We have the Bike Bowl dance, the Peddlin' Pete and Petunia candidacy voting, the mini-trike race, and we're trying to include a musical chairs event too," Bosse said.

Teams nominate riders for the annual "Peddlin' Pete and Petunia" honors — a sort of king and queen of Bike Bowl.

The mini-trike race has traditionally attracted more entries than the actual bike race. Team competitors ride oversized tricycles around a figure-eight course. Preliminaries are held on Friday, with the finals usually conducted just prior to the main event.

Several years ago, organizations competed in a wheelchair race besides

bowl:

homecoming's spring spirit

by Sean Weide

the usual mini-trike and bike race.

In the 1986 race, a coed division was introduced. Each team consisted of two men, two women, and one alternate of either sex. Each gender had to complete 50 laps with no stipulation to the order of rider exchanges.

Bosse said the coed division opened the annual race to individuals who might otherwise have been unable to compete.

"It really gave more people a chance to ride," she said. "The Gamma Phi Beta sorority had enough people for one team but not enough for two," she said, "so they joined up with a fraternity and made a coed team."

In recent years, the race carried the image of strictly a fraternity-sorority event. It wasn't until 18 years after the first Bike Bowl that a non-greek organization stood on the winners' podium.

Last year Men's Hall became the first KSC residence hall to win the men's division of the bicycle race. Bosse said she hopes the unprecedented victory attracts more organizations in years to come.

"It is by no means strictly a fraternity-sorority event," she noted. "The greeks push it more than some other organizations but it's not solely greeks."

Bosse said that although competition is fast and furious, Bike Bowl is not limited to the hard-core athletes alone.

"It's not a sporting event," she emphasized. "Mainly, it's just an activity to get everyone involved and promote

school spirit."

Student Activities Council adviser Ellen West, whose organizations sponsors Bike Bowl week, said the survival of Bike Bowl depends mostly on volunteer help.

"There are always problems getting enough volunteers together to set up the snow fence, which keeps spectators off the course," she said, "and to get all the stuff out to the course and unloaded."

"Other than that, it's just a matter of organization and getting all the teams together," West added.

Bike Bowl has undergone minor changes in recent years. Although the race was once held on the Foster Field cinder track, it was moved to the concrete tarmac of the Nebraska Safety Center in 1982 after the track was asphalted.

The distance of the race was changed from 25 to 30 miles in 1983. All three divisions — men's, women's and coed's — race the same distance.

In 1984, the race was canceled due to 50 mph winds which upended the bleachers 45 minutes before the start of the race.

Although Bike Bowl has become just as much a spring event as homecoming is to the fall, its future may be in doubt.

The bikes raced in Bike Bowl have become outdated, and due to the large amount of crashes and general wear, have become hard to replace. Race organizers say the future of this spring

event remains in doubt as long as the financial burden of replacing the outdated racing machines lies solely on them.

No matter what happens to this spectacular race, former competitors in this spring classic will probably not forget the spring they raced bicycles.

Inclement weather doesn't present a deterrent to Weide's training. He can use this stationary bike when the weather gets too bad.



Darius Holscher

A

Ω

The Greek letters

Theta Xi

Chartered:

1962

Officers:

President - Mike Freymuller
Vice President - Len Shafer
Secretary - Brian Phares
Treasurer - Russ Cramer

Philanthropic Projects:

Muscular Dystrophy

1986 Accomplishments:

Second highest G.P.A. among the fraternities

Members: 8

Sigma Phi Epsilon

Chartered:

November 1, 1965

Officers:

President - Bill Howard
Vice President - Tim Dean
Secretary - Russ Beechly
Treasurer - Jamie McPeeck

Philanthropic Projects:

Tramp-a-Thon for the Heart Fund and selling Runza coupon books for the United Way

1986 Accomplishments:

Members: 60

Sigma Tau Gamma

Chartered:

May 12, 1962

Officers:

President - Tim Bauer
Vice President - Tim Anderson
Doug Steen
Brad Schindler

Philanthropic Projects:

Teeter-Totter-a-Thon for Hospice, Red Cross blood drive, United Way basketball game and Big Brother program

1986 Accomplishments:

Team trophy for Boxing Club at Sigma Tau Gamma Fight Night, 1st Place in Co-ed Bike Bowl, Robert Nagel Jones Charitable Project Award, runner up for the Thomas Hutsell Chapter Efficiency Award and the Earl Webb National Sigma Tau Gamma Most Improved Chapter Award

Members: 45

Phi Delta Theta

Chartered:

December 26, 1848

Officers:

President - Tom Neppi
Vice President - Mark Franz
Secretary - Tom Beutler
Treasurer - Dan Beal

Philanthropic Projects:

Salvation Army bell ringing, can drive for the needy, adopted two Christmas orphans, helped St. George Orthodox Church with Christmas play and worked on the 1987 Red Cross Blood-mobile

1986 Accomplishments:

Silver Star Award, Community Service Award and Lloyd I. Volkening Scholarship to Mark Frantz.

Members: 80

Phi Kappa Tau

Chartered:

March 7, 1906

Officers:

President - Tom Albers
Vice President - Darren Buttner
Treasurer - Larry Roepke
Secretary - Roger Ramos

Philanthropic Projects:

Organized KQ106 haunted house for the United Way, Raised 600+ for the Children's Heart Fund, Muscular Dystrophy Telethon, Big Brother program and a polling place for elections

1986 Accomplishments:

Published Campus Directory, 2nd Place in homecoming, held the 1st semi-annual sorority games

Members: 50

Beta Sigma Psi

Chartered:

May 6, 1966

Officers:

President - Jay Nigh
Vice President - Jay Jelkin
Secretary - Larry Day
Treasurer - Doug Gnuse

Philanthropic Projects:

Pitch Tournament

1986 Accomplishments:

Two active members received scholarships from the national fraternity

Members: 19

PI Kappa Alpha

Chartered:

expected April, 1987

Officers:

President - Jim Huebert
Vice President - Mark Krupicka
Secretary - Greg Pippert
Treasurer - Dan Anderson

Philanthropic Projects:

Big Brothers, raised money collecting cans for the Steve Atkinson Fund and Muscular Dystrophy Dance-a-Thon

1986 Accomplishments:

1st Place in homecoming and a house member was homecoming king

Members: 65

Alpha Phi

Chartered:

April 1, 1963

Officers:

President - Jodie Witt
Vice President - Heidi Heimer
Scholarship - Patty Kerkman
Rush - Wendy Vobejda

Philanthropic Projects:

Honey Sunday, raised money for the Heart Fund and made Santa subs

1986 Accomplishments:

1st Place in the Phi Kappa Tau Sorority Pledge Olympics, highest GPA for sororities, 2nd place in homecoming, house member crowned homecoming queen and chapter adviser awarded Outstanding Chapter Advisor by nationals.

Members: 89

Gamma Phi Beta

Chartered:

1963

Officers:

President - Michele Korgor
Vice President - Julie Graham
Secretary - Becky Theis
Treasurer - Kris Young

Philanthropic Projects:

Teeter-Totter-a Thon for the Hospice program

1986 Accomplishments:

Scholarship Excellence Award and Panhellenic Reporting Award both from Nationals

Members: 79

Alpha Omicron Pi

Chartered:

1969

Officers:

President - Jennifer Brown
Vice President - Rhonda Bowden
Jane Seckman

Secretary - Mary Murray
Cindy Graves

Treasurer - Lisa Trumler

Philanthropic Projects:

Rocking chair marathon and a muscular dystrophy project

1986 Accomplishments:

Certificate of Achievement Award from nationals and made the Quota Honor Roll

Members: 75

Chi Omega

Chartered:

1962

Officers:

President - Chris Bauer
Vice President - Missy Henning
Personal - Bobbie Simmon
Treasurer - Tanya Stewart

Philanthropic Projects:

Easter Seals and Honey Sunday

1986 Accomplishments:

Sue Wehde received the Outstanding Greek Woman Award

Members: 50

Rho Lambda (Greek Honorary)

Chartered:

1975

Officers:

President - Beth Vetch
Vice President - Lisa Dutt
Secretary - Stacy Glass
Treasurer - Lori Olson

Philanthropic Projects:

1986 Accomplishments:

3rd place in spirit competition for homecoming, free turkey raffle, sponsored an all Greek dance and sent good luck notes to all sorority pledges of sororities

Members: 32

Phi Beta Chi

Chartered:

November 3, 1986

Officers:

President - Amy Obermier
Vice President - Amy Chaplain
Patti Puls

Secretary - Michelle Huat

Treasurer - Penny Bayne

Philanthropic Projects:

Collected cans for Kearney High School, Raffles, pumpkin-grams and bake sales

1986 Accomplishments:

Members 14

Pros and cons of Greek row explored

The proposal of constructing a Greek row at KSC is in the exploratory stages. Currently administration and greeks are raising questions and evaluating preliminary options, said Earl Rademacher, vice president for administration and finance.

Some of the options center on land and funding. It needs to be decided whether KSC will seek funds and have the Greeks rent their houses from the college or if KSC will provide the land and require the Greeks to build their own houses.

The administration is interested in "putting together a package that is beneficial to all parties," said Rademacher. He added that no state funds would be used. Greek row would be financed either by private funds or revenue bond funds.

"If Greek interest is enough, a Greek row could be beneficial to KSC," Rademacher said.

Two of the benefits he cited include

improved housing standards as well as not having Greek organizations scattered throughout the community.

Others agree that a Greek row could be an asset to KSC.

Jonathan Binns, second vice president of Sigma Phi Epsilon, said, "If Greeks are visible on Greek row then we are visible on campus and that will help Greeks, as a whole."

Stacie Miller, a non-greek junior from Arnold, said the move could benefit the Greeks; it could help them understand each other better.

Gary Shada, alumni secretary of Phi Delta Theta, said, "Some fraternities and sororities would adjust better than others. However, long-term effects would probably be beneficial to the greek system and the college as a whole."

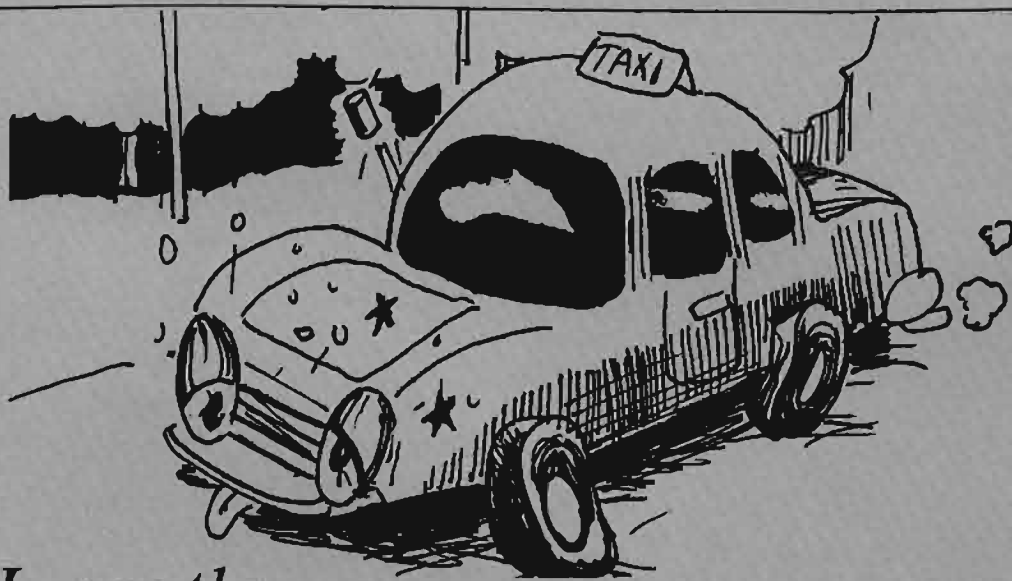
Some details that haven't been settled yet could cause some controversy. For example what rules would there be and who would control Greek row — the

individual house or KSC? The right to have alcohol on the premises is also a major concern of some houses. But if the necessary plans and approval are secured this year, construction of a Greek row could start as early as the fall of 1988, Rademacher said.

If the Greek row plan is established, the administration would try and make the concept look attractive to the Greeks in the hope that four or five houses would start constructing facilities on Greek row. Then over a period of 10-20 years, eventually all of the Greek organizations would locate there, Rademacher said.

"The houses could build whenever financially feasible for their individual organization," Rademacher said.

"If a Greek row is to be established, everyone must work together and plan it carefully," Rademacher said. "This is something that can't be jumped into quickly."



Leave the driving to us

Every Thursday, Friday and Saturday night there is a free taxi service offered to Greeks from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. It's called the Topsy Taxi Service for people who want to get home and can't find a ride or don't want to drive because they have been drinking.

Alcohol awareness has spread throughout the nation, and the Greeks on campus feel it is important to let students know they have a friend to pick

them up if they have had a few too many. At KSC a buddy waits to help them home.

Gary Shada, founder of the buddy system within the Greeks, feels confident in how the program is working.

"I feel it is time people on this campus took a closer look at the problem with too many people driving drunk at night. With the buddy system, I hope it will open eyes toward alcohol awareness on our campus," Shada said.

All Greeks on campus are involved in the Topsy Taxi Service. Flyers are sent to each of the houses encouraging

members to take part in driving for the buddy system and to use the system if necessary.

Members from three fraternities and three sororities sit at a designated sorority house on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights watching movies, talking and playing games until early into the morning. They wait for a call and respond as soon as the direction is clearly defined.

Every two weeks the houses rotate and there is a new schedule for different people to sit for the system. In addition to helping students get home safely, it has encouraged friendly relations between the Greeks as well as the risk-takers on the road.

The Greeks felt by starting the buddy system, it would give people an alternative to arrive home safely. They feel this will eliminate the chances many students take after consuming alcohol.

The Topsy Taxi Service has been a great success. The Greeks have high hopes that other groups will take part in starting a similar program.

Thus Greeks provide a valuable option: If you drink, let them drive!

At a glance

REMEMBER WHEN:

Nebraska voters said, "No" to the state's mandatory seatbelt law, and "Yes," to the nation's first Republican woman governor. That election received national attention as the first gubernatorial race between women candidates. Kay Orr was elected over Democratic candidate Helen Boosalis, the former mayor of Lincoln.

--it was discovered that \$30 million in profits from the secret sale of weapons to Iran might have turned up in the coffers of the Nicaraguan contras.

--unemployment was at least 7 percent and the number of long term unemployed was up 45 percent since 1980.

--the election of Corazon Aquino in the Philippines ended the reign of Ferdinand Marcos.

--the Soviet nuclear plant in Chernobyl was the site of the worst nuclear disaster in history.

--six million people crowded around New York Harbour to celebrate the hundredth birthday of the Statue of Liberty.

Remember 15,000 AIDS deaths, apartheid, the new tax law... remember Howard the Duck?

Economic Woes Mark Year

Kearney State College faced economic woes comparative to Nebraska's sagging agricultural economy. Despite plans for a 31% budget hike which would have made feasible plans for building renovations and improved faculty salary, KSC faced a surprise budget cut of \$104,000 when classes resumed Jan. 12, 1987, after Christmas break.

Overcrowded classes, course substitutions and higher student/faculty ratios were the results of these cuts. Departments affected were: business and

technology, fine arts, continuing education, education and natural and social sciences. At least one student had to put off graduation because of these cuts.



New enrollment record

Fall enrollment exceeded 9,000 for the first time in KSC history.

Kearney State College fall enrollment increased 8.2% over the previous fall, totalling 9,099 students enrolled in on- and off-campus classes.

Summer enrollment increased an unprecedented 7.5%. Both summer sessions boasted 6,362 students. Students ranged from traditional full-time students to those taking classes for professional enrichment.

President William Nester said, "KSC clearly remains the institution of choice for Nebraska high school graduates."

However, despite Kearney's continued enrollment increase, on a per-student basis, it was the poorest-funded institution of its type in the country.

Empty pockets

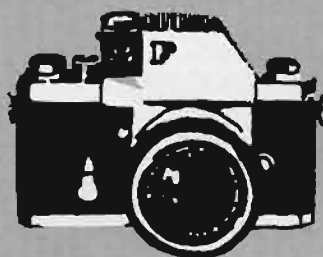
Advanced technology was the culprit for delayed financial aid checks. Students were left holding empty bags due to computer program delays. Federal financial aid assistance was also cut due to new regulations and procedures.

Fee aids programs

A new \$7.50 student fee helped to avoid cuts in athletics and other programs, plus allowed students to attend many campus events without charge.

Students received the Student Events Ticket during fee payment. The Student Events Ticket gave students gate admission without prior arrangements.

Focusing on highlights from around campus and the world



KSC has underbyte

KSC had "a critical shortage of equipment to give our students the resources that they need," said Don Carpenter, chairman of the computer science department.

At KSC, there is a 32-to-1 student-to-computer terminal ratio. Other schools in Kearney State's reference group have a 5-to-1 ratio.

To park or not to park

Parking permits sold outnumbered parking stalls, according to figures given by Campus Security and Earl Rademacher.

There were 1,330 residence hall parking permits sold this semester with 952 spaces available.

Various plans were being considered for relief of the parking shortage at KSC.

Rademacher said the most immediate change would be the hard-surfacing of a gravel lot north of College Drive open to drivers with any valid permit.

A proposed parking garage was determined to

New names for old

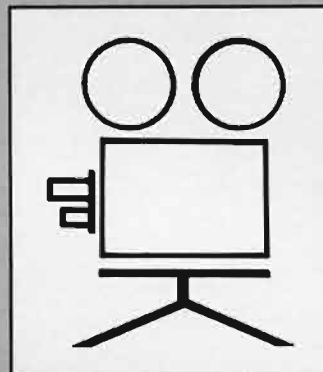
Faculty Senate endorsed a name change for KSC Oct. 2, 1986, voting 189 to 18 for Nebraska State University. Although a Student Senate survey found most students supported the name Kearney State University, they adopted the faculty's proposal to submit a united front. President William Nester then proposed the Nebraska State University-Kearney and the issue went before the Board of Trustees.

Initial resistance to the name change came from the trustees' chairman, Tom Morrissey, who said "it doesn't have a ghost of a chance."

At the cinema

Little Shop of Horrors
Children of a Lesser God
Crimes of the Heart
Hanna and Her Sisters
Outrageous Fortune
The Color of Money
The Morning After

An American Tail
Three Amigos!
Crocodile Dundee
Top Gun
Platoon
Ruthless People
American Anthem
Star Trek IV
Aliens
Platoon



Rock video hits

Call Me Al
Sledgehammer
Pappa Don't Preach
Walk Like an Egyptian
Danc'n on the Ceilin'

VCR favorites

Sixteen Candles
The Big Chill
St. Elmo's Fire
Back to School
Back to the Future
Beverly Hills Cop
Out of Africa

KSC Theatre opened its season with "The Miss Firecracker Contest". Set in the southern U.S. the play gave student actors an opportunity to work with accent.

Highlighting the autumn theatre season was the touring company performance of "Evita." The haunting strains of "Don't Cry for Me Argentina" provided a common thread as scenes from the life of Eva Peron unfolded on the stage.

"Lady House Blues" portrayed the social and psychological state of women by focusing on one woman and her daughters

as they await the return of the family's men at the close of World War I.

The Omaha Ballet's performance of the "Nutcracker" crowned the Christmas season. The perennial favorite played to a sell-out crowd. Ticket lines were long when the box office opened and many fans were disappointed.

Sunrise--sunset. One of the acclaimed great musicals of all time and a popular favorite, "Fiddler on the Roof" drew the usual large crowds that have come to be anticipated at KSC musicals.

"An Evening of Concert Dance" presented original chore-

ography by KSC students and faculty. The evening featured a marriage of the dance and poetic idioms of expression and five solo performances that traced the history of modern dance.

Finally, three generations of the Talley family struggled to keep their balance amid the waves of turbulence that marked the 1970's in "5th of July."



A T A GLANCE

Tube Time

Cosby
Moonlighting
Family Ties
Dallas
Days of Our Lives
Kate and Allie
Perfect Strangers
Amerika
Young and the Restless
Wheel of Fortune
General Hospital
Cheers
Who's the Boss?
Late Night with
David Letterman
Gimme a Break
Ophra Winfrey
People's Court

Soothing the Savage Breast

Walk Like an Egyptian
the Bangles
At this Moment
*Billy Vera and the
Beaters*
Pappa Don't Preach
Madonna
When I think of You
Janet Jackson
Living on a Prayer
Bon Jovi
Take Me as I am
Chicago
Will You Still Love Me
Manhattan Project
Keep Your Hands to
Yourself
Georgia Satellites
All At Once
Whitney Huston

Buildings get IDs

Several campus buildings sported a new look this year. Twelve buildings received new name signs that cost approximately \$9,000 from the college's miscellaneous renovation fund.

Alum gets award

The Nebraska Football Hall of Fame inducted former Kearney State College student Tom Kropp during the halftime ceremonies of the Oregon-Nebraska game.

Bug bites KSC

A bug hit Kearney State College students; along with the bug came aching, sniffing, fever and hacking.

Student Health Services office at KSC reported about 30 cases of the flu virus a day, at the beginning of the spring semester.

The good news was relief came faster than expected, and a decrease of student visits dropped almost in half a week later.

Home destroyed by fire

Fire destroyed the home of biology professor Myron Fougeron on Dec. 9.

No one was injured in the blaze which started from a woodburning stove.

We remember

KSC mourned the passing of the freshman **James Comerford** and professor of history **James Smith II**.

Comerford died in an autumn car accident west of Kearney.

Smith had been a major proponent of the World Affairs Conferences held at KSC from 1964 to 1976. The conference

is scheduled to be reviewed next year.

Smith died after an extended battle with cancer. He was 63.

Prayer stays in

President Nester overruled a Faculty Senate proposal to end prayer at commencement.

Nester argued that recognizing our religious heritage is appropriate at public events.

ACT scores up

KSC had a 33 percent increase in the number of incoming full-time freshmen with scores of 24 or better on the American College Test (ACT) according to President William Nester.

The freshman class totaled 1,314. The high achievers group grew from 247 in 1985 to 329 in the fall of 1986

Soap star sparkles

As the world turned at Kearney State College, when the young and the restless students had the pleasure of meeting "Day of Our Lives" soap star, Charles Shaughnessy, better known to fans as Shane Donovan. Thanks to SAC, students didn't even have to miss class.

Loper is Rose Bowl rep

Sophomore Kathy Meuret, 19, represented the Kearney Chapter of the United Way in a composite band, called the Musical Ambassadors, at the Rose Bowl. The members of the band, totaling more than 500, were chosen and flown from campuses all over the United States to Los Angeles, to help the United Way kick off its 100th anniversary.

Retiring this year

Business and Technology:

Dale Ingram, Roland Rathe, Wilma Larsen.

Education:

Mike Shada, Allen Zikmund.

Fine Arts and Humanities:

Dr. Harry Hoffman, Dr. Antonio Paez.

Natural and Social Sciences:

Jack Langford.

The graying of KSC

Latest figures show 40 percent of KSC's student body is older than 24.

U.S.S.R. or bust!

The history and political science departments collided when history professor Michael Share announced he would

lead a trip to the Soviet Union. Political science professor Hal Blostein said Share was infatuated with the Soviet system and the trip would be embarked for "sheer pleasure."

Controversy centered around the objectivity of the travel group's proposed leadership.

KSC buys motel

Pending final approval of the State Legislature, KSC approved the purchase of the Hammer Motel for approximately \$310,000 in revenue bond funds.

The motel will serve as housing for upper level students, perhaps as soon as fall of '87.

Personalities

Sarah "Fergie" Ferguson
Chief Justice
William Rehnquist
Corazon "Cory" Aquino
Lady Liberty

Oral Roberts
Vanna White
Don Johnson
Bruce Willis
Bill Cosby
Cybill Sheppard
Michael J. Fox
Kay Orr
Rob Lowe
Tom Cruise
Liberace
Oliver North
Qaddafi

Prince Andrew
Terry Waite
Max Headroom
Whitney Huston



Highlighting the '86 Loper baseball season was the team's garnering of a place at the NAIA Area playoffs and their win of the District II title. Using the last of their eligibility in the 26-20 season were seniors Scott Wilson, Scott Cruickshank, Tim Miller and Russ Hiemstra.

The men's tennis team, in addition to winning their 1986 District II title, advanced to the national tournament for the seventh straight season.

The '86 men's track team scored 16 points at the national meet. Returning to the team in '87 were NAL ALL-Americans Mike Hamm and Dan Gushand. Hamm finished third in the 3,000 meter steeple chase, and Gus-

chand finished third in the shot and fourth in the discus.

KSC's football program experienced its largest turnout ever with 159 players. Seniors on the team were Scott Cooper, Rick Chochon, Rick Lee and Ted Murray.

Keith Pulvance, the only senior on the Loper cross country team, qualified for competition in the nationals. He placed 112 in a field of 366 competitors.

KSC finished in the number 13 position at the NAIA wrestling championships in 1986. Dennis Oliver and Don Reicks finished sixth and eighth, respectively, in the nation.

The KSC men's basketball team wrapped up the Nebraska Athletic Conference title, compiling a 24-6 record for the regular season. The Lopers racked up a perfect 15-0 at home this season, extending their home court winning streak to 18 games over two seasons.

The KSC volleyball team qualified for national tournaments this year, ending its regular season with a 43-15 record. Senior team members were Linda Loschen and Chris Becker.

KSC's women's swim team has had some rough water this year. Taqualopers began the season with a 15 mem-

ber team but by season's end the number had dwindled to eight. This left the team with only one diver.

In women's cross country, Donna Spickelmeier placed fifth in the national meet-- the highest ranking ever for a KSC runner. Pam Kunze was named Academic All-American.

The Lady Lopers finished their basketball season with a 21-9 record. It was the first time the team participated in nationals. The team had four senior members this season; LaNell Cox, Brenda VanLengen, Eva Meyer and Colleen Regan.

KSC was to be host for the 1987 National Softball Tournament.



A

Abels, Scot W.	24
Agherrabi, Faical A.	83
Ahlstedt, Wilbert T.	83
Alexander, Joel	83
Almquist, Julie A.	83
Anderson, Brenda K.	83
Anderson, Dave (Faculty)	36-37
Armstrong, Jeannette K.	83
Arram, Samia	83
Aspegren, Sheryl D.	83

B

Baker, Lori K.	73-83
Bankson, Craig T.	83
Bartlett, Patricia A.	83
Bauer, Leigh C.	83
Bauer, Randy L.	83
Bayne, Kevin L.	83
Bayne, Kristen L.	83
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Becker, Chris 78-81	
Becker, Steele (Faculty)	36-37
Becker-Theye, Betty (Administration)	16
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Bohan, Anne	83
Bollwitt, Jamie P.	27
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Brim, Steve W.	83
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Brown, Dennis (Faculty)	4-5
Brown, Jimmy D.	83
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Bunger, Tamera M.	83
Bunner, Julie L.	83
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Burger, Kimberly J.	33
Burger, Michael F.	83
Burke, Jeffery Z.	83
Busboom, Jean M.	83
Butcher, Sandra L. Wegner	83

C

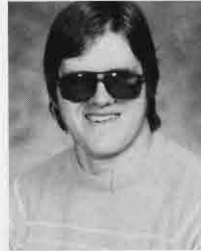
Campbell Lisa M.	83
Carlson, Sue A.	83
Carpenter, Don (Faculty)	78-81
Carr, Marcella I.	83
Casper, Toby D.	83
Caspersen, Craig C.	83
Cassel, Royce A.	60-61
Ceresa, Karen L.	83
Cerny, Michelle M.	83
Channer, Beverly J.	83
Chmelka, James V.	83
Chochon, Rick B.	83
Chochon, Tracie Hermansen	83
Chohon, Rick	78-81
Cleveland, Richa	85
Clinger, Edith K. Runyan	85
Clouse, Maria M.	64
Clouse, Paul G.	67
Comerford, James P.	78-81
Comte, Brian B.	33
Cooper, Scott B.	78-81
Copass, Kenney D.	7
Cords, Staci J.	74-75
Corrigan, Thomas J.	33

MA

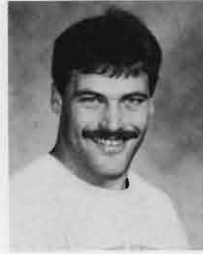
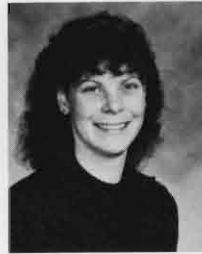
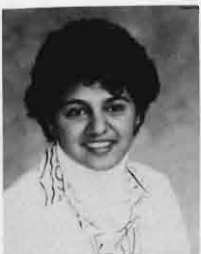
MARY MORSE LECTURE HALL



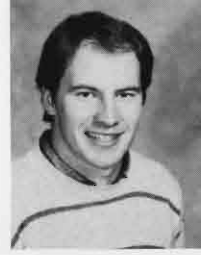
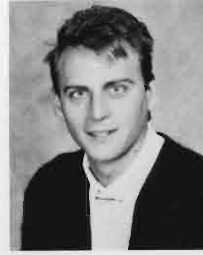
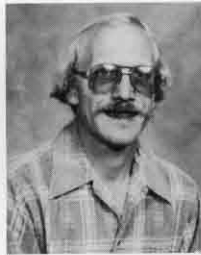
Faces out of the crowd



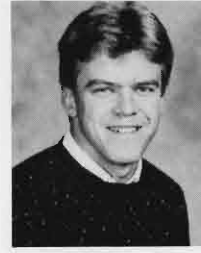
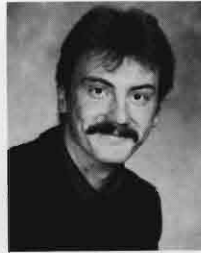
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Ahlstedt, Terry



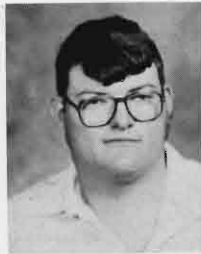
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Bankson, Craig
Bartels, Kathy



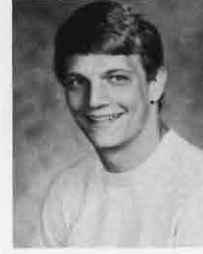
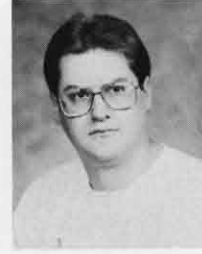
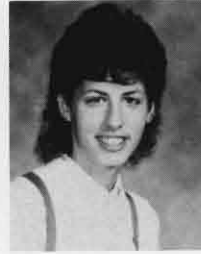
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Biss, James
Black, Kristen
Blackman, Wes
Blaylock, Keith



Bogner, Carri
Bohan, Anne
Bremer, Marilyn
Brim, Steve
Brown, Barb
Brown, Jimmy
Brown, Vonnice
Bruha, Mary
Buck, Jerry



Buller, Judy
Bunger, Tami
Bunner, Julie
Burger, Michael
Burke, Jeff
Busboom, Jean
Butcher, Sandy
Campbell, Lisa
Carlson, Sue



Carr, Marcella
Casper, Toby
Caspersen, Craig
Ceresa, Karen
Cerny, Michelle
Channer, Beverly
Chmelka, James
Chochon, Rick
Chochon, Tracie

Cosnowski, Edwin	85
Cox, Christopher F.	85
Cox, Lanell M.	78-81
Criddle, Alma R.	85
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Downey, Matthew J.	85
Drake, Duane A.	85
Draper, Thomas (Faculty)	42-43
Dugan, Denise J.	85
Dunkhas, Gale R.	85

E

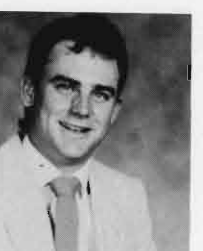
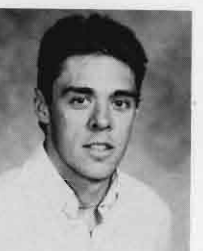
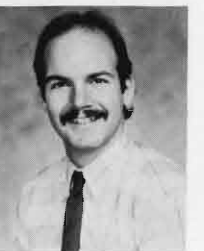
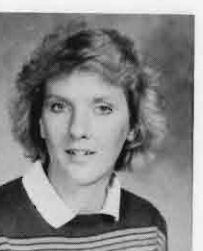
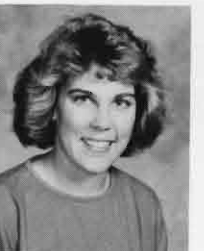
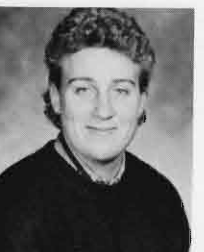
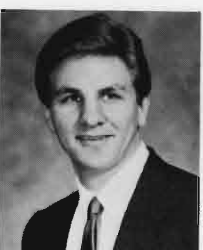
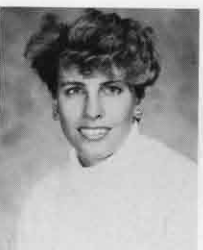
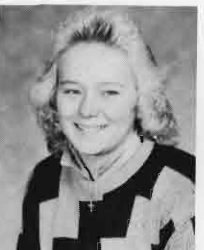
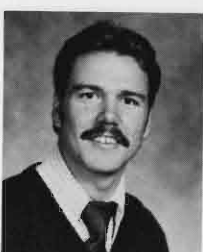
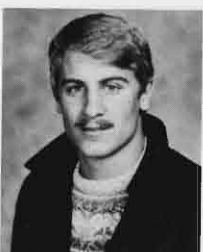
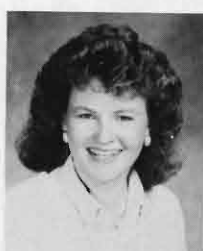
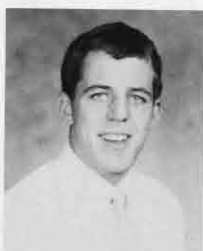
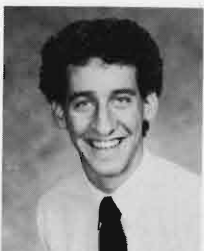
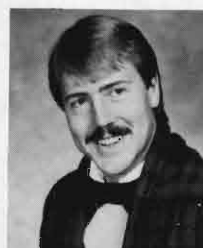
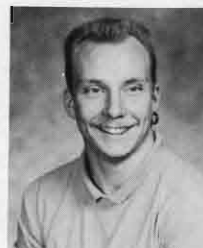
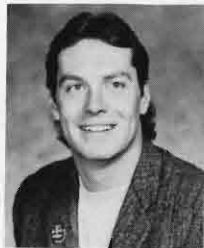
Eaton Valerie J.	85
Eckloff, Maurine	15
Effrein, Kathleen L.	85
Eich, Marty J.	85
Engel, David	49
Engleman, Shannon J.	85
Ervin, Elizabeth E.	85

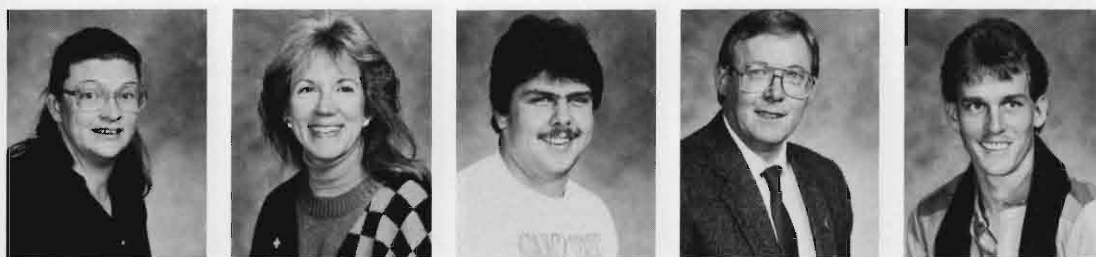
F

Faeh Andrew S.	78-81
Fahrlander Jeffrey L.	40-41
Falk, Kevin L.	85
Falk, Tamara J.	73-85
Fallesen, Susan C.	85
Farris, Mark A.	85
Feldhacker, Scott E.	85
Finn, Lyle B.	85
Fischer, Amy L.	85
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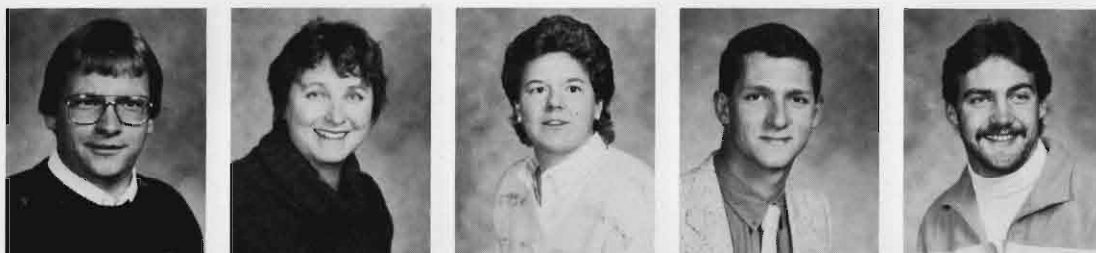
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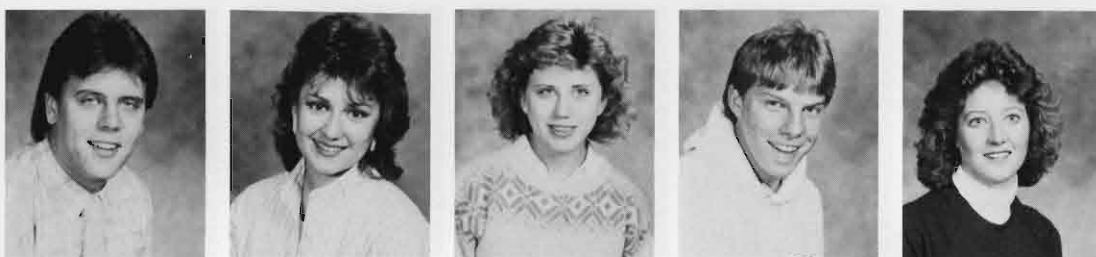




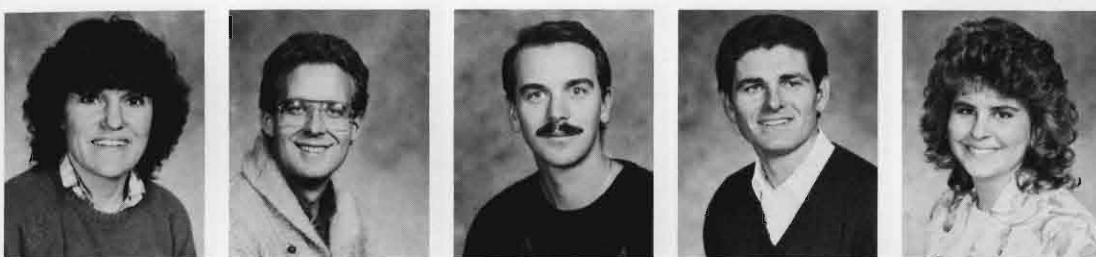
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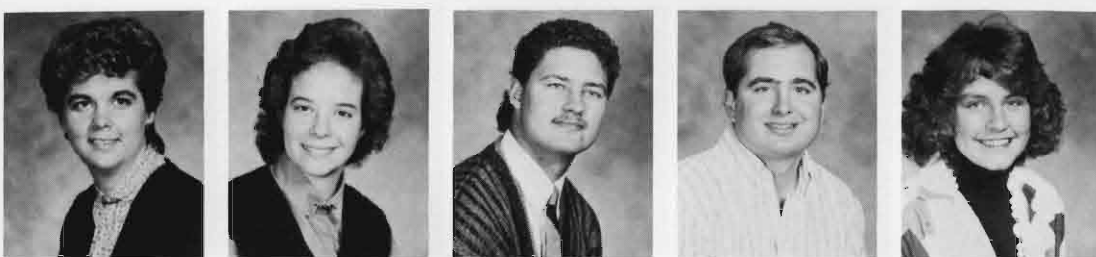
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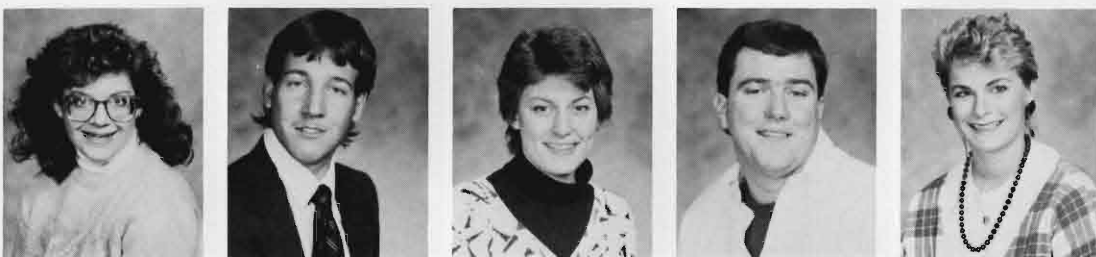
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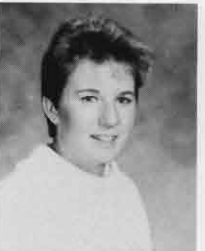
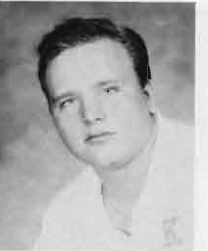
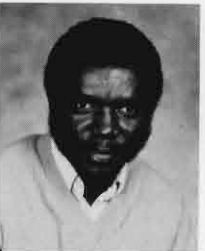
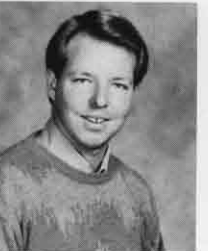
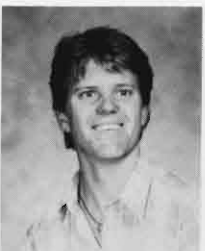
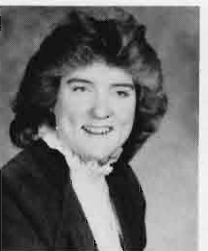
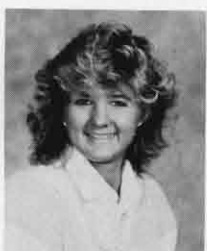
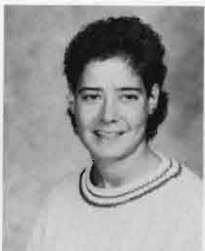
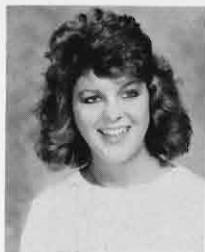
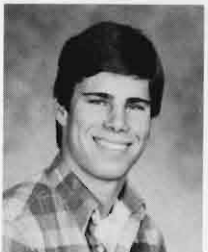
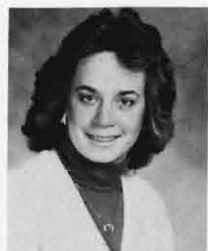
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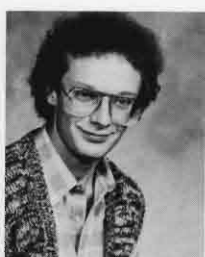
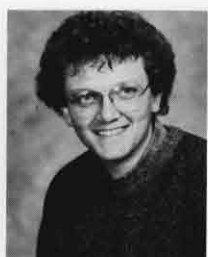
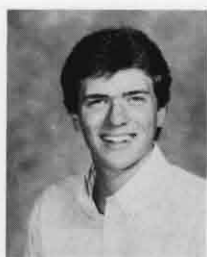
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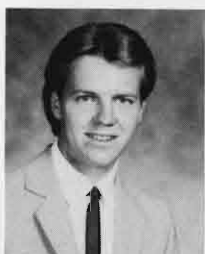
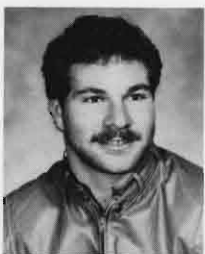
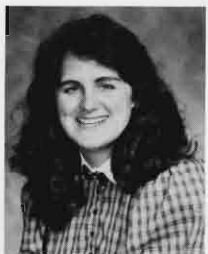
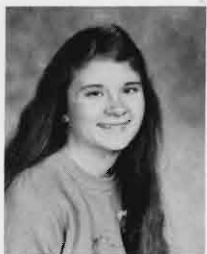
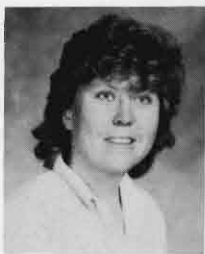
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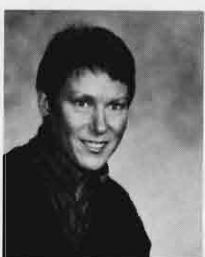
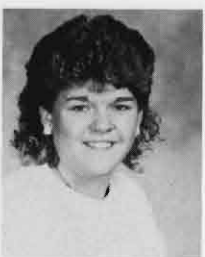
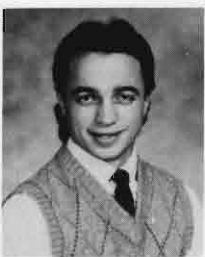




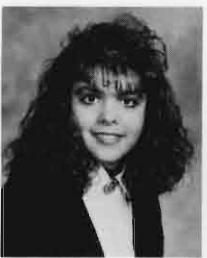
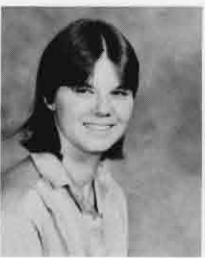
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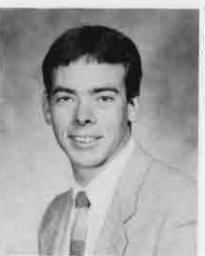
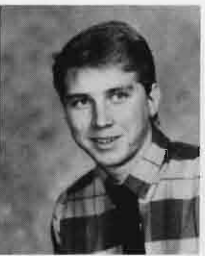
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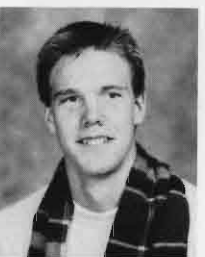
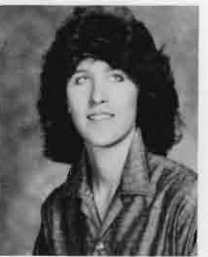
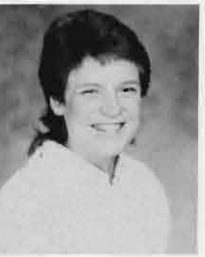
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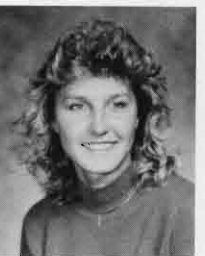
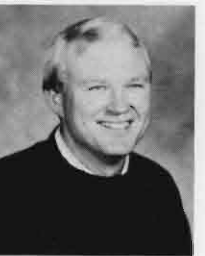
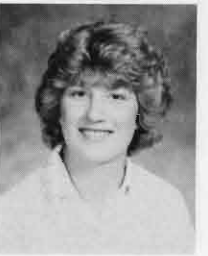
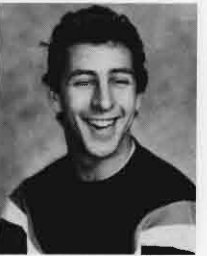
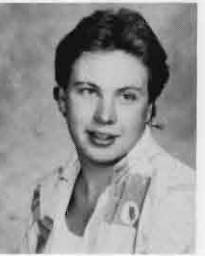
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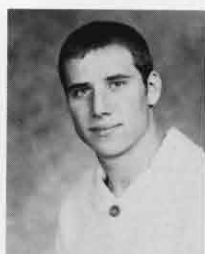
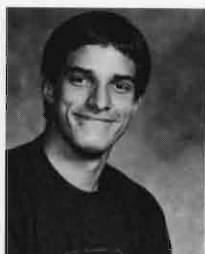
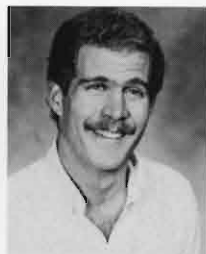
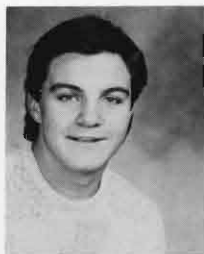
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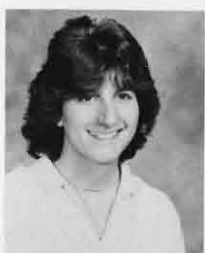
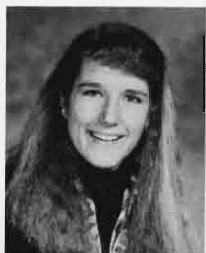
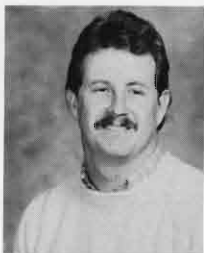
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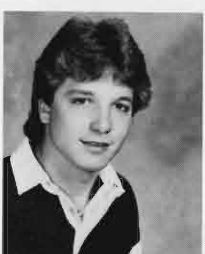
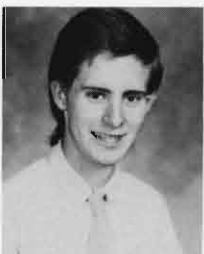




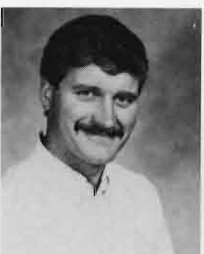
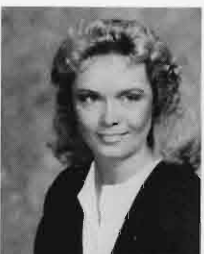
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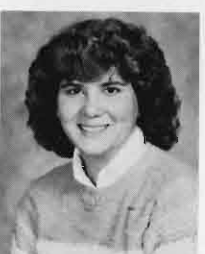
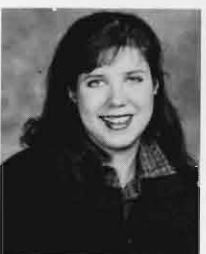
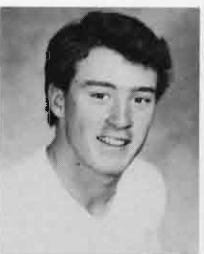
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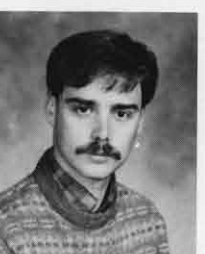
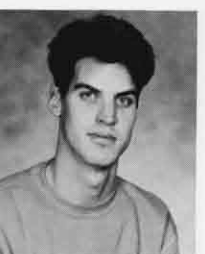
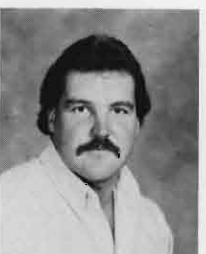
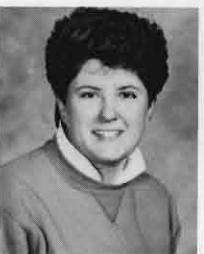
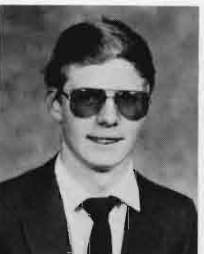
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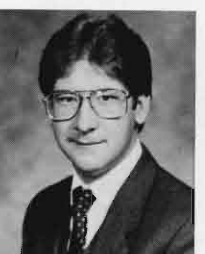
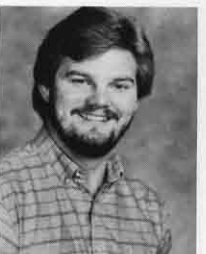
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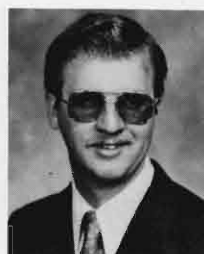
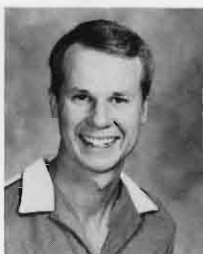
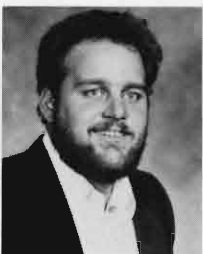
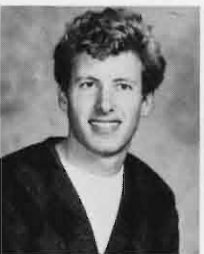
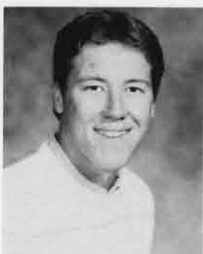
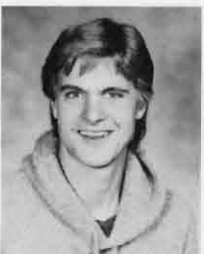
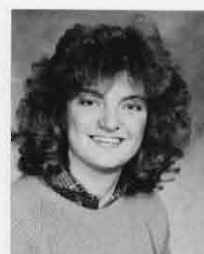
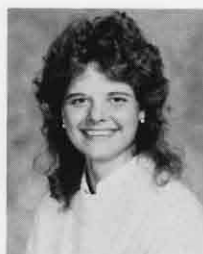
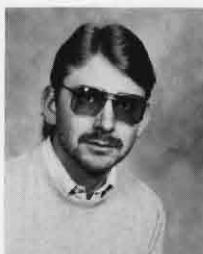
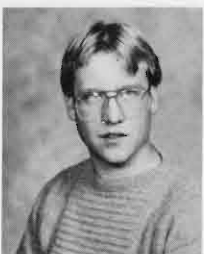
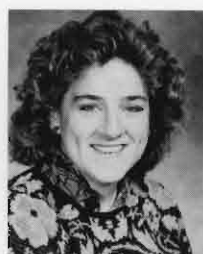
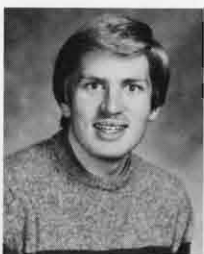
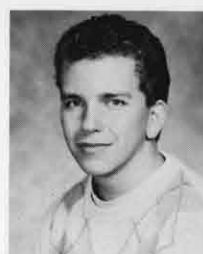
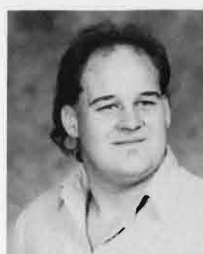
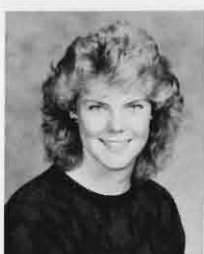
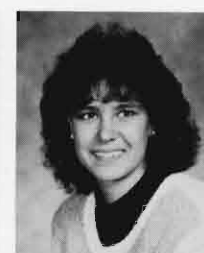
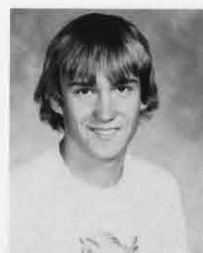
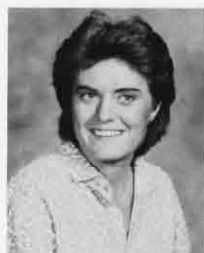
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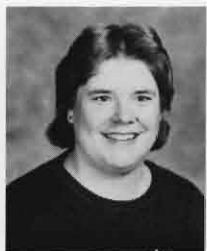
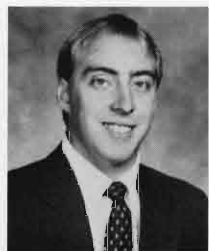
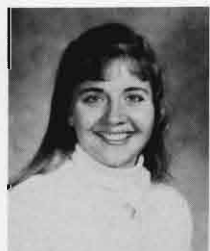
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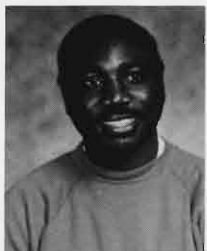
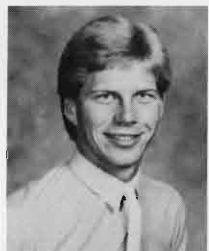
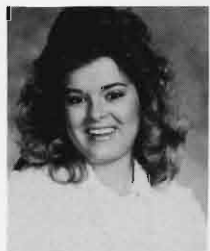
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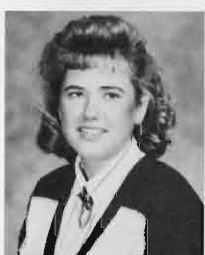
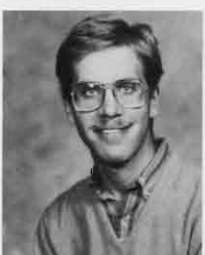
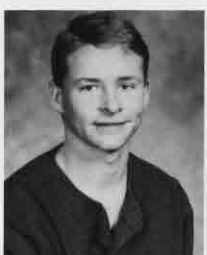
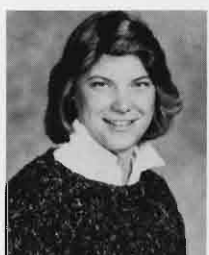




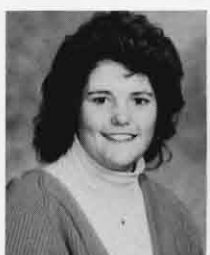
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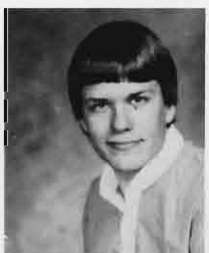
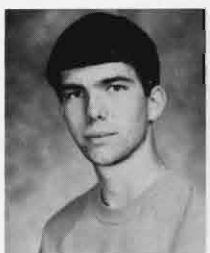
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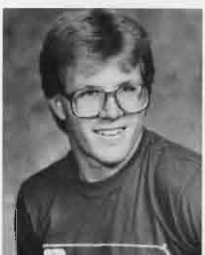
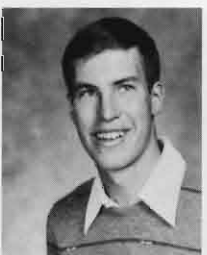
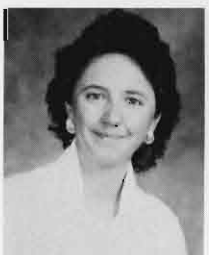
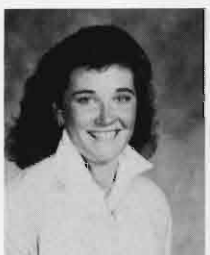
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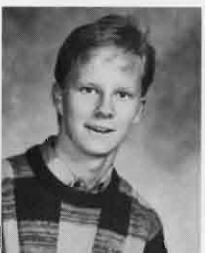
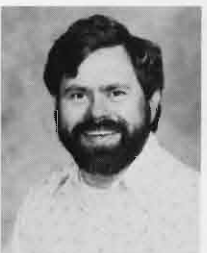
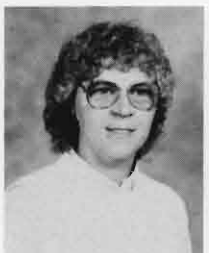
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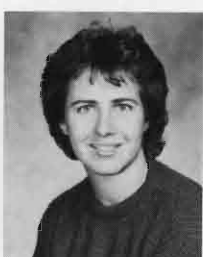
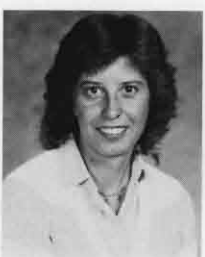
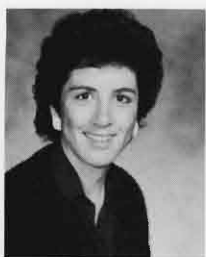
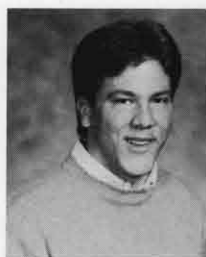
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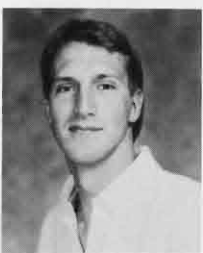
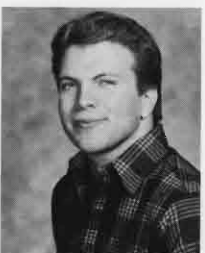
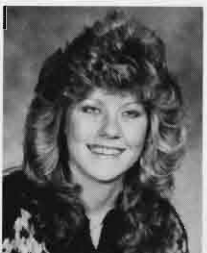
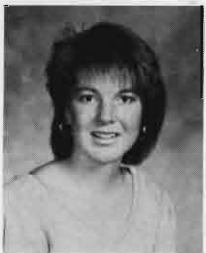
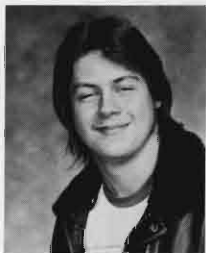
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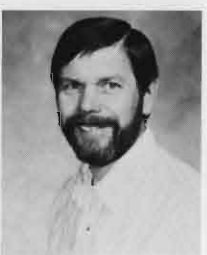
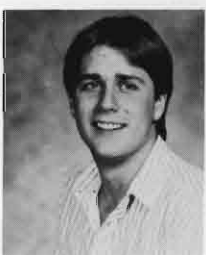




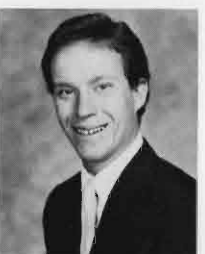
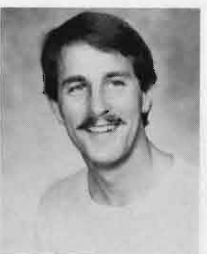
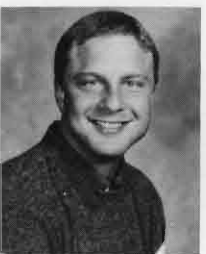
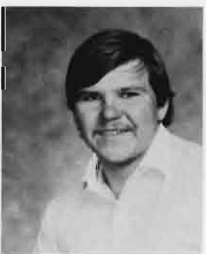
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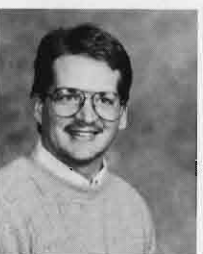
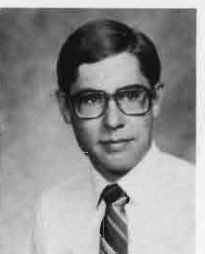
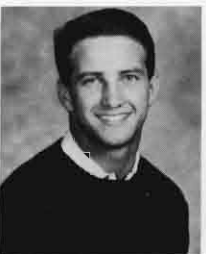
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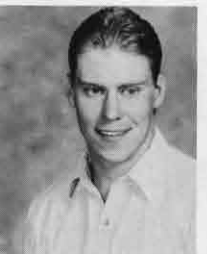
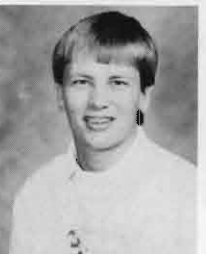
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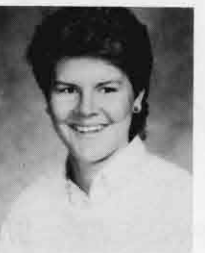
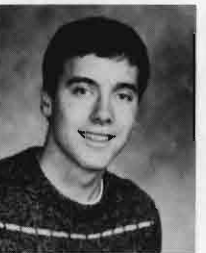
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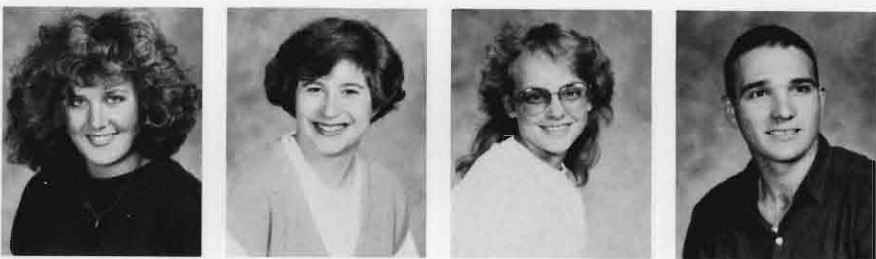
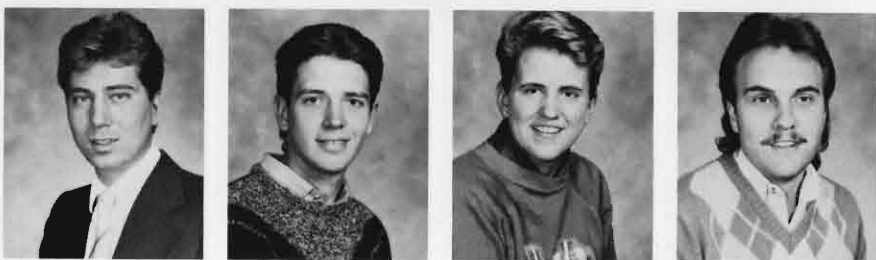
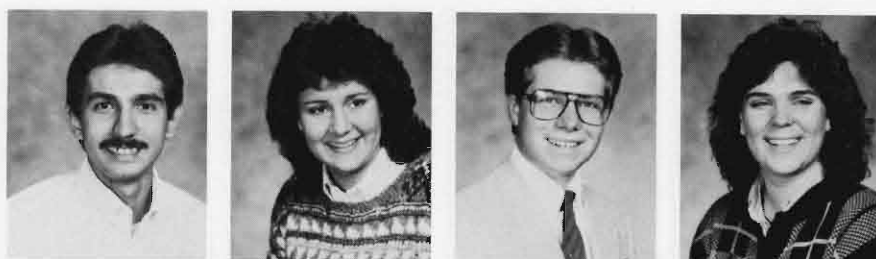
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Wall, Todd J.	95
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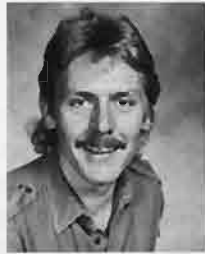




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Weide, Sean
 Wendland, Colleen
 Wentling, Scott
 Wever, Jean
 Wheeler, Chris
 White, Kay
 White, Michael
 Wietfeld, Steve
 Wilcox, Lisa



Wilson, Terry
 Withers, Kip
 Witt, Jodie
 Wolfe, Timothy
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Wostoupal, Michele
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KSC's class of 87 has its dreams too

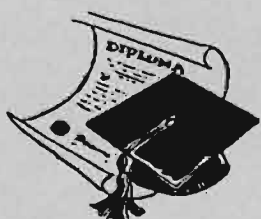
by Shelley Nelson and Kristie Sheldon

An informal survey of 200 KSC seniors revealed plans, expectations, fears, hopes and — yes — dreams.

IN THIS SECTION

- I. What survey respondents had to say about:
 - ideal places to live
 - participation in organizations
 - career priorities
 - coping with broken dreams
- II. KSC's Don Welch and Ruth Pi-gott compare and contrast the classes of '57 and '87.
- III. Two members from the gradu-ating class of 1957 remember how it was and tell it like it is.

Thanks to the Statler Brothers for providing the theme for this section.



Along with graduation comes the question, "Where do I go now?" Some seniors seem to know all the answers while others remain clueless. Thirty-three percent of the males and 32 percent of the females surveyed want to head South to California, Texas or Arizona. The "sunbelt" apparently offers an appealing climate, a vast number of job opportunities and a wide variety of people.

Twenty-one percent of the males and 26 percent of the females surveyed want to settle in Nebraska for qualities such as the hometown feeling, peacefulness and change of seasons. Specific locations included Lincoln, Kearney and Wood River.

Other states commonly mentioned in the survey included Colorado, New York, Iowa, Kansas and Wyoming.

Some male students had plans to live overseas. Europe, Australia and New Zealand were the most popular locations. One female student expressed interest in the lifestyle of Italy.

Seniors stressed living in safe, quiet, spacious neighborhoods. They also want to live in upper and middle class areas. Some students mentioned "\$200,000 homes" and colonial mansions. Other find satisfaction in "modest, comfortable homes." The majority wants a place to raise a family.

When KSC seniors look to the future, they also anticipate three areas of interest: religion, poli-

tics and professional organizations.

Seventy-seven percent of the male seniors and 72 percent of the female seniors plan to belong to a church. Forty-eight percent of males and 51 percent of female churchgoers will remain in the same denomination as their parents. Only seven percent of the males and four percent of the females surveyed do not anticipate any church affiliation.

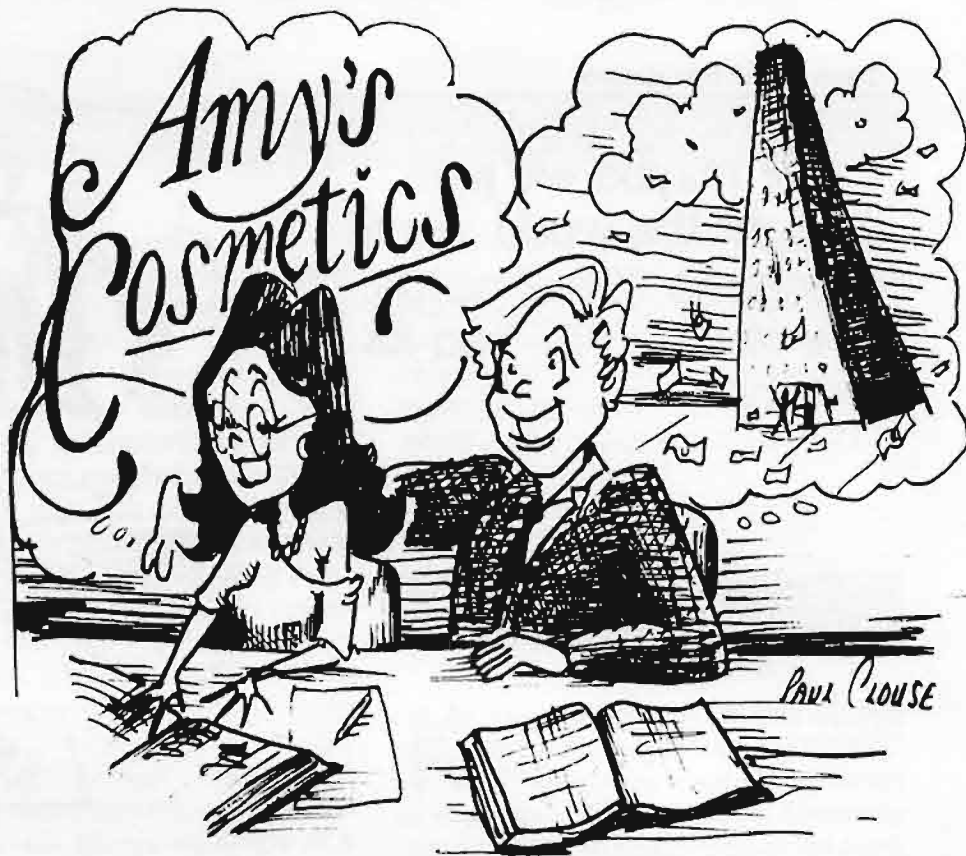
The Republican Party attracts 56 percent of both male and female voters at KSC. On the other hand, 38 percent of the seniors surveyed remain members of the Democratic Party. One male student said he registered as an Independent.

Seniors want to belong to other associations such as professional organizations also. Forty-four percent of seniors surveyed believe involvement in professional organizations will help them "get ahead" in the job market.

As the saying goes, we have to give and take to make things — such as careers — succeed. Seniors commented on the qualities of companies that appeal to them and sacrifices they would be willing to make.

Forty-nine percent of seniors surveyed believe compensation in forms of income and benefits prove the best qualities a company can offer. Twenty-eight percent will seek positions at companies that provide room for advancement. Twenty-three percent make a financially sound company with a solid

And the class of '57 had its dreams. We all thought we'd change the world with our great works and deeds . .



back ground their priority.

As potential employees must compromise, they form value judgments. Thirty-seven percent said they would relocate to either begin or to continue employment. Free time can be sacrificed by 28 percent of the seniors while only three percent will give up their spouse, family, or friends for a job.

Realistically, seniors must face the dilemma of how to deal with their lives if their dreams don't come true.

Thirty percent of the males and 36 percent of the female students surveyed said they don't anticipate problems adjusting to changes such as re-educating, landing a different job or moving.

Others remain optimistic by "sticking it out" and "making the best" of any situation presented to them. Others said they will strive for improvements if they aren't happy with their situations. As Goethe wrote, "He who strives is alone worth saving."

A popular poster hanging on many dorm room walls contains the poem "Always Have a Dream" by Amanda Bradley. She encourages all people everywhere to have a dream and to think positively despite any bad luck or misfortune encountered.

KSC seniors seem to have taken Bradley's advice as they dream about their futures. Their dreams take them traveling and living in many places from

Europe to Australia and back home to Nebraska's small farm communities.

Some dreams include successful career stories such as being the best educator, airline pilot, retailer, surgeon, actor, disc jockey and photographer one can be.

A few seniors wish for a "comfortable income;" the majority wants to be wealthy and a handful has sights on millions of dollars. As one dreamer wrote, "wildly rich!"

However, 46 percent of seniors sur-

veyed dream of forming a family and maintaining a pleasant homelife.

Furthermore, others said they desire happiness, contentment and fulfillment.

Three percent of the seniors said they're still dreaming about graduating — good luck!

Issues in the news and on our minds

Millions starving; death toll climbs

Goal of a Drug Free Generation Eludes Us

WAR

what is it good for?

The seniors surveyed were asked what they felt would be the most significant issues facing their generation in the next decade.

An overwhelming majority expressed concern about peace, war and disarmament-related issues.

Other top concerns included: economic conditions, AIDS and changing roles within the family.

Seniors also were concerned with the world's rapidly rising population and the attendant increase in numbers among the hungry.

Class of '87 has dream

continued

... or maybe we just thought the world would change to fit our needs. The class of '57 had its dreams.



KSC had a romantic, simpler atmosphere in '57

When his students write, they summarize literature; tell how they arrive at interpretations; or express their feelings in poems about personal tragedies, embarrassing moments or portraits of someone they know.

Don Welch, a 1954 KSC graduate and English professor here since 1959, has observed changes in students, their writings and their atmospheres. "In 1957, KSC was much simpler. Students today see so much that they find themselves trapped in. I don't remember anyone that suffered acute depression or considered suicide as a way out of their difficulties, as some do today," said Welch.

Welch said that he reads the tone of writing. Tone relays the attitude toward a subject. "Words can mean so many different things," Welch said. And students' writing has become more complex. "It's an emblem of greater complexity that students live in," Welch said. He recalled the '50s at KSC as a "romantic atmosphere emphasizing growth and progress, a place where man's natural abilities flowered in a simple environment — simple heartfelt living in the country." He said, "Students developed a sense of relatedness to other things and other people. They weren't so egotistical and self-centered. Everyone knew almost everyone else. You ac-

knowledged your presence by smiling and saying hello. KSC was like a Class B high school."

Only 30 years later, the '80s arrived with its own characteristics. According to Welch, KSC has become an urban college because of its density. People don't have the need to say hello and they don't know everyone." Welch compared this decade to the literary term "tangled bank," which means vegetation growing so rapidly you get a great big weed bank. "It's amazingly complex," he said.

Welch said that automobiles have become an emblem of simplicity and complexity of the two different worlds. "I remember a picture of Men's Hall with three cars. And you know how many there are today," he said.

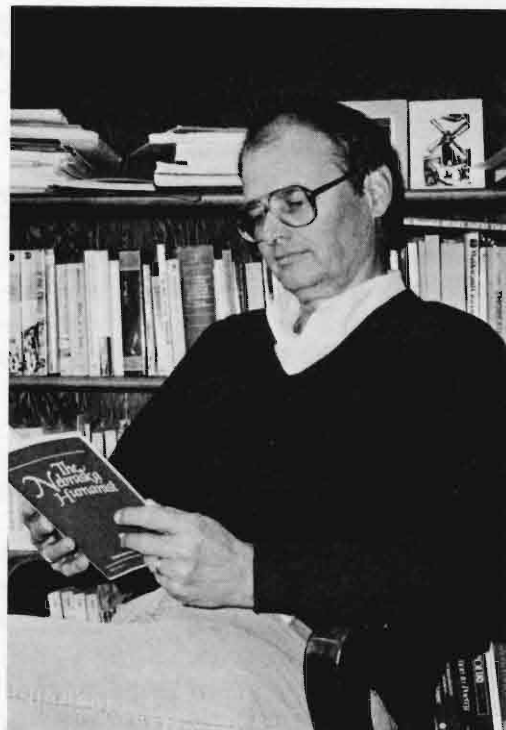
Academically, 1950's students explored both fun and serious courses, discovered areas they enjoyed in general studies and majored in those interests. "Now we have majors that require four years of study," Welch said. "It's the most stupid thing I've heard in my life."

Welch said students had different ideas about employment too. "Back then students assumed college itself would help them be employed around here. They didn't have the competitive eyes students have today."

Despite these differences, Welch said one thing remains the same:

"Students are here to develop the muscles between their ears."

Using literature to learn is a "vicarious experience," Welch said. It gives students an understanding of human nature and value judgment beside being a painless, emotional experience. "Some think literature won't affect their future, but they're dead wrong because it will."



Welch relaxes in his office between classes.

Pigott says decades make difference

A 30-year span is not the only thing that distinguishes the class of '57 from the class of '87.

Dr. Ruth Pigott, a sociology professor here at KSC, gave her viewpoint on the two classes. She feels that the "decades make the difference" and that there are changes among the decades. For instance, in the late '50s one couldn't really tell what was going to happen. It was a period of social unrest. Most students treated the decade in a non-traditional manner. They really didn't care that much for material items. But in the '80s, students are more traditional. They have a basic ideas as to what they



Ruth Pigott

want out of life. The students today are more materialistic; more concerned with money, security and jobs. They count on these things for survival.

Women today expect to play a "super woman role," said Pigott. This means having a husband, career and children. Women want all these things which signify they can work and run a household at the same time. In a sense, it gives women a feeling of being independent, but then "women don't tend to look at themselves as not single," suggested Pigott. Women's credentials are better now than they were, but they always will need the feeling of security, whether it be through marriage or friendships, she observed. Men are opposite, they will always be single in a sense. Even when they are married they tend to stand on their own.

As far as relocating after gradua-

tion, students today are more aware of the opportunities and look at them more realistically than they did 30 years ago. Many of the students plan on relocating due to the state of the economy and tightness of the job market. As Pigott noted: "This group (the class of '87) is the 20 year stayers."

'57 - idealism

K SC might be just another college to some, but to Fred Kempf KSC is home away from home. Kempf is the psychology education counselor here at KSC and an alumnus of the class of '57.

Kempf knew what he was going to do for the first two years after graduation. He was drafted into the Army. He expected to teach literature, speech and English and was able to pursue this after he got out the Army.

Kempf wasn't the only one to get drafted into the Army. Many other young men joined him at that time; they too had to wait to pursue their expectations. Many of them were family and business oriented. Some went on to higher education, such as medicine, law and just about any of the other professions. They had a degree of control. A sense of an "upward mobility," "getting ahead," said Kempf.

The class of '57 turned away from blandness, Kempf observed. They became interested in literature, plays and drama. They were also aware of social change. They were the "Sleeping Dreamers," according to Kempf. President Kennedy was the "King Arthur of Modern Days" in their eyes. Kennedy's assassination brought on a period of disillusionment, Kempf said. He said the issues that were of importance were the social changes and sense of idealism. Nuclear War was also an issue at that time, but people always felt that if it happened, they would survive, he noted.



Fred Kempf

'57 grad's life held surprises

A 1957 KSC graduate, Marci Lambert, teaches home economics at Kearney High School. "I've been a home ec person all my life because I grew up with 4-H," she said.

Lambert said that KSC offered a "good" vocational department. "I thought there wasn't anything I couldn't do," she said.

After graduating, Lambert interviewed at high schools for teaching positions across Nebraska. The Schuyler, Neb., school system hired her in 1957 for \$3,750 per year. "I had an evenly balanced workload but I expected to have my weekends free," Lambert said.

She said that she would move wherever there was a good job. "I traveled and I think young people should (travel) whenever there is a good chance," Lambert encouraged. "You can always be married and then you're married for the rest of your life."

When she entered college, Lambert said that she had no marriage plans. Even so, she married one year after graduation. "When you fall in love, you give and take," Lambert said. "You make a commitment to make it work through bad times as well as good times." She didn't think about divorce. "People didn't get divorced like they do today."

Lambert said she admires large families because of the children's ability to get along with several siblings. But she wanted two or three children and definitely not an only child.

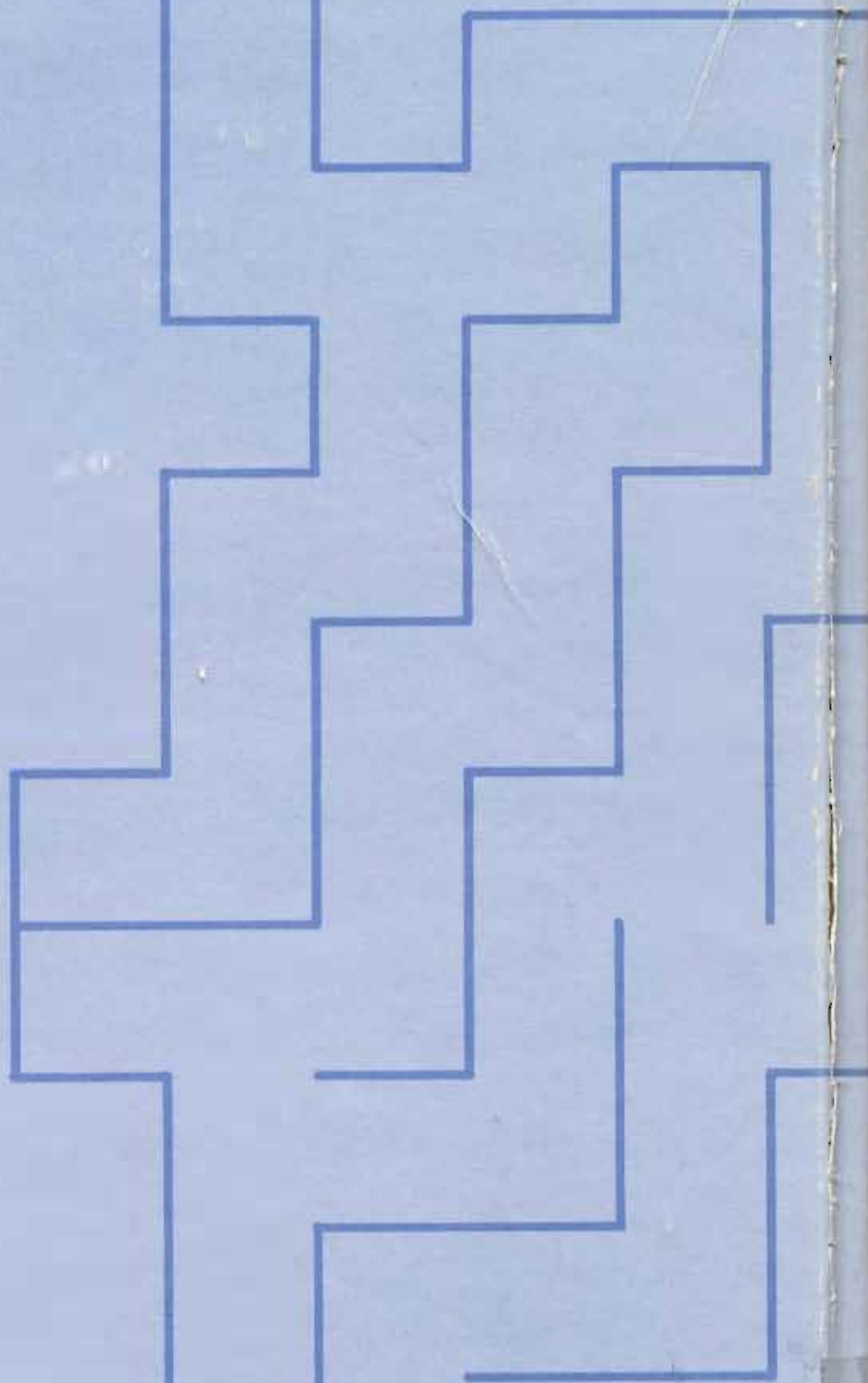
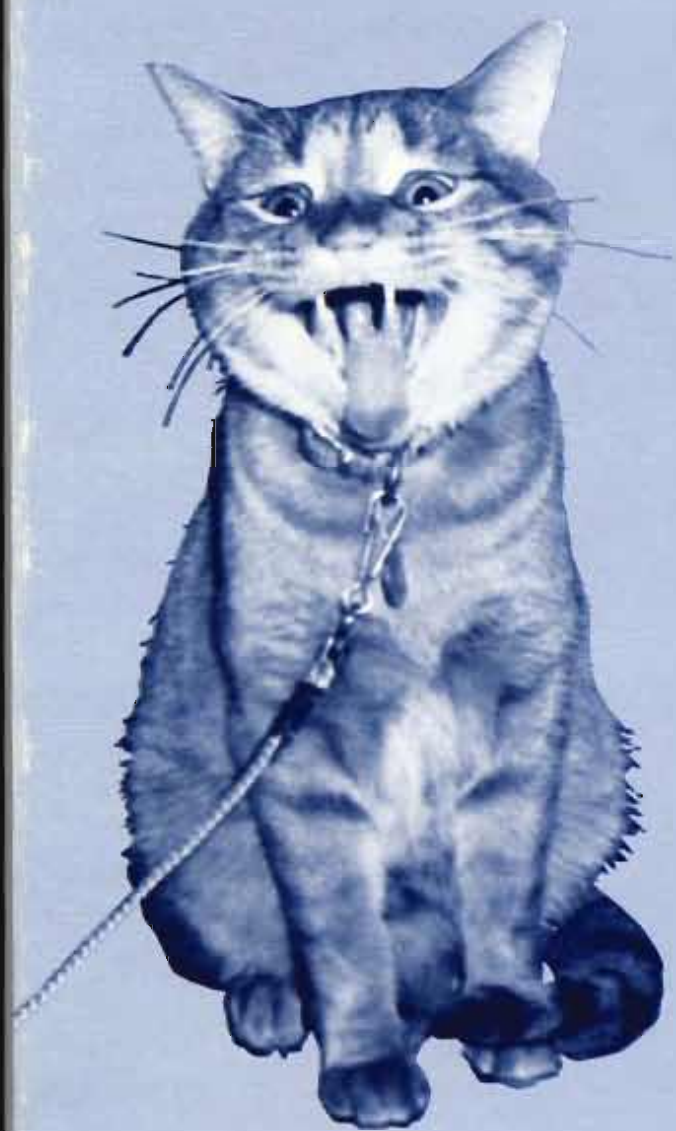
In addition to her family, Lambert's interests lie in professional associations and church work. "I'm such a typical confident and positive person," Lambert commented. She classified



Marci Lambert

herself as family and career oriented.

"I didn't know I would become so determined and be such a work person," Lambert said. "But I'm doing what I was meant to do."



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