

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT KEARNEY



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BLUE & MAGAZINE GOLD

FARM AID III
MEET THE BEATLES . . . AGAIN?
TWENTY YEARS AGO
1968 in retrospect
A TOUCH OF GLASS
the art of glassblowing
A PROPHETIC LOOK TO 1998

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1988

The Blue and gold.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT KEARNEY



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**BLUE
&
MAGAZINE
GOLD**

The Blue and Gold staff of 1987-88 would like to thank the little people.

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Mark Bates: Blue & Gold editor

It's been two short years since the **Blue & Gold** has changed its format from the traditional yearbook format to that of a magazine. As a staff member for the **Blue & Gold** during the past two years, I've seen much change.

As editor of the 1988 **Blue & Gold**, I wanted to see that change continue for the better. I wanted this year's **Blue & Gold** to be a reflection of the entire KSC campus.

This year, I believe we have captured that campuswide coverage I'd hoped to achieve. Inside, you'll find stories relating to art, economics, politics, sports and a wrap-up of this academic year's events.

Jana Walz visited art professor Ray Schultz and explored the craft of glass blowing. Political science department chairman Thomas Magstadt provided a reflection on the U.S. Constitution, which America celebrated its 200th birthday last year.

Ande Rye visited with Magstadt, economics department chairman Sam Reno and physics and physical science department chairman Marvin Glasser about America's political, economic and environmental future.

We also have reflected on the events of 20 years ago this year. In our special section, you will find a recap of 1968. It reflects the social upheaval, music and headlines of that era in which many of us are too young to remember.

Some may ask why we consider ourselves as a magazine and still retain the hardcover. The reason is you, the student body. Twenty years down the road, the 1988 **Blue & Gold** will still contain memories of the 1987-88 school year and remain intact. The hardcover serves as a form of permanency for this magazine.

With less than half the writers of the two previous **Blue & Gold** magazines, this year's staff was able to produce the same size magazine and make it an informative and entertaining publication.

I would like to thank all staff members and editors for their tremendous effort and dedication toward this magazine. Had it not been for their perseverance, I would probably still be enduring sleepless nights, scratching my head and wondering how to go about publishing a 96-page magazine.

I hope you will find this year's **Blue & Gold** as informative as entertaining.

C O N T E N T S

BLUE & MAGAZINE GOLD

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ON THE COVER:

FARM AID III

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"Bridge Over Troubled Waters" an important Nebraska resource, the Platte River is examined to identify threats to its existence. By Pamela Wood- pp. 14, 15.

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TOMORROW, today will be yesterday

A LOOK TOWARD 1998 AND WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR POLITICS,
ECONOMICS AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

What is in store for 1988? Where will we be in 10 years; what condition will our country be in? How will we deal with the changes that are destined to occur in the next decade?

These and other questions were presented to three KSC professors: Dr. Marvin Glasser, chairman of the Physics and Physical Science Department; Dr. Sam Reno, chairman of the Business Department; and Dr. Thomas Magstadt, chairman of the Political Science Department.

These men were asked to give their views and speculate on the future in their respective fields of the world, country and economy.

Glasser explains that beginning on a large scale, the earth and its atmosphere will remain about the same due to the fact that 10 years is a split second in the life of the earth; however certain things will happen to influence long term changes. One factor Glasser spoke of was "global deterioration due to population growth." This means that the growth of the number of people will ease due to the increase of pollution and the decrease of natural resources, thus leading to the necessity of finding alternative energy sources and of recycling existing resources.

Glasser continued to explain that due to the expected increase in coal consumption, the amount of sulfur dioxide collects in the atmosphere and causes acid rain similar to that now occurring in some parts of the U.S., Canada and Europe. Carbon dioxide is also slowly increasing the "greenhouse effect" of the atmosphere. This effect causes the earth's atmosphere

to hold in the heat rays from the sun, thus not allowing them to escape. This effect raises the overall temperature of the earth.

While global environmental problems are on the increase, the earth's resources are decreasing, Glasser said. Of particular concern to the future is the estimate that the civilizations of



Thomas Magstadt: Political
Science Department chair-
man

"The Earth and its atmosphere will remain about the same due to the fact that 10 years is a split second in the life of the Earth."

—Glasser

earth in the next decade will be in the middle of the 50-to-60-year time span that the oil supply is speculated to last. According to Glasser, global production will peak before the year 2000, by then more than half of the world's oil will have been consumed. This may mean an increase in technology for developing other sources of energy.

Speculation still surrounds the use of nuclear power for an alternative power source. Glasser believes the Soviet Union and

The greenhouse effect causes the earth's atmosphere to hold in the heat rays from the sun.

France will surpass the United States in the development of nuclear power because they are more committed to it as an energy source.

Space technology will also be on the rise becoming a multi-

billion dollar industry in the next decade. "Superconductivity" will be the most exciting new technology to develop in the next decade. According to Glasser, it may be used to levitate some forms of transportation. Superconductivity is the process whereby a current can be transferred without the loss of energy. Space exploration, observation and communication should also increase with the launching of an observatory — the space station along with the Galilean probes to Jupiter projected to materialize before the end of the decade. The space station, which will take a decade to complete, will play a major role in developing industrial processes in space and in conducting scientific research into new materials and medications in the weightless environment it will provide. Glasser said these projections will become more "cost effective and feasible in the future but they are no solution to overcrowding yet."

"Moon mining" also on the list of technological advances, is the mining of asteroids that approach the earth more closely



Marvin Glasser: Physics and Physical Science Department chairman

Superconductivity is the process whereby a current can be transferred without the loss of energy.

than the moon. These asteroids are meteor-type bodies that are high in valuable metals such as nickel.

But what about here at home in 1988? How will Americans fair economically? Reno believes that businesses will turn to a more service-oriented nature because the demand is so high now and will only increase with the necessity of the two-income family.

Reno is optimistic about an increase in international trade, with an emphasis on "where the best deal is." This opinion is due to the increase in foreign markets and availability of products. Businesses will update factories with new equipment to cut costs, making products cheaper while creating potential jobs to service the new equipment. The formats of businesses will also change because they will be more motivated to be cost efficient and competitive, thus opening the door for new management and marketing concepts, financing and ideas for manufacturing, he said.

One of these manufacturing ideas Reno mentioned is a type of domestic system already being used in Japan, where people manufacture products in the home for use elsewhere. Japan uses this system to make parts for various products, thus using a strong force of labor while allowing people to work with flexible hours and earn extra money for their households. Reno said this could work in the United States by way of the neighborhood.

Reno sees higher education meaning better technology and business playing a part in making it possible. Multi-revolution space stations, high-speed and improved transportation, the doubling of the real GNP within the next 25 years to \$8 trillion,

Moon mining is the mining of asteroids that approach the earth more closely than the moon.

a richer and broader consumer market, women and minorities comprising 80 percent of the work force, and marketing and advertising through cable TV are among the ideas already surfacing in the business world, he added.

Thus we will have more money and products to spend it on while the earth is slowly dying, but what about our political situation in the next 10 years? If we don't agree with our global neighbors now, we may not be around to see 1988.

Dr. Magstadt had a few speculations on the political outlook as a nation. Though things will remain about the same, "the U.S. is a liberal-conservative society and it has been for 200 years; I don't think it will change in the next 10."

Magstadt said he feels there is "little likelihood of any type of space wars due to the lack of technology." The mining of sea bed minerals has more international tensions than the fear of space wars, according to Magstadt.

He said communism will stabilize. "The communist powers won't suddenly collapse but they won't take over the world either." In addition the relations between the U.S. and the Soviets will remain about the same, according to Magstadt.

"There is little likelihood of any type of space wars due to the lack of technology."

— Magstadt

"The countries have lived together for 40 years," said Magstadt, "they haven't gone to war yet." Nuclear weapons will also necessitate more collaboration and dialogue in the next 10 years. Magstadt said there will be "more arms-control agreements and eased tensions in some areas while also more conflict in others."

So what changes are forecast to happen in the next decade? Glasser, Reno and Magstadt all agree that the increase in space technology and the improvements of present technology will dominate the next 10 years. These changes will be most noticeable in the areas of business and physics. Politics will play the role of negotiator for international trade policies, space exploration policies and our relationships with the other countries inhabiting this earth. And although we may speculate on what may happen in the future how we deal with these changes is up to each individual to choose.



Sam Reno: Business Department chairman

Ande Rye **B&G**

REFLECTIONS!

Believe

IT

or not

Black cats, horoscopes, Mondays, walking under ladders, and Friday the 13th. They're only stupid superstitions, right? Except they aren't so stupid if you believe in just one of them!

Almost all people, KSC students included, have crazy superstitions. As I discovered, many students listen to, or read their horoscope every day.

After an incident a few weeks ago, I think I might believe almost anything. I was involved in an accident with my boyfriend's pickup; my roommate noted that we *had* missed listening to our horoscopes that morning. Perhaps my horoscope would have predicted this accident. After that day was finally over, I think I would have believed that the earth was a triangle. It wasn't a "good" day at all!

Some people actually believe they're going to have a bad day whenever Monday rolls around. Our fuzzy little friend Garfield even believes that Mondays should be dropped off the calendar! But why do people have such fears? I tried to find out.

Many superstitions come from

movies, like *Friday The 13th*, or magazines and television; but mostly they come from oneself. If a person really believes in something enough it will happen. Let's say that a black cat crosses my path on Friday the 13th. If I believe enough in those myths, something *will* happen to me. Whatever that something is, you can believe it'll be bad!

Remember back to when you were a little kid in bed at night, all alone in the dark with the exception of a few stuffed animals. Remember how afraid you were to get up to go to the bathroom or get a drink of water because of the boogey-monster in your closet or under your bed. A lot of students surveyed said that was their greatest fear — being eaten by a *monster*! But why?

Children could be afraid of some monster puppet they saw on *Sesame Street*. What kind of excuse is there for teenagers, grown men and women?

There have been some crazy things that have happened here on campus. Two roommates, who wished to be anonymous, began to notice strange and bizarre things going on in their room.

For four days one girl's clock ran backwards. She kept setting it back to the correct time, but couldn't figure out what was going on. When she told some friends, they just laughed and said she was seeing things. Then they began to take note at one particular wall hanging they had.

It would move around and turn sideways on the wall. Now they knew something was going on. Another thing they said that occurred, was their beds would shake; not really bad, just a type of vibration. At the time of the interview, the beds still vibrated. All the other occurrences

have quit, but the beds still move. Do you believe them? Could it have really happened?

The oblong light fixture on the ceiling spins; the curtains blow from some wind (but all the windows are closed); there are flashes of light across the ceiling; and if you listen, a very, very distant weeping can be heard.

Another person, who doesn't wish to be recognized, reported an incident he heard about in Conrad Hall.

Many years ago, a college girl hung herself in one of the rooms. The occupants of this room today said that spooky things happen in this room.

The oblong light fixture on the ceiling spins; the curtains blow from some wind (but all windows are closed); there are flashes of light across the ceiling; and

if you listen, a very, very distant weeping can be heard. Now if that doesn't make you hate your room, I don't know what would!

But, are these true happenings or does the mind play such a trick on you that you can't tell make-believe from reality? Is it all in our minds, or do these things really happen?

The mind believes what it wants to believe. I'm not saying that these things don't happen. But if a person is superstitious enough about something, it *will* happen. The decision is yours. Believe it, or not.

Kim Schmidt 



Smithsonian Magazine

Making the Grade

KSC MEN AND WOMEN ENGAGE IN A BATTLE OF THE SEXES OVER GRADE POINT AVERAGES. WOMEN APPEAR TO BE WINNING THE TUG-OF-WAR SO FAR.

It's the same old story. The battle of the sexes - who is the better? Boys are stronger; girls are smarter. Right? Isn't that the way it is? Well? Maybe ...

On KSC's campus the gals outnumber the guys. During the spring semester 1987, the total enrollment of KSC was 57 percent female — good news for the guys!

The total grade point average during the 1987 spring semester was 2.974. The total male GPA was 2.767 and the total female GPA was 3.128.

Well, okay, there's not much to brag about there. There were a mere 14 percent of the girls who had to look elsewhere, go without or share.

But, here's something to ponder. The total grade point average for all those enrolled at KSC for the same semester was 2.974. The total male GPA was 2.767. The total female GPA was 3.128. Come on guys! The girls showed

you up!

What is it, guys? Is it that you were so busy being fought over by the girls you hardly had time to study, while the girls had time off occasionally?

Not to worry. If 2.0 "C" is average, all average GPAs were well above. The total undergraduate GPA was 2.803 while graduate students maintained a higher GPA which totalled 3.607. The trend is higher GPAs with a higher class standing. For the spring semester 1987 freshmen totalled an average GPA of 2.530; sophomores were slightly higher with 2.741; juniors again climbed with 2.878; and seniors held a 3.059 average GPA.

Survival is possible as confirmed by those who received degrees during the 1986-87 year. Out of the 1,196 degrees re-

ceived, yes, the majority were received by women with 45 percent baccalaureate, 12 percent master's and 1 percent specialist as opposed to the men's 33 per-

SPRING 1987 GRADE POINT AVERAGES

	Com'd.	Male	Female
Combined	2.974	2.767	3.128
Undergraduate	2.803	2.624	2.952
Graduate	3.607	3.511	3.653

All freshmen (male/female) 2.530


All sophomores (male/female) 2.741

All juniors (male/female) 2.878

All seniors (male/female) 3.059

Population was 57% female

cent baccalaureate, 7 percent master's and 2 percent specialist.

What does all this mean? ... Maybe boys are stronger. **Michelle Stzer** 



At Last . . .

the new Morality

SINCE 1968, MANY THINGS HAVE CHANGED: THE YOUTH'S MUSIC, SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND PEOPLE'S VIEWS TOWARD THEMSELVES. BLUE & GOLD RETURNS TO THAT YEAR VIEWED AS ROMANTIC TO FIND HOW OUR PERSPECTIVES TODAY COMPARE TO THOSE OF 1968.

The 1960's will likely be remembered as a decade of great change and unrest. The year 1968 was the highlighted year during that restless decade which seemed to pinpoint exactly where America stood. That year marked the end of America's illusion of being a world power in control of itself and on the rise. It also represents the beginning of the realization that the United States was losing the war in Vietnam, a war that many said we should not have been fighting in the first place.

Thus, 1968 not only became a year of great political protest, but it was also a year of social and moral change. The civil rights movement was stronger than ever; young men burned their draft tickets to protest the Vietnam War; the youth of America rebelled against authority with many creating their own lifestyle, an approach to life that did not include moral codes or ethics. The youth became the "voice" of America as they listened to their acid rock, experimented with various drugs, and included casual sex in their way of life. The year 1968, a time of restlessness, turmoil and change may seem so far away from us now - yet it is not. It is a part of us, a part of our American history and we cannot forget it. We cannot forget all those who lost their lives in the Vietnam War; we cannot forget all those, including a great number of musicians, who died of drug overdoses; we cannot forget the open decline of morality which was created by the sexual revolution.

The important question today we must ask ourselves 20 years later in 1988 is: "Have we learned anything since 1968?" The news stories, the headlines, and the faces of AIDS victims or those who have died of their addiction to cocaine don't indicate that we have learned our lesson. Yet, according to August 1987 *Glamour* survey of 1,200 college students across the nation, "Students today are surprisingly more traditional." The

survey also said, "About half of all college students say the threat of AIDS has caused them to change their sexual habits."

Is AIDS the only catalyst for change? Is AIDS the reason why the youth of the 80s see sex in a different light than the generation before them did? Not entirely. The August, 1987, issue of *Cosmo-*

politan printed an article titled

"Whatever Happened to Great Sex (and the single girl)?" which discusses the subject of the sexual attitudes of the 80s in comparison to those of the 60s. The article quotes Stephen Josephson, assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at Cornell Medical Center in New York, "For the single women I know, both personally and in my practice, sex has become more mundane and infrequent. Partly this is attributable to anxiety about sexually transmitted diseases, but it's also due to changing values. Increasingly, women want sex exclusively in the context of a fully committed and emotional relationship."

Evidence from the article shows that single women and their lifestyles have changed in the last decade, but it is also evident that the same holds true for most bachelors too. Even the "meeting" place of a potential mate has changed. The health clubs of the 80s seem to have taken the place of the erotic singles bars of the 60s. There still are, of course, those who ignore all risks, especially health risks, and participate frequently in casual sex, but the number of those who do so seems to be growing smaller.

In a September, 1987, issue of *Glamour* an article titled "Sex, Aids, and Pillow Talk" reported that something good did come out of all the terrible news about AIDS. "People are at least beginning to think about their sexual behavior and are trying to talk to their partners about it. People hold AIDS responsible for the death of hard-won sexual freedoms; as with any death, the grieving takes time and always includes some denial. Coming to grips with AIDS is, for many, a process; it begins by thinking

and talking about safety and evolves, finally, into action."

We, here at KSC, may see AIDS as something that is only a threat in other states, states with a much higher population. Not so. In an August 31, 1987, issue of the *Kearney Daily Hub*, an article on AIDS stated: "A Nebraska Health Department draft report estimated that Nebraska could record 672 cases of AIDS by the end of 1991. 35 AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Nebraska since 1983."

Gloria Tye, head registered nurse and director of the Student Health Services office at KSC, indicated that Student Health Services has become actively involved in educating students, faculty and staff to the risk of

cause they have a hard time seeing themselves becoming infected with a disease.

We all, however, must face AIDS, no matter where we live or how old we are. This is what students must realize now, before it's too late. AIDS is here and it's not just going to go away if we ignore it - so face it! As far as age is concerned, the AIDS victims are almost all young. The report in the August 10, 1987, issue of *Newsweek*, included a photo display of

302 men, women, and children, all who died of AIDS in the previous 12 months.

"They are only a small fraction of the 4,000 known so far to have died during

that time the article read. But taken together, they form a mosaic portrait of the face of AIDS in America. It is a young face, for the most part; the people pictured ranged from an infant of one year to a widow of 87. The mean age was 36, and their common lot was the loss of their best years." *Newsweek* goes on to say: "The census of the dead stands at 22,548 now, by the government's conservative count. As many as a million and a half more Ameri-

"About half of all college students say the threat of AIDS has caused them to change their sexual habits."

—*Glamour*

AIDS HITS HOME

AIDS through the programs they have developed in the last two years.

Some of the services that Student Health offers include: providing educational sessions to residence hall directors, residence assistants and peer health counselors; loaning educational videos out from the video library to instructors for use in the classroom and giving brochures and bookmarks to the library and bookstores. Student Health has also worked with other KSC departments, such as: physical education, home economics, school of nursing, residence life, counseling and many more by providing information or furnishing a speaker to help educate others about AIDS.

"We've targeted on the freshman class this year with informational packets on sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS," Tye said.

She also says that there has been a lot of interest in their programs but the demand is more from faculty and staff. She said that KSC isn't all that much different from other colleges and universities across the nation. "They've shown average concern as compared to others." According to Tye, many young people don't really have a great deal of concern about AIDS, or any other disease, be-

cans are thought to be infected with the AIDS virus. No preventative medicine except prudence is anywhere in sight, and neither is a cure. The toll, accordingly, has nowhere to go but up; how high remains a matter of educated guesswork, but one responsible estimate is that the body count will have reached 179,000 by 1991."

THE FACE OF AIDS IS YOUNG

Since the AIDS epidemic has hit America, one fact is certainly clear now in 1988: we certainly have come a long way since the sexual revolution was launched in the 60s.

"The mass shedding of erotic inhibitions that began in the mid 1960s was the product of several important historical coincidences: The Pill became commercially available; large numbers of single, self-supporting women poured into


THE POWER OF CHOICE IS COSTLY

the nation's cities; the baby-boom generation hit its libido-crazed adolescence," according to the August *Cosmopolitan*, "High on their youth, rebellion, rock music and pot, the boomers undressed in record numbers to the slogan 'Make Love, Not War.'"

Looking back now, one can't help but wonder if it all was really worth it. Sure, it increased openness, but how much did we lose because of the sexual revolution? We now have AIDS, and according to *Cosmopolitan* (August, 1987), a need for making love in a fully committed and loving relationship seems to have been "missing" since the sexual revolution when sex became "just sex." These two factors are key reasons why our sexual attitudes must and are starting to change. "So many *Cosmopolitan* readers wrote negatively about the sexual revolution, expressing longings for vanished intimacy and the now elusive joys of romance and commitment, that we began

Sexual Attitudes				
Editor's note: This A-Gut Survey was a representative survey of a portion of the KSC campus population.	MEN		WOMEN	
	According to 1987 <i>Shape Survey</i>	According to 1988 <i>Shape Survey</i>	According to 1987 <i>Shape Survey</i>	According to 1988 <i>Shape Survey</i>
How often do you have sex?	NATIONAL	KSC CAMPUS	NATIONAL	KSC CAMPUS
Never	25%	25%	20%	12%
Less than once a month	20%	30%	21%	17%
Once or twice a month	28%	12%	22%	13%
More than twice a month	28%	33%	36%	58%
Have you felt pressure to be sexually active?				
Yes	28%	32%	40%	33%
How do you feel about your sex life?				
It's about right	80%	72%	63%	59%
I'd like more sex	17%	22%	33%	43%
I'd like less	3%	6%	4%	2%
Has the fear of AIDS affected your sexual behavior?				
Yes	43%	43%	43%	43%

to sense there might be a sexual counter-revolution underway in America," the article read.

Have we learned anything since 1968? Let's hope so, and let's also hope that those who haven't, learn fast. The sad part about AIDS is that the power of choice, which encompasses making the wrong one, could cost you your life. For many it is already too late. 

ROCK-

Alive and Kickin'!

The generation of today still look back on the 1960s in awe. It was an era that still has a powerful hold on the imaginations of today. Americans grew up in a rush of history that included the student-protest movements and civil rights movements, the drug culture, the rock 'n' roll explosion; the war in Vietnam, the assassinations of its political heroes; the rise and fall of Richard Nixon, the unbridled growth of nuclear weapons; the birth of the environmental movement, and the liberation of sexuality.

Rock 'n' roll was no longer considered teenage dance music; it tried to convey the concerns and opinions of a generation that was prepared to question everything.

Bruce Springsteen once said, "Because of the naïveté of the era, it's easily trivialized and laughed at. But underneath it, I think, people were trying in some sense to redefine their own lives and the country that they lived in, in some more open and free and just fashion. And that was real; that desire was real."

The year 1967 was a big year for rock 'n' roll. It was a year of astonishing debuts by Jimi Hendrix and the "Velvet Underground" and the Rolling Stones' "Between the Buttons". As concept albums go, "Absolutely Free" or "We're Only in It for the Money" the two "Mothers of Invention" LPs released in 1967, not to mention "The Who Sell Out". Also an excellence piece of psychedelia was the Pink Floyd's "Piper at the Gates of Dawn." One of the most controversial popular albums of today's and past generation's is the eighth album of the Beatles, which is their "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" album.

Carol Lomicky, a mass communications instructor at KSC, said "It was the first time that rock was recognized as a work of art, because of the fact that artists were able to put so many innovations into one album." She said that not

only did the Beatles bring, "respect to the world of rock as a whole," but many doors were opened with the introduction of this record. For instance, it was the first album that introduced an instrumental classical sound mixed with rock. Also the lyrics were printed on the back cover.

To many, the Beatles popularity still remains a mystery, but it is quite apparent that because of this mystery and many other factors, they will remain popular with each generation as time goes on.

ROLLING STONE AND WOODSTOCK

Another new innovation in rock music was *Rolling Stone Magazine* which first came out in 1967 with, who else, but John Lennon on the cover. *Rolling Stone* enlightened the world of music with a touch of politics and news mixed in with the right combination of rock 'n' roll.

One famous event that will be remembered in the history of rock 'n' roll is what was known as "Woodstock." During this very visible rock marathon all who came were exposed to such greats as Jimi Hendrix, The Who, Crosby, Stills Nash and Young and many other well-known artists. With the spirit of the festivities in the air, the crowd was also exposed to three hot, rain-soaked days of heavy music (and sometimes even heavier marijuana), but many say they left feeling that they had shared a mystical communal experience.

"I don't like MTV because it changes how we experience music. I don't think music should be watched; I think it should be listened to."

—Lomicky

A NEW DECADE FOR ROCK

As the '60s faded into the seventies, rock 'n' roll seemed to lose something, maybe music lost its innocence as the drugs kicked in. Within the space of 10 months, the tragic loss of three of rock 'n' roll's most distinctive voices - Jim Morrison, Jimi Hendrix, and Janis Joplin. Hendrix, 27, died from suffocation after vomiting while unconscious from sleeping pills. Joplin, 27, also died from a drug overdose. Jim Morrison's cause of death was unknown, because his body was never found although speculation is that it was drug-related.

Going farther and faster than any other musical show in history, *Hair*, the musical that had been a smash hit off Broadway, became a smash hit on Broadway. Another musical that hit the rock scene was the international phenomenon, *Jesus Christ Superstar*, a musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice, that depicted the suffering and crucifixion of the savior.

The Jackson Five hit it big in the 1970s years before they made their very successful world tour in the 1980s.

Another big success for Broadway and rock 'n' roll was the 1975 all-black version of *The Wiz* which was later made into a film starring Michael Jackson, Diana Ross, among many other familiar artists.

A new wave of rockers moved to stardom and accompanied the punk depression and disco's big dance beat. Groups ranging from the Village People, to Blondie to one of the most controversial groups, The Sex Pistols.

SUCKIN' IN THE SEVENTIES

As the 1980s began there was a burst of energy in rock 'n' roll. New artists, new ideas, new technologies to be explored, and a whole new way to present the music.

According to Lomicky, "You listen to old music for 20 years ago and it's so simple sounding. The same chords and not a lot of instrument experimentation. With new technology, synthesizers and all that we have now it (the music) sounds bigger not louder, bigger."

With the 1980s, we said good-bye to the wizard of the music world, John Lennon, whose death was mourned and felt all over the world.

But with endings also come new beginnings as we said hello to Julian Lennon and the rise of Michael Jackson, one of 1981's hottest marketing products. Jackson brought with him breakdancing and the sequined glove.

Music Television (MTV), another 1980s phenomenon, was one of the most watched cable channels from the start. Its sole purpose was to show works of music to the public. So the artist not only had to worry about how his song would sound, but how it looked.

Lomicky, even though she confessed to watching it from time to time had this to say about MTV, "I don't like it because it changes how we experience music. I don't think music should be watched; I think it should be listened to."

CH-CH-CHANGES

Rock 'n' roll has evolved from Jimi Hendrix to the Beastie Boys, from the Beatles to Madonna. We have heard many greats come and go, with each of us having similar or different feelings about what kind of music we listen to. We have come from a drug-oriented culture to an age during which we are aware of the consequences of drugs and have Rock Against Drugs (R.A.D.), an organization opposing drug abuse. We also now have songs that bring out awareness of child abuse.

Another big innovation involving

rock was Live-Aid, organized by Bob Geldof, who brought together many famous performers to raise money for the


homeless and starving. We also have had similar philanthropic rock ventures like "Band-Aid" and "USA for Africa" during which rock pulled together to raise money for AIDS research and food for Africa's starving.

Lomicky feels these efforts are positive and likewise have an impact on the young. She said, "I think music is tre-

mendously influential on young people. They listen to it so much. I listened and it was to me."

As the '60s faded into the '70s, rock 'n' roll seemed to lose something, maybe it lost its innocence as the drugs kicked in.

Rock 'n' roll has seen changes in the last twenty years. But it's still alive and kicking and for one basic reason:

"Kick down the barcade. Listen to what the kids say, they're trying and trying to change my mind. But the music is here to stay. I've seen it all from the bottom to the top. Everywhere I go, kids wanna rock." - Bryan Adams 

SELF-ESTEEM: THEN AND NOW

Self-esteem, favorable appreciation of oneself, was a word that was developed in 1657. The meaning has not changed through the years, although people's interpretation of self-esteem has.

A damaging time for self-esteem may be occasional failure or unsatisfactory response from other people. In an 1968 edition of *Today's Health* an article says, "Everyone has experienced failures and defeats, it is unavoidable and a part of the pattern to learning our limitations.

Today's Health, also says "Self-esteem originates from two sources: within the individual and from the opinions of others. Natural aggression to achieve propels a person's feeling of self-worth." Praise, accomplishment and rewards enhance self-worth or self-esteem. In 1968, emphasis on self-esteem wasn't as strong as it is in 1988. Parents give children a push to be involved in some activities but didn't make it mandatory that they join every group or organization. In 1988, this sentiment does not hold true. Parents push their children to be more involved and to succeed in organizations, not only for the child but so parents can have some recognition of their own name, according to *Today's Health*.

Growing up has a great impact on the quality of self-esteem developed. Relationships with parents, grandparents and brothers or sisters stimulate self-esteem. And those relationships can be competitive, as often demonstrated between brothers and sisters, or they can be close.

In 1988, with greater emphasis placed on self-esteem, parents are continually encouraging children to be involved and excel in activities. Excelling in football, basketball, track, speech or music makes parents happy. Not only do the parents benefit but the students get a boost on their ego.

Spiritualism and self-esteem are increasing in importance as well. "Employers search for people with great self-esteem and are more apt to hire someone who has a good perception about himself," according to 1986 AT&T study.

Spiritualism is more of an importance in life since 1968. People are attending church regularly and participating in activities outside of the church. Lifestyles, clothing and the desire to obtain more knowledge has also increased

in importance since 1968.

More magazines - *Parents*, *McCalls*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *Vogue* keep the public informed of ways to enhance self-esteem, whereas in 1968, only magazines such as *Reader's Digest* and *Today's Health* carried stories about people, and not cold-cut facts on how to increase one's self-esteem.

These magazines along with television and movies have made people in 1988 more conscious about all aspects of themselves. Having a high paying job, new car, new house, new boat and lakefront property seem to boost American's opinion of personal self-esteem.


In 1988, many people are trying to outdo the other. There is more competition to see exactly who is better at a particular job or sport. Psychologists make appointments everyday to help people deal with the aspects of self-esteem, according to a November, 1987 *Reader's Digest*.

Although the definition of self-esteem has not changed, the interpretation of the word has caused people to go to great measures to increase self-esteem.

Nearly all college students would like to get married, often thinking that marriage will give one a sense of balance and make one's life have a focus, according to the experts. Women are afraid that if they wait, all of the good men will be gone, according to *Glamour Magazine*.

In a study conducted by *Glamour Magazine*, August, 1987, the following statistics were reported. Some 94 percent of men and women expect they will be married by age 30. Five percent of the students polled thought they would be married between the ages 31 and 35. Almost none expected to be married after age 35. Also, 98 percent of male students see themselves in one marriage in a lifetime compared to 95 percent of females. 64 percent opt for someone who has sexual experience.

Other facts, which demonstrate changing values: In 1980: 78 percent of females wanted children compared to 84 percent of men. Today 95 percent of women and 93 percent of men want children.

Sexual attitudes, relationships and choice of mates have changed, which could indicate a strong personal resolve. Young adults apparently strongly believe in marriage and want it to last, according to *Glamour*. 

S T Y L E

DEFINING SUCCESS?

DOES PHYSICAL APPEARANCE REALLY MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN A PERSON'S FUTURE SUCCESS?



While some jobs require formal dress or uniforms, others don't, as illustrated by Janet Adams of Omaha.

As I enter my algebra class, I first notice the girls who sit in the front. On one side are seated the girls who look as if they dare never have a hair out of place; they give the impression that they would not be seen dead without their makeup on! Ironically, on the other side of the room is seated the opposite type of girl equipped with horn-rimmed glasses, no makeup and a look that suggested she hadn't seen a comb for days.

This comparison makes me wonder out of these students who will be the most successful? Who will become America's future leaders? Does physical appearance really make a difference in their future success? Do beauty and style affect relationships with others?

Define success. Will any two people define it exactly alike? Your goals may be very different from mine. Leslie McConnell, KSC academic counselor, defines success: "Partly a state of mind;

you have to be the best you can be, and be satisfied with yourself."

Where do looks fit in with success? In a society of television, MTV, HBO, and advertising, people tend to get confused. The media overrates good looks; people feel they have to live up to the stars' images. They buy Polo cologne or Swatch watches to be "in." Television is a far cry from reality.

"Advertising gives the image, if your good looking society will reward you," said McConnell.

"Most men preferred women with large breasts, medium-to-small hips and medium legs."

"Mirror, Mirror" by Sprecher & Hatfield

"Mirror, Mirror" explores the importance of physical attractiveness in school, at work and in romantic relationships.

The book, by Illinois State University professor Susan Sprecher and University of Hawaii professor Elaine Hatfield, states, "Physically attractive people are more likely to score good grades and land better jobs than their plainer counterparts."

Some of the book's findings show: - Couples consider physical attractiveness to be the most important factor in beginning interpersonal relationships.

-Pretty women get better grades in college than their plainer counterparts, possibly because professors tend to remember them.

-Attractive job applicants are more likely to get hired and be paid more.

-Tall men score better in the job market than short men.

-Just half of 2,000 people surveyed were extremely or quite satisfied with their looks. Only a few were extremely dissatisfied.

-Most of the women surveyed like broad-shouldered men with small hips. Most men preferred women with large breasts, medium-to-small hips and medium legs.

Although these are general statements evidence has been shown to prove them true. "There is evidence, for example that in a traditionally male domain, physical attractiveness can work against a woman applying for a job," said Frank Saal, a Kansas State University psychologist and author of a 1985 study on male and female sexual interaction. However, Saal also said, "In pink collar fields where women dominate the workforce, attractiveness is good for getting hired and for getting paid well."

In classrooms, the same system applies. Saal said, "In a mechanical engineering class, beauty often is going to work against a woman. She'll be seen as a dizzy dame, out of her league. In home economics, looks will work to her advantage."

Looks are helpful in some areas for success, but what about dress? Do clothes really make the person?

"Clothes make not the man but the image of man . . .," said Anne Hollander in the book, "Seeing through Clothes." Clothes are something we spend most of

you know, it's what you wear! You want to project an image of strength, competence and authority.

Dr. Sarah J. Sweat, author of "Female Appearance Styles," said, "It is important to recognize that distinct styles of appearance convey relatively consistent and predictable impressions. This symbolic representation can consciously be used to influence reactions from others with whom one interacts. Most things are judged by their jackets."

Quality rather than quantity should be remembered when buying a wardrobe for success. Clothes should look expensive but do not have to be expensive. Grooming is also very impor-

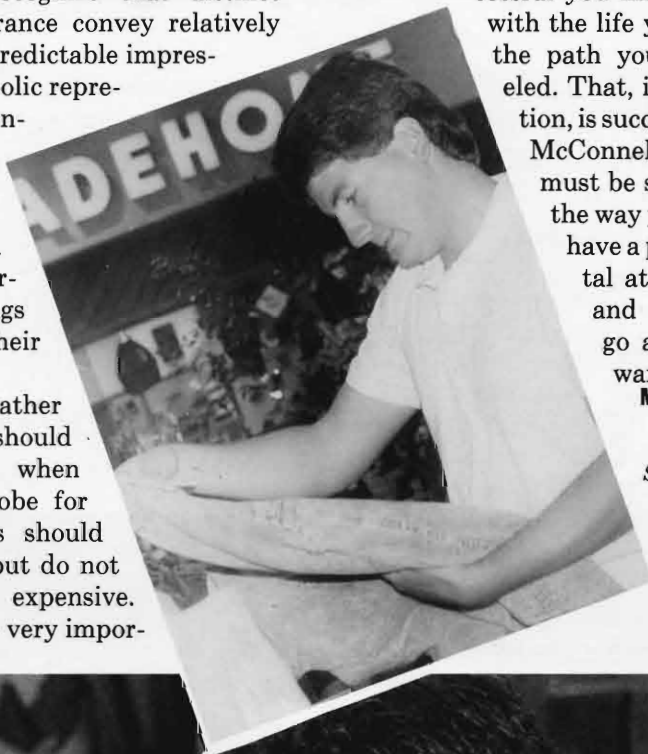
tant.

The most important ingredients may be found within yourself. Whatever path you choose in life be it business, art, teaching, just to name a few, to be successful you must be happy with the life you lead, and the path you have traveled. That, in any definition, is success. As Leslie McConnell said, "You must be satisfied with the way you look, and have a positive mental attitude in life and you can go as far as you want."

Michelle Thompson

B&G

Steve Strop, Spalding, is shopping for clothes at Maurices - for an important job interview!



Working hard at Brass Buckle, Brad Powers, Cairo; dresses stylish for his job!

"There is evidence, for example, that in a traditionally male domain, physical attractiveness can work against a woman applying for a job."

— Saal

our money and time looking for. We either want to look stylish and be with the crowd or rebel against the crowd. By now all of us in college know how to dress for style, but do we dress for success?

After reading several articles on how to "Dress for Success" I am beginning to think it's not what you know, or whom

CAREER S

Make it . . .

CAREER PLANNING HELPS STUDENTS PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR THE JOB MARKET AS EARLY AS THEIR FRESHMAN YEAR.

"The most common mistake college graduates make in job searching, is not seriously looking for a job," said Dr. Wanda Enns, KSC director of career planning. "They expect the job to come to them, without making any search whatsoever."

"One of the first things college students should know when searching for a job is to be aware of the preparation over a number of years needed," Enns said, "Planning doesn't start when a graduate

"A résumé can be a door opener, but it needs to be precise and to the point."

— Rosenlof

is is handed a diploma."

Graduates need to know about themselves, their abilities, special skills, and what employers are looking for, said Jackie Rosenlof, KSC director of placement.

"Career planning is an integrated component of the educational process, a function that compliments and supplements the curricular program in the fulfillment of the educational objectives at KSC," Enns said. "Career planning should ideally start when a student is a freshman."

Many aspects of seeking a career are important to help students prepare themselves for what possibly will be their first serious job search. To help students through this process, several seminars are offered each semester through the KCS Placement Center.

Some titles of sessions for career planning included: "Discovering Your Interests," "Exploring Your Options," "Selecting a Major" and "Choosing a Ca-

reer."

Special workshops for juniors and seniors included: "The Résumé", "The Interview", "Letter Writing," "Dress for Success" and "Corporate Etiquette." Sessions and workshops are open to all KSC students, usually free of charge.

Students who graduate from college get a quick taste of the job market. Many jobs are available, however hundreds of applications may be turned in for one position.

the other workshops for KSC career-oriented students.

Although résumés can be professionally written or standard forms can be used, Rosenlof said, "If you have someone else write your résumé then it's someone else's. The résumé has to say something to get you acquainted with that person on paper."

The earliest résumés included general information about the person such as physical characteristics and marital



Wanda Enns, director of Career Planning (right), helps students plan for the future

"A résumé is a poster or word picture of oneself," said Rosenlof.

"Résumés need to be well organized, attract the readers attention, plus give the reader an impression of a well-rounded individual," Rosenlof said, "Résumés are almost as necessary as a driver's license."

What should or should not be included in a résumé? How long should it be? Should it be professionally written? Rosenlof tackled these and other questions during the résumé workshop, taught twice each semester along with

status. This is now taboo, according to Rosenlof. There have been many changes in the résumé and it is apparently still changing.

Every employer sees something different in a résumé. There is no way to predict exactly what will catch an employer's eye. There is always a gamble. You must write the résumé to please yourself.

However, the résumé must also be organized effectively. Rosenlof said, "Résumés are almost as much a necessity as a driver's license."

B

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"Résumés are more effective if they are not alone," Enns said. "A supplement such as a cover letter greatly adds to a résumé."

As with the résumé, no one can write a cover letter for you.

"Cover letters let individuals address or tailor themselves to a job," Rosenlof said. "A résumé can be a door opener, but it needs to be precise and to the point. A résumé needs to be able to be read through quickly and with ease as employers are looking through applications. The cover letter may be more in depth."

Rosenlof suggested writing the letter just as if you were talking to the employer. She said, "This is your chance to use sentences and paragraphs to say something about yourself."

Another opportunity to impress your prospective employer will come from the image you convey upon your first meeting with the interviewer.

"One important etiquette item is the handshake, something that tells a lot about someone," Rosenlof said.

When presenting yourself for the interview, have a neat, well-groomed, uncluttered look. Do not overdress for the area which you are applying. Look around and notice what people in the area are wearing.

When buying a business suit buy conservatively. Also, buy quality. A business suit can last up to five years because styles rarely change. The appearance of the suit can also be

changed with the use of accessories. Never let a salesclerk talk you into a suit you do not like.

"A navy blue or dark grey suit and a white, oxford blue, or cream shirt are good interview combinations," Rosenlof said.

The money spent to look good will pay off in the long run. Rosenlof said, "Job searchers don't always realize that a small amount of money is necessary to search for a job, whether it be purchasing an interview suit or a fee for an etiquette seminar."

Beside looking good, an applicant should know as much about the prospective employer's business as is known of the interview subject's own skills and abilities.

"One of the best ways to find out about a particular career is to conduct a career interview with a person who has the particular job in which one is interested," Enns said. "Ask them questions and find out more about the actual job."

"Companies may ask questions about their company. Someone who is searching for a job, and will have an interview with a company, should find out information about that company through the Vacancy Library," Rosenlof said.

The Vacancy Library, located across the hall from the Counseling and Advising Center, lists the actual job

Placement Center seminars offered at KSC each semester:

- *Discovering Your Interests*
- *Exploring Your Options*
- *Selecting a Major*
- *Choosing a Career*

Special workshops offered for juniors and seniors:

- *The Resume*
- *The Interview*
- *Letter Writing*
- *Dress for Success*
- *Corporate Etiquette*



Jackie Rosenlof, director of placement

vacancy in teaching, information on companies, federal government job information and internships.

In the Career Planning and Placement Office is located the Career Planning Library. This library contains information on graduate school material and choosing a career.

"Someone who is searching for a job also needs to remember, the first job is the time to make it or lose it. For most it is the first job without experience, in which one needs to be dependable and responsible," Enns said.

"... the first job is the time to make it or lose it."

— Enns

College should prepare you in as many ways possible for life after graduation. However, there is a certain amount of work required to become a success that college can not dictate to students. In certain areas the college can only advise, this is what the Counseling and Advising Center was created for.

Charles McGraw Jana Walz





Steele Becker: "We know that the Platte (River) has shrunk and has reduced flow, but we really don't know why." Becker suspects that bridge construction may be a factor in the Platte's flow reduction and has been researching to find if his suspicion is true.

Bridge Over Troubled Water

GEOGRAPHY PROFESSOR STEELE BECKER RESEARCHES THE PLATTE RIVER TO FIND THE EFFECTS OF BRIDGES ON THE RIVER'S CHANNELS AND ISLANDS

"Research answers one question and asks a dozen more," said Steele Becker, KSC geography professor, who has researched the Platte River since 1966 in several projects. His current project began May, 1987. The project asks, "What effect do bridges have on the channels and islands in the Platte River?"

"We know that the Plate has shrunk and has a reduced flow," Becker said. "But we don't really know why."

According to Becker, six variables affect a river's flow:

1. Diversion and withdrawal (as for irrigation or power).
2. Bank stabilization (dumping broken concrete on the banks)
3. Channel frequency (how many channels flow through an area)
4. Channel width
5. Slope of the land
6. Bridges

Of these six variables, only bridge construction has not been researched as to its effect on Platte River. "Sometimes science is blind," Becker said. "I can't find where anyone focused a study on bridges that went in before they stabilized the banks. Before they diverted it — they had to cross it!"

The actual question popped into

Becker's mind "quite by accident" after a previous research project in 1986.

The 1986 project, funded by Central Platte Natural Resources District (NRD) and the Research Services Council, involved making detailed maps of the Platte River in Dawson, Buffalo and Hall counties. By using infrared ariel photos from 1976 to 1985 of the Platte supplied by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Platte River Whooping Crane Trust, Becker and his assistant, Barbara Fiskopp, drew maps of the Platte.

These infrared photos were also transposed on grid maps, which allowed the researchers to compare the changes in island and water area of the river.

As an experiment, Fiskopp scaled the percentages of the changes of the 10-year period on a graph that ranged from west to east. She took the graph to Becker. They noticed that the river changed more dramatically in the west than the east.

Becker then added the number of bridges to the appropriate places from the west to the east and observed that more bridges were present in the eastern part of the 112-mile area.

No one told Fiskopp to make the graph, Becker said. "If she wouldn't have made it, I would have never asked the question."

Becker went to Central Platte NRD with the proposal and received \$5,000 backing for his research. Already loaded with information from the previous project which is the only long-term accumulation of Platte River data, Becker plans

to go even further.

He has two computer/statistics majors, senior Dave Hervert and junior Chuck Ziska, working to complete the quarter-of-a-million bits of data in an

"Sometimes science is blind. I can't find where anyone focused a study on bridges that went in before they stabilized the banks."

Apple Computer.

This information will be used to simulate the river on the computer and further study can be made with simulated bridge construction and changes to find what these changes on Nebraska's greatest resource will mean in the future.

"The more information that we accumulate, the better. Then we can allow maximum benefit and economic growth without destroying the river," Becker said. "I want my grandchildren to enjoy the river as much as I do."

Becker has the personal satisfaction of knowing that his work will contribute to the preservation and utilization of the Platte River.

"Our deadline is April 30, 1988. We'll be done before then. I've never yet taken all the

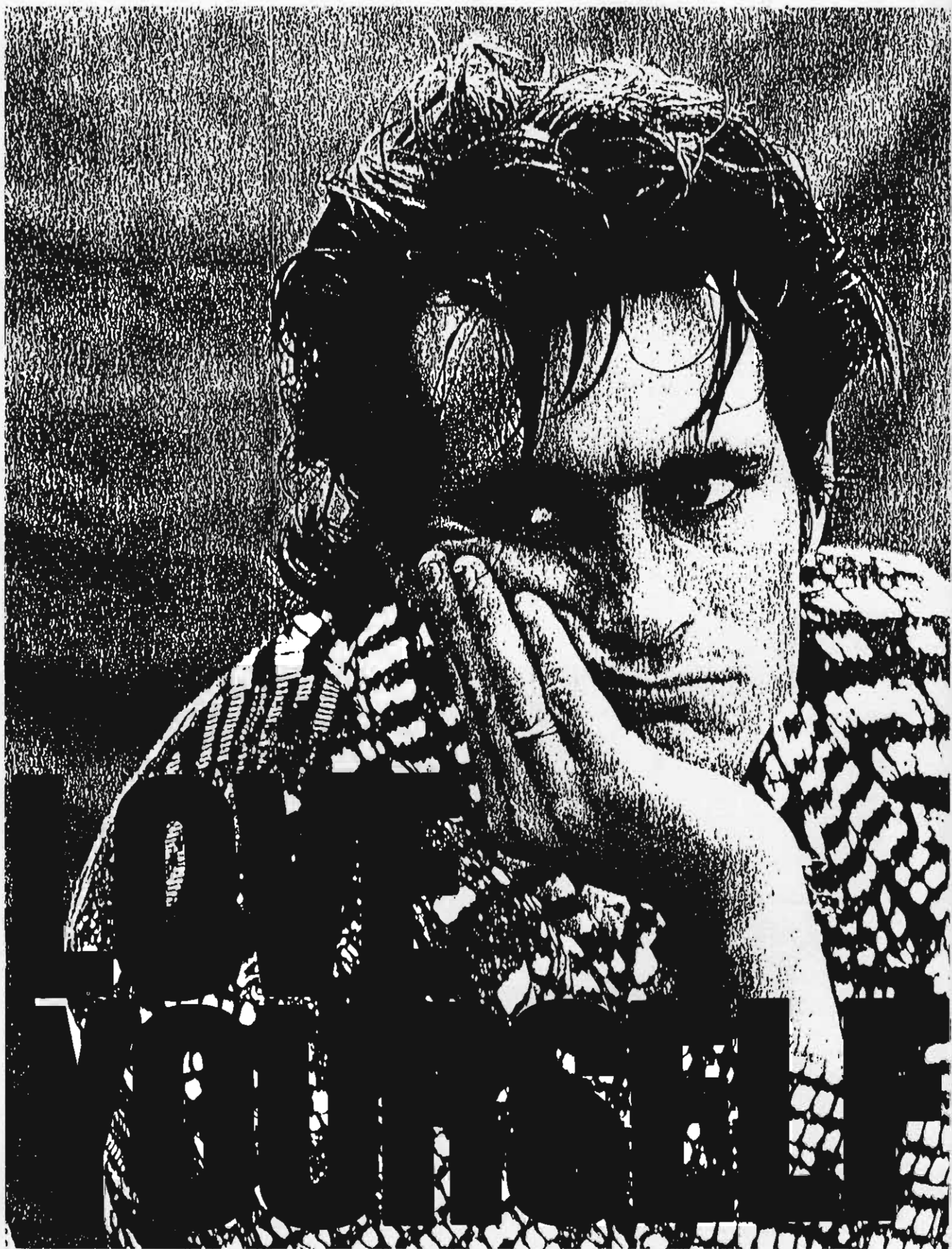
time allotted for a project," Becker said. "I think is why we are successful . . . we deliver ahead of time."

And, he's already asking two other questions which will mean even more research . . .

—Becker

"I think that is why we are successful . . . we deliver ahead of time."

Pam Wood 



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Dropping out of college. This is one thought that I am almost certain has crossed all of our minds at one time or another. But why? Why did you feel that it might be necessary to drop out of college. You might say that you needed to regain your sanity or cope with your high blood pressure or better yet, you just needed to relieve yourself of *all this stress!!!*

Do these reasons sound all too familiar? Why, when most of us are so young, energetic and ambitious (we are going to college, aren't we?) do we get ourselves into these situations?

These are deep and complex questions. I certainly don't have all the answers but I can offer one theory: we have all felt like dropping out of college as a result of, whether directly or indirectly, our own self-concept.

This may sound absurd or even ridiculous, but it's true. "Human behavior is always a product of how people see themselves and the situations they are involved in." This quotation is more complex than the few words it was written in. It was taken from a textbook called "Helping Relationships" by Arthur W. Coombs, Donald L. Avila and William W. Purkey.

By reading different concepts and philosophies from this text, I was able to understand that quotation in a new light. In order to help you understand the full meaning of the quotation along with the complexity of self-concept, we need to first look at the definition of "self-concept" as listed in "Helping Relationships".

"The self-concept includes all those aspects to which we refer when we say 'I' or 'me'. It is the organization of perceptions about self that seems to the individual to be who he or she is."

One idea we must remember about our self-concept, however, is that somehow it is developed by how we think others see us. "I think it's so wrapped up in our relationships with other people," said Kent Estes, chairman and assistant professor, department of counseling and educational psychology at KSC.

Estes goes on to say that self-concept is determined by how you are treated by those important to you. One phrase that Estes mentioned explains how dependent our self-concept is in relation to those who are important to us in our

lives. "I'm not who you think I am. I'm not who I think I am. I am who I think you think I am," he said.

If our self-concept is so dependent upon what others think of us, where do we draw the line? Do we care what everyone thinks of us?

For most of us, the answer is no. Most of us just care about what certain people think of us. Who are these certain few? Are they the people who are a part of our closest relationships?

Maybe, but not always. The people we want to impress or please are those who are the most important to us. What these "important" people think of us is what can either make us or break us.

How do we decide who is and who isn't important to us then? That is one question I have yet to find a complete answer to. The explanation "Helping Relationships" gives involving human relationships is that "persons are primarily social animals, and they derive their most crucial self-concepts from experiences with other people."

The text goes on to say, "From these interactions people learn that they are liked or unliked; acceptable or unacceptable; successes or failures; respectable or of no account. We learn very little from

"The first person you must sell an idea to is yourself."
— Estes

unimportant people even if they are teachers, parents, social workers, counselors, priests, or rabbis. Only the person the individual considers significant has much effect on the self-concept."

It is not only the words, advice, or criticism of the important people in an individual's life that make the total picture. Other factors also have significant effects. Body language and nonverbal communication play important roles in developing an individual's self-concept.

To say you are concerned is a lot different than showing concern just as saying you love someone is a lot different than proving you love someone. This same idea holds true when molding an individual's self-concept. They have to *feel* what those important individuals are saying before the words hold any meaning. Words aren't enough, feelings



Kent Estes: Chairman and Assistant Professor of Counseling and Educational Psychology

must also be involved in communication.

According to "Helping Relationships," "The effect of words does not lie in what is said, but how it is interpreted by the hearer."

This is an important factor to remember when analyzing how individuals develop the self-concept they have of themselves in relation to how those important to the individuals actually communicated to them.

"Helping Relationships" also associated this same idea with parents and their children. "A parent who scolds a child for not doing well in school may do so with the best of intentions, hoping to motivate the child to greater effort. To the child the meaning of this event may only be that he is stupid, unacceptable, or not much good."

It is not just one of these events, however, that determines an individual's self-concept. Self-concept is developed through a series of these events. They must happen over and over again in order to have a lasting impact upon how the individual views him or herself.

Dr Fritz Redl, a co-author of "Children Who Hate" spoke on the slow development of an individual's feelings about self during a lecture he gave recently on juvenile delinquency. "It takes 14 years to make a good delinquent; before that you can't be sure you have one. To make a good delinquent everything has to go wrong, not once, but over and

over again. The home has to go wrong, the church has to go wrong, the community has to go wrong, his friends have to let him down, not once, but over and over again. They have to make a habit of it! Then, after 14 years of that you may have a good delinquent."

Unlike the concepts introduced by Sigmund Freud which suggest that self-concept is primarily a product of the dramatic events that have happened to an individual while growing up, "Helping Relationships" suggests a different theory. "We now understand that the most important changes in the self-concept probably occur only as a consequence of many experiences repeated over long periods of time. The little day-to-day events repeatedly chipping away at an individual's feelings produce the most pervasive effects on the self. A child

"To make a good delinquent everything has to go wrong, not once, but over and over again."

-Redl

learns that he is acceptable or unacceptable - not so much from dramatic events as from thousands of little everyday nuances of attitude and feelings picked up from those about him."

How one sees him or herself is what determines attitudes and behaviors. This is why self-concept is so very important. Marvin S. Spracklen, professor of counseling and educational psychology, talked of the importance of self-concept in relation to applying for a job. When applying for a job, the main objective, of course, is to present yourself as an "okay" person. The problem with this objective, said Spracklen, "is the first person you must sell that idea to is yourself."

Finding a job after college is a big concern for a majority of students and yet there are other students who don't seem to worry about this at all. Is this yet another problem that can be associated with self-concept? Spracklen presents a similar idea, "Maybe there is a relationship between self-esteem and how you perceive your personal power."

If we don't have a lot of self-esteem,

does that mean we're doomed? No, of course not. Self-concept is something we all learn through the process of growing, so who is to say that we stopped growing and that the self-concept that we have of ourselves now is going to always stay the same? No one can tell you this; you must decide this for yourself.

Changing important ideas and perceptions about yourself and your life does take time and is rarely accomplished quickly. The most important thing to remember is that it can be done.

"Helping Relationships" suggests learning to see old experiences in a new and different light. Try using "insight" to help you learn from the past rather than dwelling on it. "Life is not reversible; every experience a person has is forever. One cannot unexperience what has happened! Every experience of significant interaction has its impact upon those who were involved in it."

The text states, "Change, to be sure, is more rapid in the less important aspects of self; but learning goes on continuously and even the central aspects of the self-concept may change as a consequence of experience over the years."

See, there is hope after all! You can be anything you want to be; you only need to believe in yourself.

Kim Kuhlén **B&G**



Marvin Spracklen: professor of Counseling and Educational Psychology Department.

CASTING BLAME

"In the February 1987 issue of *Psychology Today*, Robert Trotter profiled psychologist Martin E. P. Seligman. Seligman believes the way we explain bad events in our lives can affect future behavior and can have serious implications for mental and physical health.

Sometimes, people suffering from depression feel a helplessness. Often this feeling is due to exposure to uncontrollable bad events, but not always, according to Seligman.

Occurrence of bad events doesn't always lead to helplessness and depression because people don't simply accept these events critically. The answer, or explanation, for these events affects the person's expectation of the future and determines the extent to which they will be helpless or depressed, he said.

Researchers have found that the way children explain their performance strongly influences whether they give up following a failure or persist to succeed.

Seligman said some people fight against stressors while others see stressors as uncontrollable and react with helplessness and passivity. Those with a more pessimistic view are more likely to have poor health and suffer from depression than those with a more optimistic outlook.

There is a cure for what the doctor calls explanatory style. "If you can learn it, you can unlearn it," Seligman said.

By changing the outlook and the way in which one explains a bad event, through realization of how one perceives bad events, an individual will be able to alter his or her perspective to an optimistic one. When bad things happen, Seligman said people should look for other causes of the events rather than blaming themselves. This will result in a better mental and physical health of the individual.

FOOD

Can Be A Drug

BULIMIA HAS A VERY SERIOUS EFFECT ON KSC ...

What is a food obsession? Do you have a secret addiction to food that actually dominates your life? What is being described as bulimic?

Bulimia is a psychological and emotional disorder characterized by repeated overeating binges followed by purges of forced vomiting, prolonged fasting, or abuse of laxatives, enemas or diuretics.

Gloria Tye, director of student health services, said there are approximately eight or nine students on the KSC campus with either bulimia or anorexia. Tye added these numbers reflect only those who have stepped forward and are looking for help.

"I'm sure there are bulimics and anorectics we aren't aware of it too, or that go for treatment somewhere other than student health," said Tye.

This disease has a very serious effect on KSC. "People tend to imitate the behavior of those around them, especially the bingeing and purging. Often suite-mates and roommates imitate each other," Tye said. "It is a stressful time for the bulimic, especially emotionally. The energy that they use to binge and purge could be channelled into something more productive. Also, the amount of money spent is stressful for many, added Tye.

She said, "I knew of one girl with bulimia who would drive to all fast food places in Kearney that had a drive-up window and ordered something from every one. Usually ordering a burger, fries,

and a shake or malt. This lasted about one hour, then she would go home to purge."

The causes of bulimia are numerous starting with an obsession to be thin caused by our culture, Tye said. Childhood conflicts and even heredity can play a part.

There are more women bulimics than men. TV media and magazines portray women to be thin and shapely. The types of men that tend to be bulimics are dancers, wrestlers and jockeys. These men try to keep their weight down for a specific reason.

These are psychological problems on the inside but the affected girls seem to be independent and confident on the outside, Tye noted. They are usually girls coming from white middle-to-upper class families and considered to be the ideal children. The girls are often perfectionists with grades nearing 4.0. Bulimics are people pleasers. "They feel that food is a good girls drug," Tye said.

Bulimia can be detected by others through observation. Bulimics tend to have a compulsion with exercise and/or habits. They eat huge quantities of food and sometimes withdraw. Withdrawal indicates they are bingeing and purging.

"Bulimics will vomit in places they think people won't notice: wastebaskets, laundry chutes and sinks. Friends or family members should watch carefully, especially in the bathroom, for vomit that wasn't cleaned up well. Comfort the person in a kind and loving manner and get them help immediately," said Tye.

Health risks include a chemical imbalance due to vomiting, diuretics and laxatives, cavity proneness from vomit

"Iknew of one girl with bulimia who would drive to all fast food places in Kearney that had a drive-up window and order something from every one."

-Tye

and the huge amounts of food devoured, and sometimes cases of amenorrhea, which is absence of menstruation.

The difference between anorexia and bulimia is the anorectic loses a substantial amount of weight and will usually eat only one banana per day. The



Gloria Tye, director of student health services, helps students with health problems such as bulimia.

bulimic has no extreme weight gain or loss, but the weight stays constant, they will sometimes eat 40,000 calories in one day. That amount is what a normal person would eat in three weeks. The bulimic is trying to lose weight. Anorexia is more serious because it is life threatening. Starvation is the most common way an anorectic will die, Tye said.

***"B**ulimia is nothing to be ashamed of. Go for help because recovery is possible, but realize that therapy is an ongoing process."*

— Tye

Bulimia can be treated with in-house treatment or on an out-patient basis. The in-house treatment is when the bulimic stays in the hospital and has a nurse with them constantly. All wastebaskets and other items that a bulimic attempts to use to throw up in are removed from the room. Bars are put on the windows so they can not vomit out the window. The patient sees a nutritionist, psychologist and a psychotherapist.

BULIMIA WARNING SIGNS:

- *Compulsion with exercise
- *Eating huge amounts of food
- *Withdrawal

A team effort is used to help bulimics recover. The sooner a bulimic goes for help the easier and faster they are to treat.

Tye added, "Bulimia is nothing to be ashamed of. Go for help because recovery is possible, but realize that therapy is an on-going process."

The success rate is getting better, she added. Many places have support groups which are important in the recovery of a bulimic. The family goes through therapy, too, which helps give support to the bulimic. KSC has had a support

group in the past that has been successful. It usually starts in the fall as a need is seen for it, Tye said.

The hope for a bulimic is for her to realize that the success rate is good for recovery. With the proper help and supportive family and friends, it can be overcome.

JAN OVERCOMES BULIMIA . . .

Jan* (Jan* is an anonymous name for the girl this story is about) overcame bulimia, an eating disorder, by realizing that the abuse to her body could kill her.

As a senior in high school, Jan became obsessed with weight control. Having others notice her weight loss was her way of getting attention that she didn't receive at home.

Jan's first semester at KSC was the first time she had been away from home. For her, KSC was a relief; she felt independent. Her desire for "the perfect body" was fun. She lost weight easily. As a dancer, Jan felt she needed to watch her weight.

Jan and a friend decided to have contests to see who could lose five pounds faster, then 10 pounds and so on. She knew she could do it. Then her weight plummeted at 100 pounds.

No one suspected Jan to be a bulimic because she was so secretive.

Another of Jan's friends was anorectic. They confided in each other, sharing new and different ways to binge, purge and starve themselves.

Jan's obsession with weight control and exercise began to take control of her life, as did laxatives. She couldn't go out after she had just taken 30 laxatives. She isolated herself from her other friends. Depression took over and Jan realized she was abusing her body. She knew if she kept up this "crazy" way of losing weight, she could kill herself.

At this point, death wasn't in the picture. She went to the Student Health Department of KSC to get help; they referred her to Counseling and Advising, also of KSC. They tried to help her, but sometimes Jan refused help. She was tired of always being sick and weak.

One day Jan became overly depressed and decided that things were

never going to get better and she wanted to die. She cleaned up her apartment, got out a razor blade, and deliberated for 10 hours on whether or not to try suicide.

Finally, she slit her wrists. She watched herself bleed, first rapidly, then she started to feel weak. At this time the bleeding stopped.

Jan panicked, "Will I die?" She called a teacher from the college whom she had confided in.

She asked the teacher to take her to the hospital. Jan was in the Good Samaritan Hospital for one week. Her parents did not know.

After her stay in the hospital, she went back to her apartment and tried to resume a regular lifestyle. Her bingeing and purging began again.

As her counselors saw Jan getting worse, they took the problem to higher authorities who then called her parents.

The counselors notified them of Jan's condition then suggested they take her home. As Jan was walking home from classes during the week, she saw her parents' vehicle on the KSC grounds. She knew something was wrong because her parents lived 500 miles away.

Jan received a telephone call that same day after she had returned home from school, asking her to come back to campus.

When she returned, school officials and her parents were waiting. The school officials suggested taking her to the University Medical Center in Omaha.

Upon returning home her parents thought the notion of taking her to the Medical Center was crazy, so they hired a psychiatrist. Jan saw the doctor quite often, but never really opened up to him. She couldn't come back to KSC without a doctor's permission slip.

Jan manipulated and lied to the doctor and to herself. All Jan wanted was to return to KSC. The doctor put her on anti-depressant medication. She took them once every day.

She began to hate them for two reasons: first, they made her gain 45 pounds. Secondly, they were expensive—\$100 per month. The doctor told Jan she would have to take these pills the rest of her life.

Jan got what she wanted, which was to come back to KSC. The cycle began again — binge, purge, binge, purge. She wanted to lose 45 pounds but Jan knew she didn't want to abuse her body any-

more.

Finally Jan admitted herself to the University Medical Center. Jan knew she could get the professional help she needed at the center.

Jan's parents were not supportive of her decision because as she said, "They just thought all I needed was a swift kick in the butt; not psychiatric help."

"The in-patient treatment was the best thing I've done in my life," said Jan, "Even though I went cold turkey."

At the beginning of her stay in the hospital, bathrooms were unlocked. If she needed to use them, however, there was one stipulation — you could not flush until a nurse checked to make sure there was no vomit.

The one hour for exercise was not enough for Jan who was used to three hours in the morning and on-and-off exercise during the evening for about two hours. She exercised whenever she could, without permission.

Jan said, "I learned to eat three meals per day plus a snack, which was usually an apple, and I lost 25 pounds right off the bat."

Therapy consisted of her own doctor, who worked with her on a one-on-one basis and in group therapy. In group therapy, there were bulimics, anorectics, and bulimarexics (a combination of the other disorders). Patients shared their stories with each other and offered support while doctors were present.

A nutritionist also worked with her. She was taught which foods to eat to lead a healthy life. Jan began to realize that

she could overcome her problem and that was what she had wanted all along.

Family therapy was another option, but Jan decided against that since her family did not support her choice of treatment.

"Those four months at the Medical Center were longer than most stays," said Jan. She left Omaha in January 1985 to come back to school.

"I had promised my doctors at the Medical Center that I would keep my weight at 120 pounds. That is the ideal weight for someone my size," Jan said.

Therapy continued at KSC, she needed to meet with someone twice a month. She met with a professor of psychology until she felt he was no longer helping her. She began to confide and talk to her boyfriend.

Jan's feelings about bulimia have changed her life because she realized she was hurting herself. She now knows what she needs to eat and what to do to stay healthy.

"I still have trouble with my weight. I always think I'm too fat. My doctors told me that those feelings would never go away," said Jan.

Friends did not seem to support Jan like she needed. She now feels like the anorectic friend and she together was "the worst thing for both of us."

Jan says that she's never relapsed back into the former binge, purge behavior after going to treatment. During her six-to-seven years of bulimic behavior, she remembers some times being worse than others.

Jan still worries about her weight and sometimes she panics if she eats too much. She feels like she can overcome her jittery feelings if she doesn't stuff herself.

"Another thing I stay away from is the junk foods like ice cream and pizza. Those were my binge foods and if I eat a little of those foods, I feel guilty. I really try to stay away from them," said Jan.

Jan's weight has stabilized at 120 pounds and she tries to maintain that by eating healthy foods and doing some exercise.

Jan looks back on her "few bad years" as a learning experience that literally saved her life. She puts into practice many of the ideals taught to her at the medical center. She tells herself one positive thing every day.

Today, Jan is married and her husband is her strongest source of support. He helps Jan through her "bad days" and with her panic attacks.

With no binge and purging behavior in three years, Jan said she needed to re-read her journals of her bulimic years to refresh her memory of that time. She said, "As I was looking over my journals that I wrote in every day, I realized just how crazy I really was."

Jan is now a graduate student at KSC, with many memories behind her. Proving to herself that she can do anything she puts her mind to, Jan has set her goals for the future.

Good Luck Jan!!!

Helping those who are willing to help themselves

Connie Rol of Counseling and Advising says to help a person with an eating disorder, you need to ask two questions. First, who are you living your life for? Second, what are you feeling right now?

"Everyone needs to realize that if you have a problem, any kind, help is only a phone call away. Call someone and talk about it, a counselor, friend or doctor," said Rol.


To help someone with an eating disorder problem, Rol said, "Confront him or her using 'I feel . . . ' or 'because . . . '". Someone can never deny you of how you feel. No one can help a bulimic or anorectic until he or she admits that he has a problem. Once it's admitted, be there for him, make yourself available; let your friend or relative lean on you, Rol advised.

"If your roommate is bulimic and gets an urge to binge at 2 a.m. make sure the person knows that she can wake you up and either talk about it or go for a walk," said Rol.

If the bulimic is in control of the problem, she could go for treatment on an out-patient basis. If the problem controls her, treatment should be in-house to assure a full recovery.

Rol suggests that one never drag a friend or roommate in for help if she hasn't admitted she has a problem. If she has admitted to it get her medical attention immediately.

"Would you rather have a mad friend or a dead friend?" Rol concluded.

Denise Dugan-Burkey 



Holdrege Citizen

Vern Hasty speaks to a welcome-home gathering.

TREK for Respect

BICYCLE TREK FOR PRIDE

A 47-year-old Holdrege bowling alley owner began extensive training for a bicycle trek across America in January, 1987 at KSC's Human Performance lab under the supervision of Dr. Joseph Donnelly.

After five months of physical and mental conditioning, Vern Hasty began the 7,717 mile-long trip. According to Hasty, he set his goals to promote patrio-

"I just want them to yell for the flag ..."

-Hasty

tism and to salute America's true heroes, the veterans.

"I wanted to be heard," Hasty said. "The older I got, the more I saw how people didn't respect the national anthem or the flag as much as they did before."

Hasty referred to the Nebraska football games in Memorial Stadium. "People yell and cheer as the football

team comes on the field, but not when the flag comes out. I just want them to yell for the flag as much as for the team."

A smaller version of the American flag fluttered behind Hasty as he started his trip on Memorial Day accompanied by his wife driving their white van. The flag followed him through 48 states during the three-month ride.

In each state, Hasty presented a miniature flag to various individuals. Of those who received a flag, many were veterans who had served in the military or families of deceased war heroes. He also gave one to Billy Carter in Georgia and sent one to Sen. Barry Goldwater in Arizona.

Also a Kansas mechanic and a Mis-

issippi black family received flags as Hasty passed, spreading his message of patriotism throughout America.

Hasty rode either his 12-speed or 18-speed bicycle on the trip, "Sometimes, I had to steal parts from one to get me to the next town," he said. During the trip, Hasty fixed five rear rims and changed



Holdrege Citizen

The KSC performance lab helped Hasty prepare for the trek across America.

nine tires suffering from blow-outs or flats.

He endured other frustrations as

well. In New Mexico, he contracted a virus that slowed him down for three days. In northern California on Highway 395, fast moving traffic forced him off the road five or six times. "That was the most dangerous part of the trip," he said.

High wind in Oklahoma and rain in Kansas made riding miserable. Hasty relied upon the military discipline instilled in him during a two-year Army stint in Germany to keep him going. Also, a photo perched on his handlebars of his Marine son reminded him of the servicemen in the armed forces.

Hasty believes that every young person should enlist in the service to learn discipline and patriotism. "Having to lis-

"Sometimes, I had to steal parts from one to get me to the next town,"

-Hasty

ten to taps, and to salute the flag would make America 100 percent better," he said.

As he traveled through America, he felt that the only people who really understood his message of patriotism were the veterans. Everyone cheered him on, but the vets really supported his mission, he said.

Hasty and his wife met many helpful Americans. Farmers and truck drivers stopped to ask Mrs. Hasty if she needed any help as she waited along the road three to five miles ahead.

During the trip, Mrs. Hasty recorded statistics in a diary. She wrote down everything that Hasty ate, measured amounts of water, miles ridden each day, and names and places.

The Hastys borrowed between



Hasty certainly proved his dedication.

\$12,000 and \$15,000 for the adventure. They returned to Holdrege with only \$30 in their pockets and their two credit cards charged to the limit.

"I'll be paying for the trip for a long time," Hasty said. "But, the trip was a success. I'm more confident of myself because of it. And, I spread my message throughout the country."

Hasty continues to spread his message. He speaks to school children at assemblies about his trip and the reasons behind it. He encourages young people to consider the armed forces to learn discipline before attending college.

He is planning yet another bike ride to Washington to present a flag to President Reagan as

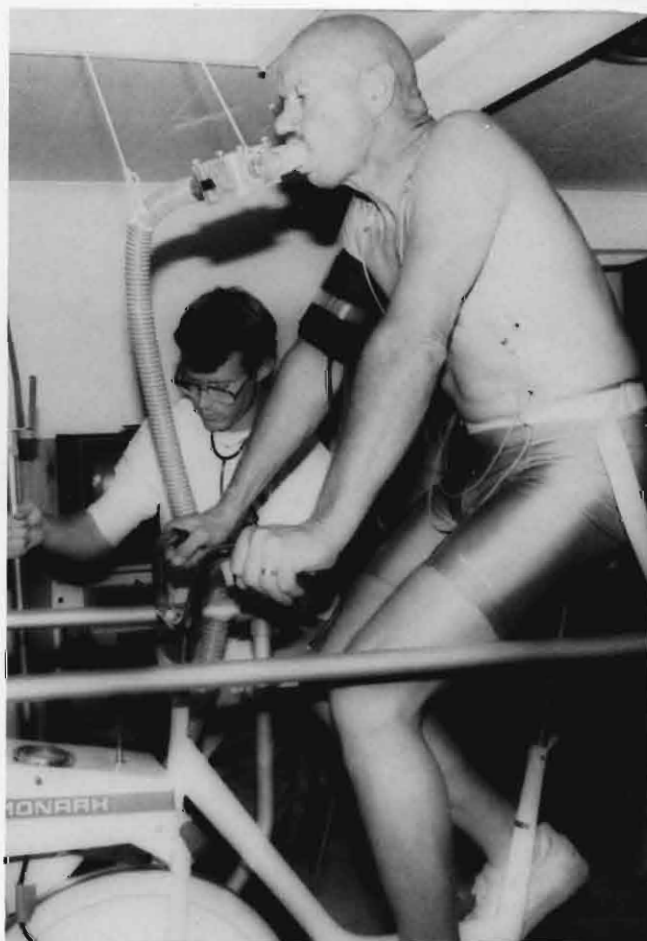
"Having to listen to taps, and salute the flag would make America 100 percent better."

-Hasty

soon as he gets through "the bureaucratic red tape." He wasn't allowed to give the President a flag when he finished his trip this past summer on August 30 in Washington, D.C. "But, I won't give up," he said, "This is something I want to do. People need to know about patriotism."

While Hasty plans his next ride and rounds up financial assistance through sponsors, his bike waits in its prominent place by the front entrance to "Hasty Lanes." The tattered photo of the Hasty's son remains on the handlebars and the faded flag hangs limply on its rod waiting for the breezes of America to flow through it once more.

Pam Wood 



The KSC human performance lab helped Hasty prepare for the trek.

IT'S A DIRTY GAME

INTRAMURAL SPORT
PROVES TO BE FUN AND
EXCITING ... AND DIRTY!

Mud volleyball has consistently attracted KSC students for over five years. According to Irma Odell, intramural director for KSC, the sport is extremely popular.

There were 30 teams last fall and the sport seems to be increasing in popularity every year. One volleyball pit may not be enough to accommodate the demand in the future. Odell has hopes of expanding, "We would like to move to a new location with more pits, but the problem lies in the availability of water," she explained.

The current location of the KSC mud volleyball court is a landfill north of College Drive near West Campus. The physical plant maintains the pit by digging it out every year and refilling it with 9 to 10 thousand gallons of water channelled from a nearby canal.

Any group or organization may participate in the program by paying a \$10 entrance fee. The rules are not much different than traditional volleyball, according to Bob McDonald, referee and



Darrell Ritenour, North Bend, splats the mud ball while Tim Soto, Wood River, and Jodi Kinder, Papillion, stay clean?

supervisor for the sport.

Some exceptions. One girl has to hit the ball at least one time before it goes over the net, the boundaries are the land and water, and there is a 15 minute time limit on each game.

"However," McDonald says, "I give them lots of time and I let them go over if they are close to winning at 15 points."

KSC owns and runs the courts. Nevertheless, the students are liable for themselves and all injuries. Odell said there have never been any serious accidents. "Of course, the players usually get scrapes and scratches, but that usually occurs after the game is over and they are just playing around in the pit," she explained.

After digging through my drawers for about five minutes I found what

I was looking for. My official team uniform for the 1987 KSC mud volleyball league; grey (once white) socks, shorts, shoes and a shirt.

My teammates came to get me. They were wearing their nice leather sneakers, favorite sweatshirts and still salvageable sweats.

"Wrong!" I told them. "Those clothes will never be the same color again! Go change."

After some of their own drawer digging, they too are dressed in appropriate attire.

The males that made up the other half of our team, called the "Killer Pigs," picked us up in a pick-up truck. We were off to our first game. Making it up the hill to the court was a feat. This explained the need for the four-wheel drive pick-

much work. How hard can it be?"

Well let me tell you! I am usually a fairly decent server. Nevertheless, the ball flew into the air and bounced off the net back to me and splashed me with the thick mud water.

I dove for the ball and slipped, the water was up to my waist now. We lost the point. Come to think of it, we lost a lot of points. I stepped into my next playing position and fell six inches deeper than my last position. The uneven ground under the unknown blackness of the water was not a very sturdy base!

A friend wanted to get into the game. I tagged out. I lost my footing getting out of the pit and took along the person who was helping me. My shoes were full of muddy and sticky debris. I was done for this game.

We lost to the understaffed "Mud hens." They also beat us the following game which only allowed us to fall on our faces a couple of more times. After all of the "fun" was over, I got a chance to talk to some of the players.

Mindy Duhlgren, 18 and a freshman



Scot Rosendahl, Creston, makes Kris Krajicek, Gretna, eat dirt near Jodi Kinder, Papillion.

from Gibbon, really enjoyed her first experience in mud volleyball. "It wasn't as hard as I thought it would be, but I did think I would get muddier!"

Doug Falk, 18, a freshman from Albion, said he had expected more mud and less water.

All in all, it wasn't quite what was expected but we all had a great time!

Pam Kenkel

"It wasn't as bad as I thought it would be."

-Mindy Duhlgren

up.

I volunteered to play in the first of two out of three games. The court wasn't filled yet. A pipe was channeling run-off water from the nearby canal to fill the 30x60 foot space which was our court. I stepped in, shoes and all, and sank about three inches into the grimy, rocky mud. The dirt-filled water came up to my calves or past my knees, depending upon what position I was in on the court.

"I guess I'm ready to start the game," I thought. "Wait! The other side only had four players compared to my team's six. Looks like I won't have to do



Sandra Larson, North Platte endorsing her new line of mud bathes for college students!

I S S U E S

THIS LAND “IS YOUR LAND”



Out of concern for the American farmer 69,000 tickets for the Farm Aid III concert, held in Lincoln this fall, went on sale more than a month in advance. Advance ticket sales apparently were to cover the estimated cost of actually putting on the show. The show was aired as a telethon.

The cash value of a ticket to Farm Aid III was diminished a few days before the date of the concert by the release of 2,000 more tickets for sale by Farm Aid International. This extinguished all profit-scalping hopes and made the concert a true charity event.

Those who had tickets to sell could be found selling for prices as low as \$5. Prices were rumored, however, to be more expensive out of state for those who had not ordered tickets when they first went on sale. Even though the concert was not a sell-out, concert crowds encountered tight quarters as an estimated 10,000 fans herded onto the tarp-covered Husker stadium.

"Two men from Denver were the first in line."
-Sunday World-Herald

The 70,000 spectators attending Farm Aid began lining up before 8 a.m. This was unexpected as officials had announced earlier that 8 a.m. was to be the designated hour to begin the lines. Due possibly to this announcement most of the number stayed away until later in the day which made standing in the morning line somewhat more tolerable.

According to the Sunday Omaha World-Herald, two men from Denver were the first in line. They arrived at 2 a.m. and sat outside the stadium drinking beer until the rest of the mob started to arrive.

Later, due to the congestion outside the stadium, fans were allowed to enter 45 minutes earlier than the scheduled 10 a.m. opening. This delighted and subdued the crowd which was comprised mainly of tired and probably irritable people who had either undergone a big night on the town in Lincoln or had driven nearly all night to reach the concert.

Upon entering the stadium, fans

headed directly for the most treasured spots, directly in front of the revolving stage.

Early fans were rewarded by the

"150,000 soft drinks, 45,000 hotdogs sold."

-Sunday Journal Star

chance to catch souvenir hats tossed by concert helpers. Those not so early could pay \$10 for a hat later. T-shirts went for close to \$20, depending upon the quality, design, or type desired. Another option, one might purchase a shirt from a man peddling them out of his backpack for \$15.

Other peddled items included soft drinks, Runzas, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Little King sandwiches and various others. Lincoln's Sunday Journal Star reported on the amount of food consumed at the concert; "150,000 soft drinks and 45,000 hotdogs."

If Farm Aid fans planned not to pay vendor prices, they were allowed to take in sandwiches, a small quart-size thermos, a one-foot by one-foot cooler and most any other food they could carry except alcohol.

Most attending were searched at the door (women's purses excluded in most cases). These searches created numerous stories of interest to the collection of concert gossip.

One man attempted, according to media reports after the concert, to conceal a fifth of whiskey as a submarine sandwich. Other methods mentioned at the concert were plastic bags of liquor floating in water coolers. One of the most original at the scene was vodka in a contact lens solution bottle. The cans of soda not making it past the search gate (cans and glass bottles were banned for the day) were apparently donated to a local food bank.

The charity event attracted a variety of entertainers.

Many of the entertainers adapted their songs to the Farm Aid cause. Arlo Guthrie, son of the famous Woody Guthrie, adapted his hit, "Alice's Restaurant" to create a sing-a-long with the audience.

Other names which also drew participation from the crowd - Exile, Rita Co-

lidge, Bill Carter, Joe Walsh, John Kay and Steppenwolf, Lou Reed and John Prine. This order brought the show's schedule up to the gospel finale with Willie Nelson and his band. This finale marked the sign off of the Nashville network covering the first half of the concert.

The second half, probably seen by more viewers, was filled with the Fabulous Thunderbirds, Neil Young, Kris Kristofferson, The Grateful Dead (via satellite from Madison Square Garden), John Cougar Mellencamp and a scheduled "Ensemble Finale" with all the performers of Farm Aid III.

Missed from the concert was Merle Haggard, who although listed on the program, was unable to appear because of illness. Earlier cancellations were announced previous to the concert date by Bruce Hornsby and the Range, Bon Jovi and Michael Martin Murphy who was scheduled to give a concert in the Kearney area.

Despite these absences and the

Unique ways to conceal alcohol:

- ***hairspray bottles***
 - ***film cases***
 - ***fake binoculars***
 - ***two-liter soda pop bottles (my personal favorite)***
 - ***dug-out submarine sandwich buns***
 - ***ice compartments of coolers***
 - ***boda bags***
-

hopes and rumors that Bruce Springsteen and/or U-2 might appear just to surprise the faithful Farm Aid audience, the sound quality and concert management of the event was reported as the best in the series of concerts to benefit the farm cause. The all-star finish, "This Land is Your Land" led by the familiar voice of Arlo Guthrie.

The telecast for the concert ended with this song but the concert wasn't over yet.

An untelevised final 15 minutes was

presented as a surprise bonus by Joe Walsh, who had technical difficulties

The impression was left that the entertainers really did care. This was not just publicity. This was real life, put on by and for real people.

with the revolving stage earlier in the concert. This was just the token a crowd — tired but not quite ready to finish their experience at Farm Aid — had hoped for. The impression was left that the entertainers really did care. This was not just for publicity. This was real life, put on by and for real people.

Angie Steffen **B&G**

PARTYIN' WITH THE CITY FOLK

After we checked to see if we had the necessary supplies — junk food, blankets, cooler, camera and carefully concealed alcohol, we prepared to leave for Farm Aid III! As we entered the gates of Memorial Stadium, at noon, after a thorough checking from the guards, we could feel the excitement of the day's festivities in the air. We trudged miles and miles, sitting in every available seat, until we found a seat with a semi-decent view up in the nosebleed section! We then prepared ourselves for quite a show!

First came Willie Nelson who, yes, once again is on the road. He put on a good performance then brought out his "Indian friends" who danced for the crowd in traditional Indian gear.

Everyone was so hyped for the day to begin they couldn't help but dance and sing along.

Through the day we heard unknowns like Boa Constrictor Betty, I

mean Rattlesnake Annie, and other various acts. One of the more popular groups was the Unforgiven.

The days festivities went on and in between the good acts, we're talking far in between, what seemed like over a hundred million people got a little restless. So to get the tension of the day's events

We trudged for miles and miles, sitting in every available seat, until we found a seat with a semi-decent view up in the nosebleed section! We then prepared ourselves for quite a show!

out of their system people resorted to the everlasting "Cornhusker" wave.

To break the monotony, many drunks (by this time that included 3/4 of the crowd) amused themselves by tossing toilet paper, plastic Farm Aid III collector's edition-cups, and various other articles they had with them, for instance: bologna, chips, popcorn, bras, underwear and friends. By this time we were asked kindly by the billboard to stop because "people were getting hurt."

By late afternoon things were really starting to pick up when Steppenwolf sang "Born to Be Wild," which really got the crowd on their feet.

One thing that always boggles one's mind is, "How come there is never a line at the men's room but the women's line circles the stadium at least three times?" Well, I and a bunch of women recruits decided to see for ourselves by storming the men's bathroom. The men were not happy about this, by the time our idea caught on, there were more women in the bathroom than men.

By this time, we decided to see what was happening up front. To get up front, you had to be able to worm your way through scads of people trying not to touch anyone because of the millions of communicable diseases. You also had to have the skill of stepping over people,



A woman and child soak up rays and good vibrations.

who had passed out and be able to see where you were going, (for us shorties that's no small feat). The view once we got down on the ground was awesome — until your vision started to blur from the smell of marajuana. We soon decided to float back up to our seats because we didn't like the thirsty-eyed looks we were getting from a couple of Hell's Angels. By this time we were starving for real food

Parafanalia tossed at Farm Aid III:

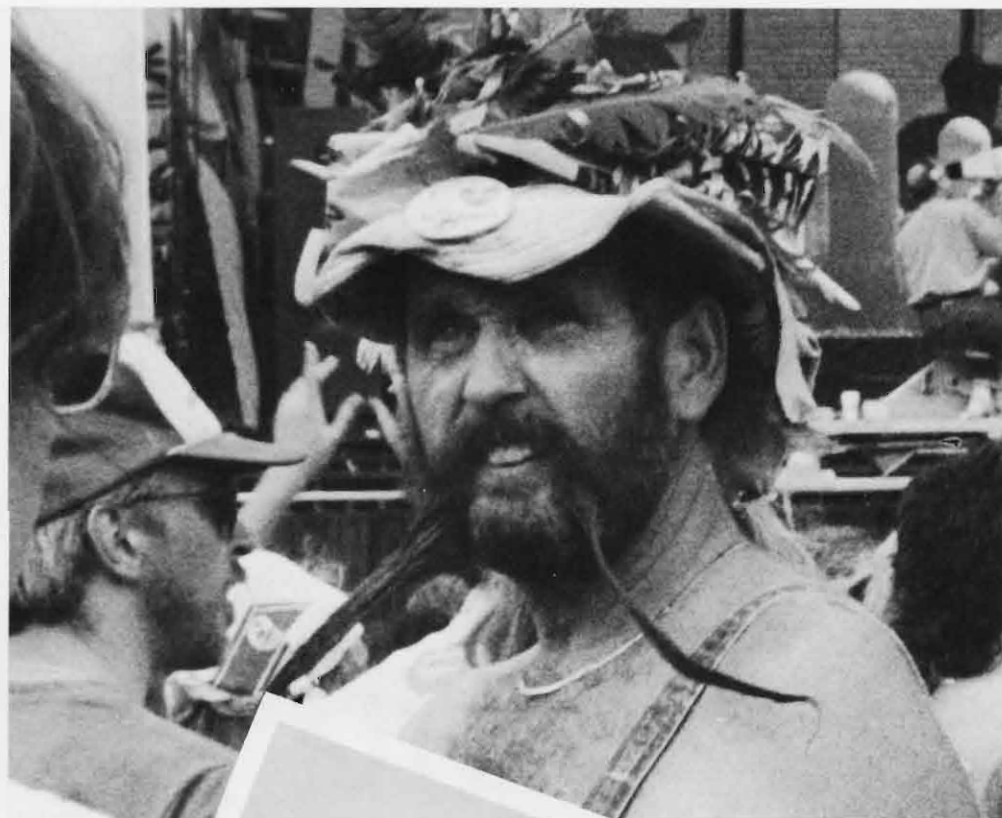
- *bras*
- *underwear*
- *bologna*
- *plastic cups*
- *hats (cowboy)*
- *shirts*
- *toilet paper*
- *popcorn*
- *friends/enemies*

so we decided to get some popcorn from the boy who was selling it.

Another crowd pleaser was the Fab lous Thunderbirds who really got the crowd yelling when he asked "How do you spell love? M-O-N-E-Y!" Joe Walsh was another favorite and people were just beginning to really look alive when the revolving stage started revolving even when he wasn't done with his act. But he promised, "I'll be back!"

Then came live TV, which started off with once again Willie Nelson. As the crowd grew thicker and more intense, we were realizing that soon would be the close of another historical Farm Aid event.

Kris Kristofferson entered the scene and sang on and on for what seemed an eternity of nothing. Each time a new act



Above: One of characters Farm Aid III attracted came dressed for the occasion. Inset: Corelus Rhodehorst, Kearney, and Michelle Thompson, Guide Rock, jam at Farm Aid III. Hey ladies, what is in those cups in your hands?!!

came on stage, the crowd waited in anticipation for John Cougar Mellencamp, or is it, John Cougar, or maybe, John Mellencamp? He was, by far, the best act and hammed it up to the fullest. His songs "Pink Houses" and "Small Town," really got the crowd hopping!

The climax of an already unforgettable evening, the stadium boomed with a few hundred verses of "This land is your land," and a brilliant, but blinding fireworks display.

After which, Joe Walsh the forgettable, I mean the unforgettable Joe Walsh, came back and sang his second number.

Red-eyed, deaf and tired, not to mention a little hung-over, we walked back to our car and drove home.

I am glad I was a part of this memorable event which was a good thing for the farmers who are the food suppliers of America (not to mention the great time I had).

Michelle Thompson 

This Land WAS my land

A REPORT ON WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR AMERICA'S FARMERS AND THE CURRENT AG ECONOMY.

Imagine a farmer standing out in his field where once stood tall, green stalks of corn waiting for harvest. Now on the field, all of the farmer's belongings except the clothes on his back, are being auctioned away so that he can pay his debts.

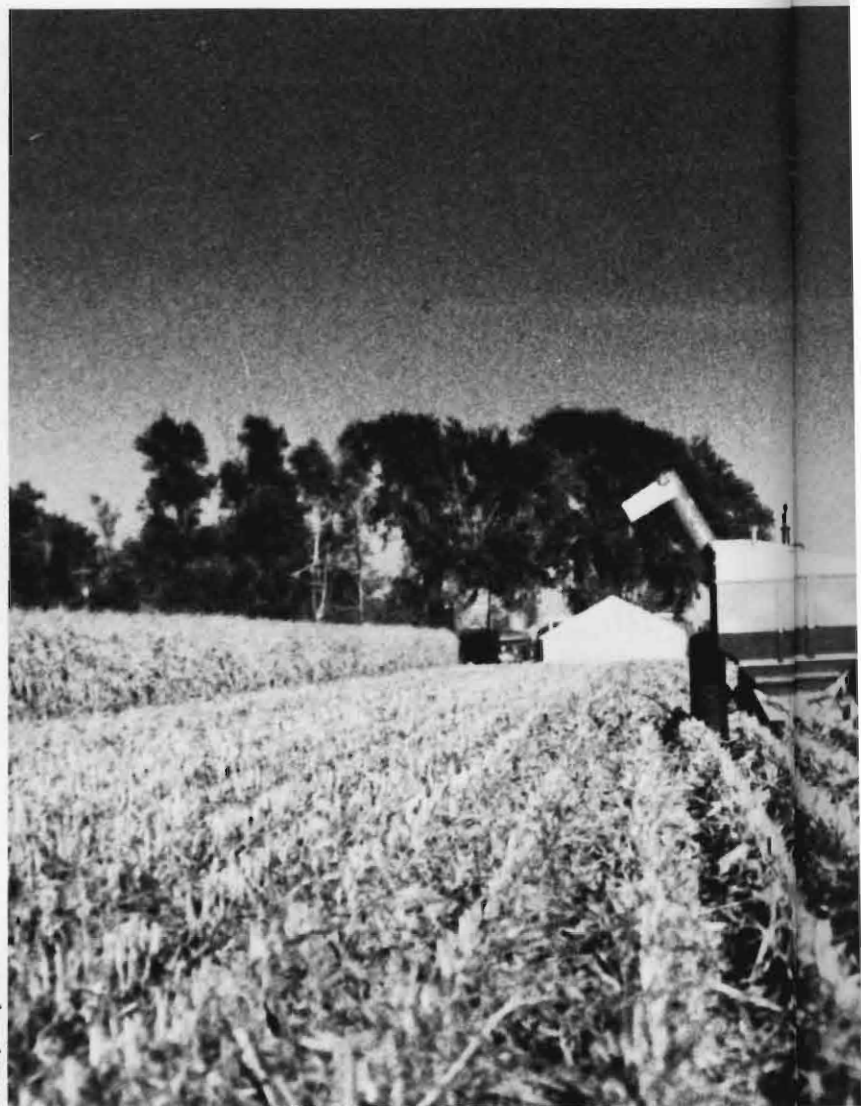
His wife, standing beside him, clutches his hand as a tear drips down his worry-wrinkled face. For he is thinking: just at the time when he should be thinking of retirement, he has to start anew.

Is it drama or real life? How often do you think this happens? Is the farm crisis really getting serious? What is the cause of these problems we are facing in Nebraska?

Studies today now show that Nebraska farmland prices have increased slightly, and incomes have improved somewhat. But several farm experts say they are worried of what lies ahead.

Bruce Johnson, University of Nebraska associate professor of agricultural economics, said, "We're still facing some hard adjustment. We've seen income improvement for many farm family operations. But 10 to 12 percent of farm families are extremely financially stressed. Many have left farming, and some may terminate."

Recently some farmers have depended on the government as a major source of income. But currently the government is in the process of eliminating farm programs which reduce subsidy payments to farmers, as said by Sen. David Karnes R-Neb. in *The Sower* - a farm publication. At the same time, other



Kearney Daily Hub

countries subsidize grain more and market their crops at lower prices.

Studies show that more than 90 percent of Nebraskan farmers depend on some government program. Last year government supplied American farmers with \$25.3 billion in price supports.

Larry Hall, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union said, "Unless farmers begin to receive more money for their grain, lowering government payments will devastate rural America."

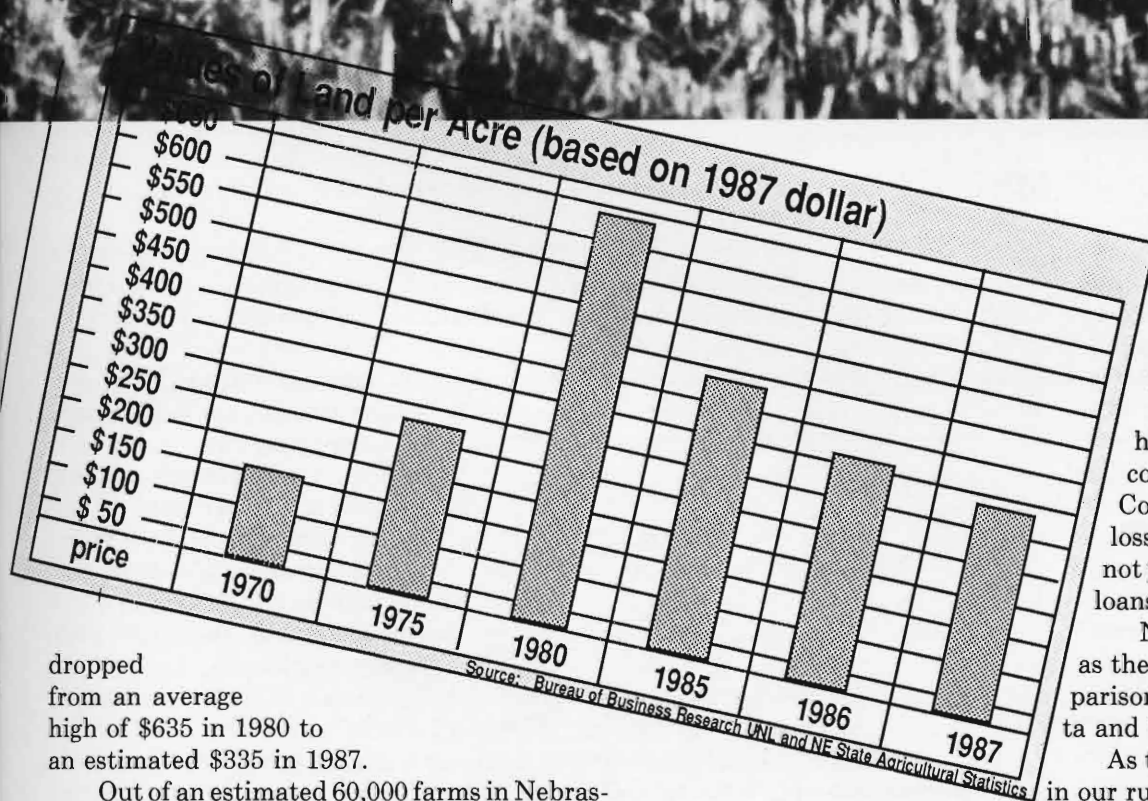
"Unless farmers begin to receive more money for their grain, lowering government payments will devastate rural America."

— Hall

Currently, the United States competes with other countries, such as Western Europe and Japan to sell the cheapest grain. These countries pay more subsidy payments to their farmers, which makes their products more marketable than the United States'.

Dale Anderson, UNL agricultural economics professor, said the fate of the agricultural economy lies with the survival of farm programs and an ability to export to other countries.

Even with the farm economy looking in an upward shift, farmers experienced about a 50 percent decline in land values throughout the past several years. Farmland values have



dropped from an average high of \$635 in 1980 to an estimated \$335 in 1987.

Out of an estimated 60,000 farms in Nebraska, only two farms liquidated but 300 farmers declared bankruptcy.

Today's farm crisis developed as a result of rapid increases in land prices in the 1970s through 1981, and subsequent de-

clines in land prices since then, according to UNL agricultural business reports.

Debts mounted while farmers bought land as prices rose and they borrowed heavily to finance purchases, the report said.

Farm products haven't been high enough to cover their operating costs and meet their loan payments. Consequently, farm lenders incurred losses on the loans that farmers could not pay back. Land used as collateral for loans eroded by falling farmland prices.

Nebraska ranks third in the nation as the state with the largest debt in comparison to its overall asset value. Minnesota and Iowa rank first and second.

As the farm crisis will continue to exist in our rural and local communities, lenders, bankers and farmers still suffer. As for whose to blame, many different factors are involved. But no matter whose fault it is, this country has to pull together to solve it.

I S S U E S

Cheating

You think no one is looking and you do it. You commit the ultimate college sin. You cheat. The teacher left the room for a minute and you catch a glance at your neighbor's paper. Maybe you have a more sophisticated method such as memorizing answers from an old test or maybe the answers are written on your hand or a crib note, incriminating proof if you get caught!

Is cheating a problem on KSC's campus? According to an informal survey of students, it is not. Nonetheless, about half the students surveyed admitted to cheating.

There are many reasons why a student may cheat, sometimes for obvious reasons and sometimes not so obvious. The most common reason is to get a better grade, but some students admitted to being plain lazy. One student simply said, "It sure beats the heck out of studying!" Some students don't keep up on assignments or had more important things to study for.

Sam Reno, chairman of the Department of Business, said, "Some students feel that the system of grading is 'unfair' in their perception, and it is appropriate to circumvent the system procedures on exams."

Although it may seem human nature to get something for nothing, there can be serious consequences. It may be a failing grade or more complex problems later on in life.

"It will eventually catch up with you," says Thomas Magstadt, chairman of the Department of Political Science, "and if you are found out, people will doubt your honesty and integrity. You



may lose your job or chance to run for a political office as happened to Joseph Biden."

One remedy to the situation would be the use of informers and Magstadt does not think this is the answer. "It depends on the integrity of the student and the willingness to play by the rules," he says. "The acknowledgement of cheating itself can contribute to an increase in incidents."

There are many ways to commit the self-destructing deeds and instructors have ways of curbing the students appetite to cheat. All the faculty I spoke to agreed that numbering and changing the tests regularly and seating arrangements seem to be the best way to combat the problem. "We can't create temptations by not doing these types of things," Magstadt says, "but anything a professor hands back and says 'you can keep this' should be used to study from. It is up to the instructor to monitor that he doesn't

use that test or quiz again."

One student confessed that he received copies of exams from secretaries responsible for typing them. Reno believes that tightening up on security in preparing exams in the office and having one person totally responsible for security could lessen this type of cheating.

In the English department are different types of cheating problems to deal with such as plagiarism. Dwight Adams, instructor of English, said that although he is not aware of a cheating problem on KSC campus, he admits it does happen. The most common type of cheating that does occur he says is unintentional plagiarism. "A student is not aware of how to document information so there is a question of plagiarism."

Of the students that have never cheated, the most common reason is fear - fear of not knowing if the person sitting next to them knows anymore than they do themselves, fear of getting caught, and fear of embarrassment. Of the professors interviewed, all maintained that they have never cheated.

Reno says, "I have enough of an ego in that I can complete my tasks as well or better than those sitting next to me." However, Magstadt said that he was tempted at times, but never gave into that temptation. Adams simply said, "No! Unequivocally no!"

Well, there you have it. Cheating doesn't seem to be any bigger problem at KSC than anywhere else, but the instructors are aware of it and most students do not think the risk is worth taking, or needed!

Pam Kenkel 

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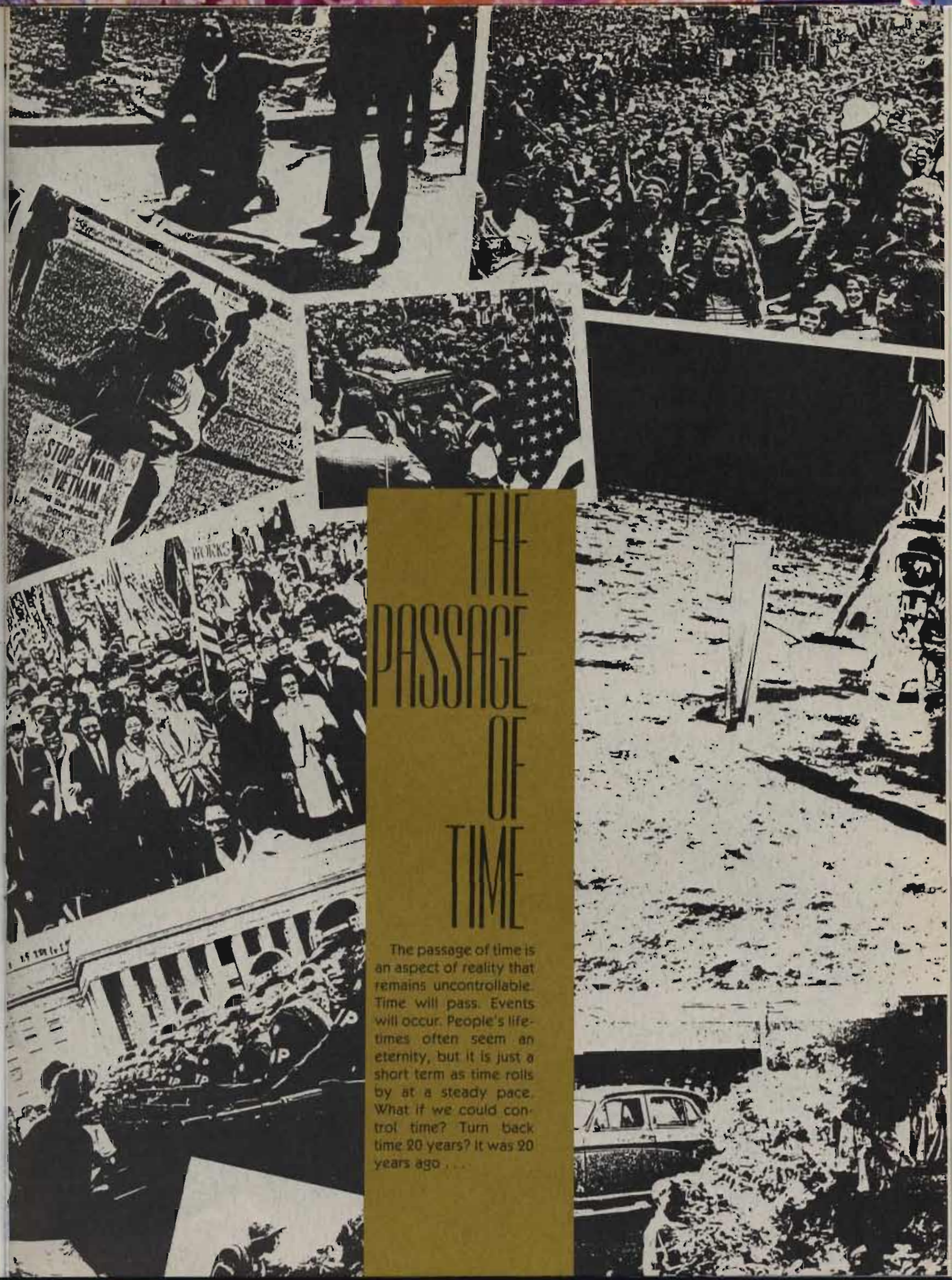
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THE PASSAGE OF TIME

The passage of time is an aspect of reality that remains uncontrollable. Time will pass. Events will occur. People's lifetimes often seem an eternity, but it is just a short term as time rolls by at a steady pace. What if we could control time? Turn back time 20 years? It was 20 years ago . . .

REFLECTIONS

... the Vietnam War was still in progress. Reminding the American public of this in 1968, North Vietnam launched the "Tet" Offensive which was a series of surprise attacks in January around the time of the Vietnamese Tet holiday, which is the lunar New Year. After the attack, antiwar sentiment was at a high. Protests on campuses increased.

... antiwar candidates, Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy emerged as prime competition against President Lyndon B. Johnson, who would announce in March that he would not run for re-election. A Gallup poll in 1968 said only 23 percent of the Americans asked supported the president's war tactics.

... on April 4, Martin Luther King Jr. - in Memphis, Tenn. to support striking

since the Civil War.

... near the end of April, Columbia University protestors overtook the campus after being told that protest assemblies were no longer allowed inside campus buildings. Other causes for the protest included discrimination against blacks in housing and recreation fa-



Wide World

cilities owned by the college and the college's sponsoring of an organization which did studies for the military.

... on April 1 the organization, "Youth for Nixon," was formed by KSC students to support presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon. Ten days later, students petitioned for a three-day weekend over Easter break, arguing that they should be able to spend the entire holiday with their families and that the two-day weekend defeats the purpose of the holiday by causing students to have to travel on the sacred holiday. Their request was denied.

... toward the end of April, the anti-establishment Broadway musical "Hair" premiered on Broadway. Soccer player, Pele performed in Yankee Stadium, New York during the



Wide World

month of June.

... on June sixth, Robert Kennedy was assassinated in Los Angeles after winning both the South Dakota and California primaries.

... around this time in Kearney, the lock and key system at the college was still under investigation. A vote revealed 78 percent of KSC campus women preferred the key system.

... the first KSC Administration Building was demolished.

... in August, Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew



Magnum Photo

were nominated as Republican presidential nominees at the Miami convention.

... Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie were winners at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

... protesters appeared at the Chicago convention. Violence on parts of the police and protesters occurred.

... also in August, a 10 percent tax surcharge was specially requested by President Johnson to the Congress on the third of the month. The high cost of the Vietnam war was cited as a major reason the additional funds were deemed necessary.



Wide World

... the administrative budget for the fiscal year in 1968 called for expenditures of \$167.1 billion and a deficit of \$2.1 billion. The deficit was \$11 billion in the first part of the year.

... on November 5th, Richard Nixon was elected president in a much closer election than had been expected.

... the Heisman Trophy winner was a quarterback playing for UCLA, named Gary Beban. The 1968 Rose Bowl score was Purdue 14, South Carolina 13.

city sanitation workers - was shot by James Earl Ray. Violence became the country's reaction to the assassination. This reaction was suppressed by the largest mass of military and paramilitary forces inside the borders of the United States

... the KSC Antelopes were ranked fourth in the NAIA season rating. At the



end of the season, the Antelopes won the NCC Championship and ranked sixth in the NAIA polls with a record of 9-0.

... KSC President Milton J. Hassel submitted a plan to temporarily limit enrollment for the fall semester due to a lack of classroom space, housing facilities and finances to hire faculty members.

... a capacity crowd attended the fifth annual Midwest Conference on World Affairs in Cushing Coliseum during the 1967-68 school year. Some sessions included "The Mediterranean and Middle East,"



"The United Nations Charter," and "World Peace and War."

... the first school term for a new residence hall, Centennial Towers East housed 400 college women. Added conveniences of the hall were telephones and rooms divided into units of two, which shared a bathroom.

... Jackie Kennedy wed Aristotle Onassis.

... Cesar Chavez organized a nationwide grape boycott.



... Nehru jackets were "in."

... the New York Times cost 10 cents.

... the New York Mets won the World Series.

... the song, "I am the Walrus," was banned by the British Broadcasting Corp. radio station because of a line in the song that referred to a girl pulling her "knickers" down.

... Rolling Stone magazine was only a few months old in 1968.

... the Beatles' movie, "Yellow Submarine" was produced.

... the television series "Star Trek" began.

ALBUM OF THE YEAR — 1968

Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band

— The Beatles

GRAMMY AWARDS RECORD OF THE YEAR

Up, Up, and Away
— The Fifth Dimension

OTHER ALBUMS OF 1968:

The Who Sell Out
— The Who

Wildflowers
— Judy Collins

John Wesley Harding
— Bob Dylan

Beggar's Banquet
— The Rolling Stones

The White Album
— The Beatles

A FEW MOVIE GREATS SEEN IN 1968...

"The Graduate" starred Dustin Hoffman, Ann Bancroft, Katharine Ross.

"Funny Girl" starred Barbra Streisand and Ryan O'Neill.

"The Odd Couple" (Film version of the Broadway comedy by Neil Simon) starred Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau.

"Rachel, Rachel" (Paul Newman's first time directing) starred Joanne Woodward, Newman's wife.

"Rosemary's Baby" starred Mia Farrow and John Cassavetes, directed by Roman Polanski.

"Magical Mystery Tour" starred the Beatles. The home movie was seen by 20 million people on December 26, 1968.



... Apollo 8 lifted off December 21 and its passengers, astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders, became the 20th Century Christopher Columbuses as they ventured into a new form of voyaging.

... in January, Fidel Castro celebrated his 10th year as ruler over Cuba.



... the world's 600 million Catholics were divided on issues of birth control, social reform and others.

R E F L E C T I O N S

The Year at a Glance

the construction of an 11,000 square foot addition to the south of the existing building, including a permanent collection gallery, a climate-controlled storage area and some mechanical systems.

HORIZON PROGRAM EXPANDS

The KSC Horizons Honors Program expanded from a two-year to a four-year program. Richard Jussel, professor of English and director of the program, said, "When a student graduates, he will have completed 24 hours in honors courses culminating with a senior thesis in his major field."

STUDENT SERVICES REVISE STUDENT HANDBOOK

Student Services compiled a new version of the student handbook with several changes. These revisions included condensed sections and the addition of new policies.

CHANGES IN DINING SERVICES

PFM received a new director of dining services May 18, 1987. John Foss plans to change the three-week menu cycle to a new five-week cycle, adding several new items to the menu.

KSC PROFESSOR PORTRAYS CUSTER'S WIFE

Helen Stauffer, KSC English professor, played Elizabeth Custer in a Chautauqua show that travelled Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas. Stauffer spent four weeks in the old-fashioned tent show that featured musical groups, speakers and plays. She took turns with three other actors that performed a 45 minute monologue and answered questions in character.

ART MUSEUM CHALLENGED TO RAISE MONEY

The Museum of Nebraska Art was challenged to raise \$2.5 million by 1989 by the Peter Kiewit Foundation. If this money is raised, \$1 million will be matched by the Kiewit Foundation for



The KSC Bandtastics consisted of over 100 members this year, making the second largest band in KSC history.

SPECIAL FEES HELP FUND CUSHING PROJECT

KSC students paid a special fee to help fund the Cushing Coliseum renovation and expansion project. Although the legislature approved cigarette tax funding for \$8.6 million of the \$10.6 million Cushing project, the \$2 million balance must be raised through student fees and donations.

The Cushing Health, Physical Education and Recreation Facility fee was \$1 per credit hour up to a limit of 15 hours per student.

Rademacher expected the fee to be in place for the next 10 years.

TUITION-FEES INCREASE

The fee for undergraduate residents increased from \$31.50 to \$33 per credit hour. Non-residents paid \$35 per hour.

Graduate tuition was \$54 for residents and \$56 for non-residents. Both rates increased \$2 per credit hour.

LIBRARY BUDGET INCREASE

The library acquisitions budget increased \$5,000 from last year for a total of \$145,000.



The Peter Kiewit Foundation has challenged the Museum of Nebraska Art to raise \$2.5 million by 1989. Should the museum be capable of doing this, the Kiewit Foundation will grant \$1 million to the museum.

ADMINISTRATION RECEIVES GRANT

KSC received \$845,000 of the \$1.4 million allotment for administrative computer hardware and software. They used it to buy a Vax 8530 system with 90 new work stations to be distributed throughout the various administrative offices. Sixteen of the 30 existing Burroughs work stations were converted to the new system and the other units were replaced.

STATE EMPLOYEES GET A RAISE

The mainline college budget bill received a 4.7 percent increase and lawmakers raised the salaries of all state employees by 3 percent.

108 WOMEN JOIN SORORITIES

Rush. Some 185 women registered to participate in

formal rush, which was held Aug. 21-24. On Tuesday, Aug. 25, 108 pledges were signed to KSC's four sororities.

KSC FEATURES LARGEST MARCHING BAND EVER

KSC Bandtastics fielded their largest marching band ever, according to Ron Crocker, associate professor of music and director of bands. During the band's pre-season marching camp, Crocker said around 100 musicians attended practice. He expected 15 flag team members to perform with the band, which would make this group the second largest to perform for KSC. The 1970 band had 96 instrumentalists and over 30 flags and extras on the field. A performance on Oct. 31 at the KSC-Missouri Western University football game in St. Joseph was the band's 1987 trip. On its way to Missouri, the band also per-

formed at a Friday-night high school game in southeastern Nebraska and spent Sunday at Worlds of Fun in Kansas City. KSC was also the lead band in the Harvest of Harmony parade in Grand Island on Oct. 3. For the second year, Jeff Fahrlander, Minden, led the band on the field as drum major.

HAPPY BEAR "BEARNAPPED" FROM ALPHA PHI SORORITY

A large bear called "Happy" was taken from the Alpha Phi sorority house on August 18, 1987. After radio announcements and poster publicity the bear was finally returned. The bear was a gift from an Alpha Phi's father in 1983 and was worth \$300.

NEW DIRECTOR OF RESIDENCE LIFE APPOINTED

Beth Tankersley of Versailles, Mo., was appointed the new assistant director of Residence Life. Tankersley replaced Vickie Unferth who left to work on her doctorate at Michigan State.

KSCV SWITCHES FORMATS

KSCV Radio switched to an album-oriented rock format. Telecommunications Chairman Tom Draper said the format change was to increase the listening audience.

COLLEGE SPARES STUDENTS \$\$\$\$

KSC students were not required to pay the usual \$50 deposit for registration due to the installation of a new computer system. The lack of a deposit fee intended to lighten workloads during the installation.



KSC awarded the sports broadcasting contract for all sports to KGFV-AM and KQKY-FM. The stations will broadcast all Loper football and basketball games for the next five years.



POTTER TO COORDINATE

Linda Potter is the new coordinator of student organizations, replacing Frank Betzer. She will advise SAC, Posters and More, Homecoming and be assisted by Sharon Pelc, director of the Union.

WORLD AFFAIRS

The World Affairs Con-

ference was held April 18-20.

NICKELS MAKES GRAD DEAN

Kenneth Nikels, psychology professor, was appointed dean of the graduate school to fill the position formerly held by Robert Sessions.

Nikels holds a doctorate in developmental psychobiology from the University of Nebraska. He has been a faculty member since 1971, and served as psychology department chairman from 1979 to 1983. Nikel's term as graduate dean will run through June 1989.

BREAK EXTENSION

KSC extended its fall break length. Classes were dismissed for a two-day fall break on Oct. 15 and 16 and reconvened Oct. 19.

The expanded fall break followed two years of one-day breaks and a year with no fall break.

WALKER GIFT BOOSTS KSC

Shirley "Shoo" Walker gave \$145,000 to the college from her estate to be used for Cushing Coliseum's renovation and several scholarships.

Walker stipulated \$100,000 for the renovation of the Coliseum. The Panhellenic Council, Music Department and Alpha Omicron Pi will receive \$15,000 to be used for awarding scholarships.

PLANS FOR CUSHING RENOVATION . . .

A \$10.6 million addition planned for Cushing Coliseum with a multi-purpose arena used for athletic events, concerts and grad-

uations. Current plans for the facility include racquetball courts, a dance studio, human performance labs, cadaver labs, strength rooms, additional classrooms, offices and athletic training rooms. Separate facilities for students and athletes will be adequately equipped with free weights and universal systems.

NURSES CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

One half of the nurses that once had enrolled in KSC's first nursing course returned to campus for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of that first class meeting on Aug. 31, 1977.

MOTEL BECOMES PART OF KSC

The former Hammer Motel, now KSC Hammer Hall, became alternative housing for the same cost as

living in the main campus dorms. Hammer housed 50 students in 34 apartments. The hall has color television, basic cable, a kitchen, a lounge and authorized use of microwaves.

NESTER & CALVIN T. RYAN LIBRARY DOCUMENTS

President William Nester presented a certificate of merit June 24 to the government documents depository which is housed in the Calvin T. Ryan library.

SMITHS DONATE COLUMNS

Lee and Jane Smith of Kearney dedicated a pair of restored columns on the



President William Nester

east side of KSC's Founders Hall. The project was completed with the help of a work crew and Ray Schultze, instructor of art. The entrance honors Roger and Ruth Smith and George and Alta Munro. Munro, Mrs. Smith's father, was involved in establishing the KSC Foundation. The columns were

recovered from the previous administration building which was razed in 1984.

The Smiths made the column project possible through a gift to the KSC Foundation.

OLD COLUMNS WATCH OVER NEW ENTRANCE TO KSC CAMPUS



"HAPPY 10TH ANNIVERSARY, KSC NURSING DEPARTMENT!"



GIFT HELPS FINISH ALUMNI HOUSE

The KSC Foundation gave \$25,000 to the Alumni House Fund to help reach the fund's goal of \$100,000. The Alumni Association

raised \$75,000 prior to the gift. The house, located at 2222 9th Ave. held its grand opening on Oct. 22 during Homecoming week.

TRACK IN COPELAND HALL

Copeland Hall gained a new indoor track on its third floor. The addition was

mainly for the KSC weight control program.

FACULTY ART EXHIBITION DISPLAYED

An exhibit of artistic works by members of the Kearney State College art faculty was on display in November, in the Nebraskan Union Art Gallery. The show featured a variety of art styles and media and was titled Creative Expressions II. Artists contributing

to the exhibit included Barbara Avery, Tom Dennis, John Dinsmore, Laurie Hardin, Elmer Holzrichter, Jake Jacobson, Joann Janning, Jack Karraker, Mary Lierley, Keith Lowry, James May, Larry Peterson, Art Pierce, Ray Schultze and Gary Zaruba.

KSC GRADUATE COACHES SOFTBALL TEAM TO CHAMPIONSHIP

Dan Simmons, a 1975 KSC graduate was appointed head coach for the defending national champion Lady Loper softball team.

NEW MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY COACH APPOINTED

Lyle Claussen from Brandon, S.D., was appointed the new men's cross country coach.

SEDUCED AT THE SHOW

Millions of moviegoers have been seduced at the movies.

Milt Tatelman, a movie advertising consultant from New York, spoke to a group of about 20 students this fall in a program sponsored by the Student Activities Council Fine Arts and Lectures Committee.

Tatelman is a top freelance advertiser for major motion picture studios such as MGM and Paramount.

ORGANIZATIONS SPONSOR CAMPUS ENTERTAINMENT

SAC sponsored these films in September and October: "Stripes," "Dragnet," "Sleeping Beauty," "Iron Eagle" and "Ferris Bueller's Day Off."

The Music Department sponsored a choral leadership workshop on Sept. 24. SAC sponsored Taylor Mason, comedian and Dennis Warner, Folk Singer in September.

SAC sponsored Gene Cotton and the Rumbles concert in October.

SAC also sponsored Neil Simon's "Barefoot in the Park" in October.

KOTSIOPULOS CHAIRS COLLEGE BOARD

July 1, Pete Kotsiopoulos, Kearney trustee took over as chairman of the state College Board of Trustees. The board sets policy for the four state colleges. The board consists of six state representatives, the commissioner of education and a student member from each college. Governor Kay Orr named Junior, Roger Sheffield, as KSC's student representative. Securing an increase in salary for faculty members at the four state colleges was the number one goal of the board.

HOMEcoming KICKS OFF OCTOBER 19

KSC's 56th homecoming week kicked off Oct. 19 with the theme "Enchanting Tales." Monday, Oct. 19 of homecoming week was movie night.

The movie "Sleeping Beauty" was shown to coincide with the homecoming theme. Mr. Simon Sez, was the highlight Wednesday night, Oct. 21. Students and organizations competed, with the top three finishers receiving prizes. The events were held in the Ponderosa Room of the Nebraskan Student Union. Alpha Phi Omega fraternity sponsored The Great American Rubber Duck Race Thursday, Oct. 22. The race which was held at Kearney Canal and Kearney Lake, started at 3:30 p.m. It cost \$3 to sponsor one duck with two costing \$5. Proceeds went to the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

A change from last year was that the banner competition, the bonfire, and the spirit competition were all held as one event, Friday, Oct. 23. A concert featuring The Rumbles was held Thursday, Oct. 22 and a homecoming dance was Saturday, Oct. 24. The homecoming football game

was Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 p.m. against Emporia state.

The Loper football team took on the Emporia State University football team Saturday, Oct. 24 at 2 p.m. KSC lost to the Hornets in the closing minutes of the contest, 17-16.

BECKER-THEYE NAMED WOMAN OF THE YEAR

Betty Becker-Theye, dean of the School of Fine Arts and Humanities at KSC, was named the Woman of the Year by the Buffalo County Business and Professional Women's Club.

Outstanding Alumni Awards were presented to Dr. Carlisle Anderson '36, Bill Beavers '58, Thelma Lang '59, and Dr. Clifford Trump '59. Dr. Ora Lindau '41 received Alumni Achievement Awards Hall of Fame inductees were Claire Boroff '59, Lee Jacobsen '68, Bob Korte '49 (posthumously) and Kathy Welter '76.

BADGER DIES OF CANCER IN SEPTEMBER

Mary Badger, a home economics instructor at KSC died Sept. 4, 1987 of cancer.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION COURSES FILL UP

Because every full-time student at KSC must take English 100, 102 or 103 more than 1,900 students were enrolled in the English composition courses during the fall 1987 semester.

Twenty-two full-time and 12 part-time instructors taught 75 sections of English 100, 102 and 103. This was an increase of 23 sections from the 1982-83 fall semester five years ago. At that time, there were only 17 full-time faculty.

FRESHMAN ENROLLMENT SETS RECORD IN FALL 1987

KSC's first-time freshman enrollment reached a record 1,532 students in October 1987. This preliminary total represented an 11.3 increase from 1986. The number of first-time freshmen was 156 more than last year, President William Nester said. The first-time freshman figure represents all full-time and part-time first-year freshmen.

FINE ARTS & HUMANITIES SPONSORS CONFERENCE.

The KSC School of Fine Arts and Humanities along with the English department sponsored a specialized conference this year.

The Women's Artistry Conference on Oct. 8-9 explored women's contributions, concerns and experience in fine arts and humanities. Two art exhibitions, "Nebraska Women Artists" and "Women's Artistry: Process-Product-Progress," carried the theme of the women's conference.

HOFMANN RESIGNS

Vice president for student services Kurt Hofmann announced his resignation in late February after seven years of service. His tenure would end June 30.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

Freshmen and late applicants felt the housing shortage in the fall. Seven residence halls are feeling the crunch of three-in-a-room, which are Men's, Mantor, Ludden, Randall, Case, Martin and Conrad. The on-campus student population has forced some into this situation.

NESTER APPOINTS ASSISTANTS

In November, Ole Kolstad, professor of biology and director of health programs, and Tom York, chairman and associate professor of foreign languages, were appointed by President William R. Nester as his assistants.

Kolstad was to serve year-round and York would serve in the fall and spring. Both were to continue their departmental and teaching responsibilities.

ENROLLMENT PEAKS IN FALL SEMESTER

Fall semester enrollment hit a new high of 9,381 students fall semester, according to Kathy Livingston, management information systems manager. The total represents a 3.1 percent increase over last year's total of 9,099 students.

SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT

A founding father of *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, Graham Chapman, appeared at KSC in April. He combined classical *Python* film clips with his zany British humor.

KEELY PERFORMS SPOOKY SKITS

Scott Keely, professional storyteller, presented "Tales for a Dark Night," a fully staged, one-man performance on Nov. 9. During the night, Keely performed such tales as *Dracula* and *Frankenstein* in Miriam Drake Theater. The show was sponsored by the Faculty Artists and Lecturers Committee. The show was free to the public.

Keely also performed "Goodnight, Mr. Poe," a profile of Edgar Allan Poe and other skits focusing on the devil and other mysterious subjects.

HAPPY BEAR RETURNS HOME

Keli Anne Francis, Kearney junior, received a phone call from a man claiming he knew who had Happy Bear, the Alpha Phi Sorority mascot.

Francis told the man that he could leave it at her house in Kearney and no questions would be asked. She found the bear the next day in her garage.

Happy was donated by a sorority member's father in 1983 and has a \$300 value.

Precautions have been taken so that he would not be stolen again.

TRUSTEES PUSH FOR LEGISLATION

The State College Board of Trustees decided in October to push legislation during the year which would allow the board to rename the four state colleges. Pete Kotsiopoulos, chairman of the board announced that a bill would be drafted but the controversy lingered over whether the board or the Legislature had the jurisdiction to change the names.

Current law requires State Legislature approval of any changes in the names of the colleges. Due to the fact that the names were in the Constitution of Nebraska, the issues required a state-wide vote.

49ers LOBBY FOR CHANGES IN 1988

KSC Lobbying group, the 49ers, planned to lobby for funding increases in 1988, according to Jim Bachmann, 49ers co-chairman.

The group planned to lobby for an increase in the amount of state funding per student, KSC name change, building and parking renovations, and increases for library funding and faculty increases.

COLLEGE NEWSPAPERS STOLEN

Friday Nov. 13, an additional 1,000 copies of the campus newspaper, *The Antelope*, were distributed due to the theft of 2,850 copies of the newspaper.

Papers had been discovered missing from Otto Olsen Building, Nebraska Student Union, Fine Arts Center, Bruner Hall of Science, Calvin T. Ryan Library, Founders Hall and Centennial Towers East and West. No papers disappeared from Cushing Coliseum or West Campus.

The thefts were suspected to be a prank of some sort. The "prank" cost the college paper an extra \$110 in production costs.

FRANK HOUSE HOLDS CHRISTMAS WALK

The Frank House held its 11th annual Christmas Walk Dec. 3 through Dec. 15.

The house's curator, Marian Johnson, expected 2,000 people to tour the house during this period.

The walk originated after Johnson suggested to the college president that Christmastime would be a good time to thank donors with a reception.

TRUSTEES APPROVE COLISEUM RENOVATION

In October, the State College Board of Trustees approved plans for the Cushing Coliseum's expansion and renovation. The plans then had to be approved by the State Building Division and the Board of Trustees office. The architects could then begin the design development stage in which the spaces with equipment are laid out first so that the plans may be submitted for bids by March.

The Cushing addition was

scheduled to be completed by October 1989. The renovation of the existing building was projected to begin in January 1990 and completion by August 1990.

Also approved by the board in October, the El Rancho trailer court purchased, upon approval from the executive council of the Legislature, for additional parking. Costs for this purchase were to be covered by parking fees and room and board rentals.

State colleges were also instructed by the board to begin the distribution of \$120,000 of \$240,000 appropriated by the legislature for faculty salary enhancements over two years. This increase would mean a three percent raise in pay for state college employees.

PRESIDENTIAL RUNOFF

Student body presidential and vice presidential elections did not produce a majority winner in February, so a run-off election was held. Kory Beyl and Kristine Boston defeated Shelly Wonder and Bob Ruetz after receiving 247 of the 464 votes cast.

PULITZER PRIZE WINNER PRESENTS WORK AT KSC

Mary Oliver, American poet, presented her work during the Nebraska Poetry and Fiction Writing Festival and the Women's Artistry Conference hosted by KSC Oct. 8 and 9. Oliver won a Pulitzer Prize in 1984 for her poem "American Primitive."

The poetry festival featured poetry and fiction readings, panel discussions and workshops. The event, initiated last year, stressed the performance of poetry and fiction to an audience. The festival was open to the public and no admission was charged.

T H E FLASH 1987

WHEATIES' WINNERS

Even before the Minnesota Twins won game seven of the World Series, General Mills in Minneapolis began printing a victorious Twins' photo on boxes of Wheaties cereal. Although true fans will recognize that the photo was taken after the Twins won the pennant in Detroit, what better way to honor baseball's new champions than on the front of the "breakfast of champions?"

FUNNY BUSINESS

Two of America's funniest ladies teamed up to play the mixed-up twins in the comedy, "Big Business." Lily Tomlin and Bette Midler send the audiences rolling in the aisles.

CLARA'S GONE

Television-commercial star, Clara Peller, 86, died Aug. 11, 1987, in Chicago of unknown causes. The 4-foot-10 retired manicurist and beautician hit the TV screen in 1984 demanding, "Where's the beef?" in a Wendy's commercial. Wendy's fired Peller after she said, "I found it. I found it! Boy, did I find it!" in a Campbell's Prego spaghetti sauce commercial.

LIZ TURNS OVER NEW LEAF

Elizabeth Taylor continued to be a super star. After fighting her way back from alcohol and drug addiction and battling to lose weight, Liz "exposed" herself in a new light in 1987. She appeared in the October issue of Vogue without her typical glamour. She wore a T-shirt and minimal make-up. Quite a change for Liz, but Vogue's editor in chief, Grace Miraballa, says that "the series is like an analysis of a beauty." And, in the September issue of Cosmopolitan, Taylor spoke candidly about her drug and alcohol addiction and about her marital experiences.

RICE IS BAD FOR THE HART

A defiant Gary ended his campaign amid a scandal over "Womanizing" and a raging debate about whether the media drove him from the race. But even members of his own staff thought Hart sowed the seeds of his own destruction. His withdrawal scrambled the stunned Democratic field and left "undecided" as the front runner, in May.

COSTLY EDUCATION

In the 1980s the price of a college education has risen by twice the rate of inflation and this spiral is expected to continue.

NAUGHTY BUSINESS

A controversy was created over 68-year-old Leonard Bernstein, flamboyant composer-conductor. The publication of "Bernstein" by Joan Peyser devotes as much attention to Bernstein's alleged homosexual affairs as to his musical training.

SMOKEOUT

November 19 was the American Cancer Societies' "Great American Smoke Out." Faculty, staff and students were offered assistance by the Student Health Services to stop smoking.

SEXY GUYS

Playgirl magazine named the 10 sexiest men of 1987. The men were media magnate Rupert Murdoch, media creation Max Headroom, actor Dennis Hopper, Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, basketball star Michael Jordan, rocker Bono Vox, actor Dennis Farina, outspoken New York disc jockey Howard Stern, mystery writer Elmore Leonard and actor Tom Cruise.

FOUL PLAY

Minnesota Twins pitcher Joe Niekro was suspended August 5 for scuffling baseballs.

CELEBRITIES APPEAR AT SPECIAL OLYMPICS

Don Johnson, Oprah Winfrey, John Denver, Whitney Houston and assorted Kennedys were among a group of celebrities who attended the opening ceremonies of the International Special Olympics at Notre Dame University.

TWINS GO THEIR SEPARATE WAYS

Last September, in a dramatic 22-hour operation, a team of 70 separated Siamese twins joined at the head.

BACK

in review

ENCOUNTERS OF THE SEXUAL KIND

Jessica Hahn gave the details of her sexual encounter with Jim Bakker and bared all in a photo spread to *Playboy* magazine for a rumored \$1 million.



WOODWARD DESCRIBES CASEY IN BOOK

At the Iran-contra hearings, CIA Director Bill Casey, died before he could be called before the TV cameras. The book *Veil* by Watergate star reporter Bob Woodward described the late intelligence chief a central figure in the scandal.

the race after admitting to having been involved romantically with model Donna Rice. Hart, 51, withdrew when the Washington Post, according to a Dec. 28, 1987 Time article, "confronted Hart with evidence of his having a long-running affair with a Washington woman."

The story was never published after Hart dropped from the race.

'LAUGH-IN' HOST DIES

Comedian Dan Rowan, 65, died of cancer on Sept. 22. Rowan and Dick Martin hosted the wacky TV series "Laugh-In," which made famous such lines as "Sock it to me" and "You bet your bippy."

of his wide travels and confrontation with controversial issues.

BAKER SUCCEEDS REGAN

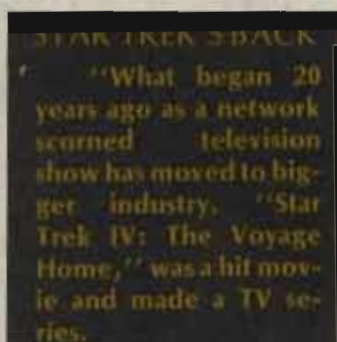
The Tower commission's report on the Iran scandal showed Regan as a man who failed to do his job and didn't want to know what was going on behind his back. This forced the firing of Reagan's chief of staff, Donald Regan, who was replaced by Tennessee's popular former Sen. Howard Baker.

NICARAGUA STEPS TOWARD DEMOCRACY

Nicaragua took a few steps toward democracy in October by lifting the bans on the opposition press.

SUSPENSE SELLS

Thriller movie "Fatal Attraction" sold \$117 million worth of tickets by the end of 1987.



POPE ON THE MOVE

John Paul II has been labeled the first "media pope" because

WEBSTER LEARY ABOUT 'VEIL'

William Webster, the Missouri lawyer and former federal judge, was asked to take over the CIA. In the wake of the Iran-contra scandal, his job was complicated by Bob Woodward's controversial book on Casey's freewheeling operations.

RISE IN WORK FOR NOBLE CAUSES

According to a Newsweek poll, charity or social service activity rose from 36 percent to 49 percent in 1987.

HART ENTERS PRESIDENTIAL RACE... AGAIN?

Gary Hart, second-time presidential hopeful, re-entered the race for president in December 1987. In September 1987, Hart had withdrawn from

MODEL INMATE ESCAPES

Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, serving a life sentence for attempting to assassinate former President Ford in 1975, was indicated to be a model inmate.

In December 1987, Fromme decided to attempt freedom by climbing over a barbed-wire fence and spent 10 hours hiding out in the mountainous wilderness, until she was recaptured on Christmas Day two miles from prison.

REFLECTIONS

"MOONLIGHTING" STAR GIVES BIRTH

Cybill Shepherd the 37-year old "Moonlighting" star gave birth to twins this fall.

TAMMY FAYE SPORTS NEW LOOK

In July Tammy Faye Bakker had a makeover. She touted a new hairdo and a new hair color as well as a better blending of her make-up.

SNOW WHITE TURNS 50

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" celebrated its 50th anniversary this year. The celebration kicked off in July with gala showings of the film with Snow White and her seven co-stars on hand.

BOWIE AND TURNER DO PEPSI AD

Pepsi's new commercial "Creation" started its network run in July. The commercial starred David Bowie, a nerd scientist reformed, and Tina Turner, his creation.

AMY CARTER ACQUITTED

In April, former President Jimmy Carter's daughter Amy, 19, and former Yippi Abbie Hoffman, 50, along with 13 others were acquitted of trespassing and disorderly-conduct charges. The charges stemmed from an anti-CIA demonstration last November in Massachusetts.

Supreme Court appointee Robert Bork



Could tip the scales

Aileen Mosig holds a petition signed by KSC students to be sent to Congress to persuade them not to confirm Judge Robert Bork for the U.S. Supreme Court.

BORK BATTLE COMES TO AN END

Judge Robert H. Bork was rejected as the seventh member of the National Supreme Court after a long battle in Congress.

CARSON TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT

Christopher Carson, Johnny Carson's 36 year old son, was ordered in July to pay child support. The court said he must pay \$175 a week for one year old Christal Green.

FOSTER CHILD'S DEATH MOUR- NED.

In November, 1987, six year old Elizabeth Steinberg died due to injuries incurred as a result of child abuse. The nation mourned this foster child's death as every year thousands of children die from abuse or neglect.

CLOSE PLAYS DIFFERENT KIND OF ROLE

The psycho-thriller "Fatal Attraction" provided actress Glen Close with a tremendous image switch. From playing a noble and nurturing wife and mother in the "Big Chill" to a crazy, murderous Alex in her new film, a box office smash of the year.

VALENS BIOGRA- PHY A SUMMER HIT

The summer smash "La Bamba" hit home with many Spanish-speaking Hispanic audiences. The biography of the Chicano rocker Ritchie Valens also brought attention to the number of bi-lingual Americans.

ELVIS LEGEND LIVES ON

A decade after Elvis'

death, his legend had spawned a multi-million dollar industry, including everything from T-shirts to liquor bottles.

COSTS COULD HINDER NASA PROGRAM

Critics said NASA has no real long-term policy for the U.S. space program that may come crashing down if prices of construction, storage and lack of commercial satellites don't come down out of orbit.

COSBY'S SECOND BEST SELLER

After his success with "Fatherhood" (the book) comes "Time Flies" with Bill Cosby's thoughts on the sorrows of aging.

OSCAR WINNER

"The Last Emperor" took all nine Oscars for which it was nominated.

Kearney Daily Hub

BIDEN DROPS FROM PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Sen. Joe Biden's presidential dreams came to a halt when it became known that he plagiarized campaign speeches and a law review article as a college student.

A NEW JAMES BOND?

Timothy Dalton, the new 007, made his debut as the new James Bond on the 25th anniversary of the action-packed films in "The Living Daylights." Dalton was the fourth actor to play Bond on screen.

GOETZ ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGES

Subway gunman Bernhard Goetz, 39, was sentenced to six months in jail for illegal possession of weapons, in New York City, in October. Goetz, who was acquitted last June of attempted murder and assault charges in the shooting of four youths who he said were trying to rob him, was also given five years' probation and a \$5,000 fine.

SOLOW AWARDED NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS

Robert M. Solow, 63, was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics in Stockholm, Sweden in October. Solow, a professor at MIT, was honored for his work showing the impact of technology on economic growth. Joseph Bratsky, an exiled Soviet poet, won the prize for literature.

VIDEO PIRACY ON THE RISE

Video piracy, a modern form of bootlegging, was estimated to be 15 percent of all video tapes sold and rented in the U.S. Movie studios were trying to catch the thieves, but they were proving to be almost impossible to stop.

AIRPLANE COLLISIONS MORE COMMON

Near misses, or when airplanes almost collide, were happening more than once a day and airlines were feeling the pressure. The deregulation airlines may have to be reversed or the air-travel system may be turned into corporation headed by the Federal Aviation Administration, but other solutions were still being considered.

ADVERTISING REALIZES END OF TREND

In 1986, Integrity Life Insurance Company ran an ad that showed a vintage car and yacht with the caption, "All Life insurance lets you provide for your children. Ours lets you buy toys of your own." By December 1987, Madison Avenue had bailed out of Yuppie merchandising and wouldn't run an ad like that today. Trends for 1988 promise wealth - flaunting was out.

KING COSBY

On television in 1987, "Dallas" dropped to the eleventh position for the season while "The Cosby Show" climbed to the top position.

FACE OF FINANCE

STUDENT LOANS TOUGHER TO GET

Changes in the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program were making it tougher for college students to get loans. GSLs were only available on the basis of need, which made about 70 percent of the families of college-bound students ineligible. Until 1987, the program was based on a family's income being less than \$30,000 or less.

SCANDAL HURTS FUNDING

An aftermath of the sexual and financial scandal of Jim Bakker's resignation in March brought declines in viewership and funds in the ministries of Jimmy Swaggart, Robert Schuller and Oral Roberts. Swaggart and the Christian Broadcasting Network suffered a 25 percent loss in fund-raising.

BOESKY NAMED "CROOK OF THE YEAR"

In 1986, Ivan Boesky was caught by the Securities and Exchange Commission for insider trading. *Fortune Magazine* named him "Crook of the Year" for 1988 in January.

MONEY ATTACK

"The Bonfires of Vanities" by Tom Wolfe rocketed up the best-seller list in 1987. The book took a "savage look at the New York money culture," according to *NEWSWEEK*

MARKET SCARE

The Dow fell 508 points in what was called Black Monday on Oct. 19, 1987. Security firms laid off 4,000 people in the following two months, but the market did climb 261 points by the year's end.

CORPORATE IMAGE LOSES POPULARITY

The reception of Oliver Stone's "Wall Street" was evidence of a new trend. *NEWSWEEK* found that people were finding big business and Wall Street people to be more greedy than five years ago. On a *NEWSWEEK* list of things that had lost favor, drugs topped the list while stockbrokers came in second and Yuppies, third.

MONEY SELLS!!!

In publishing, *Money Magazine's* circulation jumped to 1.85 million in 1987 from the 800,000 mark in 1980. With 6.11 million copies, Lee Iacocca's memoirs was the best-selling autobiography of the 1980s.

SOCIAL WORK INCREASE

Applications for master of social work degrees were up 10 to 15 percent in 1987 as compared to 1986, according to *NEWSWEEK Magazine*.

T H E

PRESIDENT IN THE DARK

In February of 1987, the Tower Commission investigating the Iran-contra affair, determined the president had no knowledge of what was occurring in the matter.

REAGAN BOUNCES BACK

Late in 1987 polls indicated that President Reagan's popularity was relatively high compared to any other time in his term of office, despite the Iran-contra affair.

"COUCH POTATO" HITS THE TOY MARKET

A new term called "Couch Potato" dedicated to the practice of sitting on a sofa and watching T.V. became popular in 1987, *Newsweek* reported. Later in the year a "Couch Potato" doll became increasingly popular in the toy market.

"COUCH POTATO" REFLECTS

According to a *Newsweek* Poll, Americans were more apt to stay at home with their families in 1987, than in a survey conducted in 1986.

FAITH RENEWED

Magazines in 1987 were filled with articles about people returning to the house of worship for the first time in years.

SQUARE LANDING

Mathias Rust was arrested in 1987 after landing his plane, a small non-commercial aircraft, in the center of Moscow's Red Square.

WORLD CHESS MEET

In Seville, Gary Kasparov, 24, world chess champion since 1985, was able to defend his title by defeating once champion Anatoly Karpov, 36. The former champion, Karpov, became champion after

Bobby Fischer gave up his title in 1975. The two Soviets, Kasparov and Karpov, played 23 games in the two-month championship with 16 of the games ending in a draw. The next world championship will take place in 1990.

COMMITMENT WANTED

AIDS had made a quiet, monogamous home life seem newly appealing to single people.

"MAN OF THE YEAR"

Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev was named as *Time* magazine's "Man of the Year" for 1987.

CREDIT CARD LOSES FAVOR

Two novels by young authors portrayed Los Angeles party scenes. "Bright Lights, Big City," detailed a Coke-snorting journey through Manhattan in pursuit of fun. While in a different light, "Less than Zero" gave a glimpse of what happens to someone that has money and becomes Cocaine addicted.

A J. Walter Thompson poll indicated that young consumers were more apt to buy things that were bargains or sales and not use the plastic card for method of payment.

FIFTY FOR BRIDGE

The famous Golden Gate Bridge celebrated a life span of 50 years in 1987.

BRAVE RESCUE

An 18-month-old toddler, named Jessica McClure, was rescued from a 22-ft.-deep well in Midland, Texas on Saturday, Oct. 17, 1987.

AMERICA CHANGES FOOD HABIT

The premium frozen-entree market declined somewhere from 10 to 30 percent.

Apparently, consumers found other fast foods.

ADVENTURES SPAN 100 YEARS

Jan. 10, 1988, marked the anniversary of the first meeting of the charter members of the National Geographic Society. The society has been functioning for a proud number of 100 years. Since 1890 it has funded nearly 8,300 research projects including the 1986 exploration of the *Titanic* by Robert Ballard. According to *Time*, the magazine was the first to boast a color photo lab (1920), the first to run underwater photographs (1927), and the first to print a hologram, or three-dimensional photograph (1984).

HISPANIC HONOR

Robert Redford and Brazilian actress Sonia Braga were honored by the *Nosotros* Awards for Hispanic achievement in the arts. Redford won for his work with minorities at Sundance Institute for independent filmmakers. Braga won as best actress for her role in "Kiss of the Spider Woman."

PRIMETIME WAR ZONE

"*Newsweek* reports that" 12 years after the last video cameras and troops came home from Vietnam primetime television was finally venturing into the war zone with shows based on Vietnam.

SING AGAINST ABUSE

Suzanne Vega hit the charts with "folk-style music." According to *Newsweek* her music seemed to be a throwback to the '60s. One song, "Luka" was about a specific character. The song was used to campaign against child abuse. The artist's debut album, "Suzanne Vega" sold 250,000 copies and became a hit on college radio. Her later album, "Solitude Standing," also made the pop charts.

VICTIMS FIND COMFORT

At times there seems to be two epidemics: AIDS and the fear it aroused in schoolmates, fellow workers and families of AIDS patients. But some magazine articles printed that many Americans were warmly welcoming AIDS patients into their schools, homes and hearts.

GLOBAL STOCK CRASHES

Some called it a melt-down, something beyond crash or panic, as the very first global stock crash raced through the world's markets. As *Newsweek* reported, economists worried that a recession might follow the crash. Ronald Reagan moved grudgingly toward a budget compromise with Congress to show the markets he was seeking genuine solutions.

FREEDOM'S DOCUMENT CELEBRATES

All at once you may have heard church bells, fireworks, marching bands and several million people simultaneously pledging allegiance, this year. The cause was the U.S. Constitution's 200th birthday. A noisy party was a must!

ATOMIC RISK LINGERS

One year after the worst atomic-power accident ever, the lessons of Chernobyl had barely taken hold. A *Newsweek* article reported, "Mismanagement had closed 10 percent of U.S. reactors, and little had been done to improve evacuation plans in case of emergency. Regulatory officials said the risk of a major mishap was as great today as ever.

NAVY ATTACKS OIL RIG

Four U.S. Navy destroyers demolished an Iranian oil rig, Reagan was quoted in *Newsweek* as saying, the attack was a "response" to Iranian missile attacks on shipping.

STAR WARS BARS SUMMIT

George Shultz journeyed to Moscow hoping to nail down an arms-control agreement and set a date for a summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. However *Newsweek* reported that Gorbachev put the summit on hold, linking it to concessions on the defensive program known as "Star Wars."

TWO SIDES TO TALENT: DANNY DEVITO

Danny Devito, "one of Hollywood's hottest and most unlikely-success stories," states *Newsweek*, showed his range in the box office hit "Tin Men." Working on both sides of the camera Devito showed off his director-star talents in "Throw Momma From the Train."

BABY-BOOMERS PAY FOR PAST

According to *Newsweek*, "After he admitted that as a Harvard law professor he smoked marijuana, Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg's nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court went up in smoke, the second Reagan court nominee to fall. The controversy over Ginsburg suggested a new political reality: baby-boom politicians might pay a price for the free wheeling days of the 1960s and '70s."

PRINCE HARRY ENROLLS!!!

Featured in *Newsweek's* "Newsmakers," Prince Harry, son of Prince Charles of England, enrolled in Mrs. Mynor's Nursery School at the age of three and attended his first day of school.

"L.A. LAW; HIT WITH REAL LAWYERS

"L.A. Law's" sex, style and smarts had made it prime time's hottest TV series, *Newsweek* states. The show was "a huge hit with high-IQ fans including real L.A. lawyers."

ROUGH COUPLE

Mickey Rourke and Faye Dunaway starred in "Barfly," in which Rourke played an alcoholic writer who got "discovered" by the literary establishment, but he resisted giving up his freewheeling ways. He met Dunaway, who shared his bond with the bottle, and the two embarked upon a tender but turbulent love affair.

MIDAIR MOVES

Averaging nearly 40 points a game, Michael Jordan of the Chicago Bulls, was a team player who dazzled fans with his midair moves.

GLENN CLOSE EXPECTING

Actress Glenn Close ("Fatal Attraction"), 40; was reported by *Newsweek* to be expecting her first child, in April. The magazine also reported that Close, who divorced businessman James Marlas earlier this year, had not disclosed the father's identity."

SOVIETS CELEBRATE

The Soviet Union celebrated the 70th anniversary of its revolution.

S P O R T S

1988 KSC Wrestling Results

5-State Area Champions

Date	Event	Result
Dec. 4	Dual with Mesa College	W 19-18
Jan. 15	Dual with Colorado School of Mines	W 28-8
Jan. 16	at Dana College Invitational	4th place
Jan. 22	Dual at U. of Northern Colorado	W 30-16
Jan. 22	Dual with St. Cloud State	L 31-14
Jan. 23	Dual at U. of Southern Colorado	L 35-3
Jan. 30	at Chadron State Invitational	5th place
Feb. 5	Dual with Fort Hays State University	W 30-12
Feb. 6	Dual at University of Nebraska-Omaha	L 45-0
Feb. 6	Dual with Central Missouri State	L 19-18
Feb. 12	NAIA 5-State Area Tournament	1st place
March 3	NAIA National Tournament	25th place

Ed Scantling, Area Coach of the Year

Men's Cross Country District 11 champions

Date	Event	Finish
Sept. 12	Doane	3rd
Sept. 19	Neb. Wesleyan	4th
Sept. 25	Concordia	7th
Oct. 2	Doane*	2nd
Oct. 10	Colorado C.	5th
Oct. 22	Fort Hays St.*	2nd
Oct. 28	KSC	3rd
Nov. 7	CSIC	4th
Nov. 13	District 11	1st
Nov. 21	Nationals	20th

Blue & Gold/Sean Weide

1987-88 Men's Basketball



Score	Opponent	Record
84-104	University of Nebraska-Omaha	0-1
83-108	Fort Hays State University	0-2
93-74	Doane College	1-2
79-85	Nebraska Wesleyan University	1-3
87-72	Doane College	2-3
65-80	Hastings College	2-4
76-94	Fort Hays State University	2-5
85-107	West Texas State University	2-6
70-73	Denver University	2-7
86-62	Panhandle State University	3-7
99-78	Adams State College	4-7
88-81	Denver University	5-7
74-97	Hastings College	5-8
90-93	Mo. Western State College	5-9
69-70 OT	Wayne State College	5-10
141-119	Chadron State College	6-10
77-80	Creighton University	6-11
74-80	Emporia State University	6-12
75-86	Washburn University	6-13
87-58	Mo. Southern State College	7-13
95-88	Pittsburg State University	8-13
73-89	Washburn University	8-14
81-88	Emporia State University	8-15
86-57	Wayne State College	9-15
89-83	Mo. Western State College	10-15
75-81	Pittsburg State University	10-16
86-69	Mo. Southern State College	11-16
104-98	Chadron State College	12-16
81-83*	Hastings College	12-17

*District 11 playoff game

The Dana College Invitational qualified seven wrestlers for nationals by either first or second place finishes.

KSC Men's Basketball team broke the field goal record by connecting for 58 goals against Chadron State. The old record was 55 against the Pointers.

Men's Basketball team broke a 16-year old scoring record while beating Chadron State 141-119.

KSC became a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division II after being accepted at the annual NCAA meeting in Nashville, Tenn.

The membership allows KSC to have membership in the NCAA as well as the NAIA.

The KSC Lopers Volleyball team traveled to Fort Hayes to attend the Fort Hayes State Invitational. The Lady Lopers finished third in the tournament with a 6-3 tournament record.

Lady Lopers placed third in the Husker Invitational Cross Country. Junior Donna Spickelmier led KSC with a sixth place finish.

Cushing Colesium was the site for the CSIC tournament in which the Lady Lopers won the first of two league tournaments with a 7-0 record.

1988 KSC Swimming Results

South Dakota State Jackrabbit Invitational	1st place
Dual with Douth Dakota State University	L 128-124
William Jewell Invitational	1st place
Dual with Regis College	W 65-39
NAIA Nationals (Wendy Hladik, 16th - 200 butterfly)	21st place

KSC football 4-5 overall, 4-3 CSIC

Date	Score	Opponent	Site
Sept. 12	KSC 00	UNO	14 Kearney
Sept. 19	KSC 06	Moorhead St.	16 Kearney
Sept. 26	KSC 44	Fort Hays St.	07 Hays, Kan.
Oct. 3	KSC 10	Pittsburg St.	31 Kearney
Oct. 10	KSC 00	Washburn U.	28 Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17	KSC 10	Mo. Southern	09 Joplin, Mo.
Oct. 24	KSC 16	Emporia St.	17 Kearney
Oct. 31	KSC 37	Mo. Western	00 St. Joseph, Mo.
Nov. 7	KSC 17	Wayne St.	07 Kearney

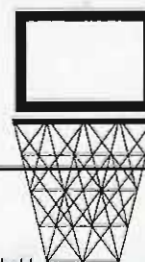
Blue & Gold/Sean Weide

Jeff Norblade, KSC senior football defensive back, was named a First Team NAIA Division I All-American.

KSC Men's Basketball team reversed roles and used their home court advantage to win an 88-81 win over Denver University.

After a close half-time score of 32-31, the KSC Lady Lopers pulled through and topped Hastings College to win 76-68.

1987-88 Women's Basketball



Score	Opponent	Record
58-69	Fort Hays State University	0-1
63-79	Oklahoma City University	0-2
75-68	Shorler College	1-2
49-83	Saginaw Valley State	1-3
76-68	Hastings College	2-3
53-57	Avila College	2-4
69-80	Midland Lutheran College	2-5
58-62	Peru State College	2-6
57-70	Fort Hays State University	2-7
58-80	Chadron State College	2-8
79-91	Hastings College	2-9
63-65	College of St. Mary	2-10
47-62	Missouri Western State College	2-11
50-72	Wayne State College	2-12
64-74	Emporia State University	2-13
48-82	Washburn University	2-14
74-72	Mo. Southern State College	3-14
56-61	Pittsburg State University	3-15
67-72	Chadron State College	3-16
73-89	Emporia State University	3-17
42-70	Washburn University	3-18
53-62	Wayne State College	3-19
75-64	Mo. Western State College	4-19
40-79	Peru State College	4-20
69-95	Pittsburg State University	4-21
76-65	Missouri Southern State College	5-21
63-64	College of St. Mary	5-22

Sean Weide/Blue & Gold

SCHOLARLY GRIDDERS

Four KSC football players were named as 1987 National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Scholar Athletes: Tom Bartusiak, Littleton, Colo.; Wade Robinson, Bertrand; Todd Suey, Albion; and Kevin Trosper, Grand Island; were among 24 athletes in NAIA Division I schools selected for the honor.

Women's Cross Country District 11 champions

Date	Event	Finish
Sept. 12	Neb. Invite	3rd
Sept. 20	Neb. Wesleyan	3rd
Sept. 27	Concordia Invite	1st
Oct. 2	Doane*	1st
Oct. 9	Colorado College	2nd
Oct. 22	Fort Hays*	1st
Oct. 28	KSC Invite	2nd
Nov. 7	CSIC Meet	4th
Nov. 13	District 11 Meet	1st
Nov. 21	NAIA Nationals	17th

Blue & Gold/Sean Weide

Phyllis DeBuck and Tam Sis were named to the CSIC first team volleyball. The Lady Lopers finished second in the CSIC with a 12-2 record behind Missouri Western.

The Loper Wrestling Squad opened practice Oct. 19, welcoming 52 wrestlers. Of those, 23 were returning from last year.

1988 KSC Indoor Track

Event	Men	Women
KSC Indoor Meet	1st	3rd
KSC Quadrangular	1st	1st
District 11 meet	3rd	3rd
NAIA Nationals	—	—
*Carrie Hoehner, 22nd - long jump		

National Qualifiers: Hoehner, Barb Miller, Tania Harris, Darren Stohmann, Neil Taylor, Tony Schirmer, Danny Flemming, Allen Perry, Travis Wallin, James Parks, Bryan Rogers

Chronoswatch

Sean Weide/Blue & Gold

The Loper Wrestling Team placed four Wrestlers in different weight divisions at the Cowboy Open in Laramie, Wyoming.

KSC Volleyball

35-13 overall, 12-2 CSIC, 5-3 NAC

1987 Honors

*Second team

+Honorable mention

District 11

Phyllis DeBuhr

NAC

Phyllis DeBuhr
Tam Sis
Linda Miller*
Linda Park*

CSIC

Phyllis DeBuhr
Linda Park+
Kristy States+

Records against opponents

Air Force Acad.	1-2	Midland Lutheran	2-0
Bethel College	2-0	Mo. Southern	2-0, 1-2
Central College	2-0	Mo. Western	2-1, 0-2
Chadron St.	2-1, 2-0	Neb. Wesleyan U.	3-0, 2-1
College-St. Mary	3-2, 2-0, 2-3, 2-1	Northwest Mo.	2-0
Colorado College	1-2	Peru St. College	2-3, 0-2
Doane College	3-1, 0-2, 1-2, 3-2, 1-3	Pittsburg St.	2-0, 2-0
Emporia St. U.	2-0, 2-0	St. Ambrose	2-1
Fort Hays St. U.	2-1, 2-0, 2-1	Southwestern	1-2
Hastings College	2-1, 3-1, 3-1	Tarkio College	2-0
Marymount	2-0	UW-Milwaukee	1-2
McPherson	2-0	Washburn U.	2-0, 2-0, 2-0
Mid-America Naz.	2-0	Wayne St. College	2-1, 2-1

Blue & Gold/Sean Weide

OLD TV RERUNS HAVE
GAINED POPULARITY
AMONG THE YOUNGER
GENERATION.

The Beav's Back

Why are old television programs so intriguing to college students? The best way for me to try to answer this question was by literally getting into my work, and becoming one of them; a "couch potato." I ventured to the third floor lounge of Ludden Hall to see what the favorites were.

The most popular rerun with most KSC students was "M*A*S*H." Students said they enjoyed the show's realistic view of the Korean war as well as the show's humorous side.

Nancy Erickson and Karen Engler felt the cast of the show was like a big family. "Everyone is going through the same crisis. Everyone is there for one reason, to fight for their country. That's realistic; that's what makes us love the series more and more," Engler stated.

Other shows that were among the top of the favorites list were the shows about the 1950s and 1960s. "The Little Rascals," "The Andy Griff-

"Their (The Little Rascals) innocence is funny. Just little kids, no glamor at all."

—Parrot

fith Show," "Happy Days" and "Leave It To Beaver." Most students said they enjoyed these specials because of their

unique brand of comedy.

"They're just so funny," Kari Parriott said when talking about "The Little Rascals," "Their innocence is funny. Just little kids, no glamour at all."

"Leave It To Beaver," and "Happy Days" deal with the teenagers of the

"Why have funny cartoons been replaced with mechanical transforming pieces of scrap tin?"

—Stump

1950s and 1960s. Most younger people of today are interested in what life was like in their parents' days.

"The Andy Griffith Show" was in a league all by itself. It provided a funny way of looking back and showing the younger viewers a type of small-town law enforcement in the late 1950s and 1960. The show gave a broad idea of how things were accomplished and how the sheriff of that day might go about his business.

"Whatever happened to the good old shows that used to be on? Where did shows like 'Daffy Duck,'

'Bugs Bunny,' 'The Flintstones,' and the 'Road Runner' go?" These questions were asked by numerous interviewed students. How do today's cartoons compare with the cartoons teenagers in the late 1970s grew up with?

Students felt that "Bugs Bunny" and "Elmer Fudd" should never have been replaced in popularity by the "Gobots" or the "Transformers." "Why have the funny cartoons been replaced with mechanical transforming pieces of scrap tin?" Jeane Stump, KSC student said.

Today and everyday our nation is growing. And as our nation grows, our



people grow with it (including our children). Our economy is growing rapidly everyday. It is more or less turning into a mechanical nation. This is our country's "Technological Era." Things are being developed and invented every day. New ways and means of doing things and getting things done. The television industry has to grow just like all the others. It's putting out new shows that try and relate to the growing world. The "good old shows" are great, but the television industry has to grow with the rest of the nation. It has to keep up with the competition.

"They're so funny." Traditional shows have nothing to do with the real world. No killing, robberies, AIDS,

*"That's realistic; that's what makes us love the series (M*A*S*H*) more and more."*

—Engler

fighting or war. Just down to earth fun. It takes your mind away from everything else going on around you for a while. Not too many television programs can do that, agreed students, Parriott and Engler.

Not many of the new programs can do what the older ones seemed to. They don't always seem to have a message to them. To teach something or to get an important issue across, it seems like the "good old shows" are where it's at. Well, as far as KSC students are concerned.

Kim Schmidt **B&G**



A.S. Barnes & Co., Inc.



Leo Brown



A.S. Barnes and Co., Inc.



Hanna-Barbera Productions



Hanna-Barbera Productions

CAMPUS

50

FEEL THE EXCITEMENT
ON THURSDAY NIGHT
WITH KSC'S OWN FIVE-O...

Campus Security."
"We need you guys over here at CTW. There's a mob of fraternity guys running though the halls."

"Be right there!"

Three uniformed men jumped into action. One grabbed the mobile phone and hung it on his belt. Another grabbed the keys to the door and stuffed them in his pocket. The other asked, "Do you want to go?" as he strode out the door.

"Yes," I said to the retreating form. I had to run to get into the security car before they left.

"It's 8:15. They are starting early tonight," Officer Jim Fosket said, as he recorded the call on the log in the car.

Officer Paul Mengel, the driver, turned the corner so fast that I leaned into Officer Brian Giles, who was sharing the back seat with me.

Within a minute after the call, we arrived at the Centennial Towers. A group of Fraternity brothers ran into the east tower complex. Officers

Fosket and Giles and myself followed into CTE and Officer Mengel jogged to CTW.

It was like a rerun of "Cagney and Lacey," only this time "Fosket and Giles" split up to cover the elevator and the stairs.

Giles returned to say that the elevator had stopped on the second floor. We ran the steps two at a time to reach the second floor.

Chants of "PAR-TEE! PAR-TEE! PAR-TEE!" Filled the halls, as we walked swiftly down the twisting and turning corridors of CTE.

As we passed the elevator, the door opened and six guys jostled out, laughing and chanting.

When Officer Fosket sternly said, "Gentlemen! HALT!" the noise died down. "If you gentlemen are going to be here, you will behave in an orderly fashion. What are you doing in here?"

The young man in the lead of the group said, "I'm looking for my girl friend's room."

"Let's keep it down," Fosket told them.

We returned to the security car to find Officer Mengel who had encoun-

tered a mob of 60 pouring out of the door of CTW. "I asked who was in charge, and they all chanted, 'Sig Ep! Sig Ep!' so I talked to the loudest one and asked him to break it up and to leave the area if they didn't want any trouble," Mengel said.

So began a Thursday night during the second week of fall semester. Thursday nights are the busiest for the KSC Campus Security Force, according to security director, Bill Davis. "Most students head home on

"Most students head home on Friday, so Thursday is party night."

—Davis

Friday, so Thursday is the school party night."

The beginning of any semester is also the busiest. Davis said, "during the first few weeks of school, there is no pressure to go to classes. Then during the last weeks, the students realize that they better get with it and settle down."

According to Officer Fosket, the busiest time of the night in campus is around dusk. "If you cram three to four thousand people in a four-block area, things will happen."

And things were happening!!! The security car rounded the corner on Campus Drive to return to the office. We spotted a pickup overflowing with more Sig Ep fraternity chanting an invitation



Usage of walkie-talkie radios enables Campus Security officers to communicate more effectively, as shown by Officer Paul Mengel above.

to party.

"We better pull them over," Mengel said. "That tailgate could open and six guys will be dragging their butts on the concrete, or worse."

The red lights flashed as the officers went to meet the driver. The young man on the hood jumped off and climbed in the back. After a few minutes of talking, the officers returned to the security car.

Chants of "Sig Ep PAR-TEE!" again filled the air as Mengel started the car and the pickup passed with its passengers crowded into the back. "Hey, you guys are invited ... without the uniforms, of course."

The three officers smiled and waved. Mengel said, "It takes a different kind of person to be a security officer at a college, try to be optimistic and deal with trouble open mindedly. The kids build up a lot of pressure and need to blow it off."

Dealing with people is part of the training that the security officers undergo in the Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center in Grand Island. All of the security officers are commissioned by the governor as special deputy sheriffs. They are authorized to arrest individuals and to support the Kearney Police Department.

According to Fosket, the security officers are called to back up the city police department. For example, when the department attempts to break up the loud Thursday night parties, the campus security will be called to "keep an eye" on the patrol cars so that irate party-goers will not break windows or antennae on the cars.

We had an opportunity to back up the Kearney PD at 9:30 p.m. when the police radio reported that two boys from the Youth Development Center had escaped. Officer Fosket called in to say that campus security would cover the ditch on the north.



Wilma Lewis handles the office while on duty at Campus Security.

"If you cram three to four thousand people in a four-block area, things will happen."

—Fosket

Mengel, Fosket and myself took off on foot. The gravel in the parking lot crunched under our feet as we crossed over to the irrigation canal that follows the Cottonmill Hike-Bike Trail.

As we walked in the shadows of dusk, the officers tuned their eyes and ears to any unusual sights or sounds. For 10 minutes

we talked in hushed tones and watched for unusual happenings until another call came over the radio. "YDC suspects sighted by the railroad."

The thrill of anticipation and the burst of adrenaline fell in disappointment. As if Fosket read my mind, he said, "It's almost like a high, isn't it?"

Fosket, 33, has been on the night shift for 11 years. "The excitement of police work keeps me in it," he said.

Mengel, 24, has been with Campus Security for three years as he completes his education toward a criminal justice degree. "I like the unknown," he

said, of his job. "You never know what's next."

A high-intensity situation occurred for Mengel one morning between 2:30 and 3 during a routine building check at the coliseum.

As he walked through the building, rattling locked doors and checking the lockers, he noticed a light in the concessions area. He approached and saw a man sleeping inside a locked office.

"Nine times out of 10, a 'prof' has fallen asleep while working late" he said, "But, Number 10 could be the dangerous one."

So, Mengel called the city police department for assistance. Two of the city officers went with Mengel to the locked office.

"It's three in the morning and my adrenaline is pumping," Mengel said. "I didn't know if this guy had a knife or a gun. I had to wake him up to unlock the door."

Mengel banged on the door and the sleeping suspect jumped up. "He didn't have any ID on him, so I told him to leave the building. I saw him the next day and he was a 'prof!'"

The campus security sees a lighter side of their job when reports of abandoned cars come in to investigation. When they shine their spotlights into these empty-looking cars, a naked rear sometimes greets them. Officer Fosket refers to this as "boondocking." "Everyone is embarrassed and it is hard for me to keep a straight face when I ask for ID and they are scrambling to pull up their pants," he said.

Not only does the security officer write myriads of parking violations and rattle countless doors and windows, but they investigate vandalism, theft and assault. They back up the city police. They

investigate auto accidents, escort money to and from cashiers to the banks, assist injured or sick students to hospitals, provide information and direct traffic.

"Students ought to know that if they need help, we have a police department on campus," Officer Mengel said.

"Hey, you guys are all invited ... without the uniforms, of course."

—Sigma Phi Epsilon

Pam Wood

GUILT: *THE INTERNAL OBSTACLE*

CAN GUILT HAVE POSITIVE AS WELL AS NEGATIVE ASPECTS?

Guilt is caused by feelings of insecurity and self-doubt. It can take on many forms. Guilt can be healthy or unhealthy.

"Guilt is a feeling that people experience when they feel they haven't measured up rightly or wrongly according to their morals," says Dr. Marvin Knittel, instructor of counseling and school of psychology at KSC. Knittel is also a licensed psychologist.

Profound self-punishment depends on how rational or irrational the conclusions are. The punishment ranges from putting oneself down to suicide.

Guilt comes into the picture when our life is different from standards set by society and our family. However, placing yourself-worth on externals instead of on themselves is wrong, according to the Rev. Jim Heithoff of the Newman Center.

"A person usually feels guilty because he hasn't met up to his parents' expectations," Heithoff said.

Guilt can be dangerous and that is why it is important to have a set of guidelines to follow. Guilt is an obstacle to growth.

Knittel said, "If a child's parents get divorced, the child feels guilty, like it was his fault. The side effects of childhood guilt may stand in the child's way of becoming all he can be."

Those who are perfectionists seem to be prone to feel guilty. Perfectionists are more likely to judge themselves hard-



Rev. Jim Heithoff

"When we ignore guilt, we are ignoring the rights of others."

-Knittel

Knittel said, "When we ignore guilt, we are ignoring rights of others. A person can become a psychopath or sociopath if it is ignored."

For guilt to destroy a person he must be convinced that he is totally worthless. A feeling of inadequacy takes over.

"Extreme guilt that interferes with normal daily life could

"... we must remind ourselves that we are good and worthwhile ..."

-Heithoff

cause a person to need professional help-psychotherapy. Knittel said, "This will help to sort out the problem."

People need to forgive themselves and deal with the issue or issues causing the guilt.

Knittel said, "A person needs to reduce the sentence to something less harsh and come to grips with the real problem."

Guilt is a normal human reaction. It is an important part of decisions based on how to function, react and behave in today's society.

"At the end of each day we must remind ourselves that we are good and worthwhile, no matter what happens out there," Heithoff said.

Believe in yourself. If you suffer from the pains of self-inflicted guilt, find the cause. Once you have discovered why you feel guilty, you can work to become more productive because of your guilt or eliminate the guilt which may lead to serious health problems.

Denise Dugan-Burkey **B&G**



Dr. Marvin Knittel

er. "You are the judge and jury of yourself," Knittel said.

Guilt can be advantageous. Heithoff said, "When selfishness enters the picture, guilt can be an advantage. For example, if a person says he missed his family, but doesn't go home to see them for a long time because he's too busy, guilt enters into the picture and prompts him to go home for a visit."

"A person usually feels guilty because he hasn't met up to his parents' expectations."

-Heithoff

"Meet Your Mate"

KSTV PRODUCES ITS
VERSION OF
THE DATING GAME

"Bachelor number one, if we were stranded on a cold deserted island, what would you do to keep me warm?"

Number one replied, "I would make you a fire, wrap you in a blanket, and hold you in my arms all through the night."

Does this conversation sound familiar to you? Your first recollection of the previous scene might be from the popular TV game show of the 1970s, "The Dating Game".

A similar version of this show came to life on the KSC campus this year, but it was referred to as "Meet Your Mate."



KSTV technicians monitor the cameras during the filming of *Meet Your Mate*.

The host of KSTV's dating game was Mike Monday, KSC graduate. He is a deejay for the local radio station KQ106. This idea originated from Tim Anderson, KSC junior from Overton, one

of the show's three producers, along with Greg Shea of Kearney and Jodee Cavannah of Superior, also juniors.

Shea commented, "It's not easy to get a show going. We all had different ideas and there's generally a lot of compromising. There's usually at least one person who is not entirely satisfied with the final decision. People generally don't like to take orders from each other either, so there was often some tension between us."

Tapings were held on Mondays at 4 p.m. in the telecommunications studio, located in the Calvin T. Library. The KSC version was very similar to the original TV version.

There were two 15-minute segments taped at a time, alternating between one bachelor and their bachelorettes, then vice versa. These tapings took about 45 minutes to be recorded. At the end, the contestant chose a mate and received a prize, as is done on the actual version. Debi Meyers, KSC freshman said, "I'll watch the one on television now because I know how the contestants feel."

Ten shows were supposed to be taped over the semester, but only six were completed. There were a few technical difficulties experienced with the cameras.

"It was definitely a lot of work" Cavannah said. "We put a lot of time into the show."

Airings of the show took place on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. and Sundays at 4 p.m. on Channel 25, aired locally through cable.

The student body apparently showed a great amount of interest in the game. Cavannah posted sign-up sheets across campus to get contestants for the program.

"But students were kind of reluctant at first," Anderson said.

The three producers were at first going to screen the contestants, but instead they drew names from a list and called them up.



Host Mike Monday keeps show going as the cameras roll through a filming session.

"I was glad when they called me to be on the show," KSC freshman Tonya Storz said. "It was embarrassing when they began the taping, but then you relax. It was fun. I'd do it again."

The winner and date received such prizes as gift certificates for a dinner for two at the Cattleman's Mining Company

"It's not easy to get a show going. We all had different ideas and there's generally a lot of compromising."

—Shea

or the Captain's Table Restaurant. Free movie passes were also given away, courtesy of the game show.

"Meet Your Mate" was the second game show ever produced on campus. Last spring a "Trivia Quest" show was the first game show to be broadcasted on KSTV. By producing the show, Anderson, Shea and Cavannah are earning one credit hour for a television workshop class.

There have been no plans for future airings in the fall semester of 1988.

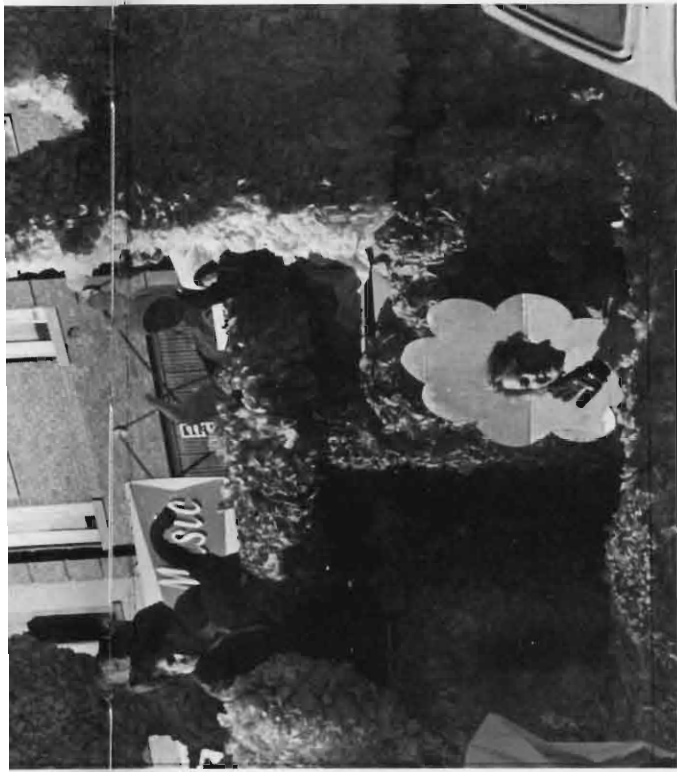
KSC juniors Andrea Temoshek and Rod Eppenbaugh both agreed that it was hot under all of the lights. Hot enough to bring their own suntan oils. "It was definitely a good experience," Eppenbaugh said, "I recommend that everyone do it once."

Ellyn Pohlson



#

Madhatter Joel Bean does some crowd-gazing during this float's journey down Central Avenue.



The Rumbles rocked the Ponderosa Room in the Nebraskan Student Union Thursday, Oct. 22, 1987 from 9 p.m. to 12 a.m. The band played music from the '50s to the '80s.



Above: The Homecoming Dance was held in the Ponderosa Room Saturday night, Oct. 24, 1987. Couples had a chance to snuggle up. This was the final event of 1987 Homecoming activities. Right: Lopers make a gang attack on a Hornet ball carrier. Despite their efforts, the Lopers fell two points short of winning the game and suffered a 17-16 upset.



EVENTS

Homecoming week began with the voting preliminaries for homecoming king and queen. Six finalists were eventually chosen. They included queen candidates Julie Beckman, Omaha; Theresa Hermesen, Springfield; and Susan Rademacher, Kearney. Candidates for king were Tom Beutler, Omaha; Jim Grotrian, Johnson; and Ron Gustafson, Lyons. Other events early in the week included musical chairs for Muscular Dystrophy on Monday, a pie eating contest and casino night on Tuesday. Wednesday featured the Alcohol Awareness Fair and "Simon Sez" night. Thursday after the voting finals, the Great American Duck Race, alumni house grand opening and a concert given by The Rumbles took place. Friday, among the highlights of homecoming, various alumni events were held and that evening a bon-

fire and spirit/banner competition occurred in a lot near campus. Saturday marked the week's finale with a homecoming parade and later that afternoon the KSC football team met a crushing Emporia State team. Halftime of the football game brought the announcement of the 1987-88 homecoming king and queen. Crowned to reign over KSC that day were King Ron Gustafson and Queen Susan Rademacher. Homecoming festivities ended with a dance.



1987 Homecoming Royalty: King Ron "Gus" Gustafson and Queen Susan Rademacher



As the Homecoming activities heated up, musical chairs became the survival of the fittest as demonstrated by Kathy Kempf.

Casino night at KSC

Casino night at KSC dealt a break to Kathy Regier and Laurie Marx. Also pictured, Gary Shada plays "dealer" while dressed in a baseball uniform to carry out the night's theme paying tribute to the World Series. Students Against Drunk Driving and the Student Services Alcohol Awareness Committee teamed up to sponsor the annual event.



"Simon Sez" night proved vigorous exercise for KSC!



Scott Moore helps Donna Gilbert into a pair of long underwear for a "Simon Sez" skit. Scott would later have to stuff the garment with balloons to win a race against other "Simon Sez" couples.



Rick Williams holds "Simon" himself, Bob Schaffer.



The Great American Duck Race was held on Thursday, Oct. 22.



Mike Synek smiles sweetly after a taste of the pie eating contest.

H E A L T H

DAY BY DAY

Why did you go to college anyway? Think about it. Who or what influenced you the most? Was it your parents, money, success, your friends, teachers, or did you decide to go to college simply for yourself?

In one aspect, college is a time for learning and growing. College is a time to experience new things, improve yourself and your life in every possible way. Education isn't all that is involved here.

Improving yourself is a process that includes improving your life socially, emotionally, internally, as well as intellectually. You need to look at your life for what it is now, search for improvements, and work at making your life the best it can be.

Don't strive for any certain goal, put 100 percent of yourself into everything. Live your life day by day, enjoying the experience of each moment. In this area, eastern psychology could be a great benefit to you.

One such course, 415/516 Eastern

Psychology, is taught at KSC by Dr. Dirk Mosig. The basic course objectives, according to Mosig's class syllabus, are:

1. Accept responsibility for your own life (by taking responsibility for learning the subject matter assigned in this course and by supplementing the assignments with additional materials that the student wanted when selecting this course).

2. Become more realistic (by honestly facing situations, yourself, others and the environment).

3. Become more accepting (of yourself, others, and reality).

4. Become more compassionate (of yourself, and others).

5. Become more open (to your senses, feelings, thoughts and to your ability to express them to others).

6. Become aware of the major concepts and ideas pertaining to psychology in Eastern thought and philosophy.

The ideas within eastern psychology, however, are more complex than these few objectives. To obtain a better understanding of eastern psychology and the ideas it involves, let's look at the credentials and philosophies of the professor who teaches it here.

Mosig was born in Germany. He moved to Spain for a short time, and

then moved on to Argentina, where he attended high school.

In 1963, Mosig came to the United States to attend Eastern New Mexico University. Mosig ventured to Florida in 1966 to attend graduate school at the University of Florida, where he obtained his doctorate in 1974. Mosig started teaching at Georgia Southwestern College in 1971, staying there for six years, and finally coming to teach at KSC in 1977.

Mosig is also interested in martial arts. He began his training in martial arts 29 years ago. Mosig has been an instructor of martial arts for 25 years now and over the years, he says, he gradually became more aware of the philosophy associated with it. This philosophy, as well as Mosig's experience in the area of martial arts, is very evident in his eastern psychology class.

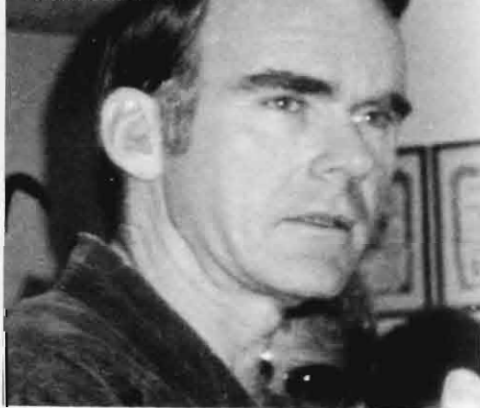
Each class period of Eastern Psy-

"How little does a person live, who is always chasing after goals."
—Mosig

chology begins with 20 minutes of Zen meditation. He regards this to be the most important part of his class. It teaches students to discipline their minds, stimulating their personal growth and awareness.

Most of Mosig's classes meet in a classroom at Founders Hall, but some class meetings are held at Kearney Zendo where students sometimes engage

Dirk Mosig: "In the West we set up goals and then chase after them. In the East, this is viewed as a sickness of the mind."



in longer meditation practice (40 minutes) as well as in walking meditation and other experimental exercises. Kearney Zendo meets in a large separate garage behind the Mosig residence. This is also where Mosig teaches martial arts, as the same facilities are used by his Shuri-ryu Karate and Kobudo Academy. Mosig is an international Shuri-ryu chief instructor as well as the regional director of the U.S. Karate Association.

One very important reason for studying eastern psychology is to see its relationship to western psychology. As Mosig points out, "Both East and West are concerned with happiness and fulfillment. The Western approach has been to supply more and more things to satisfy desires. The Eastern route, on the other hand, has been to learn to desire less and less and find happiness in **being** rather than **having**. In the West we set up goals and then chase after them. In the East, this is viewed as a sickness of the mind. The ideal state is to be without goals. This doesn't mean that plans cannot or should not be made. But while in the West we see each step of the way as instrumental in reaching a goal that is kept constantly in mind, in the East each step is experienced as worth engaging in for its own sake, without expectations of ulterior gain or profit.

"Make your plans, and then concentrate not on reaching the goal, but on doing your best, moment by moment. Learn to walk for the sake of walking and you will enjoy and experience every step of the way. Walk only to get to your destination and you will miss the flowers along the way. The trip is more important than the destination. To travel brooding about the past and worrying about the future is to miss the reality of the present, the here and now that is the ground of being.

"A master once said, 'how much does a person lack, who feels the need to have so many things.' One could add, how little does a person live, who is always chasing after goals." "He added, never satisfied, always desiring, life will reach its conclusion before the seeker can reach that pot of happiness at the end of the rainbow. He never realized that true happiness can be found only in



Eastern psychology provides some of the means to help students improve themselves through accepting responsibility; becoming more realistic, open, compassionate and accepting, as well as other virtues.

the here and now, in the moment by moment experience of life as it is." It is this type of wisdom which characterizes the approach taken by Mosig as he teaches the Eastern Psychology course.

Vicki Holoubeck, one of Mosig's students, wrote in one of her papers for this course that she had been trying to practice not having goals.

"I haven't set up goals (which is hard for me) and therefore I've no let downs. If I gained something, great! If I didn't, then I didn't feel bad either, because I didn't set myself up for anything."

The philosophy that eastern psychology has about goals, the so-called "reasons for living", is one that all of us need to learn, to not only better ourselves and enrich our lives during college, but thereafter as well. We all need to become aware of our lives and everything within them and realize that reaching our goals is not our only reason for living. We need to put 100 percent of ourselves into everything and have 100 percent total awareness of everything we do. Don't live in the past and don't live for the future, live in the present. Experience every moment and enjoy it for what it is — your whole life is right here, right now. Only then can we enjoy our lives for what they are instead of constantly wish-

ing for more. This awareness, the awareness taught in eastern psychology, may be just what we need to feel satisfied and fulfilled in our lives.

The following excerpt is from a composition called "Flow" written by Dr. Dirk Mosig. Read it, understand the words and their meaning, and then live by it:

"Learn to flow with everything you do.

Whatever you are doing right now

Is your life at this moment.

Experience it.

Be aware of it.

Live your life.

Become your experience at the moment it occurs,

Without becoming attached to it, And without becoming upset by it.

Let go and just be."

— Mosig

Kim Kuhlén &

P R O J E C T S

T I T L E

TITLE III IS A GRANT WHICH ENHANCED THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM AT KSC.

Title III is a program funded by the federal government, through the U.S. Department of Education, to strengthen the academic programs of colleges and universities.

Title III funding at KSC goes to two areas: faculty salaries and equipment. KSC has submitted grant proposals to Title III in several previous years. One was approved several years ago but no funding was available due to budget restrictions.

The current Title III project is in the second year. "This grant calls for \$200,000 per year for three years, a total of roughly

\$600,000," said Dr. David Clark, dean of the School of Natural and Social Sciences.

Title III deals with three major areas: math and science, management information systems (MIS) and the

writing center.

The current Title III grant was primarily written by Clark who wrote the math and science, and MIS portions. Betty Becker-Theye, dean of the School of Fine Arts and Humanities wrote

the portion of the grant that deals with the writing lab.

Through this program, KSC science, math and English departments were strengthened.

Math & Science

"The first year, 1986-1987, the main project was developing the math planning center and writing lab portions," Clark said.

Polly Amstutz, math instructor in charge of the Math Lab, said, "The main purpose of the math portion of the grant is to reduce math anxiety and drop rate (attrition), and to try new approaches in developing problem solving and critical thinking skills.

"The math lab hopefully will provide an environment that encourages investigation and interaction by the student in an inquiry role approach to learning," said Amstutz.

Said Marvin Glasser, chairman of the Physics Department, "Roger Carlson and Don Carlson pioneered the application of the Inquiry Role Approach (IRA) in physical science classes and have demonstrated its ability to develop critical thinking skills in student."

The Inquiry Role Approach (IRA)

is a method of teaching whereby students work in teams with each individual member having a designated role. Roles include: team leader, technical adviser and data recorder.

The IRA allows students to discover things with an atmosphere that encourages investigation and interaction plus working in a lab with application questions and summaries while directed by instructors.

"I hope students will take advantage of the math lab to work individually, as well as in groups, with the software programs and other available materials," Amstutz said.

Clark said, "The chemistry department is already developing pilot tests of the inquiry role with Chemistry 100 and 145. Physics 205 and 206 were able to finish inquiry role units that were initiated before Title III; we also hope to develop some inquiry role units in Biology 109 and Psychology 203.

"Algebra 101 combines computer networks and inquiry roles with environment both in and out of the classroom," he said.

"The first initial idea wasn't to use the inquiry role with math, but more development signified that inquiry roles could be used to teach basic math," Clark said.

"The major setback for the math portion has been the delay of software



Dr. David Clark, dean of Natural and Social Sciences



Betty Becker-Theye, dean of School of Fine Arts and Humanities

from outside sources," Amstutz said.

Clark said, "KSC students will benefit from being better prepared for basic life skills such as writing, math and thinking. These skills will carry on into other courses and life after graduation. More faculty will also become familiar with computers as an instructional tool."

Funding for this project created out of the ordinary aspect of learning for the students.

Management Information Systems

Management Information Systems (MIS) is the second area of Title III.

"Title III funding will be used to assist in the implementation of the administrative computer system on campus," said Kathy Livingston, MIS director.

The salaries portion of Title III enabled Livingston to be relieved of some of her regular duties and concentrate additional time to work with the new MIS. A portion of Livingston's salary was used to hire another employee to take over some of her previous responsibilities.

Equipment dollars gave KSC additional money for more equipment.

"Further into Title III, money will continue to be used for purchasing more equipment and salaries while other funds will be earmarked for additional software," Livingston said.

"The memory contained in the new mainframe computer is 48 times larger than the previous system," she added.

"Our new software is divided into five components. One area called 'All-In-One' deals with office automation - word processing and electronic mail," Livingston said.

"The other four software components are parts of an integrated software package for higher education which contain: the Alumni Development System (ADS), the Student Information System (SIS), the Financial Records System (FRS) and the Human Resource System (HRS)," Livingston said.

"During the two-year period of im-



Kathy Livingston, MIS director

plementation there will be lots of testing, training and cooperation on the job," said Livingston.

The MIS system may cut down on the confusing "red tape" which appears in so many aspects of a college's daily business.

These improvements once implemented should help students speed up their transactions with the college. The lives of college students as well as the staff should become slightly less confusing.

Writing Center

The Writing Center, located in Thomas Hall, room 104, offers four services: word processing, computer aided instruction in the editing skills area and two different kinds of tutorials designed for students to drop in and get help on any writing project.

"The Writing Center offers word processing equipment and tutors, and

students can have either machine help or personal help," said Becker-Theye.

"KSC students will benefit from the program by having better assign-

ments and support both technical and tutorial at the center," said Dr. David Anderson.

The writing center offers word processing, editing instruction, a one-credit-hour course and tutorial.

All KSC students wanting to work with com-



Polly Amstutz, mathematics instructor

puters to do word processing need to drop in and bring a 5 1/4 inch blank diskette.

Computer aided instruction in editing skills, is available to all interested KSC students.

English 191, a tutorial, will provide opportunities to work with a sequence of writing assignments and exercises structured to students' needs.

All KSC students wishing to have help with any writing project should just drop in and tutors will help with editing and revising projects, Anderson added.

This service provides an opportunity which students will soon recognize as a necessity and eventually the word processing will become something KSC may use as readily and as often as the Calvin T. Ryan Library.

"Word processing will not necessarily make you a good writer, but will certainly invite good writing," Anderson said.

"This grant calls for \$200,000 per year for three years, a total of roughly \$600,000."

— Clark

"The Title III project is focused on writing as a thinking activity, on analysis and synthesis," he said. He also believes the project brought "something central" to the quality of an education at KSC. Students' writing should, according to the theory used in the center, become more involved in thought and communication, and become less of a task to complete.

Becker-Theye said, "Title III enables students to come in contact with their normal course work and to work independently or with help."

Title III is a project which will continue many years after the grant. Having enabled new innovations for many students, the project also allowed faculty and administrators to realize the versatile facets of computers.



David Anderson, professor of English and director of the writing program

Charles McGraw



C A R E E R S

Creatures of



Fred "The Man" mans his station at a KSCV-FM switchboard during a late-night shift.

the night shift

AFTER THE SUN HAS SET, LATE-NIGHT DISC JOCKEYS EMERGE FROM THE MASSES TO PROVIDE KSC NIGHT OWLS WITH ENTERTAINMENT INTO THE EARLY MORNING HOURS.

It's 10 p.m. and whether you are doing homework, partying or just relaxing, chances are you're also listening to the radio. The late night disc jockeys at KSCV, or K-91, are there to play your favorites.

Fred "The Man" and Rick "Van" Brown are just two of the 10 to 2 a.m. DJs that play your requests, turn the tunes and give you public service announcements during those late-night hours.

Fred "The Man" has been at KSCV for two years and says he likes music, likes to play music and share his knowledge of musicians and their bands. He also likes the freedom of the night shifts versus the morning show. He also hosts on Wednesdays from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.

"Van" Brown, who has been on the air at KSCV since January 1987, said this is what he has wanted to do all his life and after some reservations, he just "went for it." Now he has a part-time job in Grand Island on weekends at KRGL. "Between the two, (jobs), I get about 18 hours of air time a week," Van said.

Both of the DJs like the late-night slot more than any other because they have more freedom to play what they want and more people are listening to their shows than earlier in the day, so they get more calls for requests. But, more calls means more music so both bring in personal collections of music to play due to the lack of new music at the station.

According to Van, "The studio doesn't have a lot of what people are listening to

"It makes me feel good when people call and say we sound good because you know that they're listening because they like what they hear."

— Fred "The Man"

because they can't afford it. We understand."

Both DJs agreed that they love the calls but sometimes get behind on requests.

"It makes me feel good when people call and say we sound good because you know that they're listening because they like what they hear," Fred said. "But also we take more abuse because of the easy access to the DJ through the phone." When they are answering phones they aren't cuing music, thus they get behind.

But phone calls are also the link between the DJ and his or her audience, so sometimes they can be a bit unusual. Fred was once called by "Satan" after playing "King Diamond" and was accused of talking degradingly about him.

Though DJ-listener relationships are common over the phone, a few carried on from last year, according to Fred. He said "a lot of girls call and ask you out for a drink or something just out of curiosity. One even wanted me to meet her under the bell tower after I got off shift."

Van also said regulars call frequently. "One girl," he said "called during every shift and talked all summer." But when asked if he ever met her he said, "No. She wouldn't give me her last name."

Besides taking requests and cuing records the DJs have a lot to keep them busy on "off" time. They get news from the Associated Press, read the meter transmitter every half hour to measure the frequency level of the station, read the weather every half hour along with various promos and also have to watch the daily log for scheduled public service announcements, besides finding and refiling albums.

Though neither of them get really nervous, reading the news isn't the most fun

part of the job. Fred "The Man" said of reading the news, "I'm on a roll and hit a word I can't pronounce and get stuck." Van commented that he doesn't proofread the news anymore because "I don't do any better or worse if I don't proofread."



"Van" Brown takes his cue and prepares to go on the air.

They both have morning and late night shows and agree that late night is their favorite. The reasons for this opinion were not hard to find. The format of KSCV consists of mellow in the morning, classical from 1 to 3 p.m. and harder every hour after that until the late night shift. "I like all kinds of music," said Van, "but this is my favorite."

So tonight as you're doing homework, partying or just relaxing, turn your radio to K-91 and listen to Fred "The Man" or "Van" Brown and judge for yourself. Or if you are already listening to them, give them a call and tell them what you think of their show.

Ande Rye **B&G**

Pierce is Tough,

(and we
don't mean
Hawkeye!)

A gray-haired, grandmotherly woman, who looks to be in her 60s, enters the classroom on the first day of the semester and greets 30 freshmen English students.

With a sweater wrapped around her shoulders, her glasses in one hand and a wrinkled, white Kleenex in the other, she places her textbooks atop the small, tan desk at the front of the room.

"Is this going to be our teacher for English 100?" you ask yourself excitedly. "What a pushover she'll be!"

A pushover? Well freshmen, think again. Hazel Pierce, professor of English, began teaching at KSC in 1964 and has been earning the respect of her students and fellow faculty members ever since.

Like other faculty members, Pierce begins each semester with roll call in her classes, and freshmen should beware because she'll make every student sit up and take notice.

"Mr. Adams," she says firmly.

"Here," the young man answers meekly, and for the rest of the semester Pierce continues to address her students by their last names.

But where did such a kind and fun-loving person become so strict and militarized? In the military.

While teaching at a small school in McClain, Ill., during World War II, Pierce and a few friends fancied joining the armed forces to help in the war effort.

"At that time, there was lots of publicity about women joining the military," Pierce said. "Several of us were talking about it one day, and I decided - why not?"

"Enjoy life and meet as many people as you can. That's what I've enjoyed most about my life — meeting people and meeting new challenges."

— Pierce

Navy.

"Since I had an education, I went straight into officer's training," she explained.



Hazel Pierce's military experience carries over and helps her keep a strict agenda in the classroom.

Although Pierce was the only woman from her circle of friends to actually join, she believed the military would offer new challenges and a different lifestyle.

The different lifestyle she wanted she found in 1943 by joining the U.S.

After one month at the Mount Holyoke training camp and two months at North Hampton, Pierce was ready to put what she learned to use.

She attended Ohio State University where she was instructed to teach naval cadets how to recognize aircrafts and ships. After her training was complete, she was assigned to Livermore Naval Base in California.

However, it wasn't long before naval officer Pierce drew an assignment to a "lighter than air base," or a base that accommodated large, hot-air balloons. The base is in Santa Ana, Calif.

At the base, Pierce worked in one of two hangers designated for the storage of the balloons.

"I was in charge of the audio and video materials used to train pilots," she said.

In addition, Pierce said training pilots and naval cadets weren't the only challenges she faced in the military.

Although Pierce said she and other military women were treated very well by their male counterparts, one incident she still recalls clearly:

"A friend and I were on leave in San Francisco and as we walked down a street, we passed two men who were Army privates," she explained. "One snapped a salute to us, and the other followed. but when they passed us, I heard one say to the other, 'Why did you salute them?' 'Well, they're officers.'"

This was the only time during her naval career anyone showed an indication of disrespect, she said.

Although she spent three years serving the Navy and her country, Pierce has no regrets.

"Enjoy life and meet as many people as you can," she said with a sparkle in her eye. "That's what I've enjoyed most about my life — meeting people and meeting new challenges."

To those who know and respect her, Hazel Pierce is a sweet, kind and witty woman. However, to those unsuspecting freshman who find themselves in her class, sitting up straight in their desks and answering, "Yes Maam!" — beware!

Loretta Young &



Lewis "Louie" Schultz found that most people hold their mail as a top priority and they get irritable when it's late.

It's in the mail

Lewis Schultz doesn't deliver babies or groceries, but he sure can get the mail out. Schultz, mailroom supervisor at KSC has been sorting, sacking and distributing mail in the college post office for almost seven years.

From an observer's point of view, the volume of mail that floods the mailroom each day is overwhelming. And it's Schultz's job to sort approximately 1,200 letters, three to five sacks of packages and another bundle or two of magazines — all before 9:30 a.m. each day.

One misconception students have, Schultz said, is that his office handles the residence hall mail.

"The residence hall mail comes already sorted and housing delivers it," he said. "Eleven sacks come for all the halls — I never open 'em, never touch 'em."

"Kids come in and say their mom sent them a letter and they didn't get it. They want to know if I have it. I don't have it."

Schultz has his share of stories to tell about the unusual package or letter that has shown up.

"One time we got a package of cheese from Europe," he said. "I don't know what kind it was but it smelled so bad we almost threw it out."

In six years, he has come across oversized postcards, opened packages, packages wrapped in comic sections from newspapers, and even a broken wine bottle.

Schultz's prior experiences with the

U.S. Post Office began in 1953 while serving in the Army during the Korean War.

"I was waiting for discharge and they needed somebody to take over the office. I said, 'Hell, I think I can do that.'"

Schultz, who goes by Louie rather than Lewis, came to Kearney in the fall of 1969 from Winner, S.D., where he farmed. In September of 1971, he took the job of grounds supervisor and plumber's helper in the KSC physical plant. Ten years later, he became the mailroom supervisor.

Schultz said sorting mail and staffing the customer window can be the most frustrating part of his job.

"Faculty people bring mail in and the stack on the table gets higher and higher, and there I am," he said, pointing to the customer service

ing every variety of stamp available.

"We did have all kinds (of stamps) a couple of years ago but everyone wanted to see every stamp we had and

"Kids come in and say their mom sent them a letter and they didn't get it. They want to know if I have it. I don't have it."

— Schultz

it got to be very time-consuming," Schultz said.

Schultz is assisted on Wednesdays by part-time helper Donna Schmidt and three work-study students.

"The first two weeks in December when we have all the Christmas stuff coming in I've got to have extra help," he said. "The last two years they've had Donna work the window so I'd have time to get the sorting done."

The way Schultz tells it, you get the idea he'd like nothing better than to permanently board up the customer window.

But the 57-year old said his only outlet to the public is one of the best things about his job.

"I like to talk to people and visit," he said.

But there's more to liking it than just meeting people. "When I was a kid, I wanted to be a rural carrier," he said. "I always wanted to but I never tried."

Sean Welde

On the Sands of MALTA

myself to my full potential and become a more independent person," she added.

"The people were very warm, friendly and open-hearted," Beckman said. She found the Maltese to be very proud of their Roman Catholic heritage and traditions.

There were two political parties on the island, the Nationalist and the Socialist. "The Nationalists seem to view the Americans as a real super power," Beckman said. "The people were very interested in American politics and culture.

ed her that Malta was a neutral country.

Beckman was one of five American students to participate in the exchange. "When we arrived on the island, we were notified by the U.S. Embassy to check in with them," she said. "Since there were only a few of us on the island, they wanted to know where we would be living and where we would be during the day in case of an emergency."

After the initial meeting with the ambassador, Beckman was invited to all social functions held at the ambassador's home.

"We would get together every Friday for a barbecue at the home of the



Julie Beckman,
Omaha

Walking along the beach, she can feel the sand grains fall between her toes, the sun shining on her back, and the warm wind blowing through her hair and brushing her face. She looks out across the Mediterranean Sea. The sun is setting in watercolor wash of yellows, reds and oranges. Behind her are miles of huge rocks. Suddenly, she hears the chimes of the bell tower. No longer is Julie Beckman walking along the beaches of Malta, but she is waking from a daydream. She finds herself once again sitting through class at KSC.

Beckman is one of the few students at KSC to take advantage of the International Student Exchange Program. She spent the fall semester of 1986 on a small island between Italy and Greece called Malta.

"It was the greatest experience of my life," said the Omaha senior. "Studying abroad was one of the most educational experiences of my life. I had to learn to adapt to the culture and the language barrier. It helped me develop

"Maltese students had high expectations of my academic abilities because I was a student from America."

Beckman found that it was more difficult to get accepted into college in Malta. She said in the European-style school, each student had to be sponsored by an individual or a business that would be obligated to pay the student's tuition and fees for five years.

It was only the select, exclusive middle-aged students who were given the honor to attend the University," she said. "Their studies were taken very seriously. They would go to school for six months and work for their sponsor for six months. So the year was divided into a work phase and a school phase. After graduation, the students were also obligated to work for their sponsor for two more years. In a sense, it is similar to being in the U.S. Army Reserves."

Beckman said she was apprehensive at first about attending the University of Malta, because of its location. It is 60 miles north of Tripoly, Libya. But the U.S. Ambassador and the six Marines stationed to guard the Embassy reassur-

Marines," she added.

Although she has many good memories of her trip to Malta, Beckman said that being away from home for so long made her appreciate the comforts and the advantages of the United States.

"I would love to go back someday. I made a lot of friends there and I have had the opportunity to host three of them this summer in Omaha," she said.

Beckman is happy that she chose to attend KSC. "Kearney has so many programs to offer and I think the students need to become more aware of the opportunities that are available."

Beckman highly recommends the International Student Exchange Program to other KSC students. But if any one would like to ask Beckman about the program, they'll have to do so before the end of the semester — she may be enjoying the mysteries of the Orient. She is currently applying to attend college in Japan this spring.

"I think the exchange program is excellent education for any person who is adventurous enough to pursue it," Beckman said.

Jina Lund &

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Kearney is high on KSC sports. With a competitive football team, district-winning basketball teams top-notch volleyball squad and a national champion softball team, the community has a lot to cheer about.

Capturing those championship moments in print is Brent Robinson, who covers KSC sports for the Kearney Daily Hub.

My responsibility is to make sure Kearney State sports are covered," Robinson. "What I really enjoy about Kearney State is the big-time program in a smaller town setting."

But Robinson was not always so fond of KSC sports. Growing up and attending college in Hastings, he came to know KSC as being Hastings' biggest rival.

"I was about as big of a Hastings basketball fan as you

"I think a journalist is always looking to better himself, but I'm in no hurry to get out of Kearney, Neb."

— Robinson

could find," Robinson said about his college days. "At that time, their biggest competition was Kearney State College."

Robinson said the Antelopes ruined Hastings' chances of post-season play more than once. The Lopers often beat out Hastings for a playoff berth in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics playoffs in Kansas City.

"They stopped Hastings from going there," he said. "My hope when I became a Hastings student, was I really looked forward to going to Kansas City."

Robinson said one of the best years for Hastings was during the 1977-78 season. Unfortunately for the Broncos, that was the first year of a 10-year string of district titles for KSC.

"When I got older, I admired the Kearney State program," Robinson said. "Now when I look back on it, it was a situation where if you can't beat 'em, join 'em."

And join them he did. Robinson started covering KSC sports in 1985 when he took over as sports editor at the Hub. Since covering KSC, Robinson said he enjoys the atmosphere.

"KSC has a good tradition," he said. "Kearney State does not get the best athletes anymore. It has to be the coaching . . . the program."

Working with those coaches is one of the things Robinson likes best.

"I really enjoy the coaching staff," he said. "I can't remember working with a nicer coaching staff. Whether it's Jerry Hueser, Claire Boroff, Rosella Meier, Dick Beechner, Al Zikmund or Don Briggs. They've made my job awful easy.



Brent Robinson, Hastings

A REAL SPORT

"Kearney State College is the Nebraska or Oklahoma of the NAIA," Robinson added. "People may not look at it as a big-time program, but it is the NAIA."

Reporting on a big-time program gives Robinson plenty of big stories. With KSC switching to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, he said plenty of big stories are yet to come.

"I think some of the biggest . . . influential events that affect KSC are in the future," Robinson said. "In the next two years, you'll see tremendous change at KSC. A lot of the big stories have been success stories, with basketball, volleyball

and the softball team winning a national title."

The road to covering KSC was a short one for Robinson. After attending Hastings College for two years, he graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1981.

Taking news-editorial classes at UN-L, Robinson graduated through the teacher's college. At the time, he was hoping to get into teaching and coaching.

But his first job was neither in teaching or at a newspaper. It was at a radio station.

"I was an overnight disc jockey at KFRX-FM in Lincoln," Robinson said. "It was kind of a unique and perfect situation. It's not what you know, it's who you know."

Tim Moreland, former play-by-play man for Cornhusker sports and now announcing for the Minnesota Vikings, helped Robinson get the job.

"He knew me and he got me the job," Robinson said. "I got the job with virtually no experience."

Staying with radio station for only six months, Robinson moved on to the Scottsbluff Star-Herald. After 18 months there, he became sports editor at Kearney.

"I came here in 1985 when the Omaha World-Herald purchased the Hub," he said.

Robinson said he does not plan to move on from Kearney in the near future.

"Right now, I'm very satisfied with my job," he said. "I'm doing what I want to do."

While in college, Robinson remembers wanting to cover sports in a town with a big-name college or a professional sports team. But those goals have faded.

"Now I'm married . . . and I have a family," he said. "Maybe I've downstepped those goals a little bit. I would still like to go another step. But for being 28 years old, I think I'm in a good position. I think a journalist is always looking to better himself, but I'm in no hurry to get out of Kearney, Neb."

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ART PROFESSOR RAY SCHULTZE REVEALS SOME OF THE MAGIC OF GLASSBLOWING.

Heat blasts out of the small brick furnaces; five gallon buckets hold water filled with wooden tools. A barrel of long metal pipes sits beside a metal-top table. What is this equipment for?

It is for Ray Schultze's glassblowing class offered Tuesday evenings through the Art Department. The only prerequisite for the course is three-dimensional design, another course offered by the Art Department and taught by Schultze.

Glassblowing may be taken

"One of the biggest honors, one which I was very pleased about, was when I was commissioned to make the governor's art awards this year."

— Schultze

more than one semester. "I would say I have on the average three or four students who continue. Once you get bitten, once you get over this first clumsy stage, where you begin to control the medium, then it kind of gets in your blood. As I tell people, glass is magic," said Schultze.

"My first experience was with a workshop in Minnesota, I believe in 1970. I attended a four day workshop. At that workshop I had minimal experience but a very enjoyable experience. I had a blow pipe in my hand for the first time and saw the process for the first time and actually participated

in a hands-on workshop," he said. From that workshop he learned the basic steps of offhand glassblowing. He then came home and built his first basic equipment, some of which is still used today.

Schultze continued, "Most glassblowers build much of their own equipment and adapt it to their own situation."

Schultze is fairly tall so he has built his equipment higher, but through the use of platforms and other modifications the equipment can be used by students of different heights.

Schultze's first few years were an experimental and learning basis. He later decided to further his study of glass and glass manipulation.

"In 1974 I took a leave of absence from KSC

and attended Alfred University in New York," Schultze said.

He took classes to develop his knowledge and skills in glassblowing. Alfred University also had a glass science department which trained glass engineers. He took courses in glass science to

further his understanding of the scientific theory of glass and its structural makeup.

"Since 1961 there has been a renaissance, an interest in offhand glassblowing. Prior to that, there virtually was none. The only glassblowing being done was in factories so the small studio or shop began after 1961 and interest grew very rapidly," said Schultze.

"It's called 'offhand glassblowing' because it's a free manipulation of the glass material at the end of the blow pipe without the aid of a mold," Schultze explained.

"If you go uptown to a store which handles handblown glass you might notice some of the objects are the same. The handblown technique can be done with the aid of a mold. I have some devices such as the optic mold which is a preliminary technique to gain a certain textural surface."

Two different types of glass can be used for glassblowing — batch glass or scrap glass. Scrap glass is mainly used because it is less expensive. Scrap glass, such as pop bottle glass, is crushed and



Jensen and Halva add color to their glass.

melted in the furnace. The advanced students work with batch glass.

"We do have the capability here to make batch glass by melting the dry ingredients - silicon, sodium, calcium and other ingredients. We then subject it to high temperatures to melt it for the first time," said Schultze.

Each semester a furnace is also filled with colored glass and colored glass rods can be ordered. The glass rods are made in Germany and are quite expensive.

On-going glassblowing programs are quite rare.

"If you go uptown to a store which handles handblown glass you might notice some of the objects are the same. The hand-blown technique can be done with the aid of a mold. I have some devices such as theoptic mold which is a preliminary technique to gain a certain textural surface."

— Schultze

Many colleges and universities started programs in the early 1960s but had to stop offering them when the energy crunch hit. It became too expensive to maintain the programs. Now a few colleges and universities have workshops but nothing permanent.

"It's not very common to have programs like this and I feel very fortunate that we are able to offer the program for our students," said Schultze.

Schultze estimated he has displayed his glassblown works in six or eight invitational shows this year. He had a show in the Nebraska Museum of Art in November, where he also displayed a work in glass which is in the permanent collec-

tion of the museum.

"One of the biggest honors, one which I was very pleased about, was when I was commissioned to make the governor's art awards this year," said Schultze.

He explained the awards: "Every year for the governor's art awards, an artist is commissioned to produce a certain number of works of art. The pieces are then given as awards to various individuals or organizations in the state that

over the years have demonstrated a support of the arts. Awards go to either an artist or an art agency.

"I was commissioned to produce five blown pieces of glass which were given as the awards and one of the pieces was also then given to the Nebraska Museum of Art," Schultze said.



Ray Schultze works on glass as a teacher and as an artist.

He explained that like any other form of art, glassblowing is a developmental process which is never complete. He said he will always strive to improve his work, always hoping the next piece will be better than the last.

"Sometimes when people ask how long does it take you to blow a carafe? I'll pause for a moment and say, 'Well, 15 years.'"

Jana Walz



A

Creating Magic . . .

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The forming cup is a ladle or dipper made of applewood which the student uses to move the glass farther down the blow pipe and to improve the quality of the glass. The cup must be kept in water to keep the wood from drying out.

Ray Schulze, professor of glassblowing, holds the forming cup with one hand and rolls the blow pipe back and forth on the extended support arm of the bench. This action should reduce the amount of unwanted bubbles in the glass and improve the smooth quality of the glass.



Schulze sitting at the work bench uses the jacks on a piece of glass he is working on. The jacks are used to create stress to make the glass near the end of the blow pipe rigid, suitable for making disconnection.

FROM FURNACE TO FINISH . . .

The process of glassblowing is a delicate matter which depends upon timing and skill. Practice and patience are the contents of a glassblower's technique.

In addition to these concepts, Ray Schulze, professor of art at KSC, has taught students the importance of certain basic mechanical steps in the glassblowing process.

First, the student must heat the blow pipe by setting it on a stand with only the tip of the pipe in the circular hole of the furnace.

After the tip is hot, the student may gather or collect glass from the furnace containing molten glass.

Next the student will turn to a steel-top table to marver the glass. Following the marvering step, the student must blow the original bubble for the piece. It will be no larger than a quarter.

After the bubble has been blown it must cool slightly until the glass achieves a dark violet color.

Now the student will be ready for a second gather of glass, then a few seconds of molding in the forming cup. At intervals in the process the student must return again and again to reheat in the furnace.

Another step of the working of glass is executed when the student must use the "jacks," a large set of grips or clamps much like oversized tweezers.

After these basic steps have been completed, the more amazingly creative aspects of glassblowing can occur.

Speed, timing and care must be ever present while performing the steps of blowing glass. To improve, Schulze recommends students spend at least six hours a week in the annex practicing and progressing on the fundamental steps of the art.



Mark Halva, an advanced glass-blowing student at KSC, demonstrates a technique called "marvering" which is used to give the glass piece the student is working on a well-structured beginning. Marvering is done by rolling the glass over the surface of a steel-top table.



Halva taps a work of glass directly into the lehr.

Once Halva has completed his piece it must be removed by cooling the connecting glass support with a metal spatula. Halva will then tap the pipe to disconnect the piece, letting it fall into a special type of mica called "vermiculite," which is fire-proof. The mixture is a form of insulation to protect the glass from breaking while Halva opens the lehr door. The lehr is an annealing oven which removes stress from the glass created by using the jacks and molds on the glass. The lehr will bake the glass at a temperature of around 950 degrees. The glass will be left in the lehr for several hours. Students can see their works the following day if not sooner.

Throughout the steps of glassblowing Schultze must keep the blow pipe continually rotating. Schultze does this to prevent the glass from dripping off the pipe while reheating. It also prevents the glass from collapsing while blowing. At the reheating stage an observer might be reminded of a cook watching over a roasting as Schultze rotates the blow pipe in a furnace which he built and nicknamed "The Glory Hole."

A black and white collage featuring various Beatles-related images. At the top left is a portion of the 'Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band' record sleeve, showing a soldier in a trench and a circular logo with the text 'PEPPER'S LONELY HEARTS CLUB BAND'. To the right is a close-up of Paul McCartney and John Lennon from the 'Let It Be' era. Below them is a close-up of George Harrison's face. At the bottom left is a crowd scene with a circular label that reads 'ORIGINAL STEREO RECORDING DIGITALLY REMASTERED FROM THE ORIGINAL BRITISH CATALOGUE'. To the right of the crowd is a 'Hard Days Night' sign with the text 'LET IT BE, HELP'. At the bottom center is a 'Parlophone' logo and the text 'with the beatles'.

Meet the

B

Once upon a time there was a man from Memphis named Elvis who the people crowned king of rock 'n' roll. King Elvis reigned over his kingdom for some time.

One day, four boys from a land across the sea came to the land of rock 'n' roll. The people fell in love with them. Seeing this, King Elvis made them dukes of his kingdom and invited them to be seated at the right of his throne.

Later the dukes of rock 'n' roll began to quarrel amongst themselves and each finally decided to go his own way. The foursome parted, with each duke continuing on his own way, but they never seemed to achieve the stardom while apart as when they had been together.

eatles

E V E N T S

It was a windy, rainy day in February, 1964, when four men, merely in their twenties, walked off an airplane at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York. Greeted by thousands of teenagers, the Beatles rocked the world for the next six years and changed rock 'n' roll music forever.

Twenty-four years after this "British Invasion" on America, the band



1964 as the Beatles rocked the Nebraskan's Ponderosa Room just as the original Beatles rocked the *Cavern* nightclub in Liverpool, England.

For the more than 450 spectators, November's *1964 as the Beatles* two-hour performance might have been a concert that looked and sounded just as if the Beatles had stopped at KSC in 1964.

Like John Lennon, Mark Benson's guitar strap was adjusted so his guitar rested high on his chest. Benson tapped his foot, chewed gum and sang with a raspy voice similar to Lennon's. He also stood a couple feet behind his microphone and leaned into it while he sang. A trademark of John Lennon.

Larry Grimes played left-handed bass guitar, bobbed his head and peered out across the audience with puppy-dog eyes while occasionally demonstrating the infamous Paul McCartney scream during such songs as *Long Tall Sally* and *Twist and Shout*.

Bob Miller's long face and timid smile reflected the George Harrison of 1964. Miller was the "Quiet One" playing lead guitar and constantly shifting his body weight from one foot to the other, a mannerism of the real Harrison.

Greg George pounded out the Mersey Beat on the drums which set high above the rest of the band. He had the nose and eyes of Ringo Starr and shook his mop-top hair to the rhythm of the songs — just as Ringo did 24 years ago. After finishing the first song, *I Wanna Hold Your Hand*, George raised his right hand over his head and gave the crowd a hearty Ringo wave, furiously waving his hand.

Benson, Grimes, George and Miller gave to KSC students what their parents might have seen had they attended a 1964 Beatles concert.

COME TOGETHER

Not only does *1964* look and sound like the Beatles, but they also came together in the same chronological order as the Beatles.

"I was working with a different drummer at the time, just as the Beatles had Pete Best in their beginning," Benson said in a *Blue & Gold* interview following the concert. "Then I got Larry, who plays Paul, interested in playing

"Then we picked up a guy to play George. The drummer left us, as Pete Best left the Beatles and then we picked up Greg, who looks so much like Ringo."

The present *1964 as the Beatles* was formed in two weeks. Miller, who plays George, was in the Broadway show, *Beatlemania*, Benson said. This show was a chronological portrayal of the Beatles' history, beginning with the early Beatles



and ending at their 1970 breakup.

With each member of the band made up to look like his Beatle counterpart, the concert was played in intervals, each representing a different era. Beginning with the early Beatles and mop tops, the next interval portrayed the Sgt.

Pepper's era in which all the band members wore Sgt. Pepper's jackets. It ended with the long-haired Beatles, as represented on the *Abbey Road* and *Let It Be* albums.

"When we were going through the change," Benson said, "we wondered how to replace the first George Harrison. People would come up to us — the fanatics, those who'd seen all the different Beatles shows — and say

that Bob was the best George Harrison; the best look-alike, the best sound. They all told us this was the one to get, so we got him."



John (Mark Benson) played harmonica on such songs as *Love Me Do* and *I Should Have Known Better* while George (Bob Miller) and Paul (Larry Grimes) strummed the melodies.

bass guitar. Larry wasn't originally a bass player, but neither was Paul; both were originally regular guitar players. Larry had to learn to play left-handed because he was originally right-handed.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY...

1964 also sounds authentic because band members use the same model and year of instruments the Beatles used. "It's all vintage stuff," Benson said. "When we decided to do this (form a Beatles sound - and look-alike band), we decided to be authentic. We wanted the same guitars, amplifiers and everything, so the sound coming off the stage would be indetical to what you would have heard if the Beatles had been playing.

"We scoured the countryside to find all these instruments. One of the amplifiers I got from Jackson Browne's guitar player, David Lindly. He got it from a store in England where the Beatles used to trade a lot of stuff; so you never know, it could be one of the Beatles' amps or not."

From the mop-top wigs down to Beatle boots, 1964 has also done its best to make the clothing authentic. Their boots were imported from Liverpool and their suits are tuxedos which have been altered to match the Beatles' original suits.



1964 members have watched thousands of feet of Beatles' concert footage to learn each Beatle's mannerisms and to copy their voices. The effort has paid off.

"We had a couple from Liverpool come up and ask, 'Are you scouts?'" Benson said. "Scouts" are what Liverpoolians call themselves.

"They said," Benson continued, "These kids have no idea what they are seeing. We saw the Beatles at the Cavern,



Ringo (Greg George) hammered out the Mersey Beat on the drums, which the real Richard Starkey was famous for.

and you guys got it all down. We were waiting for you to make a mistake, but you never did."

ACT NATURALLY

Why was the Beatles' popularity so long-lived? Benson attributes their success to several factors, one of which is the media attention the Beatles received.

"They were such a media-blitzed group," he said. "There were a lot of bands in that time, but nobody had the lasting musical appeal the Beatles had.

"They were all natural actors. They were real cheeky, real funny and really quick and witty with responses. No other band had the charisma the Beatles had, and the media made gods out of them.

"As a result, they were prisoners; they had no social life, and that's why they quit touring. Stores, like Macy's in New York, had to open at midnight so the Beatles could go shopping.

"They couldn't appear in public during normal hours without getting mobbed. It would be a terrible thing to

be so popular that you couldn't just go and get a cup of coffee in a restaurant without getting mobbed. Someone would have to buy your clothes for you, or stores would have to open at odd hours so you could shop in peace."

Another reason for the Beatles' success was their ability to draw all kinds of music together to form their own sound. Benson said Harrison was fascinated by American music and picked up on the rockabilly sound of Carl Perkins and country sound of Chet Atkins.

Paul McCartney was a fan of Motown stars such as Little Richard, who taught McCartney to scream as he did on such songs as *Long Tall Sally* and *Twist and Shout*.

Even though the Beatles made these and other songs famous, they were not the first to record these songs. "Little do people know," Benson said, "some of the songs they did were not original Beatles songs. They did a lot of stuff like *Roll Over Beethoven*, *Rock 'n' Roll Music* and *Please Mister Postman* which other artists recorded first. Because the Beatles made these songs popular, many people assumed these were Beatles songs."

Beatles producer George Martin told the Beatles they had a bleak future



unless they wrote and sang their own songs. McCartney and Lennon reworked songs they had written and began to write new ones. Within a few years, this duo became the most famous songwriting team of their, and possible, of all time. They also wrote songs for others.

Benson said their first Rolling Stones' British hit, *I Wanna Be Your Man*, was written by the Beatles for the Stones.

MAGICAL MYSTERY TOUR

Along with the Beatles' musical ability, a little science and magic attributed to their success. It is perhaps this magic that causes people today to act as they do when *1964* takes to the stage.

"Beatles' music had such a positive vibration to it," Benson said. "Researchers have done scientific studies on Beatles music as to the beat and rhythm and how it affects the human body. All the Beatles' songs have a rhythm that goes with the rhythm of the heart, whereas a lot of other rock music has a beat that goes against the rhythm of the human heart. This is a phenomenon that has never happened before and I doubt it'll ever happen again."

"That's why on a lot of other music, you'll say, 'I'm tired of hearing this song.' But on Beatles songs, you never seem to get tired of them."

"The music seems to affect kids; it's just such a positive thing. Children get to dancing around and it's really great. I look out into the audience and see a six-year old dancing around, looking up at me and singing along with me to songs like *I Wanna Hold Your Hand* or *Love Me Do*."

"Timewise, that would be like a 25- or 30-year old singing all Tony Bennett's hits. What other music has the longevity the Beatles' tunes have had?"

Beatles songs persevere, often reappearing near the top of today's

music charts. An example is the 1965 hit, *Twist and Shout*, which resurfaced because of its use in the recent film, *Ferris Bueller's Day Off*.

Because of this longevity, Benson said *1964* plays for a variety of audiences. "We do so many different kinds of gigs: colleges, theaters, amphitheaters, music parks and corporate parties."

"We have yet to find one definite audience or kind of thing we can't do. Even if you're not a Beatles fan, you know the

stuff from hearing it for so many years."

The Beatles' magic comes from each member's contribution to the group. Had it not been that special "magic" that John, Paul, George and Ringo possessed, Benson said the Beatles would have never been what they were.

"No one could replace any one of the Beatles," he said. "Each Beatle had a uniqueness about him that no one else could have given to the band."

"None of the four were as strong as solo artists as the four together. These men knew who they were and what they had accomplished."

Each Beatle gained his identity as a

Beatle first and then as an individual. "Read the papers and the members are referred to as ex-Beatle Paul McCartney or ex-Beatle George Harrison," Benson said. "The Beatles gave each member an identity everyone could relate to."

"These members made up probably the only band whose members' first names could be mentioned and everyone knew who they were."

The Beatles' magic also worked as a barrier-breaker between stereotypes. Benson said the walls come crumbling down when *1964* strikes that first chord of a Beatles song.

"We were doing a show in a park and

there was a guy who looked like a lawyer standing beside some bikers," he said. "When we struck the

first chord of *A Hard Day's Night*, they went wild and began to sing along."

"The barriers went down because there's a common thing everyone's doing and the stereotypes disappear."

"There was another guy who had his seven-year old daughter on his shoulders, and she was singing some of the words. I've never been in any organization that had the cross-appeal and has affected two generations as *1964* when we play Beatles music."



"The Beatles gave so much to us for so long; this is our tribute to the Beatles."

—Benson

BABY, YOU'RE A RICH MAN

Behind the scenes, Beatles manager Brian Epstein helped launch Beatlemania. "Epstein was a marketing genius," Benson said. "He had records sent to America before anyone here had heard of the Beatles. He had people put up signs in subways reading 'The Beatles are Coming.' No one had any idea what it was, but people saw it everyday."

"When the Beatles hit the papers, people knew what the name sounded like and they recognized it."

Epstein also sent 5,000 T-shirts and had them distributed among college and high school students to prepare for the Beatles' invasion of America.

"When the Beatles arrived in New York, they thought there was a world leader arriving at the same time," Benson said. "If you watch old film clips of the event, you see the Beatles looking around in astonishment at the massive crowd that was there to greet them. They thought they had coincidentally landed at the same time as a world leader."

The Beatles also helped new industries such as amplifier manufacturers get



started. "When they played in Shea Stadium at New York, football announcers' horns were used because up until then, nobody played stadium concerts," Benson said. "The loudspeaker system didn't do well for carrying music, so the industry to make amplifiers so bands could play stadiums opened up."

THE LONG AND WINDING ROAD

Through Benson's experiences with 1964, he has met some of the people who worked with and knew the Beatles. He met George Harrison's sister while in Florida. She currently works for *Dark Horse Records*, Harrison's recording label. Benson also crossed paths with Alister Taylor who worked for *Apple Records*, the Beatles' recording label and he also worked a show with former Beatle drummer, Pete Best.

Benson said he can't imagine anyone who has not been affected by Beatles music. "Arthur Fiedler picked up on Beatles tunes and put them to orchestra music," he said. "It added so much credibility to them because after people heard this music played by an orchestra, they began thinking, 'Hey, maybe we ought to



take these guys more seriously.'

"That has to be the biggest compliment an orchestra can pay you — to put one of your songs to Muzak or make an orchestrated version of it."

In his fourth year with 1964 as the Beatles, Benson said he never tires of the music. "I get annoyed some nights when I can't hear well on stage, when guitars aren't in tune or something else," he said. "I get tired of the driving and touring, but never the music."

Benson said he wishes every generation had a Beatles-like group to grow up with. "I've really benefited from it," he said. "If you think about it, they were just four guys from the working class who just happened to become famous. And that's why I don't think it meant much to them."

"The Beatles gave so much to us all for so long; this is our tribute to the Beatles."

THE FIFTH BEATLE?

It began in October, 1961, when a man entered a Liverpool record store and requested a recording by a group called the Beatles. Storeowner Brian Epstein did not have the record, so he called a number of recording studios to find if they had heard of the band.

He finally tracked down the Beatles in the Cavern nightclub, an approximate 100 yards from Epstein's office. Upon finding the group, he described them as an untidy bunch who played their music very loud. Epstein was impressed with the foursome and told *New Yorker Magazine* the group had "extraordinary quality and presence that wafted itself across the cellar."

Epstein entered into a contract with the group and left his record store behind. He received a 25 percent cut for managing the band and felt satisfied, knowing he could help them and that he had gained the Beatles' trust.

He resisted the temptation of tampering with the band's style and act but he did get the Beatles out of

tattered blue jeans and into tailored suits. Epstein also convinced the group to trim their long, shaggy hair.

Epstein then tried to get the Beatles a recording contract with *Decca Records*, but the company refused to sign the Beatles on. The sound engineer was impressed with the foursome's music and referred Epstein to record producer George Martin.

Martin found Pete Best's drumming abilities insufficient and recommended Best be replaced. With their new drummer, Ringo Starr, the Beatles faced a wall of protest as their fans shouted "Pete forever, Ringo never!"

Although faced with opposition, the Beatles still drove many young Britons into hysteria. Epstein described to *Newsweek* in 1964 an incident in which the Beatles had to be smuggled into a Birmingham concert hall by having them wear police raincoats and helmets. Teen-age girls fell weeping into the streets when they could not obtain tickets to see the Beatles.

From there on, Epstein traveled

with the Beatles to the height of their fame until September 1967, when Epstein was found dead in his Belgrave Square townhouse of an apparent drug overdose. The relationship between the Fab Four and their manager was said to have transformed Epstein's life for the better. He was described as being lonely, self-conscious and introspective.

Derek Taylor, one of Epstein's assistants, told *Newsweek* that Epstein really "cared about them."

At the time of Epstein's death, the Beatles had grown up and were beginning to go their separate ways. It seemed that Epstein had fulfilled his role in Beatlemania. One of those roles was to be the lubricating matter that reduced friction between band members during their early years.

Epstein held fast to the Beatles and traveled the rough and rocky road with them during their early years. He was the businessman behind the musicians and can best be summed up by George Harrison's comment concerning Epstein's death: "He was one of us."

THE CONSTITUTION: an idea whose time has come

POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT CHAIRMAN THOMAS MAGSTADT REFLECTS ON THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND EXPLAINS ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND INFLUENCE ON WORLDWIDE DEMOCRACY.

The idea that a liberal political system could be created by calling a meeting or that it could be regulated by a charter, in the manner of a social club or civic association, is in itself nothing short of remarkable. It could only have been conceived by individuals imbued with the spirit of the Enlightenment — an era in which, unlike our own, few seriously questioned the power of ideas. The idea of democracy, the founders believed, would change the world.

The dignitaries who gathered in Philadelphia in 1787 did so for the purpose of inventing a superior form of government — superior, that is, not only to the British parliamentary monarchy, but also to all others. It was this exalted purpose that led James Madison to speak of the “new science of politics” which informed the framers’ deliberations. This same spirit of exaltation caused John Adams to conclude that Providence intended to use the United States of America for the “illumination” and “emancipation” of all mankind. This sense of mission permeated the political thought of the founding fathers.

But was it justified? Has the United States fulfilled this mission? Or were the framers simply engaging in the rhetori-



Thomas Magstadt

cal excesses for which politicians have always been notorious?

... enumerated rights and respect for “human rights” has become the nearly universal moral standard by which governments are judged.

In world politics, Messianism is often associated with interventionism. Nothing could have been farther from the minds of those who met at Philadelphia. The mission of Americans would be accomplished not by armed imperialism, but the power of example — America would be a “beacon light” to the world. In fact, George Washington warned the fledgling nation in his farewell address to avoid “entangling alliances.”

For 150 years, Washington’s successors followed his advice. Not until the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance in 1949, did United States enter into an entangling alliance in peacetime. At the same time, the idea of America as

the “policeman” of the world came into competition with the older idea of America as a beacon light. Critics and defenders alike have focused on this new foreign-policy activism and, in the process, have failed to notice that something extraordinary has been happening. Something the founders believed would happen. Something that is more powerful than armies and navies. More powerful even than nuclear weapons.

Democracy has gradually been gaining ground, winning converts and replacing dictatorships. It is nothing short of remarkable, really, that constitutional democracy of one kind or another now holds sway throughout all of Western Europe, from the Scandinavian nations in the north, to the Mediterranean republics in the south. In the 1970s, the only two exceptions — Portugal and Spain, joined the ranks of European democracies. Across the Atlantic, of course, all of the North America is democratic. (In terms of land mass, Canada and the United States rank number two and four respectively — the Soviet Union is number one and Mainland China is number three.) Brazil and Australia, ranking five and six in physical size, are both democratically governed.

Perhaps the most extraordinary democratic success story of all is India, an extremely diverse country with a population of nearly 800 million, second only to the People’s Republic of China. India has functioned as a democracy since gaining independence from Great Britain in 1947.

Finally, in South America, where military dictatorships long dominated

the political landscape, democracies have sprouted everywhere except Chile, Paraguay, Guyana and Suriname (the last two are, at most, minor exceptions). Without hyperbole, it is safe to say that the 1980s has, thus far at least, been the Decade of Democracy, as South America has been swept by the winds of peaceful democratic change. Until recently, only Venezuela and Colombia had been governed democratically for any appreciable period of time. Today, the democratic roll call includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, as well as Venezuela and Colombia.

In Central America, Costa Rica, whose president, Oscar Arias Sanchez, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1987, has long been a functioning democracy (with no standing army!). Elsewhere in Central America, tender shoots of democracy have appeared in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, although the military continues to exert a heavy-handed influence over the civilian leadership of these countries.

The previously mentioned roster of democratic nations is not a complete list. In the Pacific Basin, Japan and the Philippines are notable examples; in the Middle East, Israel deserves honorable mention; and in Africa, Gambia, Kenya, and the Ivory Coast are democratic republics.

Can the United States, in truth, take credit, as well as comfort, in the latter day triumph of democracy in such far-flung places? Certainly not in any direct casual sense. But there can be little doubt that the idea of "America," the symbol more than the state itself, has inspired the dream of freedom for two centuries. When Henry Clay spoke of "the lamp burning brightly on this Western shore, as a light to all nations," he was alluding to the self-same power of exam-

ple which Washington and so many of his compatriots believed would be our most lasting contribution, as the world's vanguard republic, to the ultimate good of man kind.

Let us remember that the constitution was the first of its kind in the modern world, which means that it is the oldest surviving democratic charter.

Let us remember that the Constitution was the **first** of its kind in the modern world, which means that it is the oldest surviving democratic charter. It is, arguably, the most widely imitated, as well. Not in every respect: the separation of powers and intricate checks and balances which the framers established is still one of the most complex (and, for outsiders, confusing) democratic mechanisms ever put into practice. Other nations have seen fit to emulate the simpler British parliamentary model.

signed at the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. In reality, it was not overlooked by the delegates; rather, it was rejected on the grounds that political and civil rights were implicit in the very notion of republican government. Any attempt to enumerate these rights would, according to the prevailing view, be redundant, if not counterproductive.

Opponents, most notable the anti-federalists, repudiated the document drawn up at Philadelphia in part because the absence of specified rights and liberties. Patrick Henry (Give me liberty or give me death) fought hard for a Bill of Rights. In so doing, he helped create an important political tradition whereby a loyal and responsible opposition can challenge the majority opinion with out being ostracized or vilified.

Washington wrote, "Upon the whole, I doubt whether the opposition to the Constitution will not ultimately be productive of more good than evil; it has called forth, in its defense, abilities which would not perhaps have been otherwise exerted that have thrown new light upon the science of Government, they have given the rights of man a full

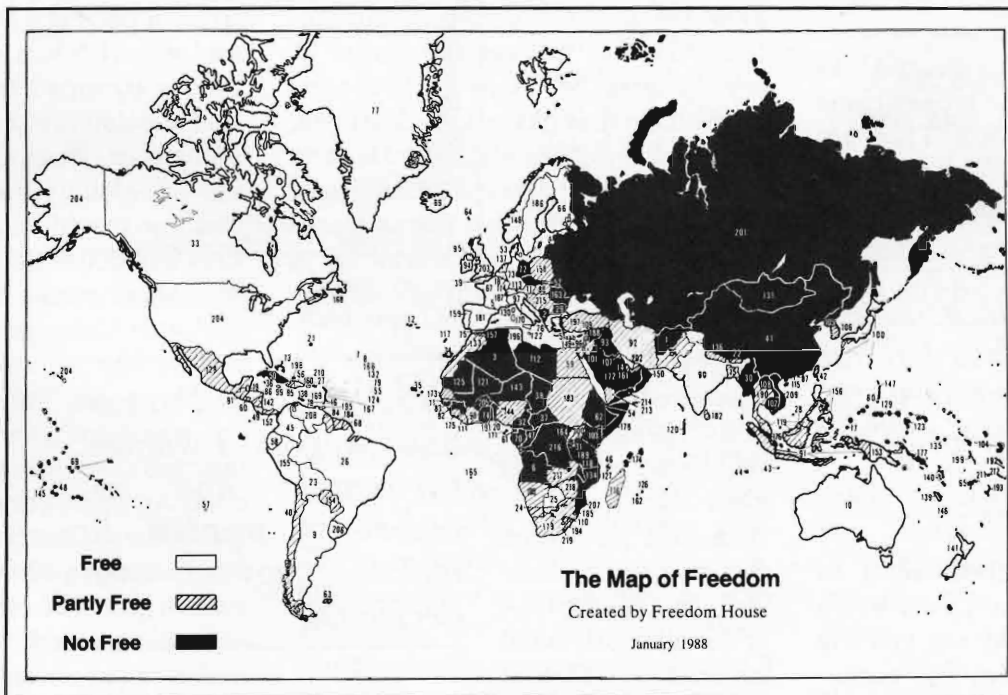
and fair discussion, and explained them in so clear and forcible a manner, as cannot fail to make a lasting impression."

Thus, the Bill of Rights was the fruit of contention, not consensus. Today, nearly every constitution has a list of enumerated rights and respect for "human rights" has become the nearly universal moral standard by which governments are judged. In the

fast-approaching twilight of the Twentieth Century, the "lasting impression" which Washington prophesied is deep and indelible.

The founders would be pleased, but not surprised. After all, they wrote the script.

Thomas Magstadt



How then, can it be argued that the U.S. Constitution has been widely imitated? The answer, I believe, lies not in the framers' original intent, but in an afterthought — no doubt, one of the most important afterthoughts in modern history. The Bill of Rights, as everyone knows, was not part of the Constitution

Gone Fishing

by Terry Schifferns

FISHING TRIP ADDS NEW DIMENSION TO LIFE

I shimmy into the backseat of the Monte Carlo among the pillows, vials and quilts. Cher tucks my crutches in before shutting my door and taking her position up front riding shotgun. Jim is in the driver's seat awaiting his cue for take-off.

"Everything taken care of?" Cher asks.

"I guess; God those people piss me off. You'd think the money came out of their own pockets. They act like they don't even know the first thing about getting welfare. I wanted

"My right leg is a useless appendage that has left me destitute, at the mercy of the almighty Department of Social Services."

to ask that blank-faced bitch in there, if you don't know how to do this and I do, then why are you the welfare worker and I'm the recipient? Shouldn't we change places? But it's done, I grovelled and they now have 30 days to decide if I'm eligible for benefits."

I feel like a big chunk of gravel is caught in my throat. I thought I'd weaned myself from welfare three years ago, but now I find myself at

the end of the line again, filling out the same old forms.

"You're sure you're done then?" Cher asks. I know the question refers not only to the bullshit at the welfare office but the bitching, too.

"Done," I tell her.

"Let's roll then." Cher nods at Jim who starts the Monte up, and we slip unnoticed out of town on 218. We cross the Iowa-Missouri state line, fishing boat in tow, destination the Arkansas Ozarks.

I'm as much in tow as the boat behind me, my broken knee-cap swaddled in the dingy white immobilizer that has become the center of my universe. My right leg is useless appendage that has left me destitute, at the mercy of the almighty Department of Social Services. Down and out, so to speak, flat-broke and on my way to the Arkansas Ozarks for a fishing trip. Even with all appendages in working order, I fail to gain any pleasure from killing and maiming defenseless fish. I don't even own a fishing pole, and yet I'm on my way for a week-end in the Ozarks. Obviously, this is not my idea, it's Cher's.

Cher is my nursemaid, caretaker and decision maker. Now that I'm a physical, financial, emotional wreck, living in a codeine stupor that makes decisive thought a relic of the past, I am under Cher's tutelage. I'm her burden and she likes it. In fact, she revels in my dependency; but while

she revels, I take comfort in her caring. Before my bad streak of luck, Cher was sometimes my babysitter, other times my banker, often my bad example, but always my best friend.

I found Cher at my back door the day bad brakes on the old Dodge careened me into my last decision: whether to wipe out the entire Lowell High School girls' track team, which — at the precise moment my brakes went out — were jogging only 20 feet to my left in the opposite lane; or to slam into the rear of the station wagon that had come to a sudden halt in front of me. I chose the station wagon and won a broken knee-cap. After the doctor strapped on the immobilizer and allotted me the script for the codeine four, Cher came and gathered me up, along with my two children and our toothbrushes and moved us into her house and under her wing.

My knee-cap has made slow progress in the last two weeks at Cher's but my psyche has plummeted to an all time low. I have discovered the location of the spirit. It's in the knee-cap. Just as sure as my knee-cap is broken, my spirit has suffered a frac-

ture of its own — partially because of bad timing; only a month after I called it quits with Bob.

Reliable, dependable, stable Bob. Always-there Bob. I mean, for God's sake, the man was near perfect; in these times of mail room clerks and certified jerks, the man was a

"But, I guess I'm not most women. I wanted excitement and romance. I wanted to make my own decisions."

knight in shining armor. A bit dull and boring at times, but as near to perfect as most women want.

But, I guess I'm not most women. I wanted excitement and ro-

said single was exciting and I believed them.

So, five years after divorce hassles, three years after welfare, and two years after TV dates and joint

decisions with dependable Bob, I took the plunge to make my own decisions. Now look at me, I can barely take a piss on my own. A thick funk threatens to swallow me whole.

Before the funk got the best of me, Cher took notice and prescribed the cure: Road Trip. I resisted on the grounds of being physically and emotionally unfit and flat broke to boot. Cher had already bribed her husband, Gary, into watching her kids and mine. She insisted the trip was on her and that a change of scenery would help "put

things in perspective." I consented. And here I sit, taken in tow, watching the deserted Missouri farm houses slip by.

At the helm is Jim, my only objection. Not that I object to Jim personally, I love him. We've been friends since jr. high. It's just that Jim loves to fish. Fishing is his being, his essence, so to speak. Fishing is to Jim what a drink is to a drunk. Winters are merely intermissions in Jim's life, a time to polish up and perfect his fishing stories. And that's what I object to: his fishing stories, the fish he's already caught and the fish he's going to catch.

A good fisherman has to be a good storyteller. And Jim is a good fisherman, the proof is in the stories.

Jim can convince me that catching a fish that would fit in my back pocket is a feat comparable to conquering the entire western world.

Cher said the trip to Arkansas usually takes eight hours and if Jim got started early that would be eight hours of one fishing story after another. Held captive in the back seat, I'd drown in fishing stories. They'd find me flopping and sucking for air by the time we reached Arkansas.

Cher, realizing she had erred in her choice of travelling companions, solemnly promised to speak to Jim. She swore there would be a ban on fishing conversation for the duration of the ride. Secretly, I guessed Jim's wife had bribed Cher to take Jim so she wouldn't have to hear any fishing stories for a few days.

"You with us back there? Maybe you better lay off the codeine. You're going comatose," Cher chuckles.

"I'm with you. Where are we?" I ask.

"We just passed Macon. You've

"The basic ceremony is to go to the bar with the same sex and get drunk enough to ask or give consent to the opposite sex for the sacrificial one night stand."

been out for about an hour. Need a pit stop?" Cher glances back at me.

"No, I'm fine," I answer. I'm not ready for the major crisis taking a piss creates.

"You're pretty boring company. Anyone ever tell you that?" Cher jibes.

"All the time," I answer flatly. I'm not ready to entertain anyone with my brilliant wit.

"I know Jim, tell her that story about Lake Geode," Cher says.

My head swivels left and right in panic. I'm waiting for Cher to turn around so I can curl my lip and show her my clenched teeth. She looks



mance. I wanted to make my own decisions. So I left the sedate slow lane of not quite matrimony and shifted into the swinging fast lane of single-dom. Well, my swinging single life has come to an abrupt halt, not that it was that swinging anyway. In a small town, like Lowell, there's only so much excitement to go around and someone cornered the excitement market before I hit the scene — unless the dating ritual is supposed to be considered exciting.

It made me want to retch.

The basic ceremony is to go to the bar with the same sex and get drunk enough to ask or give consent to the opposite sex for the sacrificial one night stand. I read *Cosmopolitan's guide to love and dating*: they

F I C T I O N

back beaming and ignores my gestures. I curse her silently as she continues to prompt Jim to tell his story.

"All right," Jim says finally.

I fall back onto my pillows and begin sucking for air.

"Let me see here, it all started with the boat," he motions to the boat trailing a few feet behind us.

"I got a new trolling motor for it but I hadn't been able to try it out. So about a month ago, I decided to take it down to Lake Geode for its maiden voyage. I knew it was too early in the season to get in any real fishing. But I figured it would beat watching babe Winkleman pull in lunkers on the TV.

"I got down to Geode pretty early, the fog was just lifting off the lake, and there wasn't another soul in sight. The whole lake to myself. I get down to the boat dock and unload the boat. I was ready to go when this little old lady stumbles out of the woods. I'm talking dense timber.

"She marches right up to me and asks what I'm doing. I'm kind of dumbfounded, but I tell her I'm going fishing. Then she wants to know if I'll take her to the other side of the lake. You know as well as I do, there's nothing over on the other side: no docks, no campground, nothing but miles and miles of timber. I don't know what else to do so I say, 'Sure.'

Jim pauses. I know he does this for effect, but I can't help myself, I lean up waiting for the punch line.

Cher is absolutely giddy by now and presses Jim on. "You didn't tell her what she was wearing. Tell her what the woman was wearing."

"Oh, yeh. By God, it looked like this gal had just stepped out of church, only she wasn't carrying a purse. She wasn't carrying anything. Just had on her fancy Sunday go-to-

meetin' clothes. This flowered cross, nylons, shiny black shoes all splattered with mud. I keep thinking to myself that she looked like someone's lost grandma.

"Well, after I told her I'd take her to the other side, she climbs right into the boat and straps on my life vest. Then she spots my camera, the 35 millimeter Nikon I got for Christ-

been in a boat before, she can't swim, and she's always been terrified of the water. Never mind, I tell myself, cast on. I mean to tell you, this woman didn't shut down for a good hour. She told me everything. Her childhood days, her pets through the years, her medical history, her marriage, her kids, the works. Then she tells me after 30 years of marriage, her husband



mas. Well she picks it up and starts examining it and slips the strap around her neck. There she sits in my boat, wearing my life-vest and my camera. She looked just like a damn tourist. What the hell, I figure I'll drop her off and get to some serious fishing.

"I head out. When I get to the middle of the lake, she asks if she can go fishing with me. I'm convinced then I've made a serious mistake. Blunder number one. But shit, I can hear the crappie calling, so I motor on over to my favorite crappie hole and start casting. No sooner do I get my first cast out and she starts talking.

"She tells me how she's never

just up and left her. He takes care of all the bills, buys her a car, pays off the house, then wham-o, he splits.

"By this time, she's bawling, her face is puffing up, and she's wringing her hands in her lap. I didn't know what to do. I just sat there nodding my head and wondering, why me? Two billion people in the world and this old lady's got to stumble onto me? I felt real bad for her, but all I could do is hand her my handkerchief and nod my head.

"How can you fish when you got this little old lady bawling her eyes out in your boat? It was horrible. All I could think was this could be my grandma. You know what I mean? Finally, she gets a hold on herself. I

figure this is my chance, I'll take her back to the dock and drop her off and still be able to get in some good fishing.

"We get over to the dock and she starts apologizing. She tells me she's sorry. She got carried away and she won't do it again. Would I please take her fishing with me? What do I do? I say 'Sure.'

"Off we go again. This time I chose a spot close to the dock. I start casting. She picks up my extra pole, my Shakespeare graphite pole with the Rapala deep-diver lure on it, and starts casting. That lasts about five minutes before she snags it. I have to cut the line and lose my Rapala deep-diver. But I just smile at her and say, 'No problem.' 'My Rapala deep-diver - no problem, shit!

"I wasn't about to get her started, though. No need to worry about that, she starts right back up. Pretty soon it's me and her out in the boat with her bawling again. I sit nodding my head and she sits there talking and bawling. I've had it by then. If I hadn't felt so sorry for her, I'd have thrown her over like a big carp.

"But I figure, what the hell, fishing just isn't in the cards for me today. As soon as she lets up some, I tell her I have to be getting home; the wife will be worrying about me. I lie, but I didn't think I could take much more.

"We get back to the dock and she gets out and wanders back into the woods. It was like none of it actually happened. But I wasn't taking my chances. I hitched the boat up and started for home.

"I get about a half mile down the road and, sure as shit, there she is walking down the deserted park road. My brain is screaming at me, 'Keep Going! don't be an idiot, let someone else find her.'

"Then I think of my Grandma and I pull over. I ask if she needs a ride to her car. She hops right in, like we were long lost buddies, and tells me I'm the nicest man she's ever met, so kind. I ask her where her car is.

She tells me she doesn't remember, maybe it's over that way. It's confirmed then, this gal is a few bricks short of a full load.

"I drive her over that way, no car. I drive over this way, no car. I drove that lady from one end of the park to the other. I've had it by then. I tell her, 'Look here lady, I've driven you all over hell. Now where is your car?'

"You won't believe this; I didn't. She says, 'I remember now. God told me to park it at the ranger's house.'

"I knew I was in deep shit then. She tells me how God has also given her permission to go into the ranger's house, since he and his wife weren't home, and brush her teeth and use their mouth wash.

"I thought about just dropping her off right there. But of course, I didn't. We rounded the curve to the ranger's house and three cop cars were sitting out front. Cops were wandering all over. I thought I'd try just dropping her off at the driveway. I almost shoved her out the door, then non-chelantly tootled on down the road.

I didn't make it far, though, a cop car pulled in right behind me. I figured I better tell them the story. The cop was a young guy. He just kept shaking his head.

"Come to find out, this lady was from Burlington, 50 miles from Geode. She'd gone to the store in Burlington and bought three sacks of groceries - they were in the backseat of her car. Then she'd

gone into the ranger's house and used their bathroom stuff and then wandered off into the woods. Some story, huh?" Jim ended with a little laugh.

That's it?" I'm aghast. "That's it, isn't it great?" Cher's delighted with Jim's production. She turns around to look at me and asks, "I mean, can't you just imagine her at the store squeezing the tomatoes, when suddenly the slender thread that keeps us squeezing the tomatoes, in spite of all the odds, snaps."

"Yeah, I guess I can imagine



that," I answer, shrinking back into my pillows. I bet it was all those years of joint decisions. Squeezing tomatoes together, pinching poultry together, sharing the mouth wash.

The soft warmth of the pillows seeps into my back, contentment spreads through my hips and down my thighs, right down to my knee.



REFLECTIONS

Results from a KSC random survey have shown some trends in entertainment and personal preferences. Are your tastes a sample of the crowd or do you tend to be drawn to those trends which go against the general public?

Sean Welde/Blue & Gold

Campus Favorites

KSC's Favorite Bars



1. Faces
2. Backlot
3. Dicky Dugan's

Top KSC Pet Peeves

1. Dishonest people
2. KSC parking
3. Homework/tests

KSC's Favorite Magazines



1. Cosmopolitan
2. Elle
3. Glamour

KSC's Favorite Videos



1. "I Want Your Sex" — George Michael
2. "Take On Me" — A-Ha
3. "Bad" — Michael Jackson

KSC's Favorite Songs



1. "Rock, Me Steady" — Whispers
2. "The One I Love" — R.E.M.
3. "Mony, Mony" — Billy Idol

KSC's Favorite Foods



1. Pizza
2. Nachos
3. Chinese Food

KSC's Favorite Comedy Artists



1. Eddie Murphy
2. Bill Cosby
3. Roseanne Barr

KSC's Favorite Drinks



1. Diet Coke
2. Pepsi
3. Light Beer

KSC's Favorite Actress



1. Meryl Streep
2. Vanna White
3. Katherine Hepburn

KSC's Favorite Actor



1. Rob Lowe
2. Tom Cruise
3. Michael J. Fox

KSC's Favorite Eateries



1. Amigo's
2. McDonald's
3. Cattleman's Mining Co.

KSC's Favorite Flavors



1. Cherry
2. Chocolate
3. Strawberry

KSC's Favorite Movies



1. "Top Gun"
2. "Stake Out"
3. "Officer & A Gentleman"

Row 1: Evannia Sizor, Diana Bardesky, Christine Wasilewski, Laura Walton. Row 2: Michelle Sizor, Christina Stokes, Lisa Henninger, Linda Potter. Row 3: Val Tuma, Cindy Elze, Nancy Brattain, Kenneth Conrad, Kevin Chumuk.

Spirit Squad



Row 1: Ty Sawyer, Jenny LaBrie, Cindy Payne, Carol Atkinson. Row 2: Thomas Kokes, Franke Kierwin, Douglas Kokes.

Sigma Phi Epsilon



Row 1: Chris Bigley, Craig Martin, Frank Arons, Mike Belao, Craig Martin, Robie Church, Aaron Glause, Darrel Drini, Kevin Jaromik, Michael Masters. Row 2: Tim Pollers, Brad Wieck, Heath Smallcomb, Lonnie Meeren, Scott Soen, Todd Winter, Sean Gellatly, Bob Hufer, Todd Longzowski, Terry Howat, Chad Hicken. Row 3: Timothy Lewis, Dean Nightingale, Rita Beechley, Bob Meyer, Jeff Rehberg, Mark Linton, Mark McGreer, Devin Munro, Tom Kerr, William Gellatly, Paul Fene. Row 4: Andy Dubbs, Randy Holzinger, Chris Haney, Greg Kraft, Doug McCarty, Matt Hillestad, John Quinn, Bryan Barry, Craig Wehrlein, Jonathan Bunn, Bill Howard, Doug Kavan, Steve Fehr.

Roger Williams Fellowship



Row 1: Patty Downey, Jia Halderman, Bill Gullickson, Evanna Sizor. Row 2: Linda Bratten, Jape Muorhouse, Melissa Renner, Janis Hennig, Frank Stava. Row 3: Ken Ramsey, Beth Bratten, J. Ritchie Morrow, Charles McGraw.



Xi Phi

Row 1: Bobbie McKenzie, Jennifer Brown, Dan Pullen, Lisa Trumler. Row 2: Kathy Ewers, Jodie Witt, Mike Synek, Jean Weaver, Shelly Hema.



Daughters of the Golden Heart

Row 1: Jennifer Brown, Jill Peters, Kim Anderson, Melann Clay, Wendy Vohedja. Row 2: Jane Seckman, Lisa Trumler, Lisa Keller, Debi Busch, Susan Rademacher, Wendy Spotts, Kris Young. Row 3: Jodie Witt, Karen FitzGerald, Teresa Heider, Bobbi Sumner, Chris Bauer, Shelly Hema, Donna Hostler, Patty Kerkman. Row 4: Kimberly Hufmann, Robin Blacker, Jean Weaver, Karen Couvillon, Kelly Brewer, Julie Graham, Missy Henning, Deb Kugel, Barb Hase.



K Club

Row 1: Susie McAllister, Gary Shada, Allan McCough, Neil Taylor. Row 2: Robert B. Hauser, John Karn, Rob Rose, Tatia Harris, Donna Spickelmier. Row 3: Marcia Merrill, Brian Dunn, Curtis Harry, Charles Stevens, John Lange, Chris Phelps.

Criminal Justice Club



Row 1: David Murrell, Pamela Fisher, Trudy Fishert, Linda Boyle. Row 2: Dan Laffler, Lori K. Baker, Lynda Smith, Bob McBride. Row 3: David Humphrey, Todd Hunsler, Robert Greer, Mike Ring, Tied Wall.

Gamma Phi Beta



Row 1: Amy Liska, Penny McRidlin, Kim Anderson, Kara Eggert, Kay Y. Song, Susan Rademacher, Kim Holsinger, Tracy Wall, Brenda Dwyer, Anna Golsner. Row 2: Janet Pabari, Shelly Byers, Pam Kistler, Ray Koberer, Kris Holman, Julie Morgan, Lisa Kohn, Anna Koberer, Christi Deveraux, Renee Hens, Sheryl Fraser. Row 3: Tami Perlinger, Stacy Hughes, Michelle Longuet, Diana Fickes, Frances Netherel, Melissa Adams, Tracy Kattley, Shelley Jansky, Carol Atkinson, Dany Dillman. Row 4: Jamie Albarr, Donna Clark, Jennifer Fackland, Amy Stewart, Lisa Schmidt, Dana Kays, Amy Peterson, Lisa Tonkin, Michele Holcomb, Leah Mergley, Peggy Schlessinger, Hilda Thies. Row 5: Tami Trues, Michelle Smith, Anne Thompson, Christa Anglin, Karla Fitzgerald, Julie Griggs, Juli Davis. Row 6: Tracy Kays, Amy Monks, Kathy Fitzgerald, Kathy Colvin, Kim Whittmore, Bianca Hammer, Debi Bischof, Molly Maguire, Amy Miller, Diana Bryant. Row 7: Lori Holcomb, Connie Korte, Merri Caldwell, Cyndie Gilbert, Karen Bellington, Debbie Shubert, Shannon Mayhew, Kris Pausich, Julie Pasky, Karen Coville, Amy Norris. Row 8: Dorian Hanna, Julie Graham, Tressie Harris, Gail Dinkler, Lori Jensen, Kelly Brewer, Amy Durre, Michael Cullay, Patty Padua, Johnette Tate. Row 9: Kristin Olson, Michelle Koenig, Kristy Behrman, Shanna Dwyer, Sandy Kempf, Janice Chisney, Erika Richardson, Michele Platt.

Rho Lambda



Row 1: Jill Wolford, Jennifer Castlund, Anne Pace, Susan Rademacher, Wendy Smith, Debbie Weaver. Row 2: Kristine Blasing, Ann Weiss, Krista Meyer, Sally White, Julie Anderson, Krista Sheldon, Johnette Tate. Row 3: Kristine Hardin, Shanna Dwyer, Kelly Brewer, Tressie Harris, Camille Davis, Anna Hamilton.



Kappa Omicron Phi

Row 1: Jeannette Quiring, Lynn Scherz, Tyler Zink, Dawn Hordesty, Wendy Stevenson, Row 2: Kim Rall, Deann Goetz, Nancy Oshorne, Karen Gengenber, Linda Beatty, Shelly Haggard, Janine Collins



Pi Kappa Alpha

Row 1: Richard Murray, Brent Moody, Douglas Duntson, Mark Gibson, Tom Rine, Scott Moore, Kelly Nelson, Dorian Stone, Kenneth Anderson, Row 2: Roger Stothard, Jim Aiken, William Schaller, Sean Faden, Patrick Busch, Tolan Hadden, Troy Stumpke, Tim Kelly, Clark Pappert, Dan Anderson, Stephen Hunt, Row 3: Mike Mills, Phil Maloney, Joe Miller, Rod Sparrinbach, Jamie Bollhoff, Craig Powell, Steven Strong, John Hackett, Scott Fink, Doug Kettle, Terry Johnson, Don Clark, Row 4: Mark Kozupicki, Paul Storer, Devin Valera, Thomas Heier, Andrew Haskell, Jon Beeman, Lee Hayden, Rick Williams, Ross Davidson, Craig Marshall, Rob Swanson



Student Social Work

Row 1: Alice Lathamson, Penny Paige, Sherry Wolf-Kowach, Nancy Swindle, Sherry Murdoch, Michelle Sahert, Row 2: Jo Lucas, Dr. Johna Hickman, Jennifer Nigh, Lou Lash, Fort Riva, Robin Pines

Nebraska Home Economics



Row 1: Jeanette Quiring, Shirley Groteluschen, Tyler Zink, Dawn Hardisty, Wendy Stevenson. Row 2: Diane Coelt, Doris Hansen, Patty Knapper, Linda Bratten, Shelley Haggard.

Alpha Omicron Pi



Row 1: Amy Berg, Jennifer Cizalik, Leslie Major, Donna Gilbert, Mary Shada, Marion Hutahl, Kristin Frerichs, Missy Look, Shari Fisher, Debi Meyers, Jill Peters. Row 2: Karen Karger, Denise Hutton, Tanya Parsons, Melanie Clay, Cindy Rutledge, Wendy Hladik, Lisa Keller, Kim Elsen, Kathleen Warner, Jennifer Brown, Cindy Ward. Row 3: Sarah Leichen, Michelle Day, Nichole Haller, Jane Seckman, Dawn Dietrich, Cindy Karna, Lisa Trumler, Denise Trumler, Teresa Heider, Amy Hirsch, Linda Major, Julie Anderson, Courtney Kroeger, Lori Heidebrink, Janet Weaver. Row 4: Julie Thompson, Jean Weaver, Jodie Borg, Annette Haller, Wanda Brown, Mary Murray, Jodi Steinhoff, Yvonne Voss, Dawn Bergman, Mandy Abels, April Thomas, Angela Berg, Kathleen Kinchen.

Student Court



Row 1: Nancy Brattson, Joel Bessmer, Bobbi Simons, Michelle Coffey, Robin Blacker. Row 2: Mike Jensen, Julie Nicola, Todd Martin, Jim Bachmann, Joe Walmsley, Kimberly Huffman.



Blue & Gold Magazine

Row 1: Angie Stoffus, Andrew Ryan, Kimberly Kahlen, Michelle Thompson, Pam Karske, Kim Whittemore. Row 2: Michelle Sizer, Jon Maguire, Shelia Schmitt, Charles McGraw, Mike Styskal, Mark Bates, Michael A. Wendell.



Alpha Tau Omega

Row 1: Blaine Poffard, Jerry Hoshaw, Greg Dighlman, Randy Mousel, Greg Smith. Row 2: Barry Sutton, Tim Hoelt, Greg Renner, Randy Kramer, Paul Holscher, Robert Jopp. Row 3: Kip Newell, David Mortensen, Dave Bantam, Steve Herbermann, Kirk Swartz, Greg McVey, Brad Rising. Row 4: Michael Rosefus, James Webb, Steve Oster, Michael Dumuth, Scott Mouchale, Mike Siggeman, Chris Whiting, Robert Plottemesch.



Phi Beta Chi

Row 1: Tammy Adelson, Joie Bottger, Kathy VonSenggen, Michelle Thompson, Cindy Hurlbeck. Row 2: Marlin Rodehorst, Barb Terry, Amy Obermer, Bobbi Nelson, Lisa Garret, DeAnne Munson, Patti Puls.

(SADD) Students Against Drunk Driving



Row 1: Cindy Samuels, Lynn Zimmerman, Cindy Hurlinger, Tami Jones, Row 2: Sherry Monow, Stacy Johnson, Bonnie McAllister, Antoinette Lilly, Kathy Husing, Row 3: Erin Dunn, Brad Krustager, Chaeon Herwood, Jon Holloway, Traci Wilson, Michelle Stusser.

Phi Kappa Tau



Row 1: Joe Murphy, Charles Strong, Kevin Warner, Joe Meier, Tracy Carey, Row 2: Chad Davis, Gary Meysman, Richard Polakow, Mark Proctor, Mike Prown, Vern Longwell, Steve Dixon, Joel Biss, Row 3: J. R. Woodruff, Robert Schmitt, Bob Cason, Aaron Wright, Bill Wallace, Chuck Brown, Chad Waring, Randy Hinkle, Mark Francis, Tim Krapp, Row 4: Tom Allers, Larry Roepke, Bob Rossier, John Garsch, Dan Winn, Chris Carter, Gordon Sprague, Tim Egerton, Scott Roth, Jeffery Holmes.

Phi Beta Lambda



Row 1: Deanna Swartz, Beth Filipi, Darin Bangertman, Leslie Lauritsen, Cathy Krapp, Julie Linker, Miley McInturf, Tim Massey, Gretchen Canton, Michelle Knapp, Row 2: Kevin Kline, Julie Beckman, Patty Tondak, Kathy Malirt, Deanna Clark, Barb Krenke, Marcia Merrill, Janice Beran, Kathy Hill, Denise Beran, Kathy Haring, Michelle Tussor, Row 3: Kevin Chiswick, Tim Kever, Kim Mass, Jane Pate, Julie Niesche, Bruce Kander, Theresa Hermson, Eric Bruggeman, Doug Buschler, Paul Bauer, Joel Steinbohl, Sarah Dalverlow, Row 4: Cheryl Rochford, Brad Clausen, Don Flecko, Bill Albini, Jon Carver, Mike Redmarath, David Melnar, Charles Carlson, Cathy Winger, Shari Mosher, Doris Ritzdorf.



Student Nurses Association

Row 1: Jane Hammarick, Brenda Nuenhauer, Melissa Jacobsen, Irene Bradbury. Row 2: Patty Newell, Robin Simpson, Lyreya Nollan, Carol Malone.



Chi Omega

Row 1: Sheri Major, Amy Kulla, Amy Lightfoot, Sherri Hall. Row 2: Sheila Brunsell, Chris Hiner, Amy Miller, Susan Walters, Susan Kampfer, Susan Lightfoot, Wendy Spotts. Row 3: Michelle Miller, Rachelle Alexander, Trina Burdick, Michele Turner, Monica Young, Donna Hostler, Tracey Lockert, Lorie Campbell. Row 4: Robyn Rake, Robin Placker, Robbi Mayners, Kimberly Johnson, Pamela Gower, Carrie Parnley, Missy Henning, Kathy Miller, Robin Simpson.



The Antelope

Row 1: Heidi Barwell, Patty Hark, Kasey Young, Michelle Jones, Sarah Stedje, Dagny Kaufman. Row 2: Judy Maliszewski, Jim Lund, Deb Hartman, Reed Pargas, Shelly Johnson, Molly Mayners, Shelly Hines. Row 3: Danni Posh, Rami Fiebig, Sean Wendt, Darius Holscher, Aileen Syrak, Joe Mayerson, Lori Brewer, John Corrado.



Society for Collegiate Journalists

Row 1: Angie Steffen, Shelly Heinz, Shelia Sybrant, Kim Whittemore, Loretta Young.
Row 2: Mike Synek, Joe Maguire, Deb Hartman, Sean Weide, Charles McGraw



CTW Hall Council

Row 1: Gretchen Cotton, Holly Hayward, Jackie Hatner, Kyla Greenfield, Tricia Suchsland, Tina Winslow, Sara Aden. Row 2: Marta Walz, Renata Haider, Holli Callahan, Tracy Geier, Michelle Knapp, Elynn Pohlson. Row 3: Mary Amaechi, Tina Bykerk, Rachelle Jensen, Stacie Larrington, Lisa Rempel, Sali Gale, Kimberly Haberman.



Youth Association for Retarded Citizens

Row 1: Beth Loeschke, Jodi Kinder, Cindy Rutledge, Sandy Scarborough, Lisa VanDeWalle. Row 2: Annette Steager, Lana Egle, Cheryl Arends, Kristy Dohrman, Monica Yelken, Ione McHale, John Toker.



Residents Assistants Council

Row 1: Asif Hosain, Ruth Mahlin, Becky Wright, Mary Pearson. Row 2: Nancy Erickson, Lon Humphries, Jana Storma, Kelly Kooos, Cathy Pagels. Row 3: Kurt Luth, Jon Holloway, Stacie Miller, Bart Swanson, Mark Dahlke.



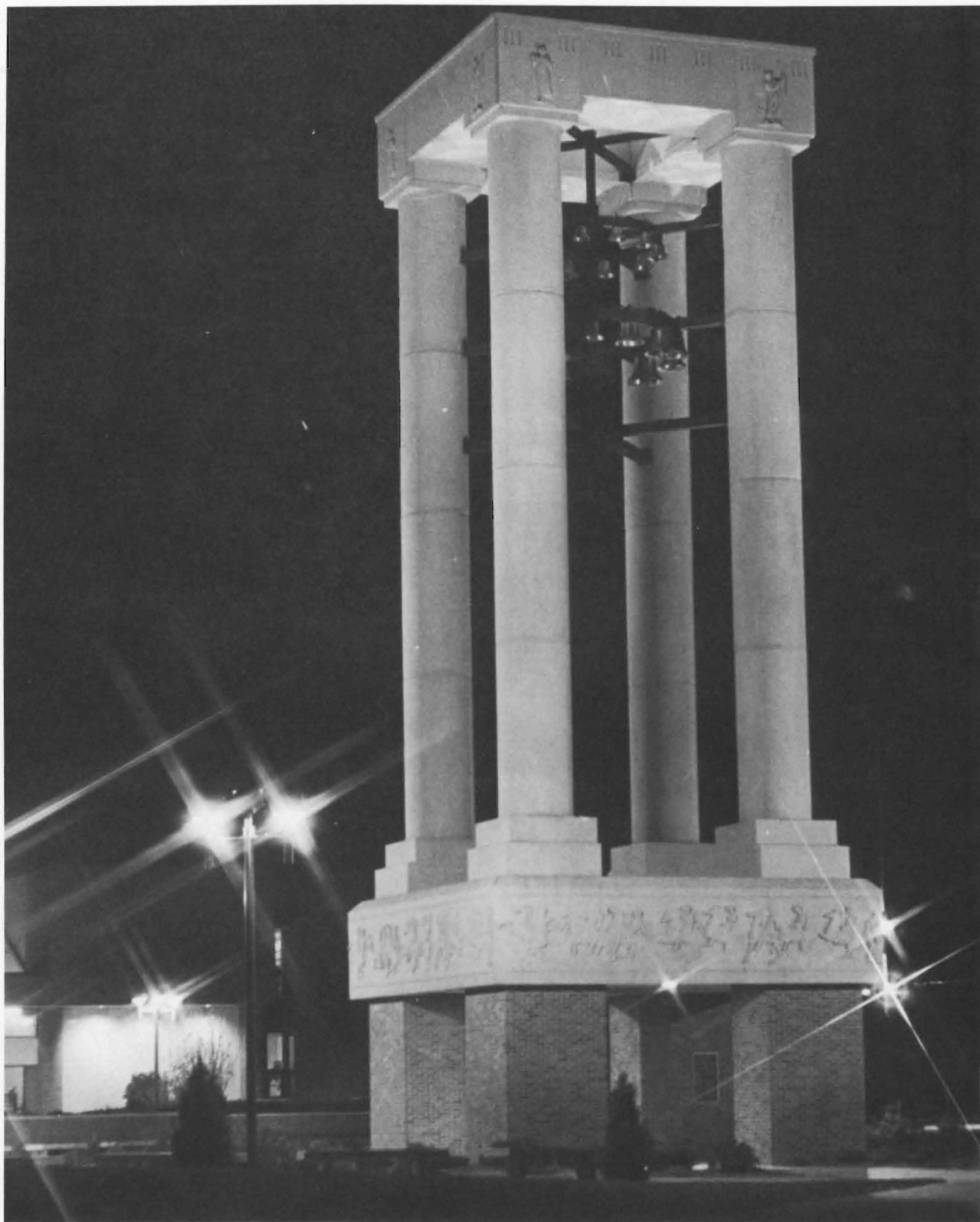
Residence Assistants

Row 1: Tarome Alford, Becky Wright, Jackie Hafner, Lisa Richter, Ruth Mahlin, Sheila Gawrych, Asif Hosain. Row 2: Janet Margrit, Kelly Kooos, Barb Wellman, Mary Pearson, Lori Humphries, Cindy Wolford, Lori Reisdorf, Stephanie Schaaf, Pat Kind. Row 3: Mary Amaechi, Nancy Erickson, Sandy Pagels, Mark Dahlke, Jana Storma, Jim Tweedy, Jim Picconi, Kevin Wagner, Mitchell Davis, Tammy McMichan. Row 4: Stacie Miller, Brian McBernitt, Craig Treptow, Jay Welch, Dan VanWyk, Tyler Flane, Bart Swanson, Kurt Tulut, John Gochenbour, Jon Hollowdy, Ernest J. Schmidt.



Student Senate

Row 1: David E. Hartman, Christy Bots, Gayle Johnson, Robir Schnakenberg, Jean Schradt, George Naylor, Deana Relf, Dar Pullen. Row 2: Todd Timmermans, Laurie Heiserman, Nancy Brattain, Joe Murphy, Kathy FitzGerald, Tracy Kiawonu, Linda Heiserman. Row 3: Kory Begl, Mike Jensen, Tari Trybus, David Foster, Brad Nelson, Kathy Kratochiri, Mary Carol Amaechi (Adviser), Mark Wort-



Neutered at night...

The carillon bell tower as it appears at night, complete with "adaptations" of the friezes that appear on the Parthenon in Greece.



Blue & Gold editorial staff of 1987-88, from left: Angie Steffen, copy editor; Sheila Sybrant, assistant photo editor; Kim Whittemore, layout editor; Mark Bates, editor; Carol Lomicky, faculty adviser; Joe Maguire, graphics editor; Mike Styskal, assistant graphics editor; Mike Wendorff, photo editor.

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