12-13-1977

Encounter

students of Kearney State College

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Limerick contest to focus on KSC’s past

by Joy Jewett

Without a name, no one will know who you are. Without a name that reflects what you are, no one will remember who you are. Consequently, we, the editors, believe the name Encounter puts it altogether for this magazine. So, thank you readers for your responses to the “Rename the Magazine” contest. We hope the new name will help you remember what Encounter is and to be able to identify it as the student magazine of KSC.

Now, we have another project in which we need your help. We will be featuring a special section in the next issue on “KSC—75 years.” As a part of this recognition, we would like to include poetic expressions of the development of KSC from 1903 to 1978. This is your chance to play the mad poet and mix words and wit to create a limerick for the Encounter Limerick Contest. It’s also a chance to win up to $25 in groceries if you’re one of the three winners.

A limerick is a poetic form consisting of five lines in which inner rhyme or alliteration distinguishes it from other poetic forms. The first, second and fifth lines of the limerick are comprised of the same number of beats — usually eight to 10 — and rhyme together. The third and fourth lines rhyme together or can rhyme with the other lines, but only have five or six beats in each line. For instance, beat schemes can be eight-eight-five-five-eight or nine-nine-six-six-nine.

In G. Legman’s book, “The Limerick,” there is this limerick about limericks written by Conrad Aiken in 1964 entitled “The Seizure of Limericks”:

The limerick’s, admitted, a verse form:
A terse form; a curse form; a hearse form.
It may not be lyric
And at best it’s Satyric,
And a whale of a tail in perverse form.

Writing limericks isn’t so hard and it could turn out to be a whale of a good time. We will select the best limericks and print them in the next issue of Encounter. Of these limericks, the writers of the top three will be awarded certificates in groceries. The first place winner will receive a certificate worth $25 in groceries at IGA. Second place limericker will receive a certificate worth $15 and the third place winner one worth $10 in groceries, both at Hinky Dinky.

Faculty and staff as well as students are eligible to submit limericks in the contest. You can submit as many as you want. Persons on the Antelope or Encounter staffs, however, will not be able to participate. Write or type your limericks on 8 ½ by 11 paper with your name, address and phone number and mail them through Campus Mail (which requires no postage) to Encounter Editor, Antelope Office, Student Union by 5 p.m. Jan. 27, 1978.

Try your hand at creating a limerick or two on the subject “KSC—75 years” and see what develops. Our reporters will be covering its development from a news standpoint. We want to also approach the coverage from a lighter viewpoint and need your help in achieving this.

New magazine name created in sleep

by Joy Jewett

“I was still asleep when I thought of it and I got up and wrote it down,” said Kathy Barnica of Kearney.

Her venture turned out to be worth $25 because “it” wound up being Encounter — the winning entry in the “Rename the Magazine” contest featured in the Dec. 17 issue of the student magazine. In an editorial appearing in that issue, the editors appealed to their readers for a name for the publication that would better represent the content of it than they believed the name Scope did.

In a special editor’s meeting, the magazine editors, publications adviser and journalism program chairman discussed the entries submitted from the contest and selected the new name from among the 65 entries. The name first appeared in print in the current issue and will now be retained as the name for subsequent issues.

Barnica submitted three entries in the contest, one of which was Encounter. “I tried to get a name that would represent the students and their ideas,” she said.

She also entered the names Student Encounter and Scope. “It’s too bad that Scope is a name of a mouthwash, but I thought Scope was a better name for the publication than Encounter, I don’t know why.”

“However, I really didn’t think any of the names would win. But I’m glad you ran it (the contest).”

Barnica is a senior at KSC, majoring in art and minoring in psychology. She is currently engaged in an art show that opened Dec. 4 and plans to student teach at Hastings Elementary in February. She said she always enters contests, especially those that don’t cost any money to enter.

However, the first contest, rather drawing, Barnica won happened when she was in the third grade at Ogallala Grade School. In that one she received a pony.

Contest winner — Kathy Barnica
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The sole purpose of this bulletin is to bring to you the truth about our institution no matter how radical or conservative they may be. We feel the major purpose of a newspaper is to print the truth and the facts. The Antelope has been unable to do this so Scorpion will. We know that some of our articles may be more than the administration can swallow so we expect a great deal of backlash about our articles and welcome any opposing points of view and we are sure that there will be plenty, especially from those who are contented with the present student status on campus."

No, this is not a new student publication on campus, but an actual paragraph from the first issue of the Scorpion — KSC’s underground newspaper that existed in the spring of 1969. The idea was mainly the brainstorm of 1969 KSC graduates Joe Gallagher, Pete Gamache and Jim McCarty, according to Gallagher, who now lives in San Francisco.

The paper was printed in the Catholic Newman Center basement where there was an |Rex Press used for |Rex bulletins. Gallagher said. Even though the paper was self-supporting, he said some of the Newman Center staff put money up for materials.

We had lots of encouragement from them, also,” Gallagher said.

In agreement with the introductory paragraph in the first issue is Doug Livingston, who wrote for the Scorpion later that semester as a freshman. Livingston, who now lives in Omaha, believes the main reason it existed was that there needed to be an alternative publication to the Antelope, which in his opinion was too straightforward and left-wing.

Editor’s Note: Comments from Gallagher and Livingston were taken from telephone interviews.

“The Scorpion based itself on the idea of free thought and communication and with this in mind we touched on the main issues concerning students — specifically the problems with the local administration and especially the Vietnam War, which was during this time,” he said.

Livingston said that there seemed to be a wave of apathy concerning the war: “no one wanted to talk about it. The Scorpion tried to stir up some discussion on whether people were for or against the war and why, he said, adding “We wanted people to take some kind of stand on their beliefs.”

Indeed, the nine issues of the Scorpion’s free thought and communication would open the eyes of students, faculty and administrators alike. One of the first articles to be published discussed student liberties, and was entitled “Student Blues.” If read in part, “Welcome to K.S.C., school of higher learning and independent thought? I really have to laugh when I hear this… Not that we don’t want to be but we aren’t allowed to be and we’re scared to try to vote. Those few who have tried to be leaders in bringing about student liberties have found themselves fighting alone… Fight for what you want and what you believe is right!”

Likewise, another article in this first issue entitled “Speak Your Piece” talked about student liberties and capitalized on the student-faculty relationship on campus. In it was written, “There is one aspect on this campus that is totally and virtually dishonoring and disgusting. I am talking of the faculty-student relationship… We have been brainwashed the last few years or whatever into thinking that we are here to serve the faculty, instead of the faculty serving us.”

Further, it was written, “They have us so damned scared that we barely disagree with them or have a difference of opinion… I am not provoking any type of disorder or rebellion, all I am saying is that if it rests with each one of us… I think it is about time that we change all of this and begin to act like free men and women with free and imaginative minds and to speak up when we feel we should, for if we don’t and keep listening and accepting we will evolve into a nation of puppets and ‘Yes’ men in which the only victor is tyranny, for believe me it can happen.”

Both stories were signed with noms de plume, Crusader and Deeply Concerned, respectively.

Gallagher acknowledged this anonymity when he said that they (the Scorpion staff members) remained secret for the first two issues and then went public the third issue when Gamache and he spoke to the Young Democrats on campus.

An article in this third issue gave the reason for not signing names as apprehension on the staff’s part. They didn’t know what policy the administration might opinate toward the Scorpion.

Staff writer Livingston said the second issue wasn’t published until three months later because of the strong negative administrative reaction to the first. He added that most of the reaction from students the entire semester was a result of the first issue. “Their attitude was one of support for the paper — not because of the material covered, but because the administration was confiscating them. They were upset about that aspect of it, mostly.”

This overall disturbance created by the first issue of the Scorpion was clearly pointed out in an article in the second issue in which it was reported, “THE SCORPION HAS STUNG KSC… But the crude manner in which the Scorpion was treated upon its arrival was shocking… The confiscation of the Scorpion that occurred in the administration building was more than shocking. It was outrageous!”

But despite that obstacle, the Scorpion survived and eight more issues were published. Subjects under attack ranged from dorm hours for women compared with men to the beginning of the ROTC program on campus.

An article in the fifth issue, strongly opposing women’s dorm hours, said, “Kearney State College, or any other college for that matter, does not have the right to impose any hours on any students to regulate their comings and goings. But girls do have hours and this is utterly ridiculous. Male students have no hours. Why? Are they more intelligent? No. Will they keep them from getting pregnant? Will they
One Purpose: to provide the opportunity for education...that is all...Girls are not the children of the college. Hours for girls must be abolished immediately!'

The ironic aspect of this and several related stories was that all the writers were men. With the same feeling and by the same writer, an article in a later issue dealt with the beginning of the ROTC program on campus. Entitled "No Credit for Boys," this student felt that giving class credit for such a program and instructor status to ROTC officers was not in conjunction with the goals of education. This student explained that the subject dealt with by a ROTC program was war and was alien to education. Therefore, it had no place in the academic community.

Besides the seriousness and concern for major issues and local problems, the Scorpion had a lighter side. Beginning in the fourth issue, a "Potpourri" column was started with tidbits thrown in such as:

"Rumor has it: Scorpion staff members are members of the Minutemen."

"Wanted: A new Coke dispenser for the student union. The present one seems to have a tendency to mix too much water with the syrup."

"Rumor has it: The faculty volleyball team was disqualified last Tuesday night for cheating."

"Rumor has it: The fences around the student dormitory are to protect the grass from students. That's a switch. Everyone else is trying to protect students from grass."

"Flicked Finger of Fate Award goes to Slater's Food Service for excellence in food management above and beyond the call of duty. We ask you: have you ever tasted anything quite like Slater's rubber, always hot, breakfast that's ready at hand each morning? It is something to behold, and behold it if you should! But for God's sake, don't eat it!"

Perhaps the climax in the short life of the Scorpion came in the final issue of that spring semester. It was entirely devoted to Gallagher, one of the founders and creators of the Scorpion. The article began, "Joe Gallagher, a senior here at Kearney State, would not have been allowed to graduate as he had planned May 29th because of his activities on the staff of the Scorpion, a recognized campus newspaper much in the present administration's disfavor because of its role as critic of administrative policies.

Gallagher wrote an article "Notes From A Student Teacher," in the sixth issue of the Scorpion dealing with his initial experiences as a student teacher. It seems Gallagher was told to cut his hair and shave off his mustache in order to be allowed to student teach, which he accepted and did. In his article he merely related the factual occurrences surrounding this issue. For this, he was removed from student teaching with only three weeks remaining until completion.

The following week, Gallagher was given hearings to determine what action KSC would take against him for writing this article, but he was not allowed to be present at these trials. After these hearings it was decided that he would be given an incomplete in student teaching and be required to be reassigned the next September to finish his requirements for his degree.

As a result of this, a peaceful demonstration of discontent was to be held in the student union. It was planned to have the demonstration moved from the union to the president's office in the administration building. The students' purpose was to influence the president to review the case and allow Gallagher to graduate that year with a degree in education.

However, no demonstration was held because it was decided that Gallagher would be allowed to finish his student teaching that summer and graduate.

Gallagher said he did get his degree in August after student teaching at the Youth Development Center in Kearney for six weeks. That fall, he taught in Elwood.

The anonymous Scorpion article on Gallagher concluded, "...the lines have been opened. But how long shall they remain open? In this case with Joe, we believe our threat of a demonstration was the correct means for breaking down the barriers to communication on a two-way basis...The relationship between the administration and the students is no game; it is real life. Real living requires answers—truthful answers. We sincerely hope these truthful answers shall continue to be exchanged in the future. The Scorpion shall be back next year to aid in the process. For now—VICTORY."

The Scorpion did come back the next fall. According to Livington, several meetings were held at the beginning of that fall semester to organize the publication. An editor was appointed and the newspaper was opened up for contributions from everyone about anything. Livington said the organization and format is what killed Scorpion. Another factor in its extinction was the graduation of all but three or four of the original staff members.

Although Gallagher was almost expelled from school for his participation, he said:

"I thoroughly enjoyed working on the Scorpion.
"It was lots of fun at first because we used to print it late Tuesday nights and run up and down the dorm halls sliding copies under doorways. We were proud of the Scorpion. The library even called us to see if they had all the copies for their files.

"The Scorpion ended as abruptly as it began, but Gallagher and Livingston believed it definitely served its purpose—that of being an outlet of free speech and thought for students.

Likewise, Peg Austin, 1970 KSC graduate, recalls the days of the Scorpion and agrees with Gallagher and Livingston. "At that time the Scorpion gave students an opportunity to speak out on issues that weren't permitted to be printed in the An-telope."

But eight years later, Austin, a KSC journalism instructor, says underground newspapers aren't a commonplace thing on campuses anymore. "Because of much more freedom on college newspapers today, students tackle the kinds of issues that were the subjects for articles in the underground newspapers. But," she added, "today the general student approach to these issues isn't as strong as it was. The Vietnam War seemed to provoke the birth and expansion of underground newspapers. This and other issues are gone."

In addition, Austin attributes the scarcity of underground publications to student apathy and today's liberal views.
KSC students believe discrimination

by Jan Armagost

Attending a college of more than 6,000 students, going to classes, dating and trying to fit into campus life confronts every KSC student with hassles. However, for some minority students these hassles have created stumbling blocks in their endeavors at KSC.

They came because of what KSC had to offer, but they have found discrimination here in grades, sports participation and being accepted.

"One fraternity had its members stop associating with blacks and other minorities because they were not equal with their social standards," said Rick Wallace of Hastings.

On the other hand, affirmative action at KSC states that the college is required to “adhere to the concept of equality of opportunity . . . that the school drive toward a consideration of race, color, sex, national origin, creed and religion.” According to Director of Records and Registration Monty Nielsen, “On the HEW (Health, Education and Welfare) report of 1977, the total number of minority students living on and off campus was 74. This is about one-and-one-quarter of the student population.”

The figure is determined by evaluating the racial origins checked by students on the five-part form filled out during registration processes. "It was just a few years ago that the school was first required to report the number of minority students," added Nielsen. "Fifty percent of the minority students are of Hispanic origin. The number of minority students this year is greater than it ever has been.”

Director of Admissions Wayne Samuelson further stated that “as a way of encouraging minority students to attend college, the school’s financial aids program is explained and the students are told about the Nebraska waiver tied in with other financial aid.” Students can only apply for a Nebraska waiver when enrolling for the first time at KSC.

This is one reason why Wallace and Harlem Ford of Lincoln came to KSC. “They made me an offer I couldn’t refuse in grants and scholarships,” said Wallace.

However, KSC financial aids program is not the only reason minority enrolled at KSC. Terri Matsui, Omaha, for instance enrolled at KSC, “because I wanted to move away from Omaha and because of the Music Department.”

Further, Roy Lee, Omaha, said, “I didn’t want to go out-of-state. KSC has the best industrial program in the Midwest and I wanted to get another view of life on the other side of the tracks.”

Anthony F. Zozaya of Phoenix, Ariz., and Ray Corona, of Bridgeport, however said, “they came to KSC for an education.”

Still other minority students chose KSC because of its sports programs.

Paul Vasquez, Bridgeport, said, “they came to KSC for an education.”

However, Dillard stated, “The basketball coach wasn’t ready for me. He kept making remarks that reminded me of my color. He didn’t let me play like I was supposed to.”

Lee agreed saying, "The coach doesn’t like the style of black players.”

However, Lee, Vasquez, Dillard and Zozaya do not believe they have been discriminated by students, but have been by instructors. Zoraya said, “I felt discriminated against by some of the history and science instructors.

“For example, I and two other students—one an Indian and the other a white—did a report, working together. The Indian received the lowest grade and the white got the highest grade because the instructor was prejudiced.”

“In another class,” Zozaya continued, “my lab partner, who was white, and I did well in our lab book and test but my partner got an A while I got a C+ and a note saying my class attendance wasn’t too good. When I went to talk it over with the instructor, he wouldn’t talk about it.”

However, he said, “For minority students who are women, pretty and don’t admit their cultural ties, it’s easier for them to be accepted.”

On the other hand, Matsui believed she had been discriminated against, but for more than just her color. “I was discriminated against in one of my classes more because of being a major and a woman than because of my color. But in another class I was discriminated against because I’m Japanese and the instructor’s prejudiced. I attended class and left early only once. I told him ahead of time that I would (be gone), but my grade (in the class) was lower than some of the students who had missed classes and didn’t do so well.”

Although many of these persons have been faced with discrimination in classes, they found...
results in problems for minorities

getting a job here easier.
"I didn't have any problem getting my job
since I worked at the library last year on college
workstudy and they felt that I could do the job," Matsui said.
Corona and Ford also found it easy to get a job.
"It wasn't hard to get a job," Ford said. "I start
working after the football season is over." However, Zozaya has found that it is hard to find a job
in this town.
Another problem minorities face here is dating.
Wallace said, "I date white girls because there
are no black girls. I experience trouble some­
times with their parents rather than the girls
themselves. Some people here don't understand
if I take a white girl, who is just a friend, out to
dinner because they think it's more than that."
Matsui agreed, saying, "When my fiance, who
is white, and I hold hands as we walk through
town, some people stare at us funny as if we're
doing something wrong."
However, Ford said, "The only problem I've
had since I moved here is dating. I find dating
some white girls a problem with what their folks
think. I'll just have to adjust to the way dating is
here."
Zozaya said, "The only problem I have some­
times is what her folks think. Then one time I
was talking to some white girls and was told by
some members of a fraternity to stay away from
their women."
However, when asked if they would recom­
mend KSC to others, most replied that they
would, but some said they wouldn't advise going
out for some sports.
Both Wallace and Zozaya said that they are
thinking about forming a grievance committee
for minority students to discuss problems with
grades so that changes can be made through the
system. They would like to see the college
changed for other minorities who come later.
KSC faculty William Legrand of ROTC and
Aristides Sosa, head of Department of Foreign
Languages, had another view.
"I don't have any problems and do not feel any
discrimination here," Legrand said. "I don't
counsel blacks anymore than other groups. I
don't think there's a serious problem with
grades, but think it's the student's attitude. I
think the school makes a real effort to recruit
minorities."
Sosa replied, "I feel no discrimination in the
school or in the town. I counsel only those stu­
dents who have a foreign language major. Some
students may have problems with English and
may need some help. Kearney is a good place to
educate your kids. I feel Kearney has good at­
mosphere and it's a nice town."
For the students, Ford said, "I came (here)
with an open mind and with the idea that no one
was going to keep me from achieving. If you
think of yourself as a minority and think that you
might be discriminated against, you won't be ac­
cepted. For the most part, the people of Kearney
are friendly. Of course, there are a few excep­
tions. I didn't think I'd have any problems of dis­
crimination because I didn't think people would
be so blind that they couldn't see talent."
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Supermarket magic
by George May

Universal Product Code (UPC) is a relatively new term used in the business world. It is also something rather new to the American consumer who buys products in the supermarkets and department stores across the United States. People are asking: "What is it?", "What can it do for me, the consumer?"

Basically UPC is a system of product identification involving label marking. According to Progressive Grocer magazine (December 1975), the first operational UPC scanning system began on June 26, 1974. When used with a scanning device and an electronic cash register it is expected by supermarket executives, to save the store owner and consumer both time and money.

"Between 200,000 supermarkets are currently using this system or testing scanning across this country," said Sandy Roca, an official of Data Terminal Systems in Maynard, Massachusetts.

"The UPC marking system is a series of bar codes that correspond to individual inventory numbers. The ultimate aim is to eliminate individual price marking and allow all items in the supermarket to be "read" for price by a laser beam scanning unit at the checkout stand that is connected to an electronic cash register," she said.

Roca mentioned four advantages to this system. One advantage is, "The costly and extensive labor process of marking each item for price is eliminated because the bar code is already imprinted on the packaging. Secondly, "Price reductions, specials and increases are simpler to implement because no tedious remarking has to be done. The price change is merely programmed into the electronic cash register, so that when it "sees" the appropriate code, it registers the new price.

Further, "The slow and error-prone method of manually entering each item's price into the cash register (by the keyboard) is eliminated because each bar code is quickly and accurately read by the scanner."

She said a fourth advantage is that the UPC code, when read by the scanner, "provides a much more complete customer receipt than a normal cash register and includes not only the price and amount, but a complete (up to 26 characters) name for each item." According to the December 1975 issue of Progressive Grocer magazine, "Executives who are testing scanning say, almost to a man, that scanning is here to stay."

Additional information taken from the report indicates the main problem was not with scanning itself but with the removal of prices from the individual items in the stores.

Although labels have been placed on the shelves with markings to indicate such information as unit of measure, inventory number and the item price per unit, "consumer groups fear that price removal will undercut the consumer's 'price consciousness' and may allow for easy price manipulation at the consumer's expense."

Nationwide grocery workers' unions also have some fears. According to the report in Progressive Grocer, unions fear job loss and membership and have been actively supporting consumer groups pursuing legislation at local, state and national levels.

Connecticut, California and Rhode Island have already passed mandatory price marking legislation. Massachusetts has an existing law which, in effect, requires pricing. Other states are considering such laws and some cities, notably Chicago, have already passed such legislation.

Eliminating price marking has already proven to be one of the greatest advantages of this system, yet according to the report the industry has watched in dismay as opposition mounted.

One industry expert said, "The Rhode Island and Connecticut laws were cleared as noncontroversial issues before retailers knew about them. Retailers know cutting costs was in the interest of the consumer, ultimately, and they assumed this would be readily apparent. They couldn't understand how such good intentions could be so twisted as to make the retailer look like a 'coniving crook.'"

Roca explained, "Data Terminal Systems is developing an electronic cash register that will store the 15,000 codes-prices internally and can be connected to a UPC scanner without requiring a backroom computer. This is possible because solid state memory technology has made it feasible, economically and physically, to contain a complete silicon chip memory file in each register."

With the new Data Terminal Systems' Model 540 it is expected to reduce initial installation costs to near the $10,000 per supermarket lane level. Roca explained that this should allow many more stores to justify the startup costs of scanning equipment and paying back their investment (through labor savings noted in the first three advantages listed above) in a much shorter time.

"Although there were some initial teething problems with early scanners, tested several years ago, it is Data Terminal Systems' opinion that scanning is now the most reliable and accurate method of supermarket checkout because the element of human error has been greatly reduced," Roca stated.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of Data Terminal Systems' new Model 540 is it eliminates the backroom computer. "Because there is no backroom computer, even if one terminal ceases to function, the others remain operational," Roca stated. With current conventional models, if the backroom computer fails then the whole system is down.

Because of an additional $15,000 per checkout counter cost one Kearney retailer says he cannot justify at this time the
expense to install the UPC scanners. The local retailer, who asked to be unidentified, also stated he is waiting to see how well the scanners are proven in other areas first before considering them.

The partial system now installed in this merchant's store has been proven satisfactory by several facts. It has increased the flow of customers through the checkout counters and saved time there for the customer. It also has saved time for the merchant, decreased the time expended by clerks per customer and with a system that is used in conjunction with UPC has saved time in the inventory process.

A survey of customers in 1975 at Marsh Supermarkets in Troy, Ohio, pointed out that more than 90 percent of all customers liked the new detailed receipt tape and when asked, "When you get home do you ever review your receipt to check prices?" interviewees responded "yes" in 88 percent of the instances. Given the choice between price removal and potential savings 99 percent of the customers said price removal was acceptable if there was some savings for them as customers. 16 percent said price removal was acceptable only if there would be large savings and 25 percent believed that price marks should be put on regardless of savings.

Roca further explained, "the buyer gets a more detailed receipt that more than offsets the fact that the items are no longer marked individually. In addition, the price will continue to be displayed on the shelf below the item. As a result, the buyer really gets more information about the purchase than before, with an exact listing by name and cost of what has been bought. The typical receipt produced by a non-scanning system is usually just a list of vague department codes and prices — which is pretty meaningless unless the purchase is a very small one."

Not only does the store save money for the consumer by not having to pay additional labor to have each item marked but it also saves approximately 70 percent on labor costs and time efficiency savings with a relatively new system that was briefly introduced above. It works in conjunction with the UPC labels on the shelves. It consists of a portable cassette tape recorder which hangs on an inventory clerk's belt or a shoulder strap. The second part is a hand-held electronic calculator that is electrically connected to the tape recorder. The third part is a laser scanning wand that resembles a penlight.

As clerks scan the wand across the UPC label on the shelf it automatically picks up the symbol, records it on the cassette recorder and indicates that one case of the product is to be ordered. If clerks want to order more than one case they can punch in as many additional cases as needed on the calculator, which then transmits that information onto the tape in the form of a code.

When the inventory is completed the clerk merely rewinds the tape and dials a coded number on the telephone. When the computer at the wholesaler's warehouse answers the phone, the clerk plays the tape into the phone and makes a print-out sheet listing all of the items the store wants. The workers in the warehouse fill the order and it is delivered within one or two days.

One local Kearney store has this system working and the manager has conservatively estimated his time saving at 40 percent. Another advantage is gained when retailers receive shipments about twice a week, which saves on spoiled produce and overstocked items. This provides the consumer with fresh products and less capital investment for the store owner.

As technological advances are continual, being made, more efficient operations will be added to the system. One presently being worked out will allow the clerk to place fresh produce on a scale connected directly to the electronic cash register and indicate to the register the type of produce. Then the register does the rest.

With this system and the Universal Product Code, what will researchers think of next — a system that does the work of the clerk?
Defensive driving

By Joy Jewett

With luggage loaded, five college kids piled into the van and headed down the road — going nowhere in particular except out of town for a few days. Unfortunately for them, they didn't realize they had forgotten to pack one piece of luggage. But the kids were having a great time, none too cold, as the van rolled swiftly down the highway. They were laughing at jokes, drinking beer and talking about the fun they were going to have — just the five of them — until the driver lost control of the van. Now, the college kids are five statistics.

Defensive driving — that's what they had forgotten to pack. Tragically, it cost them their lives. More tragic, though, is that this is not an isolated incident. Automobile accidents are the leading cause of death for persons 15-24 years old. According to data released recently by the National Safety Council (NSC), more than 46,000 people die annually in auto accidents. In 1974, 72.1% of these victims were persons 15-24 years old.

Accidents can be prevented, they don't happen by chance. Some drivers escape an accident because, through luck, timing failed to arrange the conditions present in an order necessary to create an accident, according to W. Wayne Worick, author of "Safety Education: Man, His Machines and His Environment.

Human Error — leading cause

But it's the driver who can prevent the accident or the risk of one. Worick says human error is a contributing factor in 80 per cent of automobile accidents. Furthermore, NSC defines accidents as either preventable or non-preventable. A preventable accident is one that occurs because a driver neglected to do everything that could have been done to prevent the mishap. A non-preventable accident, on the other hand, is one that results even though the driver or drivers did everything reasonable to prevent it.

This difference between a preventable and non-preventable accident is the difference between a defensive driver and a non-defensive driver. "The whole idea is built around prevention," says Darrel Jensen, assistant professor of industrial education at KSC. "It’s not who caused the accident that matters, but how it could have been prevented. If the drivers involved had acted, it could have been prevented."

Jensen's "whole idea" is the defensive driving program. The program, initiated in the fall of 1972, is an extended responsibility of the Safety Center on campus, of which he is the director. KSC is a cooperating agency for the Nebraska Safety Center, which administers the program. Like NSC, it is a non-governmental, non-profit organization. Through the program, a four-week defensive driving course is offered Monday nights, each month to all drivers. However, persons who have had their licenses revoked are required to take such a course before their licenses will be reinstated.

Defensive driving techniques and driver attitude are among areas emphasized in the course. Jensen says two such techniques discussed are the two-second rule of safe driving distance and pre-trip mental inventory.

Instead of keeping a distance of one car length per every 10 miles per hour of speed, he recommends the two-second rule because it can be measured. To apply it involves choosing a fixed object such as a roadside post. As the car ahead passes the marker, the driver measuring following distance should begin counting — one thousand one, one thousand two. The front end of his car should align with the marker:

Don’t panic in blizzard

By Joy Jewett

PANIC — it's a killer in an emergency and especially takes its toll on motorists stranded in a blizzard.

Action in the first 30 minutes of the ordeal can mean the difference between survival and death, according to Dorothea Guthrie, associate editor of Family Safety magazine. "Your first need is shelter," she says. For the motorist, the best shelter is the car.

Furthermore, KSC Director of Safety Darrel Jensen warns motorists "not to leave your car if stranded in a blizzard. Many of the fatalities resulting from blizzards are people who leave their cars and never reach their destination."

But contending with panic is the first concern if caught in a blizzard. Guthrie says such panic can be reduced by planning for the possibility of being stranded in a blizzard before leaving home. This planning involves equipping the car with winter safety aids.

There are basic first aid supplies that should always be carried in the car. In the glove compartment should be the name, address and phone number of someone to call in case of emergency, spare fuses, a flashlight and a pocket knife. An air pump, spare fire, jack and lug wrench for changing tires should be carried in the trunk, as well as a first aid kit, flares or reflective day and night devices and empty containers for water in case the engine boils over and for gas. Never carry gas in the trunk because exhaust fumes could ignite it.

The car should also be equipped with a fire extinguisher, affixed to a door post or other accessible place in the car. Battery jumper cables, tow chain, fire pump, motor oil, and some tools such as pliers, screwdrivers and an adjustable wrench or wrench set can also prove to be helpful in a road emergency.

For winter driving, an ice scraper, a shovel or salt, and a small bag of sand to facilitate wheel traction if the car becomes stuck or slides on ice or snow should be carried in the car. Jensen recommends that blankets and newspapers are carried. Like blankets, newspapers can provide warmth if motorists use these as body coverings.

Motorists have also found that carrying matches, candles or containers of canned heat, a coffee can and plastic garbage bags or a piece of plastic can benefit in surviving a blizzard until help arrives or the storm subsides.

Matches and candles can be used to melt snow for drinking water. Eating snow without melting it first will chill one's system. The candle, when placed in the coffee can, also provides some heat, especially for warming feet. Plastic garbage bags or the piece of plastic can protect persons against the wind if they must get out of the car.

If not out of gas, running the motor for about 10 minutes every hour will also help keep the inside of the car warm. However, one of the windows downwind to the storm should be opened a crack to provide ventilation while the engine is running.

When traveling this winter, the state patrol recommends that motorists keep the gas tank full. If the weather looks threatening, stop before being forced to stop.

However, if the car does become stuck and persons become stranded during a blizzard, the first thing to remember is not to panic.
at the end of the count.

"This regulates the distance between you and traffic ahead," adds Jensen. "By adjusting speed and position of your car, you can control traffic behind you." Pre-trip mental inventory, however, consists of getting psychologically ready to drive, such as looking around the car for kids playing behind it or in the street; fastening the seat belt; and locking the doors to lessen the chance of them coming open on impact.

Overlooking the pre-trip mental inventory results in the death of more than 1,000 persons annually in non-traffic, off-street accidents, according to estimates by NSC. Parking lots, shopping center lots and driveways — residential, hotel and motel — are the leading sites for such accidents.

Three steps to accident prevention

However, these accidents as well as traffic accidents can be prevented if drivers yield to NSC’s three-step accident prevention formula.

The first step is RECOGNIZING THE HAZARD. On the road, fatigue, driving in the wrong lane, speed and alcohol pose threats to defensive driving. Driving too fast for the conditions — for the congestion of traffic, weather and road conditions and physical and mental state of the driver — and alcohol greatly increase the risk of an accident. Alcohol is a contributing factor in nearly 50 percent of fatal motor vehicle crashes, according to NSC officials. The beverage is a depressant, not a stimulant, and as such it tends to slow reaction time and blur the vision and thinking of the driver.

EVALUATING the significance of these factors and UNDERSTANDING the defenses to counter them is the second step in the formula. If fatigue is a significant factor, pulling off the road will reduce the risk of an accident. If speed is a factor, slowing down will diminish the hazard of an accident.

Whatever the defense, ACTING IN TIME — step three — will prevent the accident. Accidents happen suddenly; suddenly it may be too late for another driver and passenger if a collision results.

Like solving a problem with a mathematical or scientific formula, solving the accident prevention problem necessitates more than just knowing the accident prevention formula — recognizing the hazards and understanding the defense and acting in time. To make it work, drivers need to acquire defensive driving knowledge, be alert, have foresight and develop a sense of judgment and skill in driving, according to NSC. Improving one’s abilities in these areas can reduce the risks of accidents caused by improper evasive action, such as braking in a situation when one shouldn’t or not attempting to do anything; internal distraction, such as a funny joke from a passenger or fiddling with a radio or CB; and not looking out for the other driver.

Seven deadly vehicular defects

It can hardly be disputed that the prevention of accidents depends on the person behind the driver’s wheel — 80 percent of the responsibility. Just as deadly, though, are vehicular defects.

The most dangerous and also one of the hardest to spot is brake failure. When it happens, pumping the brakes rapidly may bring up the brake pressure. If that doesn’t work, shift the gear selector into a lower range or lower gear and apply the emergency brake or parking brake. If that fails, turn the ignition off and move the gear selector to low — this may damage the transmission, warns the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, but it may help stop the car in an emergency.

Closely affiliated with brake failure is side-to-side braking imbalance. Sharp pulling of the car to one side of the road at low speeds and especially at high speeds is an indication of braking imbalance and also an indication that the brakes should be checked. Unusual sounds occurring during braking — a sign of metal-to-metal rubbing — could be an early warning of malfunctioning brakes.

One of the more obvious vehicular defects, on the other hand, is inadequate tread depth. Such tread condition can result in skidding while driving down the highway or lack of control of the vehicle on wet pavement. Adequate tread depth, however, can be determined with the penny test. The tire tread should be deeper than the distance between the top edge of the penny and the top of Lincoln’s head on the penny. Another indication of inadequate tread depth is the appearance of a cross section in the tire treads. Underinflation of the tires — another deadly vehicular defect — increases tire wear. It also reduces tire grip on the road.

Just as serious is excess steering free play. Such freeplay becomes hazardous when the front tires don’t turn as the steering wheel is being turned. The degree of freeplay can be determined by having one person stand in front of the car while another turns the steering wheel, signaling the person behind the wheel when the tires begin to turn. Some experts contend that being able to turn the steering wheel 40 degrees before the tires start moving is critical loss of steering control. Others contend that beyond 15 degrees freeplay, degradation of steering control begins. Whatever the freeplay, it should be corrected.

Obstructed vision should also be corrected, another deadly vehicular defect. Ice, snow and condensation on windows can leave drivers driving blind because they reduce visibility. Windows should be cleaned — inside and outside — and warmed up before driving anywhere. The condition of the wiper blades should also be checked as well as the supply of windshield washing solution in the container under the hood.

Just as ice or snow on the windshield leave the driver driving blind, so does driving without headlights or turn signals. It also leaves the drivers of oncoming cars driving blind. Oncoming drivers rely on headlights as a reference point. Furthermore, although brake lights, tail lights and turn signals may not light the way, each is crucial to letting other drivers know where the car is and what the driver’s intentions are. All it takes to check the performance of the lights and signals is having another person indicate whether each is working as the driver operates them. Loser of lights is usually the result of a burned out fuse, fused wires or loosened battery cables. If the fuse is the culprit, a spare one isn’t available, never wrap foil around the old one. It could cause an electrical system fire. Drivers should just pull off the road and seek help.

Pulling off road dangerous

Pulling off the road is dangerous. But whatever the emergency, if it necessitates stopping alongside the road, drivers should take precautions.

During the day, drivers need only signal their intention to pull off the road. During the night, however, the headlights should be left on low-beam, the interior car lights and the four-way flashers turned on and flares set. One should be set up directly behind the car and another one at least 300 feet beyond it. If assistance is needed, the hood should be Raised and a white cloth should be attached to the antenna or left door handle.

Driving can be as dangerous as pulling off the road if precautions are not taken. However, two factors can reduce the risks involved in driving — the condition of the driver and the condition of the vehicle being driven. Action taken when a breakdown occurs in either one can mean the difference between having a collision or averting one.

It could also mean the difference between driving non-defensively or defensively.
different memories and activities are attached to the words by people in various nations, whether involving gifts, decorations or Santa Claus. Origins of Santa Claus, the yuletide character of the United States, can be traced to Father Christmas and Holland's St. Nicholas. Holland celebrates St. Nicholas Day on Dec. 6. This is when the family gets together to present gifts to one another. Each gift must be disguised and have rhymes attached to it explaining what it is and who the receiver is. St. Nicholas' name is always used as the one giving the gift because the original giver remains unknown.

On St. Nick's Eve, St. Nicholas comes and tells the children of their shortcomings. Good children are rewarded with gifts from St. Nicholas, but bad children receive only a bag of twig fishes from his assistant, Black Peter.

The legend of St. Nicholas dates from when a man known as St. Nicholas became the patron saint of children and sailors. He was pictured as a tall, sometimes slim fellow, with a big miter or bishop's hat and a long white beard. Wherever St. Nicholas goes today, he is followed by Black Peter, who people in some countries believe is a friendly devil.

In preparation for St. Nicholas' Day, life-size figures of St. Nick are placed in front of the shopkeepers' windows. Sometimes men dress like the saint and stand in front of the local stores.

In Germany, as in Holland, Christmas is also a time for church activities. Germans open their presents after Christmas carols have been sung on Christmas Day.

"We don't decorate the trees till Christmas Eve," said Elizabeth Budzinski of Germany and a student at KSC. "In the evening, you go to Mass and then you are served dinner. After that, you sit and sing carols. The children aren't allowed to open their presents until after the carols." Dirk Mosig, associate professor of psychology at KSC, lived for several years in Argentina. But his parents were German and his family always celebrated Christmas in the German way.

"The Christmas tree was not up till Christmas Eve," Mosig said. "We would light the Christmas tree and put presents in the different corners for each person. There was also always a dish of candy and cookies. I never saw presents under the tree till I was in the states." Mosig added "I miss the candles (on the tree) — they gave it a decorative effect more than the multiclor lights. But I'll never get used to having Christmas decorations out in the middle of November."

Germans also celebrate St. Nicholas Day. Budzinski said "St. Nick comes with his assistant, Ruprecht, and gives a boot with candy to the good children or a bundle of wood to spank the bad children, but it has candy on it."

Instead of St. Nicholas, people in Denmark honor Jule-nissen. Jule-nissen is an elf or gnome, who likes mischief, but on the white will keep a good eye on the household. Jule-nissen and the other Danish elves have long, white beards and long, red, peaked caps.

As a reward for giving gifts, the Danish children give Jule-nissen milk and porridge. After finding their presents, the children are not able to find him, and the bowl is always licked clean. But the house cat is usually purring in the corner. It's no wonder, then, that Jule-nissen is pictured with a cat.

Not only does Jule-nissen get to eat, but the Danes also feed the birds and animals. Bits of suet and bread are hung on the trees for them. Animal traps are also not laid because the Danes don't believe in killing animals during the Lord's season.

In Italy, Christmas is a time for church services and mingling with family. Each family works together to set up a presepio or nativity scene. The figures for the presepio are built by members of the family. Instead of using evergreens and holly flowers are used in it as well as in the home and churches.

La Befana is the Italian name for Santa Claus. She is an old, scary woman. Her legend dates from the time of the birth of Christ. According to the legend, the Magi — the Three Kings — stopped at her house one day while they were on their journey to Bethlehem. They told her about the Christ child and the Star of the East. After the Magi departed, La Befana wanted to follow them and see the child. But it was too late because the Star had stopped shining and she couldn't find the Magi.

So today, La Befana goes from house to house, looking into the faces of the children. She gives them gifts to help them through this time of the year. She is not the only one to do this, however. Many countries have their own圣诞老人 stories.

Each Epiphany's Eve, the Italian children empty their pockets and hang up their clothes in a place where La Befana will see them and fill them with gifts and candy. If the children have been bad, however, they will only find ashes and a birch rod in their clothes.

Unlike other nations, the people of the Holy Land celebrate Christmas three times a year. According to Gregg Mukhullan of Israel, this is done mainly because of the lack of space for the large numbers of pilgrims to celebrate Christmas.

"We have all the major religions coexisted in that part of the country," Mukhullan said. "So it's necessary to have Christmas celebrated on different times. The Catholics celebrate it on Dec. 25, the Greek Orthodox on Jan. 6 and the other religions at a later date. Because you have only one place to hold them, it's the busiest time of the year in Bethlehem."

Mukhullan explained one of the land marks in Bethlehem. "The Church of the

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**Planetarium show depicts 7 B.C. sky**

by Julie Ignowski

Imagine gazing at the night sky in the year 7 B.C. and suddenly seeing an extremely brilliant star.

Perhaps this was the experience of the Magi as they viewed the Star of Bethlehem, the bright Christ was born.

In 1977, it is possible to see the Star of Bethlehem and the sky as it appeared on Christmas Eve in B.C. at the annual Christmas show in the Bruce Hall of Science planetarium throughout December.

The show was written and first presented in 1967 by Glen Underhill, head of physical science department. "I had seen similar shows and felt it had an inspirational and cultural value, which was needed in this community."

During the show the sky is shown as it appears at 6 p.m. on Christmas Eve in Kearney and then moves to the latitude of Bethlehem.

The key theme of the planetarium show is exploring the origin of the Star of Bethlehem by presenting possible scientific explanations for its occurrence.

Underhill discusses the possibility that the star was not a "natural event" because the known data fails to fully explain the presence of the magnificent star.

One of the theories Underhill explains in the program is that the star was a meteorite or a falling star. If it was larger than the average meteorite, perhaps the size of a walnut, it could have produced a bright light.

A second scientific explanation for the star is that it was super nova or an exploding star. Objections to this theory are that an exploding star would be recorded as being visible to everyone not just the Magi.

The third explanation Underhill presents is that the star was a comet. However, recorded evidence does not support the comet theory. Halley's Comet was recorded in B.C., too early to mark the birth of Christ and another comet appeared too late — in B.C. — Underhill said.

The final explanation for the appearance of the star is a conjunction or passing of planets. In B.C., Jupiter, Saturn and Mars form a loose triangle in the sky.

The length of the Christmas Star Show is approximately 30 minutes and includes background music and the silhouettes of the shepherds, the Wisemen, King Herod and the Bethlehem skyline.

Each year the show is presented to audiences of approximately 800 to 1,200 with no admission charge. Underhill said. Unscheduled presentations of the show are also shown to organizations on special request.

Since the first showing of the program there have been few revisions. "There have been some changes but not drastic ones," Underhill said.

"There has been refinement on the dates of the script because research is always being done and it is difficult to pin down the movements of the planets."

Underhill said "we can never really be sure of the natural origin of the Star of Bethlehem."

A second scientific explanation and may have been a "supernatural sign given from on high."

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**Special projection equipment is used to display Christmas star show in KSC's planetarium. (Photo by Peg Austin)**

**Dates for the Christmas Star Show:**

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**Special projection equipment is used to display Christmas star show in KSC's planetarium. (Photo by Peg Austin)**
Every Christmas season people search for the perfect gift for that special person, for that one time in their life on the last day of Christmas. KSC students are no exception to the Christmas gift giving season.

Christmas shopping means many things to many people. Gift-giving by KSC students is a means of expense and stress put in on the students, besides the Christmas shopping is done. To Kearney businesses Christmas shopping means an overall increase in sales.

Regardless of the total individual amount of Christmas gifts given by KSC students a random interview showed an average of $107.35 spent on presents. Men interviewed spent an average of $80.55 while women had a higher average of $137.50. The range spent by students questions was from $30 to $200. While the dollars spent on Christmas shopping differs with each individual and the gift, some buying intentions are similar. Most students interviewed shop for the immediate family and close friends.

"I mainly shop for my family and that includes people like nephews and their friends," said Cindy Branz, Omaha.

"I usually shop in Omaha because they offer a wider range of gifts and besides Ogallala has nothing," said Steve Hartman, Pleasanton.

"I buy clothes, shirts, ski wear and sporting goods for my family and jewelry for my friends," said Don Meyers, K-Mart manager.

"I try to buy gifts that people like nephews and then my friends, too," said Judy Davis, Aurora.

"I do all my Christmas shopping in Kearney because that is where I'll be this holiday season," said Paula Kuster, Littleton, Colo.

"I mainly shop for my immediate family. They seem to be buying coats and shoes. Men are ordering a lot more from the catalogs," said Jane DeCecio, Littleton, Colo.

"I try to buy gifts for my immediate family and give presents to the children, give them a wide range of gifts to suit suit gifts. I really like to give books," said Nora Nissen, "I buy books and records for my family but this year we got together and got Mom and Dad a microwave oven." A沿 the lines of giving out of the ordinary, many students are making their own gifts.

"It's Fabric owner, Dorothy Pettinger, noted an increase in craft item sales. "There seems to be a big increase in latch hooking and piecing quilts. Needlepoint is surpassing crewel work," she noted. There's also a lot more people crocheting rather than knitting."

Bruce Gentle, C-Mart manager, said, "Last year we had an outstanding year in craft sales at Christmasmast." Students like Conners, said, "I make most of my presents but I shop around for ideas. I like to sew things and make little craft items for my friends." Davis also mentioned sewing. "I like to sew things and pillows." Male students make more sturdy gifts. "Last year in woods class I made an end table and some wooden bowls," said Cook. No matter where, when or how it's done, Christmas gift shopping involves almost every KSC student. Despite the crowds, fees and expenses, most KSC college students will continue to keep the traditions of Christmas gift giving as Lori Dillion, Fremont, said, "It's all worth it on Christmas day when everybody opens their gifts and are happy."
Anyone may be alcoholism's victim

by Nancy Lloyd

Mike, a college student, started drinking when he was in high school. At first, he drank only at home, when his parents were gone. Six months later he began drinking at parties, but only one or two weekends out of the month.

Pretty soon Mike found that he needed a drink every day before going to classes.

His parents noticed he was drinking more frequently and begged him to go for counseling, but Mike insisted that he could handle it. Mike could handle it, until the day he got in his car after having a few drinks with some friends and broadsided a car, killing a 24-year-old woman.

Abuse of alcohol is becoming one of the nation's leading health and social problems. It is estimated that in the United States there are approximately 10 million people with drinking problems, including seven million who are alcoholics.

There are differing opinions as to what alcoholism exactly is. Some believe it is a disease like diabetes or tuberculosis. Others believe that it is simply a weakness or a bad choice.

"Alcoholism is a multi-headed dragon with many aspects to it," said Ernest Matuschka, head of the Psychology Department at KSC. Matuschka, who is also a private clinical psychologist in Kearney, has treated alcoholics and was associated with the now defunct Kearney Drug and Health Education Committee.

"I don't believe that alcoholism is a disease, it is just a bad choice. Alcoholics will find any excuse to drink. 'I felt sick yesterday so I drank. I feel better today so I'm going to drink.' Any excuse will do," Matuschka said.

He believes that alcoholism is the excessive use of alcohol until it interferes with the individual's normal lifestyle. This includes letting things like the home and family relationships deteriorate.

Further, Matuschka said there is no typical alcoholic. Sex, age, social class or ethnic background do not discriminate alcoholics.

Although age has no bearing on alcoholics, within the past five years the number of teen-age alcoholics has increased. One reason for this is the effect the media has on young adults.

"There are so many commercials and advertisements out today that promote drinking," Matuschka added. "For example, if you want to have gusto you have to drink such and such a beer. This is bound to have some affect on a person's mind. Another reason for alcoholism in young adults is learned family patterns. Kids learn by watching." But, he says there is no evidence of inherited biological drinking problems.

Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) believes

"START YOUR DAY
AT GRAMPY'S!

Come to Grampy's house for breakfast.
We have all your breakfast favorites. Steak and ham. Sizzling sausage and crisp hash browns. Waffles and farm fresh eggs. And, of course, our famous pancakes.

We make 16 different kinds of delicious pancakes from Grampy's own special recipe. We think you'll find they're the lightest, brightest pancakes you've ever tasted.

So come to Grampy's house. You'll like us for our breakfasts. You'll love us for our pancakes.
treatment helps some reach sobriety

that alcoholism is a disease; a progressive illness that can be arrested, but never cured. Many members of A.A. believe that the illness is a combination of a physical sensitivity to alcohol, plus a mental obsession with drinking that cannot be broken by willpower alone.

Alcoholism has long term effects. Matuschka said. Among the most serious physical effects are tissue damage, liver damage and even brain damage. It can impair thinking, slow down reaction time and distort one's memory.

Alcoholism also affects social judgment. This is when drinking friends become more important than anyone else and when being at the bars with friends becomes more important than being at home. This in turn creates money problems because it can cost about $300 a month.

Once the alcoholic reaches the point of self-realization, the next step is rehabilitation. This is the turning point in the alcoholic's life. Two of the most common types of rehabilitation are private counseling, such as that provided by Matuschka, and group rehabilitation, such as that provided by A.A.

Matuschka treats alcoholics of all ages and life styles. His therapy involves two steps. The first step is to get the alcoholic to stop drinking. He says it takes between eight to 10 weeks of sobriety before the brain can be used clearly. The second step is to get to the problems that initially caused the person to depend on alcohol. Matuschka is also an advocate of Antabuse, a drug that is taken orally and produces a violent physical reaction to any alcohol.

Alcoholics Anonymous is one of the most widespread forms of rehabilitation in the United States today. It began in 1935 in Akron, Ohio, organized by a well-known surgeon and a New York stockbroker, who were both alcoholics. Today A.A. is a world-wide fellowship of men who have not only stopped drinking, but have banded together to solve their problems and to help others recover from alcoholism. The only requirement for membership is the desire to stop drinking. There are no dues or fees for A.A. membership. Perhaps one of the most important aspects is that members bring the problem of alcoholism out into the open with other alcoholics. A.A. members believe that this sharing of "experience, strength and hope" seems to be the key element that makes it possible for them to live without alcohol, and in most cases, without even wanting to drink.

The basic principles of A.A. were borrowed from the fields of religion and medicine. Some of the ideas resulted from behavioral observations by the group members.

According to the book "Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions," there are 12 steps that A.A. members follow for recovery. The author outlined the steps saying, "We admitted we were powerless over alcohol, that our lives had become unmanageable; came to believe that a Power greater than ourselves could restore us to sanity; made a decision to turn our will and our lives over to the care of God as we understood Him; made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves; admitted to God, to ourselves and to another human being the exact nature of our wrongs."

Further, the author said, "We were entirely ready to have God remove all these defects of character; humbly asked Him to remove our shortcomings; made a list of all persons we had harmed and became willing to make amends to them all; made direct amendments to such people when ever possible, except, when to do so would injure them or others; continue to take personal inventory and when we were wrong promptly admitted it; sought thorough prayer and meditation to improve our conscious contact with God as we understood him, praying only for knowledge of His will for us and the power to carry that out; and having had a spiritual awakening as the result of these steps, we tried to carry this message to alcoholics and to practice these principles in all our affairs."

There are also two groups for the families of alcoholics that are outgrowths of A.A. Al-Anon was founded by families of alcoholics who were either sober in A.A. or who were active drinkers. Al-Anon has four slogans that they use to deal with conflicts and challenges: "Let Go and Let God," "Easy Does It," "Live and Let Live" and "First Things First." Al-Anon strives to help its members build up their own confidence and serenity, in which turn they believe can help the alcoholic achieve sobriety. Members of Al-Anon hope to help the spouse of an alcoholic create a normal environment for their children and to provide the members with the means of gaining humility, peace of mind and a living faith.

Al-A Teen is a group of teenagers who have an alcoholic parent or who live in an alcoholic home. The members learn about alcoholism and it's effects. They also learn to make a new life for themselves, set goals and help others in the group to do the same.

Alcoholism and it's effects have many different meanings. No matter what the interpretation is, it is becoming a serious social problem today. It affects not only the alcoholic, but other persons, too, such as family and community members.

Alcoholic recounts journey to sobriety

Editors note: This story was taken from a tape recorded interview by Nancy Lloyd.

The best place to begin was when I first drank alcohol when I was 12 years old and prior to that I suppose that I'd sip from my dad's beer. Other than that my first time drinking was when I was 12 years old and I did get drunk. I didn't really know about it except that I liked it. I was probably 15 when I started drinking on a regular basis. When I was 16, I got in my first trouble with the law about alcohol. In that year's time, my dad gave me his car and I wrecked it. I was drunk when I did that. Then I got picked up and charged with minor in possession for the first time, but it didn't inhibit my drinking at all.

Between the time I was 16 and 18, I was picked up two more times for minor in possession. Also in that time I wrecked my first personal car; I totaled it out. I parked it in a tree one night and I was drunk when I did that. Between the time I was 18 and 22, I totaled out three more cars, all because of alcohol.

I was never reprimanded to the point where I could have been put in jail. I should have been on any of those occasions. I was intoxicated and I shouldn't have been driving. If I had been<br...>
Studies indicate

Order of birth influences personality

by Kathy Kohrs

Firstborns are very susceptible to parental influence and often feel obligated later in life to meet the expectations of adults or authoritative figures. This could also explain why firstborns tend to spend more time with older relatives than the younger children.

Oldest adult oriented

An oldest child, for example, will probably be more adult-oriented than younger brothers and sisters because of the undivided attention received when a child. It should be noted that an only child often has the same characteristics as an oldest child.

Firstborns are very susceptible to parental influence and often feel obligated later in life to meet the expectations of adults or authoritative figures. This could also explain why firstborns tend to spend more time with older relatives than the younger children.

Oldest children are usually brought up somewhat differently than younger children because of the simple reason that their parents were just then beginning to learn the "how-to" of child rearing.

For example, parents are far more concerned and anxious about any illness or injury of their firstborn child than those of the other children. As a result, they tend to be more sensitive to pain.

Parents are also more excited about the accomplishments of their first child. Therefore, firstborns often demand a great deal of themselves as they become older and they are eager to succeed. Firstborns, for example, are more likely to go to college and choose a professional career.

Studies of firstborn college students reveal interesting personality traits of these students. Firstborn girls, for instance, are traditionally oriented towards the feminine sex role and feminine personality traits. They are also more likely to choose marriage before graduation from college.

When male college students were surveyed for their preference for participating in such sports as ju-jitsu, football, skydiving, ski jumping, and motorcycle racing, results showed that in general, firstborns were more likely to avoid dangerous sports than later borns.

Surveys also showed that while firstborns usually get better grades on exams, they don't perform as well under stress as middle and youngest children.

Firstborns also have a reputation for being rather shy and conservative, but hard working and responsible. They are also more likely to attend church and consider themselves very religious.

Middle children could fall anywhere in the birth order. They could be the middle of three, the second or third of four or the second to eighth of nine. No matter where they are, though, studies show that middle children enjoy their position in the birth order more than younger or oldest children.

Middles more competitive

Middle children do have an advantage over older siblings because they can turn to the older children for guidance. On the other hand, there are younger siblings over whom they can exercise their own supervision and control. Because they've had practice in dealing with brothers and sisters on both sides, they usually find it easy to get along in groups and they tend to make friends easily.

While the oldest or only child tends to single out one best friend, middle children get along well with many friends and groups and are more peer-oriented than adult-oriented. Middles may tend to be a bit more competitive and may possess a greater than average need for affection, but they are usually very confident in themselves. In addition, they are often skilled at handling other people. Although they may not be as demanding and driving as firstborns, they get their way by subtler means, through manipulating people indirectly.

Avoid responsibility

The acceptance of responsibility is lacking in most middle children because they don't have the pressures and requirements of parents. Their older siblings were always there to handle the problems.

By the time the youngest child comes along, parents have usually taken on a more relaxed attitude about raising children. As a result, the last-born is often more independent, which helps the youngest develop a sense of originality and creativity.

However, with older, bigger and stronger brothers or sisters around, the youngest child may experience feelings of inadequacy. By this time, parents have seen almost everything and are simply less impressed with the youngest child's accomplishments.

Therefore, less is oftentimes expected of the youngest child. There isn't anyone or anything to be in charge of, so the last child may cling to immaturity and dependency. Over-conscientiousness on the part of older children also fosters this feeling of dependency and may result in a lack of responsibility and difficulty in making decisions, as well.

Youngest rely on peers

Youngest children rely a great deal on peers. For example, they tend to visit friends more frequently than first and middle children and are often more popular, tolerant and tactful with others than first and middle borns because they have spent much more time trying to get along with older brothers and sisters.

Since youngest children often know all too well what it's like to be the least powerful, they may become especially concerned with other people who are weak or in need of help.

Birth order and personalities can even be involved in the dating process. For example, a female youngest child may seek a boyfriend who is more serious and ambitious and maybe even somewhat domineering. Therefore, she would probably look for a middle or oldest child.

A person's behavior and actions on dates and at social gatherings may be influenced as well. Middle children, for instance, are usually uncomfortable at large parties. They tend to be better in a one-to-one situation, instead.

Only or oldest children often demand the full attention of the person they are with on a date and may become extremely jealous if their date expresses interest in someone else during the course of the evening.

Marriage affected

Carried one step farther, the choice of a marriage partner could possibly be affected by birth order also. An oldest child married to another oldest child could result in endless arguing because of the competitive, controlling personalities of both. On the other hand, a youngest married to a youngest may end up in a battle to see who can get the most love, care and everything else. As a result, oldest children often choose to marry youngest children and vice versa. Middles don't seem to have too much difficulty in this area because they have adjusted to both sides.

Birth order may not be as large a factor in determining personalities as some believe, but it could make for an interesting conversation just the same. Maybe someday the old standby icebreaker "I'm a Taurus, what about you?" will be replaced by "I'm the youngest, how about you."
by Jean Patterson and Ruth Fen

One lonely youth, feeling unloved, rejected and confused searches for a goal in life. One dynamic person selling carnations approaches the youth offering not only carnations, but also answers to many questions. Explaining he is a Christian traveling from city to city, he asks the youth to share Jesus in teaching the way of everlasting life to lost souls.

This hypothetical situation is one of many used by religious cult members trying to intrigue possible recruit prospects. According to the "Webster's Third New International Dictionary," a cult is a religious practice, system of beliefs and rituals connected with the worship of a deity, a spirit or a group of deities or spirits. It is a religion that is regarded as unorthodox or spurious.

John McNeill, pastor of the Evangelical Free Church says, "I define cult as anything that departs from Christianity."

Gary Oliver of the Christian Resource Center in Glitner declares, "A cult is a heresy of Christianity. However, cults are usually thought of as being distinct from major eastern religions such as Islam, Buddhism and Hinduism." Oliver also considers cults as being religions that have been formed more recently than these major religions.

Transient cults — cults having no centralized base — gain membership as they travel from city to city. They prey on those people who feel lost or dissatisfied with their home, job or religion. Those cult members offer a more fulfilled existence in sharing Jesus, guaranteeing everlasting life to lost souls.

After recruiting a new member, the convert is told to give up all material possessions because Jesus only comes to those who have nothing. Generally, a three-point process is followed by the cult in "programming" the recruits.

First is the isolation stage. In this step, new recruits are allowed no contact with anyone but group members and no external stimulation at all. New members are always accompanied by old ones. Access to the outside world is strictly controlled.

This allows the cult to implant the thought control involved in the second and third stages of the program. By rigidly following a script and Bible studying leaves recruits no time for mental privacy. In this way, the recruit is only allowed to hear what the cult members allow him to think.

In platitude conditioning, the third step, conditional responses are given to all questions. These responses, usually memorized biblical quotations, are supposed to satisfy any of the member's questions. The process is frequently referred to as the brainwashing process. Gradually, the person cannot function alone, resulting in complete mind control.

With a defective chirology, most Christians derive fruit by compromising His unique role as Savior. Reverend Syung Moon, leader of the Unification Church, flatly states in Divine Principal, "He (Jesus) can not by any means be God Himself."

Such cults as the Moonies (followers of Moon's Unification Church) demand total commitment from their draftees. This involves selling all material goods, of which the profit is turned over to the cult leader. However, this also includes total detachment from the recruit's family and former life. In discouraging contact with family members, cult leaders convince the new members that Satan speaks through these family members.

"These cults get leaders who speak God's truth and so you are supposed to listen to him," says McNeill. "Then he (leader) discards everybody else as voices of Satan." You are released from having to make responsible, mature decisions — they're made for you. In addition, members are taught to believe the infallibility of the leader. In the July-August issue of Moody, an article points out several common characteristics of cults.

Usually, cults are led by dynamic persons who have treat personal magnetism. The leader's strong personality makes them unswerving to accept traditional religious teachings, so they develop their own "do-it-yourself" theology. Usually persons with an enormous ego and ambition, they arrive at a belief that God has called them to be the channel of His end-time revelation.

These cults also preach a "last days belief." In the tradition of the "hippies" of the 60's, these cults relate their teaching to the theme "the end is near." Not all cults, however, carry their beliefs to such extremes. For example, Christian Scientists and Mormons, consider cults according to Oliver's definition, are not known to brain-wash or isolate their members. Also, both have set conceptions about the nature of God.

According to Oliver, the Christian Scientists say Christ was not a man. Conversely, Mormons of Christ was a man, not God. In direct contradiction, Christian Scientists teach the idea of trinity: Christ is both man and God besides Holy Spirit.

Jehovah's Witnesses, Ba'ha'as and the Unification Church seem to be the dominate cults in the United States, according to Oliver. By definition, these three religions do not believe in deity of God nor do they believe Jesus was both man and God.

Jehovah's Witnesses agree with the Mormons in believing Christ was a man, but not God. The cult began as a small group who believed Jesus Christ's second coming would be a spiritual or invisible one. Converts have grown from 30,000 in 1880 to the present 6,542, representing total membership of 539,262 in the United States alone. The church's publications reach more than 150 foreign nations.

Jehovah's Witnesses base many of their doctrines on denials of Christianity. Besides refusing to believe the trinity, members also deny Christ's resurrection, eternity and their potentiality to return to the nation of Israel. Jehovah's Witnesses deny things that can't be explained through reason," says McNeill. "They work on the philosophy of 'If it's reason- able, it's true'".

According to their beliefs, Jehovah (God) will defeat Satan and set up a divine kingdom on earth. However, only members of the appointed class, a set of 144,000 people, will ever attain his "heaven".

Jehovah's Witnesses have produced their own translation of the New Testament, which according to McNeill is "real-ly a distortion of the real Greek version. I see them as emphasizing some segments of the Bible and neglecting others," adds McNeill. "They are selective in what they use."

There is a Jehovah's Witness congregation in Khos, according to McNeill. He also says the members are quite active in Kearney. "I'd say members visit your home an average of once every three months."

As a less persistent, more easy-going group, members of Ba'ha'a cult possess openness of mankind and religion on earth. Named after the prophet Baha'U'llah, Ba'ha'as combines teachings of several Eastern religions, such as Buddhism and Zoroastrianism. In their teachings, they include the Bible and the Koran — the Jewish Bible.

In teaching that man should love one another and seek universal peace, Ba'ha'a members also promote equal rights for men and women and between races. In addition, followers declare unity with science.

According to Ba'ha'its, God is transcendent and unknowable, so prophets are sent as mirrors in which God is reflected. "Their view presents an imper- sonal existence of God," says McNeill.

Early in 1972, members of the Ba'ha'a faith attending KSC submitted a statement of intent to form a campus organization. The Ba'ha'a Student Association, to be affiliated with the National Spiritual Assembly of the Ba'ha'as of the United States, would have been the 25th campus club in the nation. A constitution was submitted to and approved by Student Senate. However, the applications to the outside world is strict in every respect, so the club was never organized.

Interest in Ba'ha'a appeared again when England announced he will be performing at KSC Oct. 26, 1976. An informal gathering was held after the concert in the student union. Two performers, who are active Ba'ha'a members, discussed their faith with students. However, no one attempted to activate a campus organization.

"There are some members in Kearney, though they aren't too prominent," says McNeill. He says he knows of no organized Ba'ha'a group in Kearney. "In the United States, followers seem primarily upper-class, college-educated people."

The peace message preached by Ba'ha'as leads them to rejection of violence. Alcohol is prohibited, though smoking is accepted. Divorce is also allowed, though it is looked down on. Ba'ha'as are pacifists and do not believe in war.

However, one of the most widely publicized and extreme cults is the Unification church, which seems to have made America's base. Reverend Syung Moon, organizer and founder of the church, teaches that the Lord of the Second Advent must have a foundation prepared upon which he can begin to fulfill his mission.

Says Moon: "America is this base and when America fulfills its mission, you will be eternally blessed."

The Unification Church, or "Moonie Cult" has church centers in more than 120 American cities. Headquarters are located in more than 40 countries.

Moon's teachings are based on philosophies and concepts of man rather than scripture. He believes God is omnipotent — having infinite awareness, insight and understanding — though he does not know everything.

"The Bible is not the truth itself, but a textbook teaching the truth," proclaimed Moon in the Oct. 18, 1973 issue of Christian Crisis: New Hope.

Moon was asked, "With what authority do you say these things?" He replied "I spoke with Jesus Christ in the spirit world and I also spoke with John the Baptist. This is my authority."

Many people say Moon believes he is the Messiah, though he has never directly claimed it. However, one of Moon's followers was questioned about Moon's wealth and vast property holdings in the United States. The follower answered, "He (Moon) is the Messiah and is not to be questioned in removing a person from an extremist cult, such as the 'Moonie Cult,' families report to "deprogramming." This involves counteracting the brainwashing effects. A deprogramming center in Tucson, Ariz., charges $10,000 for deprogramming one person.

In the deprogramming process, persons are first removed from the group and then shown how the cult deceived them — using scripture passages. Then the deprogramming team tries to get an emotional re- sponse, so they have more than a simple reaction from the person. Finally, through repetition and conditioning, they try to make the person think for themselves instead of just in terms of the group thought.

Persons most susceptible to extreme cults are those who feel lost and confused and out of place. These cults appeal to such people because it offers a firm base and security in having all decisions made for them.

Many of the practices of the extreme cults may appear to break the law by living on waste food taken from grocery stores, wearing inadequate clothing and being withdrawn from the member's family.

However, in court cases, the First Amendment to the Constitution — providing for freedom of religion — takes precedence. In one such case, the presiding judge, Leland J. Lazarus of California says, "We may think it is unfair to someone to give up a promising way of life for a religion, but isn't that their right as young adults?"
Athletic trainers
Important to sports; roles misunderstood
by Carol Jochum

Halfway into the fourth quarter of the game the score was 27-0, KSC's favor. The opposing team's quarterback faded back to pass and was sacked for a 20 yard loss. KSC's fans went wild. But suddenly everyone was silent. The quarterback hadn't gotten up. He lie on the ground, not moving.

Now is the time the athletic trainer goes into action. The trainer is usually the first person on hand to observe the injury. Initial care and decisions are highly important to subsequent treatment.

According to the October, 1977 issue of The Physician and Sportsmedicine, the need for athletic trainers has increased greatly in the past few years for high school, college, professional sports and health and sports clubs.

According to the October, 1977 issue of The Physician and Sportsmedicine, the need for athletic trainers has increased greatly in the past few years for high school, college, professional sports and health and sports clubs.

But according to Paul Bishop, head athletic trainer at KSC, many institutions won't hire trainers because they don't understand or know what is involved in training.

"Although athletic training is a vital part of any athletic program, the public is uninformed and doesn't understand what athletic training is all about," Bishop says.

"Most people think that trainers are uneducated, untutored and do questionable things in the training room. The public doesn't realize we work along with and under the supervision of physicians who see the athletes on an almost daily basis."

Gary Delforge, professor of physical education and coordinator of the athletic training program at the University of Arizona, Tucson, says the responsibilities of a trainer fall into three general areas: prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of athletic injuries. "A trainer plans conditioning programs to prevent injuries, directs the purchase, fitting and care of equipment; ensures safe facilities; sets up physical examinations and screenings and does preventive taping and bandaging."

The training staff is responsible for every organized sport for men and women at KSC.

"In an average day, the staff sees more than 80 athletes just for the treatment of acute (severe) and sub-acute injuries," Bishop said.

"Another 100 to 200 need taping of some kind and 20 to 30 more need post-operative (after surgery) or post-traumatic (after a wound) rehabilitation."

In order to work efficiently and effectively, the training staff has a chain of command that divides responsibilities among its members.

Firstly, head athletic trainer Paul Bishop has full responsibility for the athletic training program. In addition to his technical and administrative duties, he is also in charge of selecting student assistant trainers, distributing financial aid and assigning sports coverage and special events.

Secondly, graduate assistant trainers Judy Lefrut of Louisburg, Minn. and Ron Wallenhaupt of Omaha are given specific technical and administrative duties.

Directly under them are the charge trainers. These are upperclass student trainers who are given charge of the athletic training of a certain sport. Charge trainers are Tammy Heithoff, Elgin; Rocky Nissen, Grand Island; Dan Wurtz, Kearney; Jean Sobieczczyk, Kimball; Jerry Jensen, Holdrege; Bill Carlin, Spalding; Roger Wells, Cotesfield and Deb Miletzl, Brule.

Fourthly, student assistant trainers Mike Burrows of Columbus and Tim Hage of Kearney are assigned to sports coverage and or training room coverage.

Lastly, the apprentice student trainers, who are in their first year of athletic training, learn the philosophy of athletic training as it exists in KSC sports. They also have specific duties that are beyond the more experienced trainers for more technical work. Apprentices are Todd Peterson, Wahoo; Diane Horner, Exeter and Steve Fox, Albion.

The training program at KSC, in addition to providing a needed service to the athletes, gives students on the staff valuable experience for possible careers in athletic training.

"Most students choose careers as teacher-trainers," Bishop says. "But athletic trainers can also find jobs in sports medicine clinics, on professional sports teams and international sports teams such as the U.S. Wrestling Federation and the U.S. Olympic team."

To get a job in the athletic training field, a student needs to be certified. "The program we have here is tailored-made to prepare students for certification in athletic training," Bishop says.

These students are required to have a heavy science background with courses such as kinesiology, anatomy and physiology plus basic and advanced training in the apprenticeship program where they must work 1,800 hours under the direct supervision of a certified athletic trainer or by completing a National Athletic Trainers Association (NATA) approved graduate or undergraduate curriculum," Delforge says.

According to Bishop, athletic training is a fast growing profession, especially with the increased entry of women into it. NATA, which has existed since 1950, has only included women as members since 1970.

"In my opinion there is no reason why women can't do as good a job as men at training. Women are every bit as capable," Bishop says. KSC's training staff presently consists of six women and 11 men. Each person spends approximately three to four hours a day at work in the training room. Bishop said, some of the students are employed through the work-study program. However, all of the staff members put in their time to gain needed experience as trainers.

"The mental and physical needs of high school athletes are often neglected because of the pressure placed on performance and winning," Bishop says. "We want to place students in these institutions who are skilled in recognizing injuries and know what to do when they occur.

NATA says it should be foremost in a school's planning to provide the best possible environment for an athlete to function. "The most important person able to create and maintain this environment is the professionally educated athletic trainer," according to NATA.

Most students working for an athletic training endorsement at KSC are majoring in physical education. "Although this not a requirement, the course work in a physical education major program is the most relevant to the athletic trainer," Delforge says. "And this combination of training and teaching will make the trainer a valuable asset to any educational institution."

Bishop adds, "The public needs to know how much trainers are needed to care for student athletes and that they are qualified to do the job. Our student trainers will help to educate the public and make the training profession more widely known and respected."

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by P.J. Bosak

She isn't the average mother of seven or the average KSC senior either. Somewhere between the two extremes is Mary Allberry and the first thing she'll say is that she is just an average person pursuing a degree.

This 42-year-old mother of seven hasn't done anything that hasn't been done before by a lot of other people. KSC has a number of students who are older than the average 18-24 year-old student population. Today, married students are commonplace and commuters more so. Foreign language majors abound at KSC and a lot of people teach music in their spare time. So what makes this lady from North Platte so special?

"I'm nothing special," she said, "unless you mean because I had brain surgery right in the middle of everything. I have never been able to take things easy so that was just a complication."

The energetic lady had an aneurism in her brain in 1971 that required major surgery. "I remember it was in the afternoon and I told my son to get his dad because I was going to faint. I did faint and it was two weeks before I regained consciousness. The doctor told me I had an aneurism and one in 10 people are born with the condition. Of those, one in 10 will rupture and that was what happened to me. But then he told me I had one on the other side of my brain, too, which is even more rare. I had the choice of more surgery or going home and taking the chance of it rupturing so I elected to have the surgery," she said. Mary was in the University of Nebraska Hospital intensive care unit for three days recuperating from an attack that is usually fatal.

"I didn't mind being there except that I was paralyzed on my whole left side and I had never been sick a day in my life." She said she wasn't the typical convalescing patient during her stay. "The university has a great library and I just kept asking for books to read. The nurses looked at me kind of strange sometimes, but I can't waste time."

The doctors prescribed a two-year rest and recuperation plan for Mary, but that didn't suit her needs. "There was no way I could do that," she said. "I get out Christmas Day and a week later I played the organ at St. Patricks Church in North Platte. My husband, Bob, tried to convince me I should do what the doctor ordered but that just wasn't my style."

Her style was developed early in life. Raised in South Omaha, the second of seven children, she graduated from high school at 16. "Dad worked for the railroad and he couldn't afford to send me to college so I started working for the telephone company and taking classes at Creighton. I had no idea what I was doing and the counselor signed me up for all upper level courses. I knew they were hard, but I never found out they were advanced courses till years later."

She met and married her husband in Omaha and within the next 10 years their family grew to seven children. "I always said that as soon as the baby goes to school, so will mommy," she recalled. "I returned to college at Mid Plains Community College in North Platte in 1970 and that first course was hard. Bob said I studied 40 hours a week for a three-hour course. Two years later she graduated with an associates degree but that wasn't enough for her.

Mary took extension courses through KSC last year and enrolled in campus courses for the first time this semester. She is a Spanish major and next semester will be student teaching. Her desire to excel in Spanish was fostered in North Platte while she was engaged in another of her activities, St. Pat's High School had been assigned a priest of Mexican descent and he was just fascinating, she said. "I learned all about the history and culture of Mexico and then he asked me to visit a migrant labor camp with him. The people were so friendly that I knew I had to learn the language."

Commuting from North Platte hasn't been easy for Mary or her family. "My father at one time worked here but my husband has helped pick up the slack," she said. "Bob gets the kids breakfast and lunch and he makes me jealous of the great cooks. Our family is very sports oriented so we are coming and going all the time. My two oldest kids are at the university (Nebraska at Lincoln) now so we have to make St. Pat's games and Big Red games too. Dr. (Arístides Sosa) Sosa has been so helpful by tape lectures and assignments for me so I only come to campus on Wednesdays," she said. "I listen to tapes while I'm driving the 100 miles to Kearney so the time isn't wasted but I'll bet some people wonder who I'm talking to when they drive by."

The learning side of education isn't the only thing that has been keeping Mary busy. "I have been teaching music for five years now and it has always been my second love," she said. "I teach piano, guitar, organ, banjo and accordion to students from 5 to 78." She teaches classes at Mid-Plains (eight a week) plus 21 students in her home and estimates at least 1,000 students have taken lessons from her. "It is easy teaching the very young and the older people because they really want to learn but teenagers are tough because they want to play rock music and adults lose interest too quick," she said. "I have my home lessons organized so I can work while I teach so it isn't too rough - except on the kids if they are home and have to listen."

Her husband who works for the telephone company, has been her strong supporter throughout everything. "Bob had a heart attack in 1970 and then 15 months later I had my surgery. It was hard on us because neither of us had ever been sick before. Then in 1975 he had heart surgery. Now he would like to retire and if I start teaching we will be able to get by."

As active as she is, one might think she would be a strong supporter of the women's liberation movement. On the contrary, she is an old-fashioned girl with old-fashioned values. "I don't think women ought to be out competing with men, they ought to be home," she said. "If Bob told me to quit school now, I would. If he wants something special for supper, I'll make it."

She is a traditionalist in the strictest sense of the word, too, when it comes to school. "I think kids are spoiled today," she said. "They try and talk the teacher out of tests and assignments and we just wouldn't have done that years ago. I hope I'll be able to keep the kids interested enough to want to learn."

Her college career is drawing to a close, for the time being at least, and she is anxious to start teaching. "I want to get back to working full time but I'm not sure I'll like it when I have to do it," she said. "I haven't worked full time for 22 years and now I'm really looking forward to it."

With all she has done and is doing, that statement just doesn't sound right.
by Sue Ganley

When one thinks of science fiction does Dr. Spock with the pointed ears become vivid in mind? Or does the charming figure of Luke Skywalker of "Star Wars" fame appear? These two heroes are a part of the growing science fiction world.

Science fiction, or "sci fi" as it is commonly called, is a type of escape literature. According to most science fiction experts, it is in a way a speculative fiction that keeps in touch with man's unconscious. It is a kind of literature based on technology, either real or imaginary.

Productions of such movies as "Star Wars" have attracted science fiction fans. Other movies, such as "Logan's Run," "Fade Out," "The End of the World" and "Planet of the Apes" have also aroused science fiction viewers.

Another aspect of science fiction includes bookclubs that have been organized for science fiction buffs. At this time, it is nearly a $40 million paperback market, which includes sales from the Science Fiction Bookclub by Doubleday. This club specializes in the latest sci fi novels. There are also many magazines called "fanzines."

Conventions are held annually on the national and international levels, at which sci fi fans gather from different parts of the world. At these conventions, some of the most well-known authors and sci fi "freaks" gather. At the World Science Fiction Convention, Hugo Awards are voted on by fans and given to the individual who has made the greatest contribution to the sci fi field.

Science fiction writers reflect an uneasiness about the future. But according to Hazel Pierce, professor of English, authors in this field tend to be very accessible.

"They are just as contemporary as any other author and want to be recognized as serious writers. Imagining a future world, they use the social sciences as well as the physical sciences and want to be mainstream on their own terms," said Pierce.

Pierce has written three different chapters for three different books in the Writers of the 21st Century Series. This series involves the writing of various sci fi authors. Pierce has written a chapter titled "Elementary My Dear . . . " which discusses the detective fiction of Isaac Asimov; "Bradbury and Gothic Tradition," concerning science fiction author Ray Bradbury and a chapter involving the literature of Philip K. Dick called "Political Dreams."

When asked how she got started on science fiction studies Pierce replied, "I occasionally picked up a book by Arthur C. Clarke and the more I read, the more interested I became in science fiction." Because of this interest, she has studied it and included science fiction in some of her English classes at KSC.

Pierce is now enrolled in a Chautauqua-type Short Course for College Teachers. It is sponsored by the National Science Foundation and American Association for Advancement of Science at the University of Texas in Austin. Pierce explained that she enrolled in the course because she is interested in science and that students in her popular literature classes have more knowledge of science than she. The class she takes pertains to thermodynamics involving art, poetry and the environment. It involves two days of intensive study and five months for working on a project. The basis of her project is researching how Dick uses the laws of thermodynamics in his stories.

Pierce explained further that science fiction draws on such dichotomies as good versus evil, utopia versus dystopia and where writers describe characters in futuristic clothes and settings. "But this should not be confused with fantasy," said Pierce.

Ron Norman, director of Kearney Public Library, also reads sci fi and fantasy-type literature. He has written some articles on how to assemble basic science fiction collections for public libraries. According to Norman, one must know the best authors in the field, what they have written and know the various classics.

According to Norman, Kearney Public Library has a basic collection of science fiction. The sci fi collection is now consolidated into one classification. Before this, the collection had been classified under such headings as science fiction, westerns and mysteries. The library staff is considering separating science fiction literature again.

"The reason for this," explains Norman, "is because people will circulate these better. They prefer a particular type of reading. As far as the young readers are concerned, "Star Trek" books are the most popular, but not as popular in earlier years. Other than that, there are no specific types of writings that are more popular."

Norman explained that there is a broad variety of science fiction literature. There are space operas and utopia-type settings. Some are based on sword and sorcery plots where there is a type of barbaric setting and the only mechanism of defense is using swords and magic.

Others are based on hard and soft sciences. Hard sci fi stories are stories that are based on scientific fact that is used as a tool to develop the story. Soft sci fi stories are also based on scientific facts, but the idea may be purely incidental. Many sci fi writers take the "what if" aspect of a perfect society, develop the story and show man failing in the end in an attempt to create such a society.

Sci fi tales create a world different from the actual world. The circumstances that occur are enacted by the characters with no basis of scientifi-
ic facts. The authors "create worlds that are parallel to the earth in which the characters are the same but more or less different," said Norman.

Finally there are epic works and post-holocaust novels. Norman explained, "The epic works create a lost civilization, usually in the heart of Africa or on a lonely plateau where time stood still. These included prehistoric men and dinosaurs. These were written by authors in the 1920s and 1930s where parts of the earth were still unexplored.

"Post-holocaust literature is based on what life would be like after the holocaust," said Norman.

Another individual interested in a different type of science fiction literature is Dirk Mosig, associate professor of psychology. His interest lies in the "weird" type of sci-fi. This type of literature is different from sci-fi because its goal is to reach readers emotionally, causing fear or wonder. No plot is necessary and sometimes it is close to fantasy.

In his home, Mosig has more than 3,000 items of H. P. Lovecraft, as a result of eight years of research and collection. These items include books, journals and letters written by Lovecraft and other literature written about Lovecraft.

Mosig explained that Lovecraft was the type of individual who belonged in another century. He was a genius and wanted to reach his readers' emotions. "Man is essentially meaningless in many of his plots, but he is not a pessimist. 'Fall of the House of Usher' is considered a masterpiece.

Lovecraft uses extraterrestrial beings to create a fearful emotion in his readers."

Mosig has written some sci-fi essays. He applies his union of theory to words of Lovecraft and interprets it as something cosmic or psychologically cosmic. He has also written some books while in Italy and this past June attended the International Symposium on Lovecraft at Trieste, Italy.

Mosig became interested in Lovecraft 15 years ago. Explained Mosig, "Fifteen years ago I lived in Argentina. I had read a lot of science fiction so I picked up a story by Lovecraft. I was fascinated. When I came to the states to Florida in 1963, I saw another book by Lovecraft and I guess you can say I was hooked again."

Therefore, it is Mosig's hope to teach a class on Lovecraft someday. This summer he will be teaching a class entitled "Psychological Symbolism" in which he will discuss the techniques of Lovecraft. According to Mosig, it will be more of a psychology class than a literature class.

Sci-fi authors have contributed their time and ideas to create the strange settings and funny one-eyed little creatures. According to a recent poll in Locus, a sci-fi magazine, there are three authors who are favorites with readers. They are Robert Heinlein, Isaac Asimov and Arthur C. Clarke.

"Science fiction's greatest virtue is that it exercises one's imagination," according to Time magazine. Perhaps it is good for the mind to think of perplexing questions about the world. And it never hurts to fall in love with a 10-foot, 500-pound, green, three-eyed, scalyly "goo-goo" that only uses his scientific brain and muscles to protect his little people on their planet. He may be a friend someday.

Besides, today's science fiction may someday become the nonfiction of the future.
College students, who work part-time such as Melody Reinhardt of Ansley, may be affected by the minimum wage law. (Photo by Robert Sohl)

Minimum wage hike; blessing or problem?

by Rosie Reimer

With the passage of the latest amendment to the Federal Minimum Wage Act, Kearney residents can expect several changes in local businesses after Jan. 1. To most, the provision simply means minimum wage will increase from $2.30 to $2.65 an hour. But to college students working part time, the new wage could mean bad news. Conservative economists maintain the higher wage will force employers to do without part time help from high school and college students.

Basically, the amendment provides for yearly increases in minimum wage. It will raise to $2.65 on Jan. 1, 1978, to $2.90 on Jan. 1, 1979, again to $3.10 on Jan. 1, 1980, and finally, to $3.35 by Jan. 1 of 1981. Not all businesses are required to comply with the law. Establishments grossing less than $250,000 yearly are exempt, as well as public government agencies, which are not subject to overtime regulations, either.

The general fear among college labor is the higher wage, designed to give them more money to put into the economy, will do just the opposite, by forcing them to lose their jobs altogether. One local manager, who preferred to have his name withheld, explained it in terms of overall cost to the store. “Right now, we spend $4,600 weekly in wages. After Jan. 1, this will increase to $5,300. We either have to cut back on our hours and help or offset the increase by raising prices.”

Other employers foresee problems in attitudes of the help. “It’s not unreasonable,” said one store manager, “to expect our experienced help to resent the fact new help is going to be hired at the same wages they make.”

Frank Gerlach of Federal Wage and Hour Division, Omaha, hopes the “rippling effect” will take care of this problem. “We anticipate that the new minimum wage will also cause employers to raise the experienced help’s wages proportionately.”

For those students who have worked at their job long enough to know and do it well, the very nature of experience may protect them from losing their job. Explained one employer who preferred not to be named, “I wish I could keep hiring new help at minimum wage and laying off experienced help as they get too expensive to employ, but I can’t. We need workers who know the ropes and we prefer to raise all good help’s wages proportionately. In the long run, keeping good help increases the total sales through efficiency and a good attitude toward the company.”

Labor between the ages of 16 and 20 might have been given the edge in getting a job if Congress had passed their “teen wage” package, which proposed that younger help could be hired at 85 percent of minimum wage. But it was defeated on the grounds that it might have hurt full-time adult employees competing for low wage jobs.

The final impact of the new amendment is yet to be determined. Economists feel it is safe to assume high school students on a nationwide basis will be hurt, but college students may withstand the new wage better. They usually reside in towns that have increased business activity, their schedules are more flexible than those of high school students, they are generally considered responsible and they are considered experts in selling goods and services to their fellow college students. The new wage presents a new difficulty in budgeting for businesses, but one that must be met under law.
by Stephanie Dawson

Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, measles, polio, rubella and mumps have one thing in common — each can and should be controlled through immunization.

But statistics indicate cases of the diseases are still being reported. More cases of pertussis or whooping cough, measles and rubella have been reported so far this year than in 1976.

"The failure to maintain inoculation schedules of both children and adults is the biggest reason," says John Hertner, assistant professor of biology.

Further, in the October issue of Drug Therapy, Lawrence Frenkel, M.D. says, "Many parents have the mistaken notion that because the various diseases are now rare, they no longer pose a threat. People mistakenly assume that these so-called childhood diseases are not really serious, and that the vaccines may be more harmful than taking a chance on contracting the disease."

Side effects can occur from vaccines, but they are minor and only temporary. Permanent damage can be caused to the brain, eyes, ears and lungs of people who contract even simple measles. Likewise, mumps can cause serious complications involving brain damage, kidney disease, hearing loss and male sterility.

Children not immunized can be susceptible to these diseases in adult life and infants born to unimmunized mothers can be more susceptible to the illnesses in the first few months of their lives.

Although there have been increases in the number of cases of whooping cough, measles and rubella, there have been fewer outbreaks of diphtheria, tetanus, polio and mumps this year than in 1976.

Hertner says there are four reasons why he believes a decline in the number of cases has occurred. One reason is the development of effective vaccines to combat these diseases. Another is, when used, they control the number of outbreaks. Further, improved sanitation practices also slow down the spread of the disease. Finally, a variety of antibiotics are available to treat victims of these diseases.

But there should be no victims because vaccines are available and should be administered. According to 1977 recommendations by the American Academy of Pediatrics, diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis — DTP — and polio vaccines should first be given to infants when two months old. DTP should be readministered when they are four, six and 18 months old and again when four to six years of age. It is recommended that polio vaccines be updated at the same time although the six-month shot need not be. Inoculations for measles, rubella and mumps as well as a tuberculin test should be given at age 15 months.

Children six years and older who have not been inoculated should get a tetanus-diphtheria (TD) and polio shot on the first visit to the doctor. Successive vaccines are given two months later with a third shot six months to a year after the second. A tuberculin test is also recommended on the first visit. Youngsters should then be inoculated for measles, rubella and mumps a month later.

TD boosters should be taken every 10 years to keep an immunity against tetanus and diphtheria. However, it is not crucial for children to get their DTP, polio, measles, rubella and mumps shot at these specified times. These are only guides. Individual doctors can set up their own inoculation schedules according to the needs of the child.

Nonetheless, whether following a schedule or not, children as well as adults need to be immunized. Vaccinations have been developed to combat the spread of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, measles, polia, rubella and mumps. But, the battle can only be won by vaccinated people.

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Snow, ski addicts 'cure the fever'

by Cindy Tenis

Skiing is rapidly becoming a favorite sport of all ages. Like Bavarian children, more young Americans are growing up on skis, and resorts all over the country have thriving businesses when the snow falls. Each winter the slopes are dotted with bright colors sported by snow buffs whose lives would not be complete without the chill and excitement of skiing. Some become so addicted to the snow they may even give up their jobs in the city in order to move to the mountains to 'cure the fever'.

One of the big drawbacks to skiing, some skiers complain, is the cost of the equipment needed and resort charges. For equipment and clothing, one of the first things to remember is that a person does not have to look like a pro to learn how to ski, according to Andy Tenis. ROTC ski instructor. Keepers of warm and comfortable are more important.

Blue jeans treated with a water repellent and a fairly heavy but short jacket; gloves and hat are beneficial because most beginners can expect to do a lot of falling. The weight and amount of clothing naturally depend on the type of weather.

After skiers gain a little confidence in their ability, they may want to invest in nylon ski pants or bibs. The cost of stretch-nylon styles range from $60 to $130 and the cost of bibs from $50 to $130. The look for ski clothes this winter is slim and streamlined in every color imaginable, according to the December issue of SKI magazine. Some earth tones are also coming into the ski fashion picture.

First time skiers would be wise not to invest in any equipment for the first few times they are on the slopes. The investment may be a mistake in the end if beginners decide the sport just isn't for them. It is also wise to determine individual capabilities before buying ski equipment. This is important because many ski shops will fit the beginner with short skis (150-160 cm. time-meters) for easier turning and stopping, but a taller person may need a longer ski for better balance. It is not only fun but practical to rent ski equipment at different lengths and weights to determine which ones are easiest for a particular skier to handle.

Ski boots can be the most important equipment purchase as far as an injury is concerned. The boots are made of stiff, hard plastic with an inner shell flexible enough to contact the floor. Some of the newer boots have "life foam", which means that the inner shell forms around the skier's foot for a better fit. There is also the Hanson ski boot, which has an inferior similar to life foam. It is called "foam" and is recommended for skiers who do not ski as often. Wear more than one person can ruin the effect, consequently, ski shops don't rent these.

Although the boots are constructed of stiff plastic, some are more flexible than others. A stiff boot transfers forces more quickly from leg to ski. A more flexible boot on the other hand, is less precise in edge control when making turns but is often more comfortable. A woman's boot will often have higher forward lean angles because a woman tends to have a lower, fuller calf than a man does.

Sporting goods stores in Kearney rent and sell ski equipment. Once ski equipment is obtained, ski lessons can be beneficial because learning the skills independently can cause extreme frustration and anxiety. Some of the skills taught in the ski lessons include turning, stopping, safely and how to cross different types of terrain. A lesson also concentrates on getting on and off the chair lifts and etiquettes on the slopes in order to avoid injuries.

Falling is a part of learning how to ski and falling properly without getting hurt is also a part of it. For the beginner, it is important to remember to land on the butt-locks or if falling forward, on the shoulders and upper arms. A skier should always avoid landing on knees, hands or elbows. These parts of the body can not take the impact as well as the padded areas. In a fall, the skier should also remember to sit down but not try to prevent or lessen the impact because broken bones can result. It is better to slide than roll down a slope. In a forward fall, one should always try to fall on the side. This makes getting back up much easier. Basically, sitting is the safest way for a skier to fall and is the easiest for the slow skier.

Another key to safety is to be physically fit. No matter what shape the skier is in, new muscles will be found at the end of a ski day.

Physical fitness will be emphasized in the KSC ski classes being offered second semester by the Physical Education Department, according to Joe Donnelly, instructor. The class fulfills general studies requirements and is open to 25 students. Students will do calisthenics and jog in preparation for a four-day ski trip to Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Another class, offered by the ROTC department, is open to 100 students. In its third year, the ROTC ski lab covers orienteering, cross country and downhill skiing. The class travels to Colorado to ski at Keystone, Breckenridge, Copper Mountain, and A-Basin. Approximately five times during the spring semester, depending on snow.

Students in both classes are not graded on their ability but rather on class participation.

Exercises one can do to get in shape are leg, ankle and toe raises and bent knee sit ups. These will strengthen leg muscles and provide more comfortable skiing. However, a tired skier will never be effective regardless of physical conditioning because the sport requires a quick, alert mind and sharp eyes to avoid skiing into gravel, ice and other skiers. Reflexes are often slower when the skier is tired. It is best to rest and ski later than to risk an injury.

According to some KSC skiers, the most popular slopes are Keystone, Breckenridge, Winter Park and Copper Mountains. Cost for rentals and living accommodations are essentially the same at all these areas.

The average prices at the lodges of these resorts are $50-$60 a night for a room for four people. The cost is higher for more people. In addition to the room, almost every lodge has a sauna-jacuzzi, ice skating and heated swimming pool.

Condominiums at these resorts generally are available for around $30 a day per person. Condo, as they are frequently referred, are usually closer to the slopes and have a fireplace, a place to cook and sometimes have their own pool, jacuzzi and sauna.

To travel with a group is much less expensive. For example, students in the ROTC ski class can save $7 a day by group rates rather than renting the equipment at the resort.

"Students seem to respond well to the ski lab since there is no charge for the class, only for the trips themselves," said Tenis. "These trips enable the students to ski at a low cost and stay in surroundings that will normally cost a lot of money."

Skiing is fun, but it is not something anyone can learn in a few days. It takes time, practice, concentration, patience and most of all, the proper attitude and the desire to learn.