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KSC's 75th year

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Penmanship

Physical Education
by Joy Jewett

For some persons, 1978 is just one more year in their lives, or as Tennessee Ernie Ford would say, "Another day older and deeper in debt." But for KSC, it is a special year in a way — she turned 75 in January. It has been 75 years since legislators provided funds for building a college in Kearney.

Furthermore, we, the editors, have planned a special tribute — no cake or candles, but a feature section tracing her growth from a single building to the campus it is today, focusing on the faculty who have left their marks in KSC's years of development and revealing some of the antics that went on in past days.

And it all begins on page 9, recaptured in stories and pictures.

Spoofs of KSC are also recounted in verse. Poetry featured is that submitted to us by our readers in response to the Limerick Contest.

As announced in the last issue, three limerickers were selected from among the entrants and awarded certificates for groceries. The winners — their stories and limericks appear on page 4-5.

We have also printed some of the other limericks submitted. Although not among the winning entries, they are still worthy of mention.

Enough on that. Thank you readers for your interest. We have one more issue this semester — scheduled for distribution May 8, and we will discuss our intentions for it. However, before we do we want to commend the persons getting involved in the Muscular Dystrophy Dance Marathon — especially the sponsors Alpha Phi Omega and KRNY-Radio and the dancers. The dance-a-thon is slated to begin in the union Ballroom at 6 p.m. Friday and wind down 30 hours later. Faculty as well as students can "Dance for those who can't," the theme of the marathon. If $15,000 is raised, a representative from KSC will be able to present the check to Jerry Lewis during his Labor Day Telethon.

Now, back to the last issue. We plan to feature a story about what students, faculty and staff do or intend to do during the summer. In the space provided below, write what you will or may be doing during the summer months — teach, go to camp or summer school or work — and why. Mail your responses through campus mail to: Joy Jewett, Magazine Editor, ANTELOPE ENCOUNTER OFFICE, Student Union, or drop it by the office in the south hall, west end.

Tell us your summer plans

For the final issue of the Encounter, the staff plans to write stories or a series of stories, detailing what KSCers plan to do for the summer. Of course, first you must tell us your plans.

Use the space below to indicate your definite or anticipated summer plans and send responses through campus mail to: Joy Jewett, Magazine Editor, Antelope - Encounter, Student Union, or drop it by the Office.

What do you intend to do this summer and why?
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Limerick winners

First place
All praise to the coeds who pride
In the quest to become a quick bride.
A BA is fine
For passing the time,
MRS will insure a full-ride.

Shannon Kobza

Second place
Who says KSC is for hicks,
Farmers, pig-charmers, no slicks.
We’ve got commuters,
Looters and suitors,
Even athletes to study the chicks.

Timaree Welch

Third place
There was once a grand building called Ad,
With “character” few buildings had.
It was let go to ruin,
So soon, much too soon,
Will be razed. That’s destructively sad.

Joyce Moran

‘About the winners’ on page 5

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Poets mix words, wit; win contest

by Joy Jewett

"In the quest to become a quick bride... MRS will insure a full ride," Kearneyite Shannon Kobza won a $25 certificate for groceries with these words, taken from a limerick she entered in the Encounter Limerick Contest." She entered two limericks and the editors of the magazine selected this one on coeds as the best entry. Her other limerick focused on teachers of KSC.

The contest was part of an effort by the magazine editors to honor 75 years of KSC in the March issue since legislation was passed providing for a college (referred to as a normal school at that time) in Kearney.

Kobza wrote a limerick on coeds "because when I was on orientation staff, Coach Hueser introduced me that way. He said I was here to get my MRS Degree." This was two years ago. "I recall this incident when I went to write a limerick.

"I don't know why I got the idea," she continued. "I got the first line and just wrote it from there."

Kobza, an English major, writes contemporary, free-form poetry and is presently working on her master thesis, which will be a collection of poetry. Her father Donovan Welch, professor of English, is also a poet and has published one book — "Deadhorse Table" — and is now working on another one.

"Poetry is my forte, and this (limerick contest) was a chance for me to get it to pay off," Kobza said. "I saw the ads and decided to try it. If you don't try, you'll never win."

Timaree Welch of Kearney is the second place winner in the limerick contest, winning a $15 certificate for groceries. "I didn't know any history, but I work with people and decided to write about them since that's where I'm really involved."

Welch, a sophomore in music and also the daughter of Donovan Welch, is involved in musical and theatrical activities at KSC.

"I don't write much, although I have a poetic background. This was my first and only idea," Welch said.

Third place winner is Joyce Moran. "I knew the theme (of the contest) and history of KSC," said Kearneyite Moran, secretary in the English Department. "The Ad. Building is history in itself. It was the only thing I could think of that had any historical significance, and it was the first thing that popped into my mind. It seems so sad that they're going to tear it down. New ones (campus buildings) just look the same, so sterile."

Moran will be awarded a $10 certificate in groceries.

Other entries

KSC, it is said, is for teachers
Though reporters reveal there are preachers,
Professors who speak
On a text book a week,
And bless only few keen achievers.

Shannon Kobza

We're now crowned with a regal hailed "Brendon" Who finds himself often defendin'
A financial piddle, A budget so little,
It can't keep the campus in mendin'.

Tom Depringer

The first fees charged out here at State Were, I am sure quite flat rate But student tuition Has made such addition We ought to group up for cut rate.

Steve Rose

Kearney's been known as the place Where drinking is seen as a race All sprinting towards tipsy And getting lipsy The new drinkers keep up the old pace.

Steve Rose

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One-hour credit classes, are they worth the time?

by Jean Patterson

Sometimes before a student can graduate from college, it is necessary to pick up 125 credit hours. Through the four, five or maybe more years a student attends college, schedules must be coordinated to accommodate all these hours along with general studies and major field requirements.

Among the carefully selected classes, a student is bound to come up with a few or maybe several one-hour credit courses. Listed in KSC's undergraduate catalog are more than 140 such one-hour credit courses.

Value questioned

Students in all departments sometimes question whether such courses demand more work than the credit given.

The bulk of the one-hour credit courses are found in the Music and P.E. Departments. Many of these courses require a student to attend class for 150 minutes a week. For example, the P.E. department offers 26 one-hour credit courses under P.E. 110. These classes include such courses as tennis, basketball, tennis, and swimming. Most of these classes meet two or three times a week.

No outside work

Donald Lackey, chairman of the P.E. Department explained, "These classes require no outside work. However, some students complain because they have to prepare a notebook for the class, but this can really help them if they are going to be teachers in the future." P.E. majors are required to take 10 of the P.E. 110 courses for their major. In this case, students would have to concentrate more on their scheduling in order to get all their required classes without interference from general studies.

"In these one-hour credit courses, the course content doesn't warrant giving three hours of credit," Lackey said. Lackey also pointed out the popularity of the classes with 400 to 430 students signed up this semester. "Where else could someone take tennis lessons for $15.50? If these classes were offered for three hours of credit, the students would be paying $46.50," Lackey said.

Classes required

Music majors may also find it rather difficult sometimes to coordinate their schedule to accommodate the one-hour credit courses they are required to take. These classes generally involve performance groups, such as concert band and college choir and with music techniques. The amount of time a student puts into these courses sometimes varies with the season. "During marching band season, the students have about five rehearsals a week, each about an hour long," said Myron Osterberg, professor of music.

Technique classes, such as percussion or brass meet for two 50-minute periods a week. This also requires some outside practice time. Also offered as a one-hour credit course is private instruction lessons which requires one lesson a week for a half hour, but the student usually practices four-and-one-half to five hours a week in preparation, according to Osterberg.

"In comparison to an English class, a student puts in three hours a week in the classroom plus a lot of outside work and preparation," Osterberg said.

Develops skills

Osterberg explained why a music major needs so many one-hour courses. "A music teacher needs many skills. They need to be able to sing, play piano and all the instruments."

If all the required classes were offered on a three-hour basis, besides costing students nearly three times as much money, they would not be able to make it through college in four years and still get all the required credits.

"As it is, a student can get through school in four years, but it gets very packed. Some students pick up general studies in the summer so they don't have so heavy a load during the year," Osterberg said.

Music major Terri Matsui of Omaha agrees, contending the "one-hour credit courses do require a lot of outside work. "There's really no other way it could be set up, though." Besides costing much more in tuition costs, Matsui said it would take forever to get through school.

Lab courses included

There are also one-hour credit courses in chemistry and biology curriculums. These include labs that meet for two or three hours a week.

However, students in every academic department have to take internships, independent studies, seminars and production classes to meet major requirements. These one-hour credit courses involve work outside of class including work directly related to the field of study.

The Learning Skills Center offers one-hour credit modules on such topics as speed reading, listening skills, note-taking and test anxiety. However, these courses last only four weeks and meet once a week, said Kathy Carpenter, director.

Though one-hour credit courses may seem to require a lot of time for the credit involved the cost factor can help ease the pain, while filling an extra hour here or there to help one graduate from college.
by Julie Ignowski

The room has the faint smell of smoke and is buzzing with conversation. Laughter breaks out occasionally when an amusing story or joke is told by one of the people gathered at small tables in groups of four or five. The hum of voices begins to intensify as the crowd grows, some slipping in by themselves, others coming in groups. The attraction for this social gathering might be a live band performing, a special occasion party or just the idea of having a place to be with old friends and a place to meet new friends.

There is no fee and no one is asked to show an I.D. because it is well known that those who frequent this establishment are definite of legal age, older than 60 that is. The site of all this activity is in downtown Kearney, 13 West Railroad, and known as the Senior Citizen's Hospitality Center. It has earned the reputation as being a friendly and fun place to spend afternoons.

Atmosphere warm

The atmosphere of the center is one of warmth and welcome. New arrivals are greeted with a friendly handshake and a smiling face soon to be followed by a cup of coffee and perhaps a homemade cookie or two.

Even the furnishings are homey. There is a variety of chairs, different sizes and styles, the kind to sink into for hours of story telling and reminiscing. There is a slightly worn sofa with a quilt tossed over the top, just in case someone might wish to catch a few winks. In the corner is a bookshelf lined with old favorites donated to the center along with a large selection of magazines.

Crafts displayed

Displayed on one wall is the handiwork of some of the senior citizens, such as crocheted potholders and embroidered aprons, each with a price tag. The center sells the crafts for a 20 percent commission.

In the larger recreation room there stands an upright piano. Every now and then someone will venture to sit down and play a few tunes and soon the entire group has joined in a sing-a-long.

Since October the center has been at the present location and according to Helen Carman, service coordinator and center director, attendance has more than doubled.

Good friendship

Why is the Hospitality Center becoming so popular? Maybe because these people are discovering the wonderful experience of sharing, good friendships, good entertainment and good food.

Some of the reasons given by the senior citizens for their participation are that the center provides an opportunity to get out of the house, to meet people or as one lady stated “the eats are pretty good, too.” A hot noon meal is served each day with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, to an average crowd of 65 to 70 people.

Meal inexpensive

Cost of the meal is $2.25, but for those older than 60 years of age all that is required is a 50-cent donation. The center is usually notified in advance by those planning to eat the noon meal although those who happen to walk by and drop in for dinner are not turned away.

The menu is printed in the Kearney Daily Hub in advance but the dinner that draws the largest crowd is served every Tuesday or better known as “chicken Tuesday.”

Most of the people stay for the rest of the afternoon to enjoy a bingo game, see the weekly scheduled movie or try their luck at the pinochle table.

Some are content just to sit and chat, and walking through the room it’s possible to overhear bits of amusing conversation. A cluster of women are huddled together smirking and giggling. It seems they are planning an all night card party. When a visiting college student asked if the invitation was open to anyone they replied, “Why, yes, honey, just put on your gray wig and bring some juicy stories to tell.”

In the front reception room an older gentleman naps on the sofa. After awakening he sits up, rubs his eyes and looks around the room only to comment “darn it I must still be alive, guess I’ll go find a cup of embling fluid” stopping to clarify “that’s coffee around here.”

Bus service available

Once the senior citizens start coming to the center, they make it a daily adventure. Transportation is never a problem. A mini-bus is available to bring them to the center and take them home. At the end of the day, the familiar voice of Betty Jasmann, the bus driver, calls out “Anybody going east?” Some of the people drive themselves but when weather or parking are a problem the bus is available.

And there are those who just happen to be passing by and drop in out of curiosity, usually staying the entire afternoon and deciding to come again in the near future. One gentleman who still stands outdoors hasn’t quite made up his mind if he wants to venture through the center’s doors to find out what all the laughter is about. Every day he walks up to the door and nonchalantly peers through the glass and everyday someone will smile and wave at him but he still turns and walks away. If only he knew what he is missing.

Grand opening set

Although the days are filled with fun, the people at the center are busy making plans for the future. The grand opening of the center is scheduled for Saturday, March 4, with the ribbon cutting ceremony to begin at 1 p.m. The star attractions on the entertainment list are senior citizen bands and singing groups from the area communities.

The senior citizens are also having a dance-athon to raise money for EasterSeals. There is one slight difference from the KSC Dance-a-Thon, though. This won’t be an endurance contest, each couple will have pledges and the donation is 25 cents per dance going toward a goal of $500.

These people aren’t only interested in entertainment but also are taking advantage of the opportunity to become more informed. The center has scheduled a university of Nebraska at Omaha student, majoring in health, to begin teaching community health classes. These classes will deal with diseases such as diabetes, arthritis and heart disease, both causes and emotional effects will be covered.

As one of the proposed summer events, the center will sponsor a craft fair and bake sale giving the senior citizens a chance to show off their winter projects.

The most recent gala affair to take place at the center was a belated Valentine party. The original celebration had to be re-scheduled because of the recent blizzard. The festivities didn’t officially begin until noon but several came early because there was work to be done. The room was decorated with the traditional hearts and cupcakes made by the craft committee, nut cups were filled and prizes of hearts, filled with chocolates, were lined up for the card games.

Band provides music

A party highlight was music played by the high school band ensemble. After the meal was served (which happened to be one of those special “chicken Tuesdays”) everyone divided into groups, competing in a game of pinochle.

This was a party no one wanted to miss. In fact one senior citizen confessed to a volunteer worker that she had called in sick to her job not wanting to miss any of the action. The volunteer only shook her head and said, “I thought only kids did that.”

By late afternoon everyone began to head for home reassuring each other they would be back tomorrow. Their only complaint was that the afternoon passed too quickly.

As party goes left, one woman stopped to study a large calendar hanging on the wall. She was checking to see when her next turn would be to help with the activities. She turned to explain her reason for coming to the center daily. “It keeps me out of trouble and I’m going to be 90 years old soon and its about time I started behaving.”

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Annual $15 fee---Worth it or not?

by Karen Kilgarrin

Are students getting their money's worth from the $15-a-year Student Activity Fee? Some KSC students will answer that question with a yes, others will say no. Six years ago, in response to a student referendum, the students voted overwhelmingly in favor of retention of the Student Activity Fee (SAF).

Just five years before that vote, in 1967, the idea of the SAF was conceived in discussion between the Student Union Activities Committee (SUAC) and the Student Senate. A student referendum was held and the student voted to create the SAF.

In an Aug. 2, 1968 letter to the Normal Board of the State of Nebraska (now called the Board of Trustees), Student Senate President Richard Kopf and Peg Sams, president of Student Union Activities Committee, urged the members to "strongly consider the implementation of a $5-per-semester Student Activity Fee" at KSC. The Board responded positively and implementation of the fee was underway.

From 1968 to 1971, an Allocation Committee oversaw disbursement of the SAF. The committee was comprised of representatives from Student Senate, SUAC, the administration and faculty.

Because of a change in Senate's constitution, the allocation of the SAF moved under the review of the Student Senate in the fall of 1971. The Student Senate still allocates the money.

Recently, some students have been talking about abolishing the mandatory fee, or making it a voluntary fee.

Gary Denton, of Franklin and senator-at-large, believes the mandatory fee should be abolished. "The SAF should be voluntary because some students are absolutely unable to participate in activities. The student teachers and commuters are good examples. I think we should let those students spend the $15 on something they can benefit from. Why should they be forced to pay for other students' entertainment?"

Anna Sosa of Kearney says student activity fees should be retained. "I would rather pay a set fee at the beginning of each semester than pay for each individual event out of my pocket money. I don't feel I get my money's worth, although I'm sure some students do. Lowering the fee to about $5 a semester would be the best solution."

However, Arlene Stahr of Chappell says, "I've been to some movies and concerts and I don't feel it's worth paying a $15 Student Activity Fee. I think the fee should be abolished. For those about to abandon the activities it's fine, but for those of us who don't like the programming, it's unfair."

Chris Tucker of Hampton and speaker of the Senate, believes the present system is working fine. "I don't think the administration wants it abolished and I don't think the majority of students want it abolished. I also don't think most students understand the system and fee that well."

Kearneyville, Scott Howitt, however, believes it should be strictly a voluntary fee. "The SAF should be assessed from students, who use the facilities and some type of identification should be provided for them, like an I.D. card. Many part-time and graduate students can't attend any activities and therefore shouldn't be charged for them. I personally feel we need better programming. Live entertainment, such as concerts, seems to appeal to the majority of the students. I would prefer fewer activities of higher quality."

Laura Splinkle of Elba says the fee should be abolished. "We pay so many fees as it is. If a student attended all events, I'm sure he could get his money's worth. Cutting the fee to $7.50 a year or making it optional would be a step in the right direction."

Laura Splinkle of Elba says the fee should be abolished. "We pay so many fees as it is. If a student attended all events, I'm sure he could get his money's worth. Cutting the fee to $7.50 a year or making it optional would be a step in the right direction."

"I can see abolishing it," adds Kris McCowan of Coin, Iowa. "Students can spend their money the way they want for activities. The groups sponsoring activities should charge admission rates to break even. Yes, real organizations need money to work with, however, so we could reduce the fee."

Most students interviewed did not believe a voluntary fee would be operational, although many said a reduction in the fee would be appropriate.

Ralph Renken of Bertrand and CAC president, believes that a voluntary fee is not feasible "because many students do not realize the benefits they will reap from it throughout the year and many would not pay voluntarily. This would put all programming in serious jeopardy."

McCowan further stated, "Voluntary fee payment might not work, especially for the freshmen who wouldn't realize the benefits."

However, "If the SAF would work as a volunteer program, that would be great," said Sosa, "but I just don't think it would work out."

Vickie Beyerstorf of Grand Island believes students should keep the SAF. "This month they have the best movies they have ever had. If we abolished the SAF, we really couldn't have the movies. I just don't think students would like the idea of paying for each event separately."

"I don't believe concerts should be paid for from the SAF. If the CAC charged regular admission prices and brought in good groups, they could break even. We could then use that money to bring in newer, up-to-date movies."

Renken is against abolition of the SAF. "Working with Campus Activities Council for four years, I believe we have put on many worthwhile activities and events. Without the SAF programming organizations, such as CAC, couldn't even exist. The SAF provides students with the opportunity to take advantage of some valuable extracurricular activities."

Renken is also concerned about the distribution method of the SAF. "I have seen the Senate put budget allocations as top priority for four years and I don't believe it is right. One alternative for handling funds would be to turn over a major portion of the SAF to CAC, relieving Senate of much of the work of the allocating process. For other organizations planning events, some type of allocation board could screen the requests. I would like to add that I am really proud that the SAF is handled solely by students."

John Garrett of Minden and senior senator, says, "I don't feel we should abolish the SAF, but I think a 10-member elected board should be organized to regulate the appropriations. I don't believe CAC should do programming and hold the purse strings also. If we set up an appropriations board, Senate could devote more time to issues."

"Abolishing the SAF would obviously eliminate almost all programs for students," says Pat McClure of Kearney and Student Senate president. "There would be no concerts, speakers or movies. It would take a large bite out of Bike Bowl and any other activity a recognized campus organization might want to sponsor for the benefit of the entire student body. As far as lowering the fee, it would seriously cut back programs presently offered to students."

Further, McClure says "Student Senate is the elected voice of the students of KSC, just as Congress is for the American people. It is our responsibility, as that elected voice, to allocate, at our discretion, those funds to programs we believe will benefit the student body."

What's the best solution? Students believe it's time for a student referendum on the retention or abolition of the Student Activity Fee.
Meeting Incoming Students at Trains

Students received a special welcome to Kearney in 1915 when a decorated truck (shown above) was sent to the train station to bring them to campus. Besides being a sort of "Welcome Wagon," the truck was a part of the early student recruiting plan. Prospective students received a postcard bearing this photograph and the following message.

"Dear Friend: Has it ever occurred to you that you can increase your earning power, personal success and enjoyment in life by taking even a short course in the Kearney State Normal School? Forty trains daily bring this great institution within easy reach of every Nebraska home. Tuition is free, expenses light, excellent board $2.50 a week. Annual enrollment of more than 1,300 ambitious, cultured young men and women. Short courses open Nov. 15, 1915. Second semester opens Jan. 24, 1916. Fill out attached card and mail to us at once. Sincerely yours, George S. Dick, President."

The attached card gave a listing of short courses, including rural, grade, high school and kindergarten teaching, penmanship, music, home economics, drawing, commercial English and arithmetic, farm accounting, typewriting, manual training and agriculture.

Training school for teachers

Kearney Normal begins

Jan. 1, 1903, the first steps were taken toward selecting a site for a school to train teachers in central and western Nebraska. For a long time it was believed that teachers in this part of the state were so far from educational institutions few had an opportunity to prepare thoroughly for their profession. The only state normal school at the time was at Peru.

A bill was passed by the legislature appropriating $50,000 for a new school. The selection of the site was left in the hands of the State Board of Education, according to the 1908 Blue and Gold.

Advertisements appeared in the papers of various towns to solicit donations of suitable land, requiring not less than 20 acres at $75 per acre. Buildings, money or registered bonds could be included in the donation.

Other elements entering into the selection of the site, which were not mentioned in the advertisements, were the density of population immediately around the proposed site, distance from the railroad depot, drainage and lighting facilities. Kearney met the requirements and donated a well-located plot of land and a dorm, Green Terrace.

On Sept. 1, 1903, a telegram from the Lincoln Daily Star arrived:

After one hundred and eleven ballots, the State Board of Education selected Kearney as the location for the Normal School. Last ballot gave Broken Bow — 2, Kearney — 4, Ord — 1. Selection made at 3:15 o'clock.

According to an early edition of Kearney's annual, the Blue and Gold, "Within a few minutes after the receipt of the last bulletin, the news was pretty well over town and then something broke loose. The steam laundry and flour mill whistles set the noise going and soon any noisy contrivance that could be got hold of was used to make more noise."

Although the first classes at Kearney Normal School were not held until 1905, the 75th anniversary of the year the college was conceived is worthy of some attention. On the following pages is a flashback of some of the memories from the early years of KSC.
Green Terrace described as

'The Hall, unknown, mysterious'

by Colann LaGreca

"The Hall, that unknown, untried, mys­
terious, awe inspiring place — that is what
those who stand outside, young men es­
pecially, think, but after entrance has once
been gained these things are thought of no
more and each one becomes a known per­
sonality in a world new to him."

This description refers to Green Terrace
Hall, the first women's dormitory of KSC.
(KSC, at that time, was referred to as
Kearney State Normal School) The Hall
was quite a contrast to dorm living today
with its lenient policies and open visitation
hours.

Life at Green Terrace Hall to a girl in
1910 was a world of study hours, discipline
and curfews. It included social evenings,
dances and clubs, ranging from literary
and cultural to eating clubs.

The Hall (the only dorm on campus) was
three stories high with large, furnished
rooms and all the modern conveniences of
that day — steam heat, electric lights and
bathrooms. One of its outstanding features
was its large reception room on the first
floor. This multi-purpose reception room
was the scene of many of the Hall's social
events.

One routine activity was recalled by a
former Green Terrace resident Ora Kug­
er. "After supper, we usually had 45
minutes to visit with each other. We usu­
ally rolled back the rug in the reception
hall and danced," she said. "We had to have
someone play the piano for us and dances
are sure different now. We did waltzes,
two-steps, square dances and we usually
danced with other girls."

However, the girls didn't go through all
that practice to no avail. "Once in a while
we would invite boy-friends over for that
45 minutes," Kugler admitted. The dance
session was followed by study hours. "Lots
of times we didn't always study as much as
we should have," she added.

Eva Case acted as preceptress at Green
Terrace when it first opened. (Case hall
was later named for her.) However, when
Kugler resided in Green Terrace Hall, the
principal was a woman named Mrs. Brink­
ley. Kugler described her as "very severe,
untried, mysterious— that is what they saw."

The first student reception was a lively
event. As students (and teachers, of course)
entered, they were given a slip of paper on
which was the statement "I am — Who are
you?" The yearbook explained the purpose
of this little game. "With these pinned on
our clothes, acquaintance with strangers was
easily made. Refreshments were served and
social evenings and games played, making this
a delightful evening."

The Hall at the Halloween party at Green
Terrace was even more unbelievable than the
first student reception. This event was also
referred to as the "Annual Prom." In the
1908 Blue and Gold:

"Upon this occasion nearly all the lights
were turned off. Jack-o-lanterns were
quite numerous." A small admission was
charged at the door and after entering, the
people were escorted about the building
amid a chorus of moans and various other
weird sounds. "It was enough to make
one's hair rise and his blood run cold." De­
spite all of this horror and excitement,
the article concludes, "A general good
time was participated in by all."

There was one time the girls almost
burned down the Hall. "One evening, just
in the midst of study, time, the cry of fire
was heard. It was soon learned that an oil
stove had exploded in one of the rooms and
that there was a real fire in the dormi­
tory." However, the girls were not
about to let their beloved dorm burn to the
ground. "After turning in the alarm, the
young ladies were organized into a fire
department and did great work before the
city company arrived."

Men were a rare sight around the halls of
Green Terrace. In fact, they were some­
times the topic of town gossip if seen in
the dorm. Consequently, in the fall of 1905,
the literary society held a meeting at Green
Terrace and the yearbook relates, "It was
a matter of some comment that a large
number of boys were present to hear the
program."

However, society's attitudes changed
during the next 10 years. By the time Kug­
er attended the college and lived in the
Hall "lots of girls at the dorm had dates.
Men were allowed to call at the dorm and
one girl sat at the desk and took all the
calls." Yet the 10:30 p.m. curfew was still
observed.

The girls in Green Terrace did have one
common bond with today's dorm residents
— eating. However, it sounds as though
this activity was considerably more struc­
tured than the popcorn parties found in
most dorm rooms now.

Eating is an all-important entertain­
ment. There are at least six rooms where
the grand spreads are held," says a story
in the 1910 Blue and Gold. "There are regu­
lar eating clubs which meet weekly and
sometimes twice or three times a week be­
Corral Cafe is a family of Shizuo Sakurada
2 blocks west of campus on Highway 30.
1916 graduate remembers dorm life and campus antics

by Kathy Kohrs

Ora Kugler's dislike for taking state exams was so great that it led her to attend Kearney Normal School and to graduate 62 years ago in the class of 1916.

At that time, a certificate to teach was obtained by taking state exams given under the careful supervision of the county superintendent. The exams covered subjects such as arithmetic, writing and spelling. "I hated those exams," Ora said. But she kept taking them until she got a first-rate score.

The exams could be taken over and over again for a fee of $1.25. The higher the score, the better qualified one was to teach and the better the salary. There was a scarcity of teachers, though, because not enough people were qualified, Ora said. "Some girls who were right out of eighth grade would take the state exams, then go out and teach in the country schools."

From time to time, all teachers were required to return and re-take the exams. Ora heard that with three years of teaching experience and a degree from a state college no more exams would be required.

As a result, Ora decided to go to college. She chose Kearney because it was closer to her home in McCook. Kearney was just a two-year college then and there was a much larger attendance during the summer than the regular session. Most of those attending college were teachers who taught during the school year.

Ora attended Kearney for three summers and discovered it would take her five years to get through school if she attended only during the summer. She decided, instead, to go to school throughout that winter and the next summer.

During that winter session, Ora got a job waiting at tables in the only dorm on campus, Green Terrace, and received free board. In addition, she paid $3 a week for her room. "Even then I ran out of money," she said. "It didn't go very far." But, she added, "I had a good time."

There were 12 tables in the dining room of Green Terrace. Each waitress was the head of one table. Her job was to serve people and pick up their plates at the end of the meal. Saturday morning they were really put to work, Ora said. They had to polish every piece of silverware that went on the table and fill up every salt and pepper shaker as well as the mustard and ketchup bottles. "The ketchup was always empty," she said. "We served a lot of hash."

Ora studied psychology and English at Kearney Normal. She was also a member of the debate team. There was rivalry between debaters from Peru and Kearney at the time because they were the only state normal schools.

The main topic of debate was usually the question of whether or not the country should be prepared for war. "Of all the subjects I took in Kearney, I think debate did me the most good," Ora said. "It helped me become a good public speaker and taught me to see both sides of the question."

Naturally, the campus has changed a great deal since 1916. Many of the trees the class of 1916 planted were cut down recently. However, the gate posts they dedicated to the college are still here. The posts are located on the east edge of the campus, in front of the new classroom building. When there was talk of moving the posts to the front of Case Hall last year, members of the class of 1916 protested. They had paid for part of the posts from their own pockets along with money-making projects.

The posts have remained since 1916, but most of the ideas from those days have vanished. Nobody talked openly about sex, no one worried as much about crime and almost no one had cars.

"Everything was different. There's been such a change. I have to pinch myself sometimes to believe it's the same world." Ora said.

No woman would have dreamed of wearing jeans to class. In fact, hardly anyone even owned a pair of jeans, unless they borrowed a pair from their brother.

"Most of us had skirts down to our ankles. We used to spend hours and hours and hours at the ironing board," Ora said. "Sometimes I see clothes now that remind me of long ago."

A typical date usually meant going to the picture shows. Once in a while, they attended a public dance. Ora said, although these were frowned upon because they were considered to be "rough and tough." If they knew their dates quite well, they might go to someone's house for a party. "We played cards a lot," she said.

The last summer she attended Kearney, she lived with six friends in a rented house. They lived on Central Avenue and walked about 10 blocks back and forth to school every day.

During that summer of 1916, Ora graduated from Kearney Normal School and received a life certificate to teach. She then, taught in the Minden, North Platte and Brule school systems, retiring from teaching in 1923.

And, Ora recalled with a smile, "I didn't have to take any more exams."
Humble start for Antelope sports

by Celeni LeDreca

KSC Antelopes of 1918 were winning records in almost every intercollegiate sport. But Kearney's teams hadn't always been the powerhouse they'd become.

FOOTBALL

Football had a humble beginning. The 1918 Kearney State Normal School (now KSC) Blue and Gold was just what it was — humble. "A few boys got out one October day in 1918 on the grass by the heating plant and began to kick a ball around. Only about three boys had even seen a football before and knew very little about the game."

Even when the team settled down to working on the rudiments of the game, progress came slowly. "The way in which the Kearney High School 1918 team ran over them one evening in practice left discouraging," said the Blue and Gold, describing one practice session. "But this bunch of jiggles chasers was game and fought hard during the entire season. The local high school team was held to a tie game and several other teams were held to a low score. In other words, they didn't win a lot but even a losing record was an improvement from the three boys who first gathered to kick around the ball."

The picture looked a little brighter in 1919. "The game with North Platte High School was the great game of the season and was won by the Normalies by a score of 10-0," wrote the Blue and Gold. "This was quite a victory for the State Normal because North Platte had not beaten for several seasons."

Football changed pace in 1921 as the Normo finks took a look in the athletic world and began competing against college teams. Diane came to Kearney for the Thanksgiving game and beat Kearney Normal 16-0. But the local team did make some progress. They were victorious over the Kearney Military Academy 10-0 and later avenged Kearney High with a 19-0 victory in 1922.

Kearney Normal faced stiff competition in November 1911. The Blue and Gold fail to mention the game but the facts were recorded in the newspaper. The Kearney Normal 1911 "football was not in the least bit like any of the others," reported the paper.

BASKETBALL

KSC basketball began in the fall of 1919. The team schedule was a busy one — five games. The season's highlight was the contest with the Academy.

The game was the only athletic relation between the two Nebraska Normal Schools. The Blue and Gold gave no score for that game but said: "This team (Kearney girls) will be remembered, if by nothing else, by their manner of playing."

Two girls, America and Teddy Brown, did four of their seven games during that first season.

In 1919-20 school year, the boys at Kearney Normal had no basketball team. When they organized the following year, they had a successful team, losing only to Paul College.

The students evidently considered their team's first season a successful one. The Blue and Gold sold these words of praise for their coach: "The success achieved this year casts a reflection on Professor Mercur, our coach, cementing the opinion of the coach such as it is rarely found. It is a credit to a school so young to place such boys on the field. What a brilliant future we are looking forward to. May our athletic department continue to be clean and on the winning side."

From the 1908 Annual

Seven taught 1925 students

in 1925, Kearney State Normal School had seven faculty members. They included, in Bristol from left, Marion Smith, art; and C. A. Anderson, history, in center from left, H. O. Sutton, physical science; Dr. Mercur, geography and Ann V. Jennings, literature. In black team left are Mary Crawford, English; and Alma Host, foreign language.

Women Cagers

Basketball was the "1st" sport at KSC. "Women's basketball dates back to the year 1922," says the Blue and Gold. "In that year, the Kearney Normal basketball team began to play."

The team's statistics are not complete, but the Blue and Gold notes that they were "opposed by the Normal's basketball team." The first season of the 1922-23 year had two wins and two losses, according to the Blue and Gold.

KSC is more than just its buildings

By Jim Kese

Kearney State College is a much more than its buildings. It is the people, the athletes, and the campus itself. It is the campus, with its beautiful architecture, that makes it one of the most beautiful places in Nebraska. The campus buildings are surrounded by manicured grounds and mature trees, giving the campus a feeling of serenity.

The university has a strong tradition of excellence in all aspects of life, from academics to athletics. The campus is home to many talented individuals who bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to the community.

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Conrad Hall — Jane L. Conner, MARA

Conrad Hall is the most recognizable building on campus, with its distinctive architecture and prominent location. It is home to the administration offices, including the president's office and other important departments.

STOUT HALL — Dr. H. G. Stout, MARA

Stout Hall is home to the department of agriculture and veterinary science, as well as the library. It is a hub of activity for students and faculty alike.

MARTIN HALL — Dr. J. W. Martin, MARA

Martin Hall is the main teaching building on campus, with a wide range of classrooms and laboratories. It is a central location for many of the university's academic programs.

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Retired dean recalls when 175 enrolled

by Kim Knox

When former President George Martin hired Donald D. Fox in 1935, he asked Fox how he stood on the alcohol question. "He wanted to know if I drank or not," said Fox, retired dean of the School of Social and Natural Sciences.

When Fox came in 1935, the enrollment was 400-500 students, but during World War II, enrollment dropped to 175. "Of course, since the war, it's been climbing dramatically."

For awhile, Fox was the only instructor in natural sciences. "Dr. Morse, (of Mary Morse Lecture Hall) who was teaching chemistry with me passed away. I took all his classes. At one time, I was the only teacher in chemistry and physics. This was only for two or three years, during World War II, when the enrollment was down."

Talking about World War II, Fox remembers a veteran in his class. "He was in the front row and was about to go to sleep," said Fox. "I had a can filled with hydrogen and it exploded. He ducked and started to climb under the chairs. Poor chap, since he was in the service he thought it was a bomb scare."

Students in another class also got a scare. "In my chemistry class, we were discussing oxygen and I asked whether it will burn. The students said 'Sure.' So I said, 'Let's try it!'"

"Of course, oxygen doesn't burn by itself, but it'll aid other things to burn. So I reached over and turned the oxygen generator on and put a match near it. Well, it happened that there was a rubber tube out there. You know what happened, the rubber tube burst into flames and all the kids ran outside. So I had to turn off the gas in a hurry or the tube would have burned up," said Fox.

Fox said chuckling, "They all tore off. I said to them when they came back, 'Chemistry teachers are hard to come by. Here you leave me to burn up.'"

As pre-med adviser, Fox counseled the students. "I enjoyed pre-med students a lot because they came with a purpose. A lot of students come unsure whether they were going into teaching or not. They had a purpose by-and-large," he explained.

"I was proud one year when seven students entered medical school. The enrollment then was only a fraction of what it is now," said Fox.

Of the faculty on the present chemistry staff, Jim Swanson and Carl Sterner were students under Fox.

Of the campus changes that Fox has seen, one is the growth of KSC. "It's gotten a lot bigger with more courses and better equipment, especially in the chemistry department."

Another change is the smoking policy. Fox said, "At one time, they didn't allow any smoking on campus. Later, when the rules became more lax, then everyone smoked in front of the buildings. They permitted that. They gradually crept into the buildings."

Opposed to smoking for many years, Fox used to warn faculty and students about its hazards. "I'm old-fashioned. I ran the building (Bruner) over there. I told the faculty they were not supposed to smoke. There are 'No Smoking' signs up now," Fox said.

"I also used to try to convince faculty in the Math Department not to smoke. I found out that there was no point in trying to convert them. You just antagonize them. So I just said, 'Let them die,'" Fox said.

On the get-together to honor Fox on his retirement, students came as far away as from Texas to say farewell to Fox. "For my retirement, they gave me a fish finder or a depth finder. This sends out a high frequency and when it hits the bottom, it bounces back. They gave it to me as a sort of appreciation gift."

But Mrs. Fox cut in and said, "No, that's not it. He's very fond of fishing." For years, Fox went to the West Coast in the summer and fished for salmon. "It's fun. They almost pull you off the boat."

Since retiring in 1974, Fox has filled his spare time with hunting, fishing, gardening and trapping. "Last year, I trapped 175 muskrats and 25 raccoons."

Postmaster campaigned for Capitol in Kearney

by Jean Patterson

"And now, a word from President Carter: speaking from the nation's capitol in Kearney, D.C."

Don't laugh. One hundred years ago, Moses H. Sydenham presented a bill in Congress suggesting such an idea.

Sydenham was postmaster at Fort Kearny from 1858 to 1871 and was also editor of the Central Star publication at the fort.

Sydenham submitted arguments for the relocation of the national capital to all members of Congress. First, he said it would give an immense impetus to the development and settlement of the central plains of the republic and also of the great mountain regions of the west.

Sydenham then reasoned that it would greatly stimulate the business of the eastern cities, as all have grown up on the development of the West.

Kearney D.C. would be more conveniently situated for all people, without any money expended and also put money into the national treasury, according to Sydenham.

As far as location is concerned, Sydenham figured Kearney D.C. would be entirely safe from bombardment by a hostile power.

As a clincher, Sydenham said "It would draw closer together in bonds of harmony all sections of the republic." However, Sydenham never saw his dream come true: the bill died in committee when introduced in Congress.
Baby carriages once lined the front of the Ad Building.

73-year-old ‘Main’ Building once focal point of campus

by Cindy Tenis

Looking down the almost deserted halls of the Ad. Building it may be hard to believe that this building was once the focal point of the campus.

The massive gray structure is 73 years old and was built at a cost of $50,000, appropriated by the Nebraska legislature in 1905. The college was then known as the State Normal School. In the same year, an additional $6,000 for equipment was appropriated by the Nebraska legislature in 1905. The college was then known as the State Normal School. In the same year, an additional $6,000 for equipment was appropriated.

In an article in the 1910-11 college catalog, the building was described as having been “built of gray stone and presents a massive appearance. The wide halls, extending 170 feet through the center of each of the three floors with large entrances and rotundas, are filled with marble; the finish of the interior is of white oak ...”

Although classes started for the first time in June 1905, the building was not yet completed.

By September 20, 1905 temporary stairways were installed and a week later classes were moved into the Ad. Building amidst construction. The third floor was the most nearly completed and this is where the class was conducted.

By means of a pulley at the south end of the building three professors hoisted furniature hand to the second and third floors and unpacked it. There were no blackboards or window casings and no library. The students carried desks from one class to the next. Finally, in December, the stairway was completed and access to the upper levels was easier.

Since the heating plant was not yet completed, heat was provided until the end of November by two steam engines attached to steam pipes.

Within a few years after the completion of the original building, a wing was added to the north end, providing room for a library.

In 1911, $35,000 was appropriated for a south wing. It was dedicated June 28, 1912.

Alma Hosie, a French teacher at the time of the second addition, said, “This was a big event for me. Up to this time I had used a classroom wherever I could get in and had an office consisting of a desk and a screen at the south end of the second floor.”

By this time everything was in full operation. “Old Main”, as it was called, housed an auditorium with a capacity to seat 1,500 persons and the first and second floors were used. The building then extended west to the present location of the parking lot. The Music Department was located on the third floor.

The library was located on the first floor in the north annex. It was divided into two sections, on being the reference library much like the one used in the present library. According to Philip Holmgren, professor of history, the other was a text-book library where the students were able to rent books for $5 a semester. At the end of the semester the books could be returned for a $4 refund.

The third floor was used for classrooms.

A chapel was built in the south annex on this floor and opened May 9, 1917.

A stage at the front of the room displayed chairs marked with brass tags for the faculty. The chapel had a multi-purpose function — that of an auditorium-reception room for gatherings and receptions given by the president, announcements and even for memorial services of the first president of the college A. O. Thomas.

Administrative offices, clubs and organizations occupied the remainder of the first and second floors.

From here on progress proceeded smoothly and uninterrupted. And since these years, new faculty members and students have come and gone and policies have changed, but the building has remained virtually unchanged. The only major alteration was when the auditorium was razed in the late 60’s.

But the once trampled halls are now again silent. The old building, condemned and scheduled to be razed this year, seems to be caught in limbo. It is now sparcely scattered with offices and the roar has subsided to a whisper.

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First classes meet in 2 city grade schools

by Kim Knox

When KSC came into existence in 1905, there was only one building on campus. It was Green Terrace, a dorm for girls that was three stories high, a block long and located where Ludden Hall now stands. It was lighted by electricity and room costs were 40-75 cents a week. The cafeteria was on the first floor and could accommodate 358 people. Meals cost $2.50 a week.

Green Terrace Hall was used as a men’s residence in the 1950s and until it was razed in 1965. Since the Ad. Building wasn’t occupied until late 1905, summer session started with classes at two city elementary schools.

Ad. Building or the “Main” Building, as it once was called, stands off the lot line, located where Ludden Hall now stands. It was one building on campus. It was lighted by electricity and room costs were three stories high, a block long and could accommodate 358 people. Meals cost $2.50 a week.

In 1959, the new Memorial Student Union was a popular gathering place. Pictured here, Romayne Webster, union director, visits with students Dick Austin (left) and Jerry Ingram, while Carolyn Peterson tends the fountain.

In 1951, the college cafeteria was on the first floor and could accommodate 358 people. Meals cost $2.50 a week. The cafeteria was located where Ludden Hall now stands. It was one building on campus. It was lighted by electricity and room costs were three stories high, a block long and could accommodate 358 people. Meals cost $2.50 a week.

In 1959, the new Memorial Student Union was a popular gathering place. Pictured here, Romayne Webster, union director, visits with students Dick Austin (left) and Jerry Ingram, while Carolyn Peterson tends the fountain.

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Her favorite students were WWII veterans

by Kim Knox

Mrs. Miriam Drake started teaching at KSC in 1925, as one of the first speech instructors.

She also taught English on a regular basis until 1934, then off and on until 1970. "Sometimes I'd stay for a month or sometimes I'd stay for a couple of years. I taught when they needed me."

"In 1925, you knew everybody — all the faculty and the students. I used to think that I would always know all the faculty and have them over for dinner. Now you just know the students you've taught," recalled Drake.

Drake also remembered, "We used to know a lot of the parents. But I doubt any of the faculty knows many parents today."

Her favorite students were the veterans from World War II. "Soldiers were such wonderful students. We didn't have any textbooks, but that didn't matter. They all wanted to learn to write and learn to teach," said Drake.

She believes that the change to current policies from the earlier policies is because of world change. "I feel the changes have come about because students are now breaking away and living in apartments," said Drake. "I don't think, though, there is any letdown in scholastic attainment. School spirit changes seem to be because there's a different kind of student coming from the high school."

Of conduct policies, Drake said, "This changed terrifically. KSC was never a church school, but it was like one. It was very strict with the students. There were strict moral policies for both the students and the faculty. There's much more freedom now."

KSC has also changed physically. "We had only one room to teach in. Each teacher had their own room," said Drake. "You didn't use classrooms all over the campus."

Teaching load is different too. "We just taught as many as we could. They now have rules to protect the students. But we taught as many hours as we could," said Drake.

In addition to teaching duties, Drake "directed several plays and had the Theater Arts League. The YMCA was very strong at KSC. I was on their board and we put on luncheons and what not. That's why I said it was more like a church school."

Now during her retirement, Drake said, "I'm doing all the things I didn't have time to do. She does yardwork, garden work and serves on committees in the community and at church."

All ages attend KSC

by Jill Jershin

"I'll stay in school until I'm 100 if I can keep learning new things all the time."

Not exactly a typical college student's attitude. But then, Forrest Rennick of Hastings, isn't a typical college student. He is a 59-year-old retired military man who decided to give college a try. Rennick is just one of an ever increasing number of older adults who are attending college.

Most college students are 18-24; consequently, many of the people not in this age bracket are a little hesitant to attend college.

"My main apprehension in coming back to school was not my capabilities, but how young people would accept me," Rennick said.

"When I enrolled I felt like any other freshman starting college, frightened," said Richard Annable, 45, who teaches at Kearney Junior High. Annable is a retired Navy man who graduated from KSC in May, 1977 and is now taking night classes and working on his masters degree.

Kearneyville, Jane Smith, 42, said, "It takes time to get into the swing of things when going back to school. Smith is working on a graduate degree in psychology and counseling. "I felt I needed another goal to prepare for when the kids leave home and won't need me like they do now. I don't want to get stale."

Annable's motive was different. He said, "All my life I've worked for educated people and I wanted to find out what a college education was like."

There are many different reasons for coming back to college. Director of Admissions, Wayne Samuelson said a lot of people are lukewarm about the idea of college. After a little encouragement they find they really enjoy associating with younger people.

"It's a good feeling to find young people saying 'old folks can learn too.'" Rennick said jokingly.

"Most of the students are delightfully refreshing, especially to find young people who are excited about learning and have a different perspective on things," Annable said. "I think most of the faculty at KSC are superior. They offer help, interact with students and are not reluctant to back down when wrong."

However, Annable said he doesn't believe the administration has enough concern about the welfare of students. When he was a full-time student, Annable was on the Student Affairs Committee. He was also part of the now inactive Student Veterans Organization.

An increase in enrollment of older persons might be partly explained by Project Enrichment. From 1974-76, Project Enrichment was a program provided by the college that offered varied tuition waivers for students who had been out of school at least one semester. Depending on the available funds, three credit hours or half of the tuition was waived for these students. They also could attend a streamlined registration session which was part of a coffee hour.

Project Enrichment attracted housewives and senior citizens who wanted to take personal enrichment classes, such as ceramics, or those who wanted to improve their work abilities. Samuelson said it certainly serves its purpose.

"I found it refreshing to get away from everyday problems and go to classes," Smith said. Rennick adds that people are always learning. In fact, he believes "the older you get, the more you find out you don't know."

Perhaps this is why older persons are sitting behind desks in KSC's classrooms.
Natural gas available, agencies will hike rates

by Doug Lipstreu and Steve Miller

Natural gas demands of southcentral Nebraskans will again be adequately met by the Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company (K-N). Rates, however, will continue to rise.

"For the short term — this winter — let me assure you that we fully expect to be able to meet the needs of our firm service, high priority customers," said Thomas Creigh of Hastings and president of Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company. "Low priority consumers will face interruption of their gas supply as they have in recent years."

Supplies of natural gas will be available, but prices will continue to rise. "We're not running out of gas," said Robert E. Seymour, chairman of the American Gas Association, headquartered in Arlington, Va. "We're running out of cheap, readily available gas. That's an important distinction."

Gas shortages are not as threatening in Nebraska as they are in areas farther removed from a natural gas source. Nebraskans are served by four massive storage fields located in the Midwest. Storage fields are depleted natural gas reservoirs. That gas from active fields is transferred into for future use.

Moreover, part of the nationwide million-mile pipeline system grids much of the southcentral part of the state, making the gas more readily available. Seymour says this pipeline system is a great advantage. "It's the most modern and most efficient energy delivery system ever devised," he said.

Being the sole supplier of natural gas to this area, K-N is able to meet energy demands through what is called a fully integrated national supply system. The system is a three-part marketing program: (1) research involving exploration and production of new gas fields; (2) transmission of gas from one region to another through the pipeline; and (3) distribution of the gas to wholesalers, retailers and consumers.

Research is the primary reason behind a push by the natural gas industry to deregulate the price of interstate gas.

As it now stands, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has regulated the price of new gas or gas produced since Jan. 1, 1975 at $1.42 per thousand cubic feet. The price of old gas or gas produced prior to 1975 is presently fixed at 93 cents per thousand cubic feet.

Prior to these current prices becoming effective, the wholesale price ceiling on new gas had been 52 cents per thousand cubic feet.

According to K-N, "Prices which FERC is allowing the interstate pipeline companies to pay producers are at such low levels that they have encouraged consumption while at the same time discouraged exploration for new supplies." Compounding the situation, intrastate gas is cheaper than interstate gas.

Yearbook died in '73

The final edition of the KSC Blue and Gold yearbook was published in the spring of 1973. A brief eulogy appears in it saying: "Born in 1908, the Blue and Gold died in 1973 at age 65 . . . Death was attributed to a common cancer known in administrative circles as apathy. "The Blue and Gold is survived by the Antelope and was preceded in death by bobby sock, the nickel candy bar and student concern."

Staff members were: Adviser, David Kotak; editor, Jean Fox; assistant editor, Vicky Evers; business manager, Bill Dunn; campus life editor, Kathy Shada; organizations editor, Pam Metzger; sports editor, Larry Paul; Greek editor, Debbie Duer; housing editor, Debbie Deininger; photography editor, Ruben Martinez.
Local bar owners contend

Music contributes to 'rowdy' bar

by Rosie Reimer

"Out of hand? You want to hear 'out of hand'? One night we were cleaning up after closing and this guy, who we had removed from the bar earlier, just drove up to the front of the bar, lined up his truck with the door and calmly drove into the saloon. It was crazy."

That's how Tom Marshall, local owner and manager of The Mule Deer Saloon, responded to the question of how violence and vandalism affect local drinking establishments. The incidents vary from small glassware rip-offs to major property damage, but several factors, ranging from the day of the week to the type of music played, all contribute to how rowdy a bar will be on any given night.

'Glassware Pack Rats' steal mugs

The easiest loss to measure is that caused by drinkers stealing glass mugs and pitchers. The "glassware pack rats" cause establishments such as Dicky Dugan's Saloon and Dance Hall yearly losses of one half cent on every dollar; a figure manager Nick Longly considers extremely "conservative." The Buffalo Chips Saloon has considered purchasing mugs with the familiar "Chips" logo on them but decided against it because, according to owner Bob Schultz, "they wouldn't be in the place one night." The expense mounts and bars such as the Mule Deer spend an additional $600 yearly on rebuilding their glassware stock.

I.D.'s are checked

Falsifying and altering driver's licenses, along with borrowing those of friends is also widespread among the college crowd. All bars interviewed check customer I.D.'s regularly and report more students change their license rather than borrow someone else's. One violator attempted to send his license outside the bar twice in one night to aid two of his under aged friends in gaining admission to the lounge. Another did a fairly good job of reproducing his I.D. but made the mistake of misspelling his last name on the new one. Still another attempted to use a false driver's license. He would have succeeded, but when asked his Social Security number, responded with a 14-digit number.

Weekend crowds are rowdiest

Larger crowds increase the likelihood of things getting out of hand. Other than weekends, Thursday nights are considered the busiest. This is partially because of the many specials offered at the various bars, but primarily because the college work load traditionally levels off by Thursday and students are ready for a study break. The greatest number of non-college people frequent the bars on Saturday nights, when the suitcases have gone home, and on Mondays. When trouble does occur, it usually happens between 10 and 11 p.m. When asked what usually instigates a fight, Longly responded, "Two guys trying to decide who should take a girl home—what else?"

Unfortunately, bartenders hesitate to call the police to handle fights because when liquor licenses come up for renewal, they do not want to have numerous police calls to their establishment on their record. "Of course," said Marshall, "if there was a real problem, we would call the police, but we would rather handle it ourselves."

Music calms, enlivens crowd

It is not uncommon for bars to invest a great deal of money in expensive stereo equipment, not only as the chief entertainment for the customers, but as an effective means of calming the crowd when emotions get out of hand. By the same token, to liven things up, a bartender may put on a Charlie Daniels album and crank up the volume. It also serves as a method of thinning out an overcrowded bar.

Undoubtedly the potential accidents outnumber actual incidents, but the bar, the employees and the customers are all well-insured. All bar owners interviewed said they carry sufficient accident and liability insurance and go to extremes to provide for the general welfare of the crowd.

The attitude of the local owners was best expressed by Schultz. "It's been said before, but yes, Kearney does like to have a good time. Sure we get things stolen and glasses broken, but generally it's a good crowd. Once I was very, very mad when I got a 15-foot string of lights, valued at $8 a foot ripped off, but the incidents are, by and large, few. The people of Kearney are, and I think I speak for my competition too, welcome to come out and enjoy themselves and have a good time."
by Camille Whitefoot

Students are doing the polka in dorm rooms, jitterbugging in the union and doing the cha-cha between classes.

Ballroom dance has become so popular recently that three sections of the course are offered this semester instead of two as in past semesters.

The 136 enrollees in ballroom dance compare to 45 students enrolled in the three dance classes offered by the speech department. 29 people in modern dance and 12 students registered for square dancing.

Betty Bethell, instructor of physical education, has taught ballroom dance since coming to KSC in 1964. She said ballroom dance used to be required for graduation.

So why are students taking ballroom dance now?

Bethell said she believes the Fifties Craze and “Happy Days” are leading influences.

Richard Sund of Superior said he signed up because he wanted a class that didn’t require studying. He took it for relaxation and entertainment.

Cathy Hyde of Ord enrolled in the class so she could learn the exact dance steps and learn new steps. Sue Reitz of Brule wanted to learn the formal dance steps and to get some experience dancing.

To have fun was the reason Rhonda Scheidies of Minden took ballroom dance. She also took it for exercise.

However, Ann Goodwin of Grand Island wants to learn to dance because her husband’s family does a lot of dancing.

Bethell said she doesn’t believe any of the students enrolled in the class in an effort to meet members of the opposite sex. Students interviewed said they didn’t enroll for this reason, either, but because they wanted to learn. Although one student, who asked to remain anonymous, jokingly said he didn’t sign up to meet girls, but girls do sign up to meet him.

The ratio of males to females in the classes is about 3-to-5. This means all the girls must learn both dance parts; how to lead as well as how to follow. Most girls agree it gets confusing to switch from one part to the other. Goodwin is glad to have a chance to learn to lead because she has been teaching her husband a few steps. But she says “How often do you dance with another girl in public?”

Bethell said she is an easy grader for the dance class. She wants to encourage students to dance through grading and considers the class to be recreational. “If students got a bad grade in the class they might be embarrassed to dance in public, thinking they were terrible dancers.” Her grading system is based mostly on the improvement students show throughout the course.

It’s probably a good thing she grades easy because only two of the eight students interviewed said they believed they had natural talent. Three of them had danced some before and three felt they had no natural ability to dance.

Bethell always begins the classes by teaching her students the fox trot and the cha-cha. Other dances Bethell said she has taught during the course are the polka, jitterbug, waltz, tango, mambo and rumba. The students decide what they want to do after they learn the fox trot and cha-cha.

The jitterbug is the dance most students want to learn. The polka and waltz were the next most popular. But the students have a variety of places where they intend to apply their skills.

Goodwin plans to dance when she goes with her in-laws to nightclubs. Backlot and Dugan’s are the places where Reitz and Scheidies will practice. Hyde plans to go to dance halls and bars, while Sund will go to discos.

Bethell said, “I’ve heard cha-chas played at Dugan’s. Nobody dances the actual dance because they don’t know the song is a cha-cha and they don’t know how to do it. One of my former students told me he had gone to a dance where a cha-cha was played. He and his wife were the only ones who danced to it. He said he didn’t know whether to be proud or embarrassed that they were the only ones on the floor.”

Many students practice in the dorm rooms or at home. Goodwin has been teaching her brother all the dance steps. Scheidies said she would practice more if she had the right partner, though.

Bethell said the ballroom dance class is one of her favorites. She enjoys it because it isn’t required and the students are there to learn. She doesn’t need to encourage students to take the class, but if a student asks her if it’s a good class she says she tells them to take it.

Bethell believes the enrollment in ballroom dance will slowly taper off in a few years when these dances become less popular. However, students said they believe enrollment will at least stay where it is now, if not increase as long as students know they can learn these dances in this class.

Goodwin said she believes there seems to be a trend toward formal dates now rather than informal dates of just driving around town of the last few years. And she says ballroom dance is a part of the formal dating.
Farm life, city life—people can choose

by Nancy Lloyd

"Kearney, Neb., where's that?" This was a typical question from people when I told them that I planned to attend KSC.

After having lived in Omaha and Minneapolis and spending vacations with relatives in Chicago and Los Angeles, the small town way of life was quite a change for me. This was especially relevant after spending two weekends with people who had lifestyles quite different from mine.

In October, I spent the weekend with my roommate, Joan Dedrickson of Clay Center, population 950 and 24 miles southeast of Hastings. The town captivated me. It has all the charms of typical small town USA and it reminded me of something out of a Norman Rockwell painting with the houses and the main street.

The people were also fascinating. One night we attended the high school football game. The spirit was unbelievable. It seemed as if the entire town turned out to cheer their team to a victory. Although Joan had graduated the previous year, she seemed to know every student there. They all greeted her with her high school nickname. This type of atmosphere was very different from what I was used to. At the high school I attended in Omaha, the crowd was so big that you did not see even half of the people that were there. One of the things that amazed me was the number of adults at the game. They seemed to treat the students as equals and not as children. I was introduced to many people and they all had the same sincere, friendly air to them.

The next day we went to downtown Clay Center, which consisted mainly of a grocery store, a couple of clothing stores and a dry goods store. When Joan and I went into the grocery store, everyone knew Joan and asked how school was going. This was quite a change for me, as I am used to going into shopping centers, and maybe seeing two or three people who I know. We also went into a local restaurant for lunch. There were people there aged 6 months to 80 years and yet they all knew each other. Everyone came over to the mother of the baby and asked about the little boy and played with him.

In December, during winter break, I spent time with family friends at their farm in western Iowa. The Merrits began their day at 6 a.m.

Mr. Merrit started the day's work by feeding the cattle and pigs. After finishing this he checked the water tanks to make sure that they were not frozen and checked the electric fence to make sure that it was still working.

In the afternoon he worked on machinery, trying to get the equipment ready for the season, which he explained is their busy season. I helped him grind grain for feed. Later in the afternoon, I accompanied Mr. Merrit to the sale barn and listened to the auctioneer sell cattle. After finding out the selling prices, we returned home and the Merrits discussed selling some of their cattle. However, because of the low prices, they decided to hold their cattle.

Mrs. Merrit was everything that I expected a farm wife to be. She fed the chickens and the family pets and spent the afternoon preparing the evening meal.

Although I had a nice time visiting Clay Center and the farm, nothing will ever convince me that a large city is not the place to live. To me, there is nothing quite as breathtaking as the skyline of Minneapolis, Chicago or New York City.

After having experienced time in a small town, on a farm and in the city, I believe that regardless of the location people should be grateful they have the choice to decide where they live. And the next time someone laughs at me for not knowing what a pivot is, I won't even be embarrassed.

Congratulations on KSC’s 75th Year

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COME ON DOWN, AND ENJOY!

by Sue Stehly

The last thing most KSC students think about while at school is "what kind of insurance should I be thinking about..." Well, mom and dad have been taking care of me this long, no need to start worrying about it now..."

According to a random survey, most KSC students have little or no idea what renter's insurance is. Of those familiar with the term, one student had considered acquiring renter's insurance.

According to insurance agents, this is an accurate response from most people aged 19-25.

"We haven't hit the market very well yet," said Gary Parle of Anderson, Divan, Cottrell, Insurance Co. "Renter's insurance is not so much a new thing, it's never considered it (Insurance) until now..."

"Why aren't more students getting renter's insurance?" asked Robert Parle of Walt Deyle Agency. "Most companies extend coverage when the dwelling itself and the non-tenant-owned property within the structure.

"Rates differ when covering the renting of a single family dwelling as opposed to a 16-unit apartment complex," said Yvonne Deyle of Walt Deyle Agency. "The insurance policies do not cover damage to the dwelling itself and the non-tenant-owned property within the structure.

"Rates differ when covering the renting of a single family dwelling as opposed to a 16-unit apartment complex," said Yvonne Deyle of Walt Deyle Agency. "Most companies will extend coverage when the depreceiative possession value has been set at $4,000.

"All contents must be assessed a particular worth based on their depreceiative value, not their original cost. The total of those figures determines how much insurance is needed, she continued. "The minimum estimate must be at least $4,000 to be eligible for the insurance."

However, the coverage does not merely extend to the belongings of the individual.

"Person-on-and-off-premises liability is a pretty important asset nowadays," said Gerald Brandorff of MFA. "Renter's insurance covers not only you getting hurt on your property but also covers you on anyone else's property.

"Renter's insurance covers the insured as well as anyone who injures themselves on the premises.

"Say someone falls over one of your rocking chairs. The policy covers all of his medical expenses up to $1,000," Deyle said.

Furthermore, with these features renter's insurance is inexpensive.

"The price range falls between $20 to $40 a year," Parle said. "Most other insurance policies have monthly payments of at least $30."

An added advantage of renter's insurance is that it covers the policyholder and belongings when away from home. Coverage extends to protection at someone else's dwelling as well as hunting, fishing and golfing accidents.

However, the policies do not cover the dwelling itself, but they do cover the damage done should someone try to break into the apartment.

"In most policies there is a provision for theft coverage," Deyle said. "But forcible entry must be proven and it is somewhat limited. Most companies will advise their clients to get extended coverage, for an added minimal charge, to protect any belongings that get stolen.

"Although most students are covered by their parents on their home owner's policy, the insurance is limited. When a student takes out renter's insurance his technical insurance coverage is so much greater," Brandorff said. "There are certain limitations on your parent's policy when the student is away from home."

Traveling is another area covered by a renter's insurance policy.

"Most people have limited coverage on anything happening to themselves on a vacation and disregard their luggage," Deyle said. "Most people would be surprised to learn that with renter's insurance they don't have to take out additional insurances on their belongings. It is already covered in their policy."

An additional convenience available through a renter's insurance policy is protection against theft from unlocked cars.

"This is a pretty nice convenience with all the radios, tape decks, and CBs installed in a lot of young people's cars," Parle said. "You'd be surprised at all the claims being made on this sort of thing, but no one would be available to the lack of this special sort of insurance."

Like any policy when the policyholder is victimized, the damage is taken care of but sometimes the inconvenience is more of a problem than the loss. The renter's insurance policy is designed to accommodate the injured party in a hotel and pay living expenses.

"The policy covers most living expenses and lodging while the damaged dwelling is being attended to," Deyle said. "Also the contents of the house are evaluated, and an amount of money is given to the policyholder to help ends meet."

Renter's insurance is designed to protect policyholders from serious loss. The policy provides protection for the insured, property, and other persons without having to pay the expense of full homeowners insurance.

"Basically it boils down to making kids aware how much of a necessity it is to possess such insurance in this day and age of high medical costs and the expense involved in replacing damaged or lost items," Parle said.
Good car gets name

by Karen Kilgarian

My roommate returned to college after a weekend at home and told me the bad news: Molly was ill.

"Why, that's awful," I exclaimed, wondering if I was supposed to know who Molly was. My roommate continued to explain.

"Yes, she has a terrible cold. She's sneezing something fierce and she just can't seem to get going in the morning."

That sounds as if she's describing me in the morning. Her next statement really lost me.

"Dad took Molly in for a check-up. I hope everything can be fixed. She's getting old, we've had her about 13 years now."

Thirteen years of age and she's considered old? What I considered my youthful age of 21 suddenly seemed like junior geriatrics. This poor Molly must really have problems.

"Dad is talking about selling her and buying a new station wagon," cried my roommate. "He says old Molly has seen her better days. Well, maybe so, but our entire family is attached to that car and it just doesn't seem right to sell her to a total stranger."

A car named Molly. Americans do love their cars. Some people name their cars and even treat them like a member of the family. KSCers are no exception.

Lori Baker of Norfolk named her family's car the Star Ship Enterprise because it boldly goes where no car has gone before.

Little Blue Pony is Omaha Sue Gammell's name for her blue Mustang II. When Sue isn't using her CB handle "Goldilocks," she uses her other handle Little Blue Pony. Either way, Sue reports good response from the truckers. "They watch and identity."

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by Diane Schott

Transition from student to teacher is challenging, frustrating and above all, an experience. This semester 40 students majoring in elementary and secondary education have begun their careers by stepping into the field as student teachers.

Whether the teaching assignment is in Ralston, Elm Creek or Kearney, it is a time of learning amidst anxiety and insecurity.

“I was very, very nervous the first day, but that’s natural,” said Julie Bates of Holdrege. “It was really optimistic about the whole thing and believed I could accomplish a lot.” Bates was a student teacher in English at Elm Creek High School last fall.

“I was nervous, anxious and worried if they would accept me as a teacher,” recalled Jerry Ott of Holdrege. “But it got better every day.” Ott, a graduate, was a science teacher at Holdrege Junior High.

Ott explains the problems of setting into the classroom routine.

“In college you have classes from 8-12, then you can come home and take a nap. In teaching you go from 7:30 in the morning to 3:30 in the afternoon without any naps.”

The routine is also something Betsy Kirkwood of Omaha has had to adjust to since beginning student teaching at Head Start in Kearney this semester. “The hardest part of the routine is getting up every morning and being at school by 7 o’clock. You can’t skip or come home early and take a nap.

Along with the routine comes the preparation involved in teaching. “I taught one or two activities in an already prepared lab-oriented science course,” said Ott. “My problem was I wanted to know all the answers to their (students) questions. I guess I spent as much time as possible doing research in the morning, preparing to teach as I did studying in college.”

Besides, academics, student teachers face the challenge of keeping class order and discipline. Most student teachers can look back and laugh at all the bad things they faced. Mario Mueller of Columbus related one story. She was a student teacher at Ralston Senior High in physical education.

“In one of my classes I had two 10th grade boys who wouldn’t listen to me in class. My cooperating teacher told me to get down to their level and give them an ‘I’ statement. So I dragged them out in the hall after class and said, ‘I don’t like your attitude.’ Here I was discriminating two boys when I wasn’t really certain if I was even handling it right. I figured they would laugh at me, but they didn’t.”

Other student teachers faced similar experiences. Bates recalled, “I had a hall call and I bet there wasn’t one time in the first four weeks I was there that I didn’t have at least one kid staying after school for detention. There seemed to be an overall unruliness during class and a lack of respect.”

Along with the bad comes the good: those times when student teaching seems worth it.

“A lot of good really came out of it,” added Ott. “I remember two things. In the classroom two boys, who always caused trouble, began to like me and come up and talk to me. It wasn’t about an assignment, but they actually confided in me.”

Furthermore, the “faculty experience is great in helping you want to become a teacher and they (faculty) help you with the best experience.” Mueller and Kirkwood also recalled rewarding experiences.

“One girl in my class said she really learned a lot because I paid attention to the people who couldn’t do things well,” Mueller replied.

Kirkwood related, “Once, after a parent-teacher meeting this semester, one child dragged his mother over to meet ‘Miss Kirkwood,’ his favorite teacher.”

Adjustment and preparation are two concerns of student teachers. But they also express doubts about education classes. “I think Ed. Psych 200 and 300 are worthless, although Ed. 160 is helpful along with the methods classes. The courses stress the humanistic approach. I don’t think you can teach someone compassion. You can guide, but you can’t teach it.”

Ott added, “They (the class) help some extent by exposing you to things you will be up against, but when a problem comes up, you are going to handle it like you think it should be.”

Kirkwood expressed another view, “It helps as far as ideas, but there isn’t anything like practical experience for real learning.”

The end student teaching is everything students expect and probably more at times. “As an experience, it was worth it.”

Bates concluded, “It was very gratifying over Christmas vacation.”

And wrote down what happened — good or bad — in a notebook. I think it will be very helpful to look back on in the future and remember what I felt and the problems I had teaching.”

Good or bad, student teaching is an education in itself. For some it is a nightmare, for others it is the single best experience students can gain in their teaching career.

“So far, student teaching has been very beneficial to me because before this semester I was apprehensive about teaching. I began to have doubts about my qualifications for teaching. But now I think I can do it,” said Kirkwood.

Foreign students learn of KSC from others

by Steve Miller

Students from such countries as Iran, Panama, Nigeria, and Peru attend KSC. Since they come from so far away it’s logical to wonder just what programs are utilized by the Admissions Department to inform foreign students of KSC.

Strangely enough, none. Companies do exist for that purpose, but they are not presently utilized by KSC. The majority of foreign students hear of KSC much like resident students do — by word of mouth.

“We used to have connections that informed students of the various colleges in America,” said Dr. Aris Sosa, chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages. “But now it’s mainly by word of mouth.”

Presently there are 25 foreign students attending KSC, representing 24 countries. According to Director of Placement Dick Gaer, “Midwestern schools are perceived as places to go over there. The Midwestern tuition rates are lower.” KSC officials estimate that a foreign student will spend $18,400 for a four-year period ($4,600 a year). “Some West Coast schools’ tuitions run as high as $30,000 a year,” said Gaer.

The Midwest also offers easier adjustment. “Life is slower here and the people are friendlier. It’s easier for the students to adjust to life,” said Gaer.

Foreign students entering KSC are required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). Any student not achieving a specified score is not accepted. All courses are taught in English and students must understand English well enough for college work.

Proof of adequate financial backing is also required. Also, federal law prohibits foreign students from working, since the Immigration Department believes they may deprive Americans of jobs. Students can work on campus through the College Work Study (CWS) program; and if a special permit is obtained from Immigration, they can work 20 hours per week off campus.

Foreign students also cannot receive financial aid from federal sources. They can receive only from state sources, and the college can presently grant $30,000 per year tuition waiver scholarships. Tuition waivers are given only to qualified students.

Gary Curry, Wayne Samuelson, Ari Sosa and myself review applications to the college and decide who will receive a tuition waiver,” said Gaer. Judgments are made after reviewing transcripts and any grade received at the college. All recipients must have a minimum 2.5 grade point average.

According to Curry, director of financial aid, “We are receiving the scholarships this semester.

The college enjoys having foreign students for the experience. “I see a great advantage,” said Sosa, “especially in this area. In the Midwest, we don’t have much access to the outside world. We want to bring the outside world to the students here.”

Gaer also expressed the benefits of having foreign students on campus. “At KSC, the resident students are pretty much from the same background and they haven’t really traveled extensively. We have a chance to view the world through someone else’s eyes.”

“Foreign students are the best students from their countries.” Gaer continued. “It takes a strong person to leave his home and live in a foreign country for one to four years. They have a lot to give and we can learn as much from them as they can from us.”

Many of the foreign students at KSC belong to the International Student Association (ISA). The ISA is open to all students, American and foreign, who wish to belong.

“One of our goals,” said Sussy Wong of Peru, “is to involve more Americans in our club. We want the students and community to know more about us and our countries.” The club members have shown slide programs to inform the public of their home countries.

Recently the club has been criticized for allegedly having the “unwelcome mat” out for the American students. However, Sosa said, “The American students are very welcome.”

Gaer, who sits in on the ISA’s monthly meetings said, “The group exists for the entire campus. We put notices in the Amtelope and posters in the various buildings to announce and invite students to meetings. It is an extremely open club for people to get in and get involved. It’s a good organization on campus,” explained Gaer.

One of the goals is to involve more of the local students and the community. It’s not an easy task,” Gaer continued. “But it was very gratifying over Christmas vacation to have area families call the college and offer their homes as a place for the foreign students to stay.

Life on campus is what a student makes of it. KSC exists to offer recreational and educational facilities to students, and this includes an effort to broaden the knowledge of the world around them.”