



IS GRASS GREENER?

The University of Nebraska graduate has to make a decision. Should he, upon graduation from his state university, stay and serve his home state? Or should he seek his livelihood in the big-time city?

Operation Exodus

What Does State Offer Nebraska College Grads?

Editor's Note:

After examining the causes and steps being taken to check Operation Exodus, the final step is to contrast the real advantages of Nebraska against those of other states.

Today's series looks at the real and inherent opportunities and strengths of Nebraska.

By Tom Kotouc

George Holmes, Chairman of the Board of the First Continental National bank, and recipient of the Nebraska Builder's Award, spoke fondly of Nebraska: We have a fine and young population spread across the state, men and women who are vigorous physically and mentally. In this extent we're much better off than Illinois, New England or Pennsylvania, parts of which are blighted by decadent and depressed areas of mining or manufacturing.

"Many would have laughed at anyone who said they could have brought a manufacturing plant employing 500 people into a town the size of Cozad or Lexington or Gettysburg. Yet it was done.

"For the college graduate who is deciding whether he will seek his fortune in Nebraska or elsewhere, first let that man decide what he wants to do with his life. Let him ask himself what type of community or social environment he wants to live in and to raise his children in. Let him ask himself what he wants to be doing in 20 or 50 years from now.

Thousands of people from other states are moving into the uncrowded and re-

laxed communities of Nebraska each year and are happy here. Why?

Realistic

"I think it is because," said Mr. Holmes, "people here are ambitious and yet are more modest and realistic than in other parts of America. They come closer to accomplishing their ideals and subsequently live richer and fuller lives.

"I am fortunate in having traveled and done business over the state of Nebraska. People here are close to the earth and not afraid of hard work. I would rather take my chances with people from McCook and Crete than with those I meet in California and in the older and more heavily-settled portions of the United States."

Dr. Vance Rogers, president of Nebraska Wesleyan University, pointed out the ease of communication which exists between government, agricultural, business, professional, and working people.

"Nebraskans have translated values into action," Rogers said, "integrity, honor, friendship and concern still have meaning in this state whereas they have been distorted and choked out in metropolitan areas."

Middle-Class State

"Nebraska is a middle-class state where a man with ability is accepted by his neighbors for his ability and not his past and financial standing.

We are free here from the tensions of race, religion and social groups. When I lived in Chicago, one was always aware of the pressure that existed between the rich and the poor, the white and the col-

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Use of Library as Study Hall Handicaps Reference Work

By Tom Kotouc

Use of the University libraries for a "study hall" threatens to crowd out students who must use the facilities for reference work, Frank Lundy, director of the University libraries said last week.

"Although we encourage

students to use the library and would like to see it full," Lundy said, "when students who need to do reference work can't find space because too many students use the library to study, we question whether study space in residence areas is being efficiently used."

"Modern libraries seat about 30 per cent of the total student body," Lundy said, "but all of the University libraries can seat only 18 per cent of the total student body. And this would mean that no faculty members are using the space."

"Our greatest problem is when 15 or 20 students come to the library and request a room to study in for the evening, asking sometimes to use the room at the same time every week.

"When we ask these students, who are usually from a dorm or fraternity, why they are unable to study in

their residence area, we find that a couple of "fun lovers" have made study conditions difficult.

"If it is true that the library is the only quiet place on campus to study in the afternoon and evening, it is time for a wing of the dorm or floor of the fraternity or sorority to band together and maintain study conditions.

"When I attended university at Stanford," Lundy said, "we would take the 'fun lover' who did his studying from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. in hand every now and then and ask him to go down town to make noise.

"Students apparently have enough available study facilities and space in their residence areas," Lundy added, "but are at a loss as to how they can create the necessary study conditions."

"There has been considerable thinking among faculty and students on establishing

'study halls' with a dictionary and encyclopedia and a few other reference books in dormitories, fraternities and sororities and in new University buildings," Lundy said.

"Why should the student have to tear over to the library when he wants to use one page of an encyclopedia or other basic reference text," Lundy questioned.

Campaign Rumors Corrected

The rumor that houses will not be allowed to campaign for their Homecoming candidates has been clarified by Karlene Senf, vice president of Panhellenic.

She explained that the idea grew out of the presidents' workshops where they had decided to conduct no house campaigning unless one of the houses decided to.

One of the Greek houses began campaigning so all of the houses with candidates will campaign to whatever extent they want without violating the rules set up by Tassels.

The campaign rules have been set up by Tassels, explained Mary Burbridge, homecoming chairman for Tassels. Houses may have posters but they may not have pictures on them. However, they may have pictures on printed flyers if they wish. Signs will be allowed outside the houses and houses may also put on skits.

Election day for voting on the Homecoming candidates will be Wednesday from 8-5:30 on both city and ag campus.

The students will each vote for one girl. They must present their identification cards before they will be allowed to vote.

The three "final finalists" will be presented at the rally Friday night. The Homecoming Queen will be revealed at the game Saturday.

Film on Nigeria

"Nigeria-New Nation", a documentary film, will be shown Thursday in the Student Union small auditorium at 4:30 and 7:00 p.m. There may also be a Nigerian student to speak. Admission is free.

Council Examines Study Hall

Residences Have Quiet Centers?

The Student Council directed library committee chairman George Peterson to study the feasibility of establishing study halls or centers in all residence areas.

These study centers would be 'quiet areas,' which have dictionaries, encyclopedias and other reference books available, for the student wanting to escape the noise of the rest of his residence area but not wanting to go to the library.

"Due to University's budget, expansion of library facilities for 'study hall' purposes is not possible," Peterson said.

"If we begin now to equip dormitories, fraternities and sororities with study centers with basic reference materials, we will help absorb the increased load on all library facilities, especially when the University population doubles within the next ten years," Peterson said.

The Council study will initially take the form of questionnaires to other Universities to determine their experience with "study centers."

Questions to be asked will be ways of financing such a center and the number and list of books available for reference work at the center.

Degree Applications

All students who expect to receive bachelors or advanced degrees or teaching certificates at the end of this semester should apply for them by Nov. 1.

The applications should be made at the Registrar's office, 208 Administration building.

Part of AUF Funds Aid NU Charity Organizations

Forty per cent of the funds raised in the All University Fund (AUF) campus-wide campaign Nov. 8-22, will directly benefit University of Nebraska charitable organizations.

Following a poll of students conducted by AUF, the University of Nebraska Speech and Hearing Clinic was selected to receive 20 per cent of the money raised in the AUF campus campaign, and the 20 per cent allotted to the Nebraska Heart Assn. has been earmarked for heart research at the University College of Medicine.

World University Service, an organization with 40 national committees which provides textbooks, health clinics, cooperative student housing and emergency relief agencies throughout the world, will also receive 20 per cent of the donations.

The Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital, a clinic in Lincoln which helps underprivileged children who are handicapped mentally or physically, and Larc School (Lancaster Assn. for Retarded Children), also located in Lincoln, will each receive 15 per cent of the funds raised.

The aim of All University Fund in selecting the original 10 charities to be listed on

the campus poll was to choose those where contributions could do the most good, preferably local charities, or those benefitting college students.

All housing units at the University were polled, and a polling booth for off-campus students was maintained in the Student Union for three days.

The voting percentage of off-campus students at the booth, however, was very low.

A Lincoln drive for contributions will be conducted as part of the fund campaign sponsored by AUF.

Fund drives will be held in the housing units, and contribution containers will be located at various points on the campus.

A pancake feed in the Student Union Sunday, Nov. 12, will highlight the fund campaign.

Charities slated on the AUF poll which were not selected to receive funds include Tom Dooley's Medico, the Nebraska Division of the American Cancer Society, and the National Assn. for Retarded Children.

Others are the Cedars Home for Children, the Near East Foundation, and the Nebraska Foundation for Foreign Students.

Pigs in Kitchen, Diet of Beans All Part of Mexico Trip

By Sue Hovik

Pigs in the kitchen and bedroom, two cold showers a week, washing clothes in the river on rocks and a steady diet of beans and tortillas were the featured characteristics of Jan Jeffery's trip to Mexico last summer.

Miss Jeffery, a junior in Arts and Sciences, spent seven weeks in Mexico under the sponsorship of the American Friend Service Committee. She explained that the purpose was an "exchange of cultures. It was for us to be able to understand how people in an entirely different situation live and for them to see how we live."

The idea of giving the Mexicans help in different fields was reversed once down there, explained Miss Jeffery. "They taught us more than we taught them." She explained that there was a common bond of humanity involved. A useful "byproduct" of the trip was promoting better relations between the United States and Mexico.

There were 75 students from the United States and South American countries in all who met for a three-day training session in Mexico City. There they learned the mores of the villages to which they were going.

For instance, Miss Jeffery said, women can't walk down the street alone at night, and if they walk

alone with a man the town immediately wonders when they are getting married. They also learned the history and political situations of the Latin American countries.

Veracruz

Miss Jeffery and 15 other students went to a town of about 1,000 population in the eastern coastal state of Veracruz. The town was Monte Blanco which means white mountain. It is one of the most backward states in Mexico. The houses of one to two rooms were made of wood with palm thatched roofs with dirt floors. The streets were of cobblestone and mud—mostly mud, said Miss Jeffery.

She said that they found out after they had arrived that the village people had four main ideas of why the visitors had come. They thought that the students were rich Americans who didn't have anything better to do, that they were spies from the Pentagon, that they were undercover agents for capitalistic mining corporations, or communist infiltrators.

There were extremely poor health conditions. Intestinal parasites and malnutrition were common. The diet was of beans, tortillas, and whatever fruit was in season. The subtropical climate produced coffee, orange, and banana trees.

The men helped build a

new school which would have six grades compared to the former three grades. They laid water pipes, taught swimming classes, started a baseball team and taught English and Spanish classes at night.

Vaccinated

The girls did "everything" said Miss Jeffery. They vaccinated for small pox from house to house, campaigned to rid the town of intestinal parasites, held sewing groups, taught swimming, visited with people, and had recreation groups in the schools every day. She explained that at first the games didn't succeed because there was no spirit of competition. The students had never played before, they had just worked.

Miss Jeffery related an experience in her sewing class with a little girl who was slow in getting her dress done. She finally learned that the girl didn't want to finish soon because she wanted to keep coming back.

The students conducted a children's library. When they left they also started a scholarship fund. Throughout so many of their activities Miss Jeffery said that they had to start learning to do things their way not ours.

Miss Jeffery also said that you can't admire anything down there because they will give it to you and they can't afford it. They give

it to you because it's the polite thing to do.

Mexican People

The Mexican people tried to teach the students how to carry water on their heads, make tortillas, and ride burros. She said that some of her cooking attempts were "marvelous flops."

The students sometimes took picnics and went climbing in a canyon that was nearby. They went to a resort for one weekend and Miss Jeffery reported that they spent most of their time either "in the ocean or the hot showers—mostly in the hot showers."

She said that one of the most interesting things to do was to bargain for goods. She called it "big fun." You had the chance to meet and learn so much about the other people.

One of their problems which they never solved was whether or not to change these people by teaching them a different way of life. She said they seemed so happy — they were always singing, very friendly, and everybody was really himself.

They felt it was terrible to impose a materialistic society on them. But with their bad health, and life of work, the visitors felt they should do something. They tried to compromise by improving their health through better education.

She said that one of her

best friends, was 23 years old, had six children, three of whom had died. This was normal life for them.

Miss Jeffery said that the students coined a word for describing their reactions to coming back to the United States. They called it "culture shock." It was because the change from one culture to another was so great. She said that life here seems "completely shallow."

These trips really change a person, she said. You don't see the United States through the rose-colored glasses you did before. She found out that people don't see the United States as we see ourselves.

Miss Jeffery summed up her trip by saying that she was "real lucky to go."

Miss Jeffery explained that the qualifications were to be able to speak Spanish, accept people as they are, have ideas on world peace and human relations, and not be disturbed at having rats running overhead and hogs sleeping under the wash stand.

She added that if other students are interested in a trip of the same sort next summer, they should talk to Warren Witte, regional chairman for the American Friend Service Committee. He will be on campus on Nov. 27 for interviews and to answer questions.



SUNNY (?) MEXICO

Jan Jeffery, who spent seven weeks in sunny Mexico this summer, found conditions there very different than the way tourist posters picture them. Here she reminisces with some of the mementos she brought back as souvenirs.