

Regents Examining Deferred Rush Merits

By DAVE BUNTAIN
STAFF WRITER

The Board of Regents is now looking at the merits of switching University fraternities and sororities to a "deferred rush" system, according to Regent Edward Schwartzkopf.

"I don't interpret this to mean that deferred rush is inevitable," he said. "This is an honest study to see which way we ought to move in future years."

Under the present rush system, University fraternities

and sororities pledge most of their members during a rush week that precedes their freshman year. Should the Board of Regents order a switch to deferred rush, then freshmen would pledge at some later period in the year.

The Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Association have been asked to prepare reports concerning the merits of each type of system, said G. Robert Ross, vice-chancellor for student affairs.

These groups were also asked to recommend the type of deferred rush system they

would prefer should the Regents decide to alter the present approach.

Ross said that IFC and Panhellenic representatives would probably discuss their findings at the next Board meeting on September 29.

The deferred rush study developed from a Regents' meeting this spring, Ross said.

"The question arose whether deferred rush had been seriously considered by the University. The Regents decided that they would like to consider the pros and cons of the present system and of a

deferred system," he explained.

"We called representatives of the alumni groups and the active groups and asked them to submit reports to help us in the study. The Regents will also have a report from our administrative staff," he continued.

Ross said that "no one has any sinister or hidden motives" in carrying out the study. He noted that a special committee has been looking into the question periodically over the last four years. Schwartzkopf also discount-

ed hidden motivation for the nothing that promulgated this."

"We owe it to the students, to the parents and to the administration to evaluate programs like this periodically," he said. "We want all the information possible so we know just how it stands."

"Nothing says deferred rush will go in next year or the following year," he added.

Ross pointed out that there are "a hundred reasons for going to deferred rush" and just as many for keeping rush as it is.

"We are concerned about what system is the best way for bringing students into the University," Ross said.

Such a question is not unique to the University, but is being considered by most schools having Greek systems, he said.

Ross said that a number of Greek alumni have expressed support for deferred rush in addition to the ones favoring the present system.

Both Ross and Schwartzkopf indicated that deferred rush could not be accom-

plished "over night." Many alumni have expressed fears that houses would not be able to weather the financial crisis created if they were not allowed to take a fall pledge class.

"I'm sure nothing is going to be done that would place economic hardship on the groups involved," Ross commented. He joined Schwartzkopf in stressing the need for a "phase-in" period to enable houses to accumulate the financial reserves necessary should the Regents approve the change.

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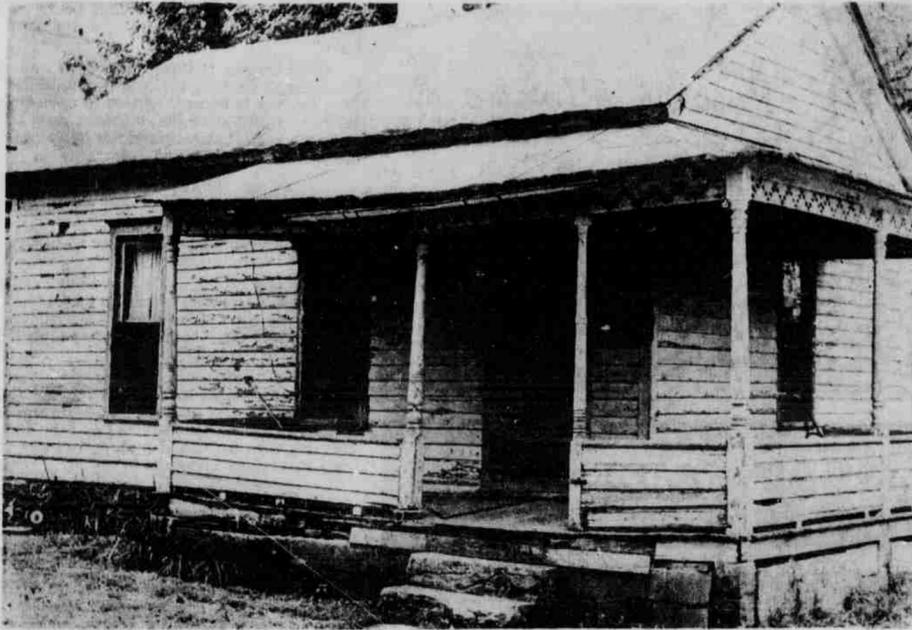
Daily Nebraskan

Friday, September 15, 1967

University of Nebraska

Vol. 91 No. 3

What Minimum?



THE UNAVAILABILITY OF MODERN HOUSING... results in overcrowding and slum-like conditions.

Legislative Funds Help Financial Aid Totaling \$3.64 Million Awarded To Over 4,000 Students

More than 4,000 University students have received financial aid to continue their education this year, according to Dr. Edward Lundak, director of the Office of Financial Aids and Scholarships.

A total of \$3,644,000 has been allotted to University of Nebraska students. This figure includes money obtained through scholarships, loans, grants, and part-time employment.

Of the total funds allocated to the University \$200,000 was provided by the Unicameral to compensate for the rise in tuition.

Dr. Lundak reported that 1700 students had each received a stipend of \$100 for the present academic year, \$30,000 of the original \$200,000 grant having been reserved.

Dr. Lundak said that over 8,000 students applied for assistance this year. He added, while almost all available funds have been committed, the University will continue to aid students to the degree possible through existing programs.

PROGRAMS USED

Financial aid programs now in operation include the Nebraska Legislature special tuition awards, guaranteed loans through Nebraska financial institutions, University Foundation loans and scholarships, and Regents scholarships.

National Defense Education Act Loans, educational opportunity grants, federal health professions loans, and grants, work-study grants, and part-time employment in Lincoln other than work-study are also being utilized.

"A significant element in the figure for loans is a comparatively new program of guaranteed loans," stated Dr. Lundak. This year guaranteed loans total \$256,000.

CONDITIONS TO MEET

To obtain a guaranteed loan a student's school agrees to have his loan charged against the appropriate reserve fund, and certifies his academic standing.

If the lender approves, the student's request is sent to United Student Aid Funds for final action.

Under this program an undergraduate may borrow up to \$1,000 a year and a graduate student may borrow up to \$1,500 per year—up to a combined total of \$7,500.

INTEREST REGULATIONS

No notes under this plan may bear more than 6% simple interest. The Federal Government will pay the 6% interest until repayment is due and 3% interest while the student is repaying the loan.

Dr. Lundak reported that guaranteed loans are usually extended to upperclassmen rather than to freshmen because the University has to certify the academic standing of the applicant.

Another program from which the University recruits funds is the National Defense Student Education Loans supplied \$520,000 this year.

Students who have been accepted or who are enrolled in college and who need financial assistance for educational expenses are eligible for student defense loans.

LIMITED AMOUNTS

An undergraduate may borrow up to \$1,000 each year to a total of \$5,000. Graduate students may borrow \$2,500 a year up to \$10,000.

The repayment and interest do not begin until 9 months after the student leaves school. The loans bear an interest rate of 3%.

If a borrower becomes a full-time teacher as much as half the loan may be eliminated at the rate of 10% for each year he teaches.

UNIVERSITY COLLECTS

The University approves and makes the loans and is responsible for collections. Repayment may be deferred for 3 years while a borrower is in the Armed Forces, Peace Corp or VISTA.

Repayment is also deferred as long as a borrower is in

an institution of higher education.

The University has also received funds totaling \$94,000 from the Educational Opportunity Grants, according to Dr. Lundak.

These grants are given to undergraduate students with exceptional financial need. To be eligible, the student must also show academic or creative promise.

The money allotted to the student ranges from \$200 to \$800 per year and cannot exceed more than one-half of the total assistance given him. The amount a student may receive depends upon his need.

FEDERAL GRANTS

The College Work-Study Grants, another federal program, provided the university with \$450,000 a year.

This program in particular is for students from low income families who are in need of a part time job to help pay college expenses.

Students may work up to 15 hours weekly with the basic pay rate set at \$1.25 per hour.

WORK REQUIREMENTS

The student may work for the University or for an approved off campus agency. On campus jobs can include work in dining halls, laboratories, libraries and maintenance. Off-campus jobs are generally for non-profit organizations.

To be eligible for employment under this program a student must be enrolled and in good standing at the University. The student's eligibility also depends upon the student's need for employment to defray college expenses, with preference given to low-income families.

Sororities Pledge 470 Women During Smooth Rush Week

University sororities pledged 470 women during the four day rush period this year, according to the Panhellenic office.

"Rush Week ran smoothly and the overall schedule proved effective," Panhellenic President Shari Mueller said.

Miss Mueller said, "I feel that an ideal situation existed this year for rush since all sororities were able to rush in houses."

She indicated that the incompletion of some construction hampered rush but these

circumstances did not seem to dampen the spirits and enthusiasm of those participating."

DROP OUT LOW

Statistics support this claim as the percentage of women dropping out of rush was comparatively low, according to Panhellenic. The number of sorority pledges was five less than last year.

During the summer months 758 applications were processed by Panhellenic for fall rush. When rush week began Sept. 4, the number had dropped to 645 for various reasons.

As rush week proceeded with open houses and the different sets of parties, 107 women withdrew.

REPORT REQUESTED

Last year the Board of Regents requested a special report from Panhellenic concerning deferred rush and other possible changes in the present system. Panhellenic workers compiled this information over the summer and the final report has been filed with the Regents.

Copies of this report will be circulated to sororities next week and discussions will be held after action is

taken on the measures, according to Panhellenic.

On this subject, the Panhellenic president said that she hopes the sorority system "builds on what is already started rather than change to an entirely new system."

OPEN RUSH STARTS

Panhellenic requests that all coeds interested in participating in Open Rush fill out an application in the Panhellenic office any time after Sept. 25. Informal open rush will officially start Oct. 9 and will continue throughout the year.

A registration fee of \$2.50 must be paid by all women who have not previously paid. During the period of open rush Panhellenic rush rules are in effect just as during formal rush, and those interested in pledging will be entertained on an individual basis.

Moliere, Albee Repeat . . .

Repertory Opens New Year

Plays by Moliere, Albee, Shakespeare and Pinter, plus an opera by Britten will be featured in this season's University Theater in Repertory.

This is the third year the repertory system has been used at Howell Theater and the combination of classical and modern plays promises the most varied and colorful season ever, according to Stephen Cole, director of university theater.

"Misanthrope" by Moliere, author of last season's successful comedy "Scapin", will start October 20 and run on alternate weekends with "A Delicate Balance" by Edward Albee, who also wrote "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf".

REJECTS SOCIETY

Directed by Joseph Baldwin, "Misanthrope" is a comedy about a man who cannot stand the faults of society and therefore goes to live as a hermit.

"A Delicate Balance", which won this year's Pulitzer Prize for Drama will be

directed by William Morgan. It concerns the syndrome of fear associated with middle age.

The remaining productions in the season are: "King Lear", "The Homecoming" or "The Birthday Party" and "Albert Herring".

SHAKESPEARE OPENS

Shakespeare's "King Lear" will start March 1, alternating weekends with either "The Homecoming" or "The Birthday Party" by Howard Pinter. The former play is currently running in New York and has won Pinter the Tony Award for best playwright of the season.

There is a possibility that the production of "King Lear" may be toured in the state, according to Cole, who noted that "Macbeth" met with great success two years ago when the production made several out-of-town performances.

"Albert Herring", the opera by Benjamin Britten, neatly divides the season with performances starting

January 31. It is a modern British comic opera.

OPPORTUNITY PROVIDED

Cole noted that the repertory system provides an opportunity for the viewer to attend two plays within two weeks and to make comparisons of classic versus contemporary works.

"We have selected plays that allow students to see the tradition of our culture, such as 'King Lear', and also to view those things that are pertinent in today's society," Cole stated.

Season tickets for the five shows are now being sold through the University Theater box office. Cole explained that the entire operational budget for the productions is supplied through the box office alone.

"The Theater exists primarily for the University community and in order to sustain the great burden of a repertory system, it is necessary that the community support the Theater's shows," Cole said.



ADDRESSING THE WEDNESDAY MEETING . . . of the ASUN Senate, Dean Ross comments on the current NU housing situation.

Higher Education Studied By Unicam

A special Legislative committee is studying the need to co-ordinate Nebraska's institutions of higher education, Sen. John Knight, the group's chairman, said Thursday.

The committee has defined higher education as "any educational program geared to those students who have terminated their high school education," Knight explained. Thus, it is intended to include Nebraska's vocational, technical and business schools in addition to the colleges and universities.

The committee was created by the 1967 Unicameral to study methods of co-ordinating these schools in an attempt to "evolve better use of state funds." It will recommend Legislation to the next session on the basis of its findings, he said.

Knight cited the state's junior colleges as an example of the lack of co-ordination which the committee hopes to correct. The Legislature appropriates funds for the junior colleges, yet it has no control over how the money is spent.

"The money may be for knitting classes or for football scholarships," he said. "There is nothing the Legislature can do as things now stand."

Another area to be ex-

plored is "the unnecessary duplication of curriculum." Knight pointed out that both Milford Technical School and the University have computer training programs and that such a duplication might be an unnecessary expense.

He also cited the state schools' graduate programs in education as falling into this category. Six such programs are maintained throughout the state.

"The question is how many of these graduate programs do we really need?" Knight said.

Among the possible solutions being considered by the committee are:

—a state-wide co-ordinating board that would oversee all the state schools and the various Boards of Regents.

—a separate board designed to co-ordinate all aspects of vocational education.

—a separate board to channel funds into non-state-sponsored institutions.

—a permanent committee similar to the legislative one aimed at recommending programs of co-ordination.

Knight stressed that it is still too early to tell which of these solutions might be proposed by the committee, adding that other proposals may arise in the course of the study.