



One of the 300 daily customers in the Nebraska Union cafeteria settles his bill. Union food prices were raised at the beginning of the first summer session.

Up in price is simply economics

Regular customers in the Nebraska Union are already aware of the increase in food prices.

Gary R. Bradford, the food service manager, explained that raising the prices was "simply a matter of economics."

"The prices had to be increased to meet the rising costs of food and labor," he said. "Up to this point, the Union has been absorbing the increases in food and labor costs. There has not been a price increase for more than two years."

Bradford added that with the price structure the way it was before the increase, "naturally the Union wouldn't be able to keep itself at a break even point."

The increase, which went into effect on the first day of summer session classes June 9, is based on the actual cost of food and a survey of restaurants in Lincoln, he said.

Items have been increased from 10 to 20 per cent.

A hamburger which was 35 cents now costs 40 cents. The cost of a package of crackers are included in the price of a bowl of soup. Additional packages are three cents each.

"We are still under the uptown market, especially in the area of beverages," Bradford said.

Soft drinks in the Crib are still 10 and 15 cents. However, in the cafeteria soft drinks have gone up a nickel, making them 15 and 20 cents.

One of the cashiers in the cafeteria said that the increase in the price of beverages has caused the most comment from customers.

"Even though the prices are posted in several places around the cafeteria, many persons do not notice the increase until the cashier rings up the bill," she said.

According to Bradford, food costs have been increasing from two to four per cent each year and labor costs have risen as much as 25 per cent since the last adjustment in Union

food prices two years ago because restaurants had to meet the requirements of the minimum wage law.

"These are both costs which we cannot control," he said.

About 20 persons are employed full-time for the food service and about 40 persons, mostly students are employed as part-time help.

The cafeteria has been serving about 300 persons every noon during the summer session as opposed to the 600 served during the regular school year.

Cafeteria hours are from 11 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. and from 5 to 6:30 p.m. each evening Monday through Friday. The Colonial Dining Room which offers waiter service is open only at noon from 11:30 to 1:30, Monday through Friday. The Crib closes at 10:30 p.m. and Sunday hours are from 2 to 10:30 p.m.

According to Bradford, the serving times "quite likely may be changed for the second summer session."

Conference on alcoholism helps close educational gap

There is an illness affecting about six-and-one-half million Americans and most hospitals will not admit victims of this illness for treatment, according to Jack Swift who heads the National Council on Alcoholism in Kansas City.

Swift was on campus last week in connection with the First Nebraska School for Alcohol Studies — a joint undertaking by the University of Nebraska Extension Division and the alcohol division of the State Institutions Department.

Law enforcement officials, medical personnel, clergymen, nuns, counselors, teachers and others interested in bridging the educational gap in training programs for the "helping professions" on the subject of alcoholism attended the five-day course. One person taking the course worked for a brewery.

ALCOHOLISM IS the third largest health problem in the United States, in terms of sheer numbers of people, according to Swift.

"The amount of money that we are spending on the treatment of alcoholics is enough to buy one bottle of beer to pour over the head of each alcoholic," he said. "And the empty bottles would have to be returned for a deposit in order to break even."

Using what he calls the "wild health figure guesses" obtained from the National Information Bureau, Swift cited the following 1966 statistics:

—heart disease, which affects 14 million Americans, receives about \$201 million in federal and private money for treatment and research.

—mental illness, which affects nine million Americans, receives about \$322.7 million plus in federal and private money.

—cancer, affecting about 890,000 Americans, receives about \$232.8 million in federal and private money.

IN COMPARISON, though about six-and-one-half million Americans suffer from alcoholism, only \$2.3 million is spent on treatment and research.

"This is all private money," Swift said. "There is no identifiable federal money spent on alcoholism."

He said that "alcoholism is where cancer was about 30 years ago."

Swift, who had a 15-year career with the Kansas City Star as a crime reporter, said that as a cub reporter he could remember when the word "cancer" was taboo in death notices.

Society looks upon excessive drinking as "a sin or misbehavior," he said, adding that very few persons will undertake to change another's morals.

THE WORLD of the alcoholic affects many persons besides members of the immediate family. There are co-workers, acquaintances and any number of strangers that the alcoholic comes into contact with daily.

The cost to society because of the effects of alcoholism is phenomenal.

Besides the losses to business and industry, which amounts to about 7-and-one-half billion dollars annually, there are the law enforcement costs, welfare costs, and property losses caused by fire or automobile wrecks, he said.

Alcoholism has a "lousy recovery rate," according to Swift. Nine out of 10 alcoholics will die of the illness.

"Most doctors will not treat an alcoholic," he said. "This may be good, though, because many doctors do not know how to treat a case of alcoholism."

The causes of the illness are complicated, he noted. There are more than 300 definitions of alcoholism and not one of these definitions is agreed upon by all of those in the medical field.

Swift was only one of 28 professional persons at the conference who has directed his attentions to one of the nation's most serious sociomedical problems.

The 197 persons attending the conference, which concluded last Friday, represented a seven state area.

Swift who attends several of these conferences each summer, rated this conference high in its ability to stimulate the persons in attendance.

John North, with Nebraska's Division on Alcoholism, was director of the conference.

Even beggar can afford ticket to 'Threepenny Opera' show

Three pennies for the sales tax plus \$1.52 will buy a ticket to "The Threepenny Opera," a play so named because the price of a ticket was "cheap enough that even a beggar could afford it."

The play, which opened Monday night at Howell Theatre, is the second offering on the University's summer repertory bill.

"It is a great theatre piece and a great musical all rolled into one," according to Jim Baffico, the graduate student in theatre who is directing the show. He uses adjectives such as "high flying, quick-witted, terribly funny" when he talks about the play.

"THE SCRIPT is alive with guts and the whole play bursts with an uncontrollable energy," he said. "The worst thing would be for me to see the show drag."

This musical from which came the popular song, "Mac the Knife," ran off-Broadway for seven years and established many firsts for the Greenwich Village theatres.

Bertolt Brecht, a German, adapted the play from John Gay's eighteenth century drama, "The Beggar's Opera," a parody of the mores and customs of the English upper-class. The play was Brecht's first major dramatic success when it was produced on a German stage in 1928.

According to Baffico, the play "became more Brecht's own rather than an adaptation" after he had reworked it.

Another German, Kurt Weill, wrote the original music, music which Baffico described as similar to "lice crawling up your arm."

THE MUSIC in the play is at the level of "a higher art," he added. "It sometimes conflicts with the action, which gives Brecht and Weill a chance to say something. For instance, a lovely melody may be coupled with horrible words."

"It is not a gigantic message play, but it does have this decadent, despairing air."

The plot centers around Captain Macheath, or Mac the Knife, who desires to marry Peachum's daughter. But the father does not approve of the marriage because he is afraid that the loss of his daughter will cause a decline in his business. The customers will not be able "to come in and look at his daughter's legs."

So Peachum conspires to have Macheath arrested and hanged. There is much irony in the play, according to the director. "Brecht and Weill are too expert to come right out and say what they mean. So they say one thing, meaning another."

Baffico, who has never directed a musical on this scale before, says that he chose the cast on acting ability and in the process, he also "got all good voices."

"THE SINGING in the show is incredible," he said, "when you consider the fact that the parts were not cast for singers."

There are a total of 26 in the play plus eight musicians.

The musicians are being incorporated into the show "in a way that has never been done before." They play on the stage and are part of the action.

There are six different settings and Baffico says that the style of the show is "different from any other style that has ever been seen around here."

"It is very theatrical and fast-paced."

Baffico played football during his undergraduate days at the University in 1962 and 1963. Then he played pro ball for the Buffalo Bills three years as a center and guard before returning to Lincoln to study theatre.

"IT MEANS a lot to me to direct this show," he said. "I have tried to make the play live before everything else because I have confidence in the play. It is a great theatre piece."

Directing is a "long period of anguish," he says. "Not only do you want to do justice to yourself and the actors, but to the theatre."

"I think that the theatre should be exciting fun — not heavy-handed or dull, not a place of instruction."

The greatest thing, he feels, is that the performance should "give the viewer a good experience so he will want to go again. That is why you sit out there and die every minute."

Some of the "most beautiful

moments in theatre" happen during rehearsals, he said.

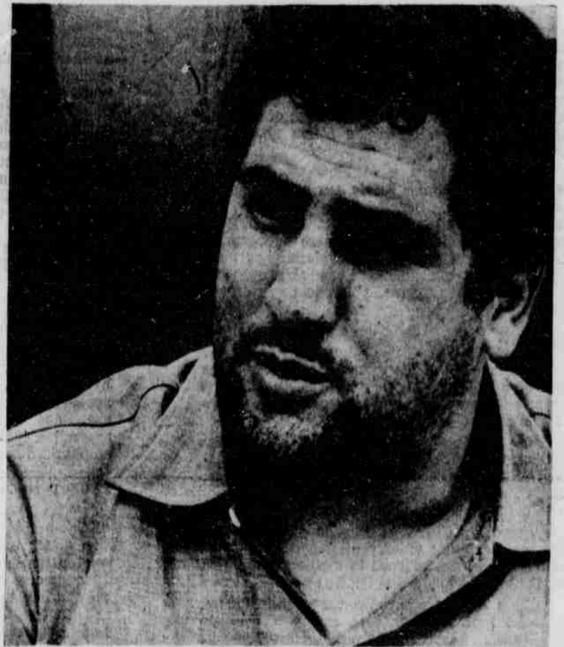
This is when the actors reach a performance level where they "are caught by the tension of the play and totally submerged in the dramatic action. This is really, really exciting."

THOUGH THESE moments are rare, Baffico feels that this has happened with the actors in "Threepenny Opera."

"Every profession has its 'beautiful moments,' I suppose. Often you get the feeling that whatever you do makes no difference, whether its directing a play, painting a picture or developing a chemical formula."

"But when one of these 'beautiful moments' happens, then you know that what you are doing is worthwhile — no matter what else happens."

And that is the way Baffico feels about directing "The Threepenny Opera."



James Baffico is directing a "high flying, quick-witted, terribly funny" show, "The Threepenny Opera," which opened at Howell Theatre Monday evening. The play is the second to open on the summer repertory bill.

Love addition is funded

As soon as LB 1425 is passed by the Legislature and is signed by the governor, the University plans to go ahead with making detailed plans and specifications for an addition to Love Library.

Last Tuesday, the Legislature gave initial approval to put \$4,850,000 into the project.

"It will be extremely helpful to us, if we are permitted to begin meeting our needs for additional library space in the near future," said Joseph Soshnik, president of the Lincoln campuses.

He added that the addition is needed to meet growing student enrollments and to serve the faculty and staff.

A total of \$6,500,000 is needed to

construct the addition north of the present building and to convert existing space.

"The implication is clear that in a subsequent biennium, the Legislature will appropriate additional funds to complete the project," he said.

The \$4,850,000 will permit a staged development of the project.

Two other top priority items in the University's expansion plans have not been funded by the Legislature. They are the \$1,500,000 for land acquisition and the \$4,500,000 for the Life Sciences Building. Both the governor and the Budget Committee allowed only \$200,000 for land acquisition. No funds have been appropriated for the Life Sciences Building.

NU has Peace Corps contract

by Sue Schlichtemeier
NU School of Journalism

This year, 12,000 Peace Corps volunteers are in training. And for the first time, the University of Nebraska is directly participating in the program.

One of two universities in the United States to receive a contract with the Peace Corps (the other is Cornell), the University has sent nine May graduates to Escondido, Calif., for training.

William Colwell, dean of International Programs at the University, said the \$10,232 contract, which was approved last month by the Board of Regents, calls for a part-time coordinator to recruit graduating seniors and plan their orientation program.

The coordinator selected for the University campus is Bob Kirwin, a former Peace Corps volunteer, who returned last December after spending two years in Columbia.

Kirwin feels that the program has been successful "especially due to the quality of people being sent out."

The nine University graduates

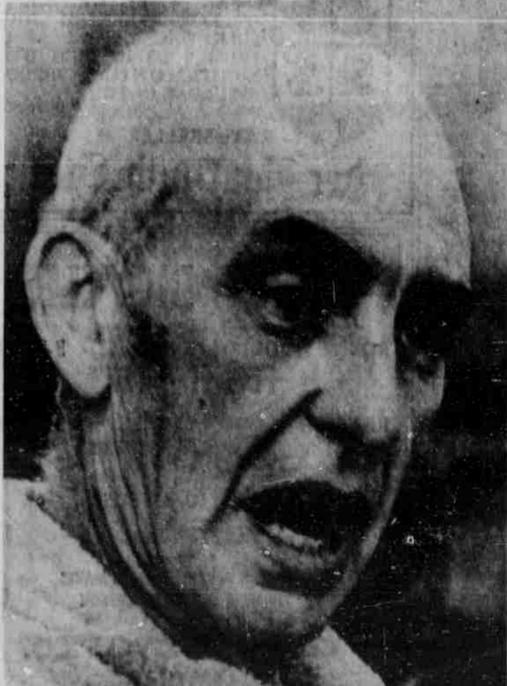
presently participating in the program are taking a six-week Spanish course at Escondido, Calif., followed by another six weeks of intensive training in language, sensitivity, and culture in Bogota, Columbia, by members of the University Mission.

Dean Colwell noted that agriculturally trained Peace Corps volunteers are in very short supply. However, students in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University will be eligible for the program if they have a farm background and meet basic requirements by taking certain

courses in crops, livestock, and home economics.

The contract is being continued this fall and Peace Corps speakers will then be available to talk with students on campus. Next spring, potential volunteers will take a course concerned with world food problems and attend several sessions in preparation for their summer training.

Persons interested in this program, can talk with either Dean Colwell or Kirwin, the campus coordinator, at 310 Agricultural Hall.



Alcoholism is "an enormous problem which is 'getting enmouser' each year," according to Jack Swift, who heads the National Council on Alcoholism in Kansas City.

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