

Homecoming a decade ago--nicely upsetting

by Ron Whitten
Nebraskan Staff Writer

Ten years ago, the NU football team was having trouble filling Memorial Stadium, the Administration was debating Coach Bill Jennings future and the student publication was continually devoting more sports coverage to intramurals.

Then came Homecoming '59. During that week in October, students revived campus spirit, University officials gave the coach a vote of approval, and the Huskers recorded one of the great upset victories in the team's history.

Ironically, it had been the intention of the Tassels and Corn Cobs in 1959 to make their homecoming "something different and more meaningful." The sponsors introduced a new homecoming schedule, and with

it, a new musical program to be held with the traditional dance.

Quartet debut

The program featured a quartet called the "Hi Lo's," which, incidentally, had never appeared before a university audience before. And an Omaha orchestra provided music for the dance at Pershing Auditorium.

The schedule placed special emphasis on the Homecoming Queen election procedures. The balloting was held during an entire day, rather than just the evening of the pep rally. The Queen and her attendants would be announced during the Thursday evening rally and bonfire.

But no limits were placed on campaign procedures, and the ten queen candidates utilized every means available. Campaign posters ranged from large banners acknowledging Sueleal Thompson for Homecoming Queen, to small queen of hearts cards claiming "Kitzi Lee's a Good Deal."

The campaign of Skip Harris was the most extensive. Her pledge sisters, dressed as Navy "skippers," performed skits in housing units and posters and banners were placed on

Yet even with the encouraging words of the student body, chances of a Nebraska homecoming victory were slight.

houses and telephone poles. Ads bearing her picture were run in the Nebraskan.

Her campaign succeeded. Miss Harris was crowned 1959 Homecoming Queen in a ceremony on the terrace of the Student Union that Thursday.

She presided over the float parade the next afternoon which toured the campus and ventured briefly into Lincoln as far south as O St. The floats, sponsored by different campus organizations, bore typical homecoming messages urging victory over the Husker's opponent, Oklahoma.

The messages ranged from rather imaginative ones, "Hit 'Em Hard in the End Zone," to the surrealistic Farm House plea to "Put Those Sooners in Orbit."

Also in the parade were campus ROTC drill teams, who competed for a special trophy as Best Homecoming Drill Team.

Displays by fraternity and sorority

houses had special restrictions. Itemized material lists, with totals not exceeding \$150, were required in advance by the sponsoring Innocents Society.

Display themes were scrutinized by a Kosmet Klub chairman, who had earlier said of the Klub's Fall Revue, "fraternities will have somewhat of a free hand in writing their skits, although they will have to keep them clean."

Managers of a lumber company judged display constructions, while the design was evaluated by executives from local department stores, art professors and Dean of Women, Helen Snyder.

Despite the restrictions, most displays were elaborate. The winning house, Kappa Sigma, had an automated display, which featured a smoke-spouting NU train repeatedly hitting an Oklahoma prairie schooner and popping "Okies" onto the lawn.

victory over Bud Wilkinson's national powerhouse and ended Oklahoma's unbeaten conference streak at 74 games. It was the Husker's first triumph over the Sooners since 1942, and it was the first time since 1948 that Nebraska had held the Okies to less than four touchdowns.

Pandemonium reigned after the victory. The goalposts were torn down, taken to the Governor's mansion and presented to Gov. Ralph Brooks.

Team rewarded

Brooks awarded the team Admiralships in the Nebraska Navy. Hal Brown was hung in effigy.

A one-day vacation was declared for the school, and the Daily Nebraskan, noting that "like the rest of the campus the staff of the Rag will vacation Monday," began its practice of not publishing a Tuesday issue.

The Huskers lost the following week to Iowa State and finished the season with a 4-6 record. But the 35,000 stadium seats were full the last games. Coach Jennings job was safe, and the Daily Nebraskan once more wrote about the intercollegiate, rather than intramural, teams.

Displays to convey message

The traditional homecoming display of crepe and papier mache will give way this year to displays with a message.

Some of the 1969 homecoming displays will try to benefit others. Some displays will bear no resemblance to the animated paper caricatures of earlier displays.

Gamma Phi Beta sorority and Farmhouse fraternity will attempt to raise money to renovate a recreation center for Indian children. They will set up a booth to sell candy, pop, and other concessions. The proceeds will go to the Indian Mission Center in downtown Lincoln.

Currently the recreation center is only an old building. The money the two houses make will be spent on paint, furniture and recreational materials.

Dave Malone, spokesman for Farmhouse, said they decided to do this rather than build a traditional homecoming display because it would be a worthwhile project.

"Several hundred dollars is usually spent building a display which is seen on Friday and Saturday and is torn down Sunday," Malone said. "We wanted to spend several hundred dollars, but we wanted to do something that would have long-lasting benefit for us and others at the same time."

The booth will be set up in front of the Gamma Phi Beta house Friday night and at the side of Bessey Hall on Saturday.

"Ghetto and glory," the fifth floor of Abel Hall display, contrasts poverty and football in Lincoln.

The purpose of such a display, said Orville Jones, Student Assistant for Abel Five, is to point out that there are more important things here than "Go Big Red."

The display shows "what the other half of the world does on Saturday afternoons," said Scott Beman.

The exhibit consists of slides and projections of the Malone area and other poor sections of Lincoln. The exhibit won first place in the decorated open house contest during "Go Big Red Week" last week.

The exhibit will be shown in the Student Union lounge area all day Saturday.



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Clarke cites satellite as the future catalyst

by Bill Smitherman
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The communications satellite will bring the city to an end before the city ends itself, Arthur C. Clarke predicted Thursday.

Clarke, author of nearly 40 works of science and science fiction, said the satellite will also end the twentieth century phenomenon of commuting.

Clarke told a Union Ballroom audience of about 400 that some people regard space exploration as a kind of technological olympics. They ask if money spent on space could not be better spent on earthbound problems, he continued.

Clarke, who originated the idea of the communications satellite in 1946, predicted that within a decade families will communicate through a "family console." The console will consist of a television screen, TV camera, computer keyboard, and hard copy printer.

World-wide

"Through this console a person will be able to communicate with any other person in the world," he continued. "This will mean the end of the newspaper and telephone system as such."

The author said that all the knowledge of man will be available through the computerized console.

"Since an executive or businessman

can do all his communicating through the console, it will mean the end of commuting," Clarke said. "It will also eliminate the need for men to live close together and cities will become obsolete."

He added that long distance telephone rates will not exist in the family console system. "There are no long distances in the world of communications satellites," he said.

The co-author of "2001: A Space Odyssey" said that communications satellites may be the only method of bringing education to people in remote parts of the world.

"Satellites will soon have the capacity to broadcast directly to individual receiving sets, without going through local networks," he continued. "This will be the most inexpensive method for educating those who have had no hope before."

He said that India will institute a test program of direct broadcast education in 1972.

Clarke indicated that the communications satellite may lead to a more unified human race. He said the growth of the United States was made possible and indeed inevitable because of the railroad and electric telegraph.

Transition

"I feel that we will see this same thing happen world-wide because of the jet aircraft and the communications satellite," Clarke continued. "It is quite possible that the parallel will be direct, but I hope the transition period will not be as bloody."

He said that a world-wide communications system will probably lead to one language for mankind. "All future children will be raised by three parents," Clarke continued, "and the electronic one will probably be more important than the human ones."

The author named a number of other ways in which unmanned satellites can benefit man.

He said radio navigation satellites have vastly improved navigation of the oceans. Others will soon be used in improving air navigation and preventing collisions, he said.

Clarke pointed out that weather satellites did not exist ten years ago but are now taken for granted.

"Meteorological satellites allow us to view weather for the entire world," he said. "When the system is fully developed, it will save billions of dollars every year."

By pinpointing the exact location of hurricanes, satellites are able to save thousands of lives, he added.

Earth resources satellites can gather great amounts of data about the earth by pictures taken from space, Clarke said.

Sea

Satellites can see areas of fertility and infertility in the land and the sea that cannot be discovered in other ways. Plant diseases can be detected from space pictures many times before they are noticed by a farmer in the field, Clarke continued.

These same satellites can be invaluable in map making. They can also locate areas of air and water pollution and allow researchers to track down the source.

Clarke commented that military

reconnaissance satellites have been great money savers in past years. He told of one instance where the ICBM strength of the Soviet Union was overestimated and the only thing that kept the U.S. from building a huge new missile fleet was satellite reconnaissance.

Clarke said that men are needed in space for many reasons. One of the most practical is to service unmanned hardware that will be necessary in the new age.

"The real exploration of space will not be possible until we have men to take care of our orbiting systems, to repair and replace the equipment," he said.

Clarke added that space craft must be designed to be re-usable. They must also be able to land at ordinary airports.

"When we have re-usable space shuttles, hopefully in about ten years, the economics of space flight will change from preposterous to only expensive," he continued.

Moon

He said that space flight will not even be expensive in time. By the end of the twentieth century a trip to the moon will be no more expensive than a jet flight around the world is today, he added.

Clarke predicted that nuclear power in space flight will open the solar system to man in the same way the airplane opened the earth.

He also predicted hospitals, hotels, and factories in space by the end of the century. There are great possibilities for pure and applied science of all kinds in the environment of space, he added.

"Space will give man new frontiers and challenges that will turn him away from his tribal conflicts," Clarke continued. "The conquest of space may be the only way to end the cycle of war and peace."

He concluded that if man fails to meet the challenge of space he will be starting on a long road of backward evolution and ultimate death.

69-70 schedules available Friday

Schedules and worksheets for second semester, 1969-70, will be available Friday at the dorms, the Nebraska Union, 208 Ag Hall and Home Economics 114 on the East Campus, and at 209 Administration after Friday.

Preregistration will be Nov. 10-25. Appointments with advisers should be made immediately. There will be new, no-carbon worksheets which need careful handling. Students should mark the correct call number and credit hours for all courses as listed in the new schedule.



Author Arthur C. Clarke tells a University audience about the future of the communications satellite.

Alum writes of disapproval

An architecture student in the late 1950's sharply criticized the University of Nebraska School of Architecture in a recent letter to Dean John R. Davis, dean of the College of Engineering and Architecture.

"You are handing and getting paid a lot of money to educate young people to become architects. And why?" the letter says. "Only one in a million students actually design to a large extent the buildings of the cities. A few more help draw up the plans. What are you doing with all that money?"

Davis' reaction was "one of rebuttal." He said he will not answer the letter. He termed it vague and cynical.

The letter was signed by Roger N. Spencer, who gave Hayward, Calif., as his address.

"I sense that the writer is concerned about the role of architects," Davis said Thursday. "He feels the architect is devoting too much time to large buildings and not enough time with the ghettos and cities."

Nebraskans are said to be generally immune to the problem of housing and low cost building, Davis continued. Nevertheless students and faculty members are becoming sensitive to these areas.

The dean pointed out that certain architecture classes are going out into the community to develop overall environmental plans.

In fact, two teams of University

architecture students recently won awards for designs of low cost housing, he said.

The letter writer said, "Whether politically left or right, architecture as a cultural influence will die completely when houses are produced in chemical factories."

This part of the letter is especially vague, Davis said.

"Factory-produced homes are not a threat," he added. "If we are to produce homes for low income groups on a mass basis, there will be more and more prefabrication."

Architects are becoming involved in the design and construction of mobile homes, and prefabs, Davis continued. "Their involvement will help improve the prefabricated industry."

"Surely now with the obvious threat of factory-produced houses you can get together and flood the field with truly human scale architects," the letter said.

There will always be architects who design individual homes, Davis said.

But the problems of the ghetto — the immense ghettos like Harlem and Chicago's Southside, will be solved on a large institutional-type scale, he added.

"The author of the letter is inferring that some of the work of architects is too aesthetic and not cultural enough," Davis said.

"Some criticism is justified, but the school is trying to produce educated architects sensitive to these problems."



Money making booth will go for a good cause as the sponsors donate proceeds to local charity.