



Photo by Nick Partsch

Some of the more than 30 boys participating in the Cornhusker Basketball School listen intently to the tips offered by their coach. The basketball school, which began June 6 and ends July 3, is open to boys age 11 through 11th grade and is designed to teach them the fundamentals of a good basketball style.

\$11,600 Grant To Continue Journalism Program

An \$11,600 grant to the School of Journalism at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln will continue a program that in one summer gives students full-time school, full-time work, and a scholarship for the senior year.

The program is totally financed by The Newspaper Fund Incorporated of the Wall Street Journal. In addition to the \$11,600 for expenses of the School of Journalism, The Newspaper Fund will grant a \$700 scholarship to each of the 15 participants.

The plan was launched four years ago at the University of Nebraska and at Temple University in Philadelphia. "Working with the Newspaper Fund representatives, we were looking for ways to encourage the development of high quality, highly motivated, newspaper copy editors," said Neale Copple, director of the School of Journalism.

Thirty students were chosen from applicants from more than 90 colleges and universities. Half of the students came to Nebraska and the other half to Temple University at the start of the summer. On the campuses the students took one course—a copy editing course that lasted from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and sometimes later. At the end of three weeks they had met more

class hours than they would have in a regular semester to receive three hours of credit. And they had been instructed at times by as many as three teachers—one teacher for every five students.

At the University of Nebraska Prof. Jack Botts ran the program. "At the end of those hard three weeks," he said, "they were doing better work than students normally do at the end of a regular semester."

Then each student was sent to a newspaper where he or she went directly to work on a copy desk.

"That was the apprehensive period for us," Botts explained. "We thought they were ready but we couldn't be sure they could sit down and go to work under the pressures of a good copy desk."

Botts and the instructors from Temple went out to get the answers for themselves. They visited every one of the students and newspapers. As the results came in, Botts said, "we knew it was working."

That was the start. And from then on the program grew. The next year a western branch was established at the University of Nevada in Reno. The following year Ohio State University was added.

This year 60 students will go through the program. And

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Help Line Provides Information, Sympathy, Advice

By Suzanne Story
NU Journalism Student

Cramped into one-half of a tiny office, supplied with only two telephones, a desk, a few books and their wits, four students help fellow students, teachers and others answer a barrage of diverse questions and problems. This is the Help Line.

The Help Line is a telephone service designed to serve the university community. Because it is the only campus office open after 5 p.m. with a complete identification list of students, most of its calls are for addresses and phone numbers. But the Help Line isn't always routine. There are many unique calls.

"How do you cook a pork chop?" What is the address of the Nestle Company in Switzerland? What is the gestation period of a guinea pig? Can you get a million dollars worth of pennies in a box car? These are some of the questions the Help Line has dealt with.

One student called wanting to know how to make a Viking drink of fermented honey. Mrs. Ann Allen, a staff member, had him call a local liquor

store. Stephen Pew, a staff member, said another student needed to know the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World for a paper she was writing.

Phillip Pfeiffer, a third staffer, said his favorite calls involve "long-shot information." He told of one girl who needed a ride home with a student. Because she knew only the student's first name and the address of his apartment house, the phone company would not give her the phone number. She called the Help Line.

Pfeiffer guessed at the address of the house next to the unknown student's. He called the phone company, got that number and called the man. The man went next door, looked on the mailbox and reported the student's last name back to Pfeiffer. The girl got her needed ride home.

The Help Line even gets long distance calls. Most of these are for phone numbers and addresses, but there have been others.

Mrs. Allen told of a call from Texas to settle a bet about the colors of the football team.

During football season, bookies from New York and

New Jersey call to learn scores, Pew said.

There was even one long distance personal call. Pfeiffer said a girl called to ask for her boyfriend's phone number. When he was unable to find it, she burst into tears and told him about a problem with her boyfriend, Pfeiffer said.

Personal calls are among the most difficult ones the Help Line gets, according to Mrs. Allen. People call with a personal problem because they need "to talk to somebody who isn't looking at them when they're talking. Our job is to listen," she said.

Pfeiffer added, "They're searching for their philosophy of life. They sought other help, but didn't get it." The callers are confused, frustrated and "can't cope with their problems," Pfeiffer said.

Donald Holm, Help Line director, explained the procedure in dealing with a personal call. "First we refer them to another counseling service. Then we give them what we call emotional first aid."

The "emotional first aid" is the critical part of a personal call. The staff handles these calls "carefully," Pew said.

One personal call came

from a girl who was depressed about her student teaching, Mrs. Allen said. The caller felt she couldn't talk to the regular classroom teacher about her teaching problems, the staff member said.

Holm handled one of the most serious calls, from a young man threatening suicide. Holm talked to the student for three hours and finally referred him to a counseling service. The student has since followed through with counseling, Holm said.

"A lot of the more personal calls come at night," Mrs. Allen said. The average length of a personal call is 36 minutes. However, this may be slightly high as there have been several three-hour calls.

The Help Line also acts as a clearing-house for Temporary Work Study (TWS). A list of students on TWS is kept in the office, Mrs. Allen said. When a University office calls in needing a worker, the staff member on duty gives the caller a name from the TWS list, she said. The University office then calls the student to work.

Although the Help Line is not connected with the other telephone services in Lincoln, they sometimes help each other. Pfeiffer said that after he blew one call, he called the alcoholics aid group to find out how to deal with that type of caller. Several weeks later that group called him to learn how to handle a drug problem, Pfeiffer added.

The staff is "highly committed," according to Dr. Russell Brown, Dean for student development and originator of the Help Line.

"There's a lot of individual interest," Pfeiffer added. "There is a carry-over. It's not an 8 to 5 job."

The staff has regular meetings when "people talk with us about new programs," Mrs. Allen said. This is one of the ways the staff gets information.

The Help Line has all the college bulletins, an almanac, University pamphlet, football

information, a book of quotes, a zip code book and every issue of the Daily Nebraskan since April 10, 1970. It also has a bulletin board plastered with notes about events coming up.

"I've probably used everything here at least once," Pfeiffer said. "We're on quite a few mailing lists now," he continued.

Regarding the origin of the Help Line, Holm said, "It began with Dean Russ Brown. Jerry Gates did the legwork to set it up." Gates is a former graduate student at the University.

Staff members are chosen through "grinding interviews," Holm said. They must be mature, cool in an emergency and must give an open, friendly impression on the phone, he said.

The one-hour interview was "terrible," said Mrs. Allen. She said she also had to talk to Brown and the student advisory board.

Pew said he thought the purpose of the Help Line was three-fold: the students get to shortcut the red tape and get an open line of communication; they have somebody to talk to; and they get their questions answered. Unfortunately the Help Line gets "a little, but not much" feed-back, Pew said.

Sometimes a caller calls back to say thanks or "you've really helped," Mrs. Allen said. The Help Line gets more calls between 6 and 10 at night than the rest of the day, Pew said. The daytime calls are mostly school related, he added.

Friday evenings between 5 and 5:30 are the busiest times for Mrs. Allen. She said most of the calls come from male students wanting the phone numbers of women students. One caller even asked her for a date, she said.

The service of the Help Line has grown steadily since September. During March alone, it had 1,642 calls totalling 8,605 since September 10, 1970. Brown

Possibility of Earthquake Damage

'Nothing To Get Shook About'

By Pat Corning
NU Journalism Student

The 1969 seismic risk map, released by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has placed Lincoln in an area of higher risk of earthquake damage although it's "nothing to get shook about," according to Charles G. Seale, superintendent of building inspections.

This information will have no significant effect on building requirements, Seale said.

The Code Study Committee, in considering a revision of the city building code, requested interpretation of the seismic risk map by Dr. Marvin Carlson, principal geologist for the Nebraska Geological Survey.

He explained that building sway produced by earth tremors is essentially the same as wind sway. Since there already are requirements for resistance to wind sway, the committee concluded that no additional protection is necessary.

Carlson explained that the study had redrawn an old seismic map into four zones which indicate the amount of damage should earthquake activity occur.

Zone 0 indicates no damage and Zone 3 indicates major damage with intermediate levels in the other zones.

The zones are based on the intensity of recorded earthquakes through 1967 using the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale.

The new seismic risk map places Lincoln in Zone 2 which, on the Mercalli scale, indicates that moderate damage could occur. The previous report placed the city in an area of minor or no damage.

Should an earthquake occur in Zone 2, people would have difficulty standing. Hanging objects would quiver and furniture would be broken. There would be damage to weak masonry facings,

chimneys, and loosened tiles, bricks, stones and cornices.

Small cave-ins and slides would occur along sand and gravel banks and waves would be produced on small bodies of water.

According to Carlson, Lincoln was placed in Zone 2 because of its proximity to a geological structure known as the Nemaha Ridge.

He illustrated this with a cross section map of the southern Nebraska border which shows a layer of bedrock rising close to the surface then dropping abruptly.

The line along which this drop occurs is called a fault.

The ridge, with the fault along its eastern edge, runs north from Oklahoma into the southeast corner of Nebraska.

Six earthquakes have been recorded along this fault line by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

One of these was the Tecumseh earthquake of March 1, 1935, which cracked walls and toppled some chimneys there but was not felt in Lincoln.

According to Carlson, there is a smaller ridge which runs northeast across the state slightly north of the Nemaha Ridge.

He believes the southeast Nebraska earthquake of 1877 which was centered in the northwest corner of Lancaster County may be attributed to this geological structure.

From newspaper reports at the time, there were two distinct shocks, 10 seconds apart, which rocked buildings, and people reported "sickening sensations." However, no major damage occurred in the town.

This shock was felt in Lincoln but caused no damage. Carlson explained that geologic information from these two quakes was the basis for placing Lincoln in Zone 2 although the city itself has never received shocks of Zone 2 intensity.

"Although the seismic risk map is correct from a regional

standpoint, local evaluation based upon past seismic intensity and geologic framework would not include the city of Lincoln in Zone 2," he said.

However, in speaking with the Lincoln building code study committee, Carlson added, "Since it is not possible to forecast either occurrence or intensity of earthquakes, principal concern in building design should be given to foundation conditions at the individual building site."

Carlson's recommendation to Seale and the code study committee was that, from all available information, he would not expect an earthquake to occur in the Lincoln area with high enough intensity to make it necessary to design stricter building codes.

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