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McGovern delegate tells of strategy

by Mick Moriarty Copyright May 1972 Daily Nebraskan

The Daily Nebraskan has learned that what seemed to be a dead-end political scandal in Nebraska presidential politics a few weeks ago now appears to be every bit the scandal it was cracked up to be. The scandal stems from a "stacked ballot" charge made by McGovern leaders against Humphrey supporters in Lincoln.

One of the prinicpal actors in the scandal is state Building and Grounds' employe, Anna Kadavy of Lincoln. In the April 8 Lincoln Star, a Lincoln McGovern supporter, Ginger Luke, charged that Kadavy admitted, in a phone conversation, that Kadavy's boss (Clive Short, superintendent of state buildings and grounds and a Humphrey supporter) talked four other women employes and herself into running as delegates committed to McGovern.

Apparently their purpose was to insure there would be so many McGovern delegates that voters supporting McGovern would not know for whom to vote. Also, the McGovern vote would be diffused so badly that Humphrey would be assured all the First Congressional District's eight delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Humphrey currently has eight delegate candidates running in the First Congressional District. McGovern now has 22. despite a well-publicized effort to limit the number to eight through open caucuses.

Opinion analysis by author

When Short was contacted by the Star on April 8, he said there was no stacking of the ballot on his part. He did say, "But we're going to beat hell out of them (McGovern delegates)." Short's wife, Ruth, is co-chairman of the Nebraska Humphrey drive.

When Kadavy was contacted by the Star on April 8, she denied ever saying, "My boss talked us into it." She rejected Luke's charge that she (Kadavy) had said her boss put her and the other four women up to the maneuver.

The other four women are Vivian Bailey, Darlene Mock, Freda Stroud and Ruby Reed.

A deeper probe into the affair has uncovered new evidence. In a telephone interview on Thursday, April 27, lasting nearly one and one-half hours, Anna Kadavy admitted that her boss (Clive Short) was the main force behind her decision to register as a McGovern delegate in the first district.

In the interview Kadavy admitted—to an individual who claimed to be a disputes agent for the Democratic National Party, a negotiator trying "to solve this mess out of court before the McGovern people from Washington D.C., decide to come to Lincoln for the purpose of prosecuting Kadavy and the four other women"—that she and the four others were put up to the delegate maneuver by her boss, Clive Short. She also admitted Luke's statement (Kadavy's telling her, "My boss put us up to it") was accurate.

However, Kadavy made it clear that she was still "awful mad" about what she had originally said to Luke in their phone conversation.

"I was tired. I think I was sleeping. Oh, you know, I was half-dopey (tired), and I guess I said what I didn't want to say. I was so surprised. I just didn't expect the call," Kadavy said.

She continued: "I didn't want to say anything. I like my boss-he's a nice guy and I wouldn't want to hurt him.

Q. "Hurt him? You mean so he'd lose his job?"

A. (Kadavy) "Yeah."

Q. "Is that why you denied what you had said to Luke when you talked to the Star reporter?"

A. "Yeah. I wish she (Luke) had never called me. Oh, I get so upset. . ."

During the beginning of this interview, Kadavy first denied ever reading about the affair. She further said she had never heard of the charges by Ginger Luke.

Gradually though, she began to remember.

First she recalled someone named Ginger Luke had called her. And after further questioning Kadavy finally admitted that Luke's statements in the *Lincoln Star* were true. She also remembered she had read the *Lincoln Star* story of April 8. Someone gave the story to her at work, she recalled.

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American Studies offers open major

by Carol Strasser

If approved by the College of Arts and Sciences, a new major will be offered next fall in American Studies stressing independent study and a flexible curriculum.

About 120 U.S. colleges have American Studies majors. Motivated by UNL faculty members, a student-faculty group began planning a similar program over a year ago.

The progam for a B.A. with a major in American Studies was approved in April by the Arts and Sciences College Curriculum Committee. It will come before the University Curriculum Committee Thursday for approval and before the Arts and Sciences faculty May 12, according to Norman H. Hostetler, English teacher and chairman of the American Studies executive committee.

The new major is a different approach, Hostetler said. It will provide a way to study American social and cultural conditions through interdisciplinary classes, special topic courses, work experience, other off-campus opportunities and independent readings.

The student will develop "a coherent course of study that suits his individual needs" with the help of an adviser according to the program proposal. The student is free to re-arrange his plans.

Some examples of American Studies concentrations are: the study of minority groups, art (literature, painting, folklore, music), urban problems and the colonial period.

The major requires completion of 30 hours. Four courses totaling 16 hours are required to acquaint the student with integrative work in American studies.

The student also must demonstrate competency in one or more of these areas: humanities and fine arts, history, or behavioral and social sciences. Familiarity with a non-English speaking civilization or culture is required, not merely language courses.

The student will be evaluated in writing by his adviser, must have the continuing consent of his adviser on the couse of study and must complete a major project to demostrate mastery of the chosen area of concentration.

One of the major purposes of the program is the preparation of public school teachers. Teachers College is waiting to see if the program is approved by Arts and Sciences College, said Willis D. Moreland, professor of secondary education and member of the American Studies policy committee.

Teachers College can't develop an endorsement program until the courses are available in Arts and Sciences, he said. Students in secondary education could then use the same courses offered in Arts and Sciences.

If approved by the faculty of Teachers College, the program also must be endorsed by the State Board of Education so that graduating majors in Teachers College can receive state certification, Moreland said.

The American Studies Policy Committee recommended that the program be evaluated at the end of four years and periodically thereafter. The committee estimated the program will attract 30 majors by 1973 and about 100 at the end of the three years.

Gierhan issues warning on hard-sell operations

If someone dares you to be great for \$2,000 you are advised to contact an attorney before you sign any papers, according to Ron Gierhan of Student Affairs.

Gierhan said representatives of Turner Enterprises have been contecting UNL students about a self-improvement course and Koscot Interplanetary, Inc., cosmetic-selling program.

These programs "have been the subject of litigation initiated either by the attorney general or consumer protection agencies in 30 states," according to the Council of Better Business Bureaus (BBB).

Gierhan has received one complaint from the parent of a student who invested \$2,000 in Dare to Be Great, Inc., which is a self-motivation course, and several othe inquiries into the operations. He said salesmen use a "hard sell" approach.

In a report released in November 1971 the BBB "warns all those who are about to make an investment in either of these organizations to investigate thoroughly the company's business reputation in their area."

The Pennsylvania attorney general commented on the Turner Enterprises in a May 28, 1971, Life magazine article. "The scope of fraud and misrepresentations and the amounts of money being exacted from unsuspecting citizens . . . is enormous," he said.