

Financial aids office opens job line today

Students in need of summer jobs might find the answer to their worries at their fingertips.

Beginning today, students can dial 472-3810 for a "list of jobs that have the best chance of being open," according to Doug Severs, Student Employment Coordinator at the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aids.

He said his office now employs an electronic secretary which lists six to seven jobs daily that are offered to students by local businesses. The jobs included on the telephone recording will be the jobs that local businesses have notified the office of the preceding day.

This way the only openings listed on the recording will be those that have the best chance of not being taken, Severs said. A more comprehensive list of jobs is available at the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aids, Administration Bldg. 112.

In addition, a bulletin board the jobs offered on the telephone is located in the office. This list will contain more information about the jobs, according to Severs.

"The referral service will offer a wide range of jobs, from painting to clerical work," he said. The jobs, both full- and part-time, are with local companies.

"Any student who has applied for financial aid next year has a good chance for summer work-study on or off campus," added Severs. Anyone interested should contact the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aids, he said.

The telephone service will be run indefinitely, Severs said. "I'm going to try to run it from now until midsummer and then make a decision on continuing it," he said.

"It depends on how much students use it. If it works out well, we'll try to keep it year-around."



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Kennedy killing influenced volunteer

By Lynn Silhasek

It was a Kennedy assassination that made Ivan Scheier realize that his job as a research psychologist "was a good way of protecting yourself from people."

After his realization, Scheier founded and now directs the National Information Center on Volunteerism in Boulder, Colo. The center staff compiles information on volunteer programs across the country and from other countries, including Japan, Canada and Australia. Its staff of volunteers, professionals and analysts travel throughout the world, offering organizational assistance and information to people wanting to set up other volunteer programs.

Scheier spoke Friday in Lincoln to 25 people attending a college volunteer program conference sponsored by the UNL Student Volunteer Services.

In an interview, Scheier explained why he made the switch to volunteer work.

"After the first Kennedy assassination, I learned that (Lee Harvey) Oswald, when he was 15, was called to the attention of a juvenile court in New York," Scheier said. "A psychiatrist looked at him and said, 'This kid needs help.' But nothing was done."

Scheier said he believed he could have made a difference in what happened to Oswald, if he could have worked with him as a volunteer in the courts.

In 1963, Scheier did become involved in a juvenile court volunteer program, under the direction of Horace Homes, a Boulder juvenile court judge.

"He was one of the first judges to admit people from the community into the courts to help the kids," Scheier said.

In 1965, the program received federal funds to establish itself as a model program for other juvenile courts in the country. The process required contacting other existing volunteer programs in the country, some not directly related to juvenile courts.

"We found out it was a vital thing to find out what other people were doing" within other programs, Scheier said. The information-gathering process within the program gradually developed into a program itself and then into the center in 1970, according to Scheier.

According to Scheier, many people still hold on to the concept of volunteer work being "a nicety to keep the lady of the house busy."

The word volunteer has bad connotations, he said. "It's ambiguous. It's patronizing. It implies something incidental and accidental," he said.

But the number of volunteers in the U.S. is estimated between 30 and 50 million people, who each volunteer an average of 100 hours a year, according to Scheier. If these people were being paid for their services at \$2 an hour, their work would be worth \$6 billion to \$10 billion, he said.

Paid volunteers do exist, such as clerical workers within volunteer programs, and their increasing numbers represent a change for the volunteer image, Scheier said.

"The day of the martyr volunteer is over, the theory that it has to hurt you to help you," he said. "Right now, we've got less of the pure altruism than we ever had, if there ever was such a thing."

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Parapsychologist studies psychic

By Charles Johnson

Can consciousness survive after the death of an organism? Parapsychologist William Roll is unable to answer this question, though he has spent some 20 years studying it and other psychic phenomena.

Roll spoke Tuesday afternoon in the Nebraska Union on the topic "What Science Can Tell Us About Life After Death." He is head of the Psychical Research Foundation at Duke University in Durham, N.C.

He is the author of the book, *Poltergeist*, which was released in paperback this month.

He said he is trying to look for the "characteristics of consciousness by exploring ourselves" in his experiments. He is doing research now in "out of the body experiences," in which some persons seem to be able to leave their bodies and view themselves "from outside."

He cited studies made on a student with this ability at Duke University. He said in these experiences, a person has the sensation of going to a particular place and observing things at that place.

"Perhaps human consciousness provides a connecting force between people and the physical world," he said. "Also, these experiences tell us something about our consciousness right now."

Roll opened the lecture by describing his book, *Poltergeist*. *Poltergeist* means a noisy or rambunctious spirit, he said.

He spoke of field studies he had done with poltergeists in New York and Miami. Both involved objects toppling off of tables and shelves for no apparent reasons.

"If these phenomena are genuine, they represent psychokinesis (PK)," he said. "PK is the ability of influencing the physical environment without any known means."

Although many people think poltergeists are actually spirits, the movement of objects is actually "a living person trying to contact another living person," he said. "The source of the force of these phenomena appears to be a person."

By experimental analysis of a Miami warehouse worker thought to be causing objects to topple from the shelves, Roll discovered a relationship between the number of objects that fell and the distance of the shipping clerk from the objects.

Because objects fell much more frequently when the worker was close to them, Roll concluded that the PK associated with the worker was responsible for the formerly inexplicable occurrences.

Roll also spoke of the extrasensory perception (ESP) as another basic phenomenon he has studied. He said ESP is an awareness of something that is not normally available to the senses.

Experimenting on an individual gifted with ESP, Roll said he took brain wave measurements at the same time the person was doing his ESP guesses.

He scored positively when certain brain waves were recorded, Roll said, and negatively when these waves were not evidenced.

"The more we learn about ESP and PK, the more it will become integrated into scientific fields," Roll said.