

'Women's athletics looking up'

"We don't want forever and ever to sell cookies to buy uniforms," women's physical education instructor Pat Sullivan said at the first session of Women/Speak '74 Wednesday.

Women/Speak '74 is a series of weekly discussions with women in a particular field.

According to Sullivan, last year the women's basketball team went to an away game in Oklahoma. The 12 members who went drove down in a van, were allowed \$2 daily per person for food and slept four in a room in a motel that "wasn't exactly Howard Johnson's."

"You can't feed an athlete on \$2 per day," Sullivan said, "and you never see [basketball coach Joe] Cipriano driving his team to a game in a bus."

However, things are looking up for women's athletics, she said. Their budget this year is \$60,000. Last year's was about \$15,000.

This year's budget includes \$30,000 for full-tuition waivers for women with athletic talents. Thirty-nine women will receive grants this year, Sullivan said.

Asked if the women's athletic program was developed enough to warrant giving \$30,000 in financial grants, Sullivan responded that some lesser quality athletes were given grants.

Sullivan said she didn't think increased money going into women's athletics has put men on the defense. Rather, it has put women on the offense, she said.

Commenting on UNL Athletic Director Bob Devaney's attitude concerning money for women's athletics, she said: "Devaney is trying to be one step ahead and is working on getting more money for next year."

According to Sullivan, UNL falls somewhere in the middle of the financial

road in comparison to other colleges and universities. Some universities, she said, receive as much as \$150,000 for women's athletics while some private institutions receive only \$1,000 per year.

Women coaches have fared better in salaries, this year, Sullivan said. Last year, coaches were paid the equivalent of teaching two classes. This year they are paid the equivalent of teaching four.

Changes Sullivan said she would like to see include: women in sports receiving equal coverage in the sports section; more participation in athletics by women and female competitors being treated as athletes.



Pat Sullivan speaks on women's athletics at Women/Speak '74.

Colleges seek funds

By Lynn Silhasek

A meeting to discuss a possible lobbying by UNL and the four Nebraska state colleges for additional state financial aid has been set between student body executives from the colleges and UNL, according to ASUN president Ron Clingenpeel.

Speaking at ASUN Senate meeting Wednesday night, Clingenpeel said UNL and Nebraska state, technical and community colleges received federal incentive funds for the present school year, to encourage a matching amount of state funds. Funds were not appropriated by the state legislature to match the grant, however, and if they are not appropriated next year, the federal funds may no longer be available, Clingenpeel said. The meeting has been set for Saturday at Kearney.

The funds were appropriated through the State Student Incentive Grant Program (SSIG), and provided \$50 million nationally to state schools, according to Ritchie. He verified that Nebraska had failed to match the federal funds it had received through the program, but said he did not have the exact figures on the amount of money allocated to Nebraska schools by the program.

The money to schools was made available by the Education Amendments of 1972.

State aid for education at UNL is available already under several programs, including Regents' scholarships, University awards, and other tuition remission programs, Ritchie noted. The total amount of state aid provided by these programs is a little more than \$600,000, he said.

In addition, the Legislature has appropriated money to individual schools for various purposes, he said.

Any increase in these existing avenues of state aid for students has been small, considering rising education costs, and "the Legislature has been remiss in not providing more aid," Ritchie added.

He noted that about 28 states have established a fund-matching system, in which students may apply for aid to be used at any school of their choice.

NU officials want more vet school contracts

Editor's note: This is the second of two stories examining whether or not there is a need for a veterinary school in Nebraska.

By Randy Gordon

As in the television commercial on allergy treatments, university officials, a state legislative committee and a federal commission appear to have a choice of three remedies for the lack of a Nebraska school offering a doctorate in veterinary medicine.

But unlike the ad, their cure has not been discovered in 30 seconds.

While university officials are attempting to increase the number of contracts with other veterinary schools, the unicameral committee and the federal commission are studying the possibility of building a state or regional college.

Duane Acker, vice chancellor of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, said the university is discussing with six schools the possibility of signing ten year contract agreements allowing Nebraska students to attend.

Acker said he hopes the discussion will be completed by late November and that modified contracts will be signed soon afterward. Many of the current contracts are for two years.

He said the NU Board of Regents in June asked that he and UNL Chancellor James Zumberge seek additional contract space.

NU has a Department of Veterinary Science which offers two years of pre-veterinarian study. The department conducts research, teaching and educational extension programs.

But students must take four years of doctorate work at another university.

NU now has contracts or memorandum agreements with five universities, including Iowa State University, Colorado State University, Kansas State University, Oklahoma State University (OSU) and the University of Missouri. The sixth school NU is discussing an agreement with is the University of Minnesota.

The current agreements with the five Midwest schools allow 70 Nebraska students to attend each year while paying resident tuition at the school. NU then pays the difference between the respective universities' resident and nonresident tuition.

Acker said NU may have to increase the amount paid to schools accepting the students. He said New Jersey University recently agreed to pay Pennsylvania University \$12,000 a year per student. The highest amount now paid by NU is \$7,340 to OSU.

Acker said some of the schools with which NU is discussing contracts may require that NU pay an amortization fee on the use of their buildings.

"I think we should have a long-term agreement so the Nebraska livestock industry and our youth will be confident an opportunity to pursue the veterinarian profession is still there. If the Legislature at some future date does not want to build a college we can fall back on these contracts for a while," Acker said.

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Dr. Marvin J. Twiehaus, chairman of the Veterinary Science Dept., said he hopes the number of Nebraska veterinary students attending other schools for doctorate work will increase to 25 students for each class (freshman through sophomore) during the current negotiations.

This would raise the number of students at out-state schools to 100, up from the 70 now attending.

Twiehaus said he thinks the contract method "can take care of our qualified students at the present time." But he said he believes either a regional or a state veterinary school will eventually need to be built.

Acker said it might be ten years between the initial funding of any new NU school and the graduation of the first class of students.

Regent Edward Schwartzkopf of Lincoln, said "there is no question that the state needs a veterinary school. The only question is whether the state can afford it." It is estimated a school will cost \$20 million to \$50 million to build.

He said the regents, at their June meeting, asked Zumberge and Acker to seek other schools for possible contracts and try to increase the number of NU applications accepted at the schools with which the university already has agreements.

Schwartzkopf said the regents have not been removed from making a future decision on the possible need for a Nebraska veterinary school, even though the university administration said they will not argue pro or con for the establishment of a school.

"We must be right in the middle of the issue," he said, "and be able to make a decision as information becomes available."

In addition to the university exploring new contracts with other schools, a state legislative committee and a federal regional commission are studying the possibility of establishing a regional or state veterinary school.

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Bellwood State Sen. Loran Schmit, chairman of the Unicameral's Agriculture and Environment Committee, said the committee sent letters to five Midwest states to see if there is interest in a regional veterinary college.

Schmit said the letters were sent to the Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana agriculture committees shortly after a committee hearing on the veterinary school June 26.

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