



Photo by Steve Boerner

Georgia State Sen. Julian Bond

# Bond sees inequality omens

By Ann Owens

Most white Americans lack the will, courage and intelligence to voluntarily grant black Americans equality, according to Georgian State Sen. Julian Bond. Bond, keynote speaker for the 32nd Annual Nebraska Fall Institute of Social Work and Human Services, addressed a crowd of about 900 Thursday afternoon at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education on "Social Problems of the '70s and '80s."

Bond said that discussing the future is risky because no one knows what the next few minutes will bring, but added the world can expect much change by the year 2000.

Within three years, Bond said, television will reach 50 per cent of the world's population and multi-national corporations will produce 50 per cent of the world's goods and services.

The future industrial economy will be a service economy, he continued, in which services and informational abilities will serve as currency.

"We are sure to go through a series of violent and non-violent wars of redistribution like the current crises over who can

charge how much for oil," he said. "But no one can plot or plan the future without knowing the past and describing the present."

## Colonial power

The U.S. is now a colonial power in which almost all its black citizens are colonial subjects and almost all white citizens are colonists.

He referred to the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorder and said that "what white Americans have never fully understood, but what the black person can never forget—is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it and white society condones it."

The separate status of black people in the U.S. has been a fact since slavery days, Bond said. "We exist at the pleasure and sufferance of the American majority, and the evidence is mounting that that existence itself may soon be called into question."

Part of the problem is that traditional solutions for ethnic dilemmas will not mold themselves to the black situation, he said.

Pressure group politics has won reforms for blacks, according to Bond, but he added that it is nearly impossible to make these reforms secure in a colonial society.

For example, Bond said, blacks thought the battle for integrated school rooms was won in 1954.

"The truth was that none of the administrations in Washington since then, particularly this present one, ever intended to make that dream a reality," he said.

## Shallow churches

Churches have played a shallow role, Bond continued, interested in blacks one day, the Vietnam War the next and abortion laws the following week.

He added that white college students also ignore day-to-day problems of blacks in the U.S. and show more interest in music, drugs and the romantic aspect of revolution.

The beginning of the civil rights movement can be looked upon with nostalgia, Bond explained, when the struggle in the South was to eliminate the evil of "Jim Crow."

## Northern ghettos

But when the center of the crisis shifted to the northern ghettos, the evils were harder to understand and to fight, he said, causing frustration.

The U.S. social and economic system cannot solve the problem, according to Bond, rather it is part of the problem.

"This system can't be relied upon as an independent arbiter in conflicts of which it is a part," he said.

"To be meaningful, negotiations must take place between equals acting in good faith," Bond said, "and the issues are precisely the good faith, if not the good sense, of white Americans."

# Student football ticket policy defended at CSL meeting

By Liz Crumley

In spirited discussion at the Council on Student Life (CSL) meeting Thursday, Athletic Director Bob Devaney told CSL member Chip Lowe that Lowe knew "in his heart" that scalping football tickets is wrong.

Devaney and Jim Pittenger, UNL ticket manager, were asked to attend the meeting to discuss the Athletic Dept. ticket policy.

"If the student would want to pay the full price, they would have the same right as anybody else regarding a football ticket," Pittenger said.

However, he added, the purchase of a football ticket is a voluntary action on the student part. At the time of purchase they are made aware of the regulations regarding the ticket and its transferability.

Lowe pointed out that to gain as much revenue from a student ticket as from a public season ticket, the Athletic Dept. would have to raise the price of the student ticket \$1.50 per game.

This possibly could allow transferability, according to Lowe.

Public season tickets cost \$50.55. Student tickets cost \$17.00.

The reason for this, according to Lowe, is that half of the price of a public season ticket goes to UNL's Athletic Dept. Half goes to the visiting team's athletic dept., if it is a Big Eight school.

Non-conference school's prices are negotiable, Pittenger said. However he added, 90 per cent play on a 50-50 split.

On student and faculty tickets, the split does not occur.

However, Pittenger said, "If you're going to buy a student ticket and sell it to

John Q. Public, you deprive me of the right to sell it to him at full price."

Devaney said football players can get up to eight football tickets. The maximum number is established by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. A football player may either receive two tickets plus one for each athletic letter he earns or a set number between two and four, he said. The player then can purchase four additional tickets, Devaney added.

"When football draws as many spectators as it does, I think people that are performing have a right to the tickets," Devaney said.

If the players are caught selling tickets over and above the price of the tickets, then they become ineligible for competition, he added.

In further discussion, CSL member Paul Morrison, also an ASUN senator, said ASUN was questioning its responsibility as a student body and as a representative of the students.

According to Morrison, ASUN does not want to fall in the calcification of a student services organization.

"We want to become more a confident, powerful organization that can do something for students," he said. ASUN feels that CSL takes away from this, he added.

A number of students go directly to CSL bypassing ASUN, he said. ASUN will make proposals to the Chancellor involving some type of restructuring and possibly the disbanding of CSL, he added.

However, Al Boman said, "What you see is what you've got (CSL). If you want to change it, you've got to go through the Board of Regents."

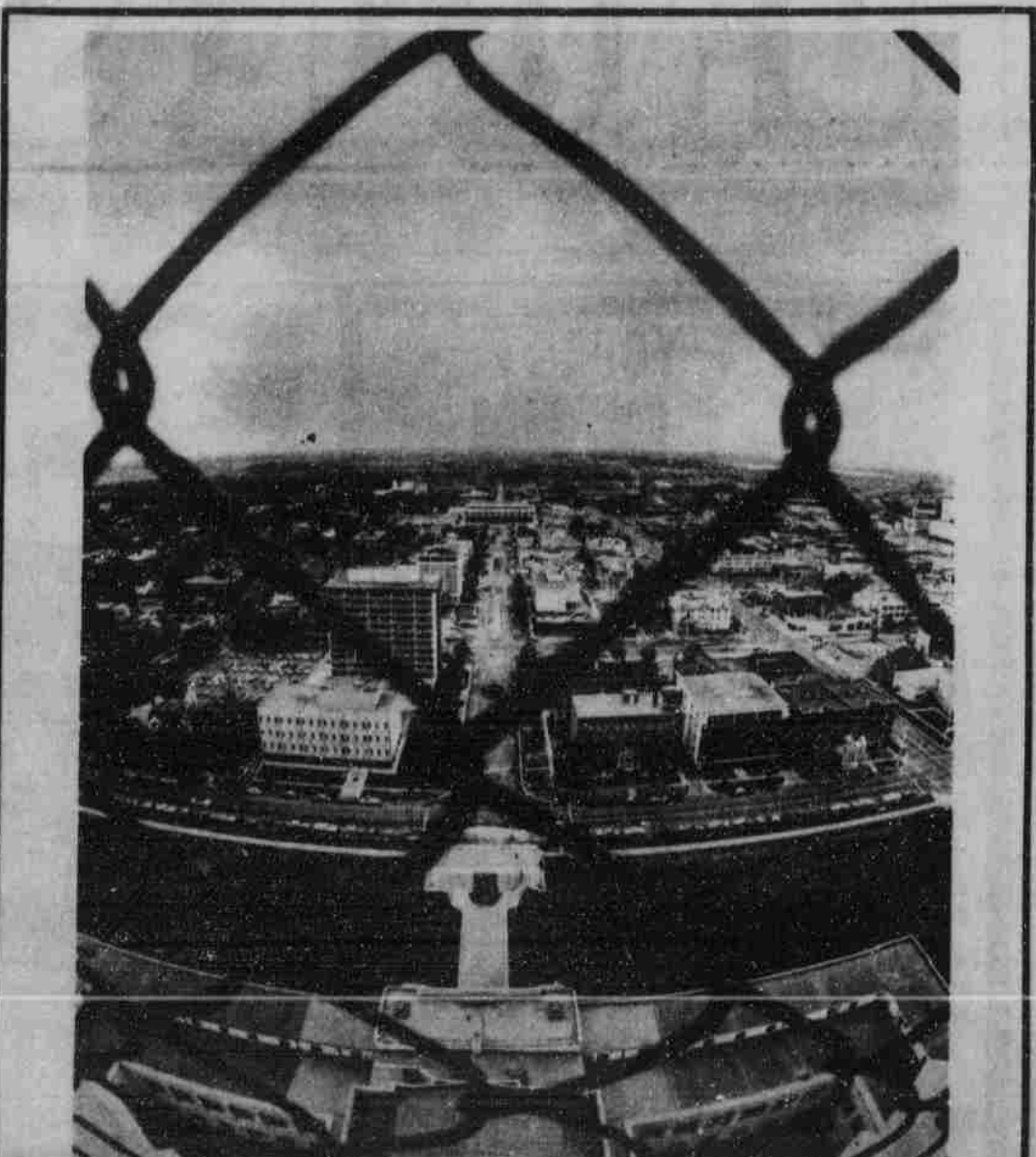


Photo by Ted Kirk

A bird's eye view toward the west from the State Capitol. UNL architecture students are studying capitol improvements. See story and photographs on pages 8 and 9.

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### Weather

- Friday: Cloudy with chance of precipitation. Temperatures in the low 50s.
- Friday night: Light rain and temperatures in the mid-30s.
- Saturday: Cloudy and chance of rain or possible snow flurries. Highs in the mid-40s.

# Speaker cites Mexican era

Fernando Camara-Barbachano, assistant director of the National Institute of Anthropology and History in Mexico City, Mexico, lectured to about 200 persons on "Prehispanic Mexico," Thursday.

Camara-Barbachano's slide and lecture presentation was part of Jornadas Mexicanas, a Mexican festival sponsored by the Mexican government for the American Bicentennial celebration.

He said the prehispanic period, from about 8,000 B.C. to the 16th century Spanish conquest, was important because it

shows "the growing of culture," now restricted by present anthropological standards.

Camara-Barbachano holds degrees from the University of Yucatan, the National School of Anthropology and History, and the University of Chicago. He has taught at the University of California at Los Angeles, Columbia University in New York City, the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Michigan State University and at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.