



Idaho Sen. Frank Church greets Democratic senatorial candidate Edward Zorinsky while visiting Lincoln Monday.

Photo by Kevin Higley

Church's role different the second time around

Idaho Sen. Frank Church campaigned in the Nebraska Union Ballroom Monday night for the second time this year.

But this time he campaigned for—not against—Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, his running mate Walter Mondale, and Nebraska Democratic candidates.

His rally appearance was sponsored by the UNL Young Democrats. The last time Church spoke in Nebraska he was a candidate for the Democratic Party presidential nomination. He managed to win the Nebraska primary, and primaries in Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

Church said that since his first win in Nebraska, Nebraska will always remain closest in his heart. If he were voting in Nebraska two weeks from now, he said, he would vote the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

He called Omaha Mayor Edward Zorinsky, Democratic senatorial candi-

date, an independent thinker and proven mayor. He also praised Pauline Anderson, First District congressional candidate.

"We need a change in government," Church told the approximately 200 persons at the rally. "We need to restore normal leadership."

He said Nebraska can break out of the "Republican strait jacket" and send Democrats to Washington.

Unemployment and inflation have grown during administrations of Presidents Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon, Church said.

Slightly changing a quote by John Mitchell, U.S. attorney general under Nixon, Church said to pay attention to "what they do, not what they say."

He added that although Kansas Sen. Robert Dole, Republican vice presidential candidate, has been apologizing for grain embargos, there have been four embargos in the last three years.

UNL criminal justice major no Sherlock Holmes

By Tobin Beck

"We're not in the business of training policemen," said Robert Holbert, vice chairman of the UNL criminal justice program.

"Our approach is a more academic approach," he said. "It's a study and analysis of the criminal justice system, the interaction between itself and society. We're not the classic criminologist studying bloodstains through a magnifying glass."

Holbert said the program is a study from the context of law and the physical and social sciences.

The program's focus has changed since it began in 1964 at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO), Holbert said. Courses such as traffic and criminal investigation have been dropped.

A criminal justice major at UNL is required to take nine hours of English composition courses, 12 hours of social science, 12 hours of natural science, plus courses in statistics, humanities and urban studies besides required courses for the major.

No police ties

Holbert said police departments should be training policemen. There is purposely no tie between the school and the Lincoln Police Dept., although there once was a

close relationship between the UNO program and the Omaha Police Dept., he said.

"We've tried to keep the (Lincoln criminal justice) department free of any functioning (law enforcement) agency," Holbert said. "It's not that we're antagonistic, but in order to be a free academic department we must maintain some distance."

"We may want to criticize the police departments, and we want to feel free to do so," he said. "We don't think that the Lincoln Police Dept. knows how to run a Criminal Justice Dept. and we don't know how to run a police department."

Holbert said there are two kinds of criminal justice programs, the applied, "nuts and bolts" type program, and the academically oriented program. Academic programs such as UNL's emphasize theory and research.

Programs similar

Holbert said the Lincoln criminal justice program is actually a UNO program. He and the other three professors teaching criminal justice courses at UNL are considered members of the UNO faculty, he said.

However, students wanting to major in criminal justice can do all their undergraduate work at UNL.

The NU criminal justice master's degree program is offered only in Omaha, but a graduate student working

toward a master's degree could take supporting courses at UNL.

Holbert said 800 students are registered for criminal justice courses at UNL this semester. Between 425 and 450 of those students are majors.

Few are police

Holbert said few criminal justice majors become police officers. Most graduates go into corrections work or a national enforcement agency, he said. He added that some go to graduate school and an increasing number are going to law school.

Many criminal justice programs began in the mid-60s when federal money became available, Holbert said.

When UNO expanded the criminal justice program to Lincoln, the expansion was financed by a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant through the State Crime Commission. The UNO program has received other LEAA grants through the U.S. Justice Dept., which have been used to expand and develop undergraduate and graduate programs.

The University's Criminal Justice Dept. budget this year is financed through the UNO budget. It receives no federal funds.

In addition to the four UNL faculty members, two Lincoln lawyers teach classes part-time.

Coors to offer Nebraskans a sudsy, spring water high

By Larry Lutz

Pure Rocky Mountain spring water will come tumbling into Nebraska next spring, but it won't be the result of excess melting snow or the Big Thompson River overflowing.

The water will already be brewed and pasteurized, in the form of Coors beer.

Anita Krajcski, a public relations staffer for Adolf Coors Brewing Co., in Golden, Colo., said Nebraska will join 13 other states this June in drinking what the company calls "America's Fine Light Beer."

Those states are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Utah and Washington.

Last spring Coors said it had no plans to expand to Nebraska, but increased brewery capacity will make that possible now, she said. Coors, the world's largest single brewery, now produces 13 million barrels of beer each year, and plans to expand to 25 million by 1985.

Currently, no additional states will benefit from the brewery expansion, and the company has "no definite plans for adding states in the future," she said.

Increased beer production is not the only reason Nebraska was chosen as a new market, she said. Marketing research done by Coors showed the beer could compete

with existing beers and would serve a need in the state, she said.

To carry out this service, she said, 14 distributors will be chosen after making applications and going through interviews. Anyone in business may qualify, she added, but they must be able to provide cooled warehouses, trucks and other equipment needed for beer distribution.

Once those distributors are chosen, the beer can be transported as soon as they are ready for it, she said, but speculated that all distributors would not be ready by June.

Coors now ships about 75 to 80 per cent of its beer by train, she said, and the remainder by truck. She said the shippers would determine how Nebraska's beer would be shipped after distributors are chosen.

The beer will be transported by the Coors Transportation Dept. The company grows all the grains needed for brewing, brews the beer, packages it and ships it.

The company also pays for one advertisement for each new distributor, she said, as part of the company's "low-key advertising policy."

"We don't do a snow job when we open a new market," she said. "We never plan any grand openings or anything, we just let our beer sell itself."

