

Dyas to 'discuss issues' not make 'personal attacks'

By L. Kent Wolgamott

Calling recent attacks on him by his Republican opponent the "natural thing to do at the present time," Democratic congressional candidate Hess Dyas said Thursday he planned to continue to emphasize issues in the campaign rather than make personal attacks.

"My answer to Doug Bereuter is to be out, to be accessible to people so they can satisfy themselves as to who the real Hess Dyas is," he said.

Dyas said he planned to campaign "in a positive way, not throwing rocks at him, but discussing the issues."

He said Bereuter was "skating on thin ice" in charging that Dyas had changed his position on issues when a newspaper article, which appeared only a week and a half before Bereuter's attack, said the Republican planned to discuss issues in

a high road campaign, rather than the "slashing campaign" just begun.

Dyas said he could not respond to each of Bereuter's charges of position changing because Bereuter was not specific in the charges.

Some modification

But Dyas said he had modified his position on some issues because he had learned more about them and said such changes indicate growth and maturity.

Dyas said he found inflation to be the number one issue in his walk across the 1st District, along with problems in the agricultural economy and resentment of government overregulation.

He said that although Congress was not the only institution responsible for inflation, it was responsible for providing leadership in the battle against inflation.

Budget balancing

Dyas said he would work for a state-

ment from Congress against acceptance of a pay raise until the federal budget is balanced, and for the actual balancing of the budget within four years.

Dyas said the reductions caused by a balancing must come from all areas of the budget, not by slashing human services and letting hardware and military expenses continue to rise.

He said a commitment from Congress to curb inflation would assist the president in his efforts to deal with business and labor to hold down prices, and could aid in avoiding wage-price controls.

Dyas said the government could take both direct and indirect action to aid the nation's farmers.

He said target prices could be raised above the cost of production under the farm bill, and the government could stabilize and do a better job of controlling pro-

duction of agricultural products to raise prices.

The plight of the farmer could also be aided by increased foreign exports of agricultural products, Dyas said.

Exports could be increased by assisting the efforts of farm groups to increase trade now underway, he said, and by keeping the State Department and the possible shipment stoppage out of the agricultural market.

Dyas said that even though polls have shown him to be leading, "For my purpose, I run all the time as if I'm behind."

He said he was in a better position than during his initial race in 1974 due to name recognition and the development of a support base, but he had "worked too hard for four years to take anything for granted now."

Jaycees to ban female members, chapter refuses

By J. H. Lochmiller

Despite a resolution by the national organization of U.S. Jaycees to disallow women from being active members in the organization, Omaha chapter president Doug Perry is unwilling to go along.

"We're not going to get rid of our women," he said.

Perry added that the women will be kept even if it means losing their charter from the national organization.

The U. S. Jaycees voted last June to remove women from an active role in the organization. According to Bill Babb, manager of public relations for the U.S. Jaycees, women still will be allowed to be associate members, as they have been for many years. But as associate members they will not be allowed to vote or hold office.

Progressive change

"I wish women in the Jaycees would turn their efforts toward more positive influence, toward a more progressive change," Babb said. In addition Babb said, "We do not consider their (women Jaycees) personal viewpoint to be more important than the democratic principles that the U. S. Jaycees stand for."

U.S. Jaycee president, Nebraskan Barry Kennedy, is, according to Babb, ready to uphold the organization's bylaws and revoke the charters of local chapters (particularly those in urban areas where the majority of female Jaycee members reside) on the December 1 deadline. Kennedy is a livestock dealer.

Support women

Perry said the Omaha chapter has had firm support from several Omaha corporations to keep female members, and he added that the majority of the men in the Omaha chapter support women members.

Nebraska Jaycee president Bob Glandt said it is mostly tradition that has kept women out of the organization. He said the Nebraska organization will have to uphold

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Dan Mruz relaxes on a sofa in his seemingly spacious Schramm room. See page 9 for more on improving campus quarters. Photo by Mark Billingsly

Sperm bank gives alternative to adoption

Fifteen to 20 percent of all married couples wanting children have trouble with infertility and with many of those couples, the problem is male sterility.

Dr. William Sanger, director of the NU Medical Center's sperm bank, said his department can help by providing long-term storage or sperm analysis, or also by artificial insemination by a donor.

Sanger said the concept of artificially inseminating a woman with another man's sperm is not new, but is more widely used today than ever before.

Sanger estimated that in the three years the medical center's sperm bank has been operating, 400 couples have had children by this method.

Vasectomy boomed banks

Dr. John Olsen, director of a privately owned sperm bank in Minneapolis, said many sperm banks went into business in 1972 after the vasectomy was introduced, but most folded when it became apparent that men who had the operation were not changing their minds about wanting children.

Olsen said there are about 12 sperm banks operating in the nation, most of which are partially supported by hospitals like the NU Medical Center.

He said his is one of three privately owned sperm banks in the nation and that business is good.

Adoption tougher

Both Sanger and Olsen cited the increasing difficulty in adopting children as the leading reason for the growing acceptance of artificial donor insemination.

Olsen said the increasing number of abortions has reduced the number of adoptable children. He added that increasing child support payments make women less willing to give up their children for adoption.

Even if a couple qualifies for an adoption they are in for a long wait, up to six years for a white male child, he said.

The sperm donors used by the NU Medical Center are all graduate students or medical students and must go through a rigorous screening. A donor's family history is checked for any possible congeni-

tal birth defects and he must pass a chromosome test. Sanger said of 80 applicants all but 10 were rejected.

Donors paid

He said donors at the medical center are paid \$20 a sample.

The sperm bank is contacted by doctors representing a couple who gives the lab a description of the husband. Sanger said he tries to match the characteristics of the husband and a donor.

The names of the donor and the clients are never revealed and the child is legally that of the couple.

Sanger said samples cost about \$50 and added that it takes several samples for each insemination attempt and often several attempts.

Olsen estimated the average cost to be \$500, and considered the cost to be nominal compared to the \$4,000 plus in adoption costs. He added that the cost was not an issue.

"It's going to cost whatever they do, but they don't consider that when they want a child so badly. After all, we're talking about a human life."

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