

Science...

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"Much of the creative attention of our investigators has been deflected from science itself to the search for its funding," he said, a process which has removed the "joy of what they should be doing."

Handler said he saw no sign of an upward trend in the level of government financing.

"At this time the claim of science does not seem to be politically urgent," he said.

The terms of the bond between government and universities with regard to funding is "unclear," Handler said.

The government, insisting it is "just buying research," takes no responsibility for the continuing welfare of the university, he said.

"Government has no compunction in threatening to withhold research funds to secure compliance to laws and regulations directed at social goals irrelevant to scientific research," he said.

AT THE SAME TIME, universities "have become all but entirely dependent on the federal government for the support of one of their major functions," Handler said, while balking at the "accountability that accompanies such relations."

There is a "growing prospect" that this relationship between government and universities will come under scrutiny, he said.

"If universities are to remain the primary locus of re-

search a new contract will be required between the federal government and the universities reducing the immense amounts of red tape and foolish expenditures," he said.

Another result of the "formal marriage" of science and the government, Handler explained, has been a drop in America's world contribution to science.

American research is centered in federally funded universities while "Germany, France, Japan and East European countries have powerful, free-standing institutes" for their research, he said.

"While political consolidations in Europe are faltering, scientific consolidations are continuing apace," he said.

"We are gradually losing touch with the research communities of other countries," he said.

HANDLER SAID that each year America devotes increasing amounts of money to research while other nations increase their capabilities.

Another problem faced by science is the role expected for funds received, Handler said.

"Nowhere is science funded for its purely cultural value," he said. "As a nation our research and development enterprise is locked in a curious dilemma."

That dilemma, Handler said, is the amount of effort the United States science devotes to military research and development compared to that of other countries.

America spends much of its research in the military while other nations invest little in military research, he

said. "A substantial fraction of our most talented physical engineers and scientists are drawn into defense research because of its intellectual challenges, opportunities and relatively generous support," he said. "While their German and Japanese counterparts, shielded by the American military umbrella, efficiently design superior consumer products for the American market."

ANOTHER PROBLEM scientists must face, Handler said, is the education of an American public that has "somewhat lost confidence in the ultimate value of scientific endeavor."

"Public disillusionment with revelations of negative impact has eroded enthusiasm for public support of science itself," he said. "This loss of credibility began with the obscenity of nuclear weapons and the means of biological warfare."

Out of a concern that future scientific revelations could be harmful has "arisen an anti-scientific, anti-rationalistic trend that should give us pause," Handler said.

Beneath these pessimistic public feelings, manifested in environmental and consumer movements, Handler said, lies "a sense of anomie, a cry of protest for the sense of powerlessness of the individual, educated citizen."

Through a return to scientific ethics and efforts to "unfrock the charlatans," scientists should work to "allay fears and answer questions," he said.

Zeta Phi Beta promotes unity among black females at UNL

The establishment of a black sorority at UNL has brought black female students closer together, according to its president.

Karan Williams, a senior business education and English major, said Zeta Phi Beta has filled a need by helping black women get to know each other.

"We're a close knit family," she said. "We do everything together. It's a feeling of knowing you're not alone here."

No other Nebraska college campus has a black sorority, but Omaha has a city one, Williams said.

Zeta Phi Beta, a national sorority which also has chapters in Nigeria and Liberia, was founded in Washington, D.C. in 1920.

The UNL chapter was started this semester after it and another national black sorority gave a presentation to the campus.

The 18 member pledge class, which is termed the "line" by the sorority, meets in the Union Monday nights because it has no house.

But Williams said that Panhellenic and the University Program Council have been supportive in providing facilities and materials.

"I look for it to be here forever," she said.

The sorority will get its charter in January at the same time the line will be initiated.

Smokers try, but

No one interviewed quit

By Kathy Stokebrand

Of the smokers interviewed who participated in or attempted to participate in the Great American Smokeout Nov. 15, none quit smoking completely, but all of them would be willing to participate in the smokeout again.

Judy Converse, 535 South 47th St., producer of the morning program for KLMS radio, said she smoked about a pack of cigarettes a day before the the smokeout. Although she was able to abstain for the entire day she said she started smoking again the next day.

Converse said it was worthwhile to her to stop smoking for one day. "It was a personal thing to know I could. I felt good about myself for doing it," she said. Smokers have to finally decide for themselves that they want to quit smoking in order to do so, Converse said, and added she hasn't gotten to that point yet.

Pat Stanley, 3901 Woods Blvd., a personnel clerk at the National Bank of Commerce, said she smoked about a pack of cigarettes a day before the smokeout and still does. She tried to abstain for the day, she said, but she lit up when she got home from work and was around her husband, a smoker who didn't participate.

Although the smokeout didn't affect her smoking habits at all, she said she would participate in another one.

Karen Kleman, 5547 South 42nd St. Court, a salary and benefit administrator at the National Bank of Commerce, said she was able to abstain while at work but then smoked at home the evening of the smokeout. She said she just wanted to see if she could quit for the day, if not smoking would bother her, and if she could be around smokers in her office without smoking herself. Therefore, she said, she was pleased that she didn't smoke at work.

The smokeout affected her smoking habits though, Kleman said. She used to smoke a pack of cigarettes a day and since the smokeout has cut that amount in half because she "felt better."

Deb Fisher, education training coordinator at Bryan Memorial Hospital, said she was able to abstain the day of the smokeout until 4 p.m. when she learned of a family emergency. She said she is smoking as much now as she was before the smokeout.

Fisher said she knows she needs to quit but quitting is not "number one" on her priority list. The people at Bryan were supportive of those trying to quit that day, she said, which helped greatly.

Dale Wojtasek, a senior UNL social science major and ASUN senator said didn't participate in the smokeout because he thought it was hypocritical, in that he would have been saying he would stop smoking one day and then start again the next. "Smoking is irrational," he said, and added "I don't know why I do it."

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