

KLIN pep band toots: UNL administrators are fiends not friends

By Vicki Ruhga

The KLIN Pep Band Party members musically announced their candidacy for ASUN offices Thursday morning at 8:30 in the Nebraska Union main lounge.

Presidential candidate Jeff Rushall, a senior math and music major, used a combination of pep band tunes and American history to introduce his party's platform.

All the party members are band members who have had experience with the administration, Rushall said. They also represent a wide variety of majors, he said.

His party running mates are Scott Messler, a sophomore music major and candidate for ASUN first vice president, and Tod Barnard, a senior music education major and candidate for ASUN second vice president.

KLIN Pep Band Party members running for the ASUN senate are Jim Kimball, a sophomore music education major; Greg Miller, a senior business major; Willie Kearney, a junior music education major and Joel Schnoor, a senior computer science major.

Rushall said the major objectives of the party are:

- to create student interest in the elections and draw students to the polls.
- to draw attention to the tyranny of the administration.
- to have a good time doing the above objectives.

"If elected, we promise to spend no time whatsoever on a nuclear arms policy," Rushall said.

The KLIN Pep Band Party does not plan to work to build a friendly relationship with the administration, as past student governments have, Rushall said.

Attempts at establishing communication between students and administration have never been successful, and UNL is going downhill anyway, he said.

"We do not want to be friends with the administration. They are fiends, not friends," he said. "What changes the word 'friends' to the word 'fiends?' The letter 'R' -



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Members of the KLIN Pep Band Party: Joel Schnoor, left, Willie Watkins, Willie Kearney, Jim Kimball, Greg Miller, Jeff Rushall, Tod Barnard and Scott Messler.

the administration is not listening to what 'R' students have to say."

The party's campaign strategy is to perform in residence hall cafeterias or at sororities and fraternities that invite them, he said. He added that tomorrow the pep band is going on a cross-state tour to Scottsbluff to make people aware of the election.

Schnoor said the KLIN Pep Band Party also is concerned with the way money is being spent by the university, especially in the computer science area.

Watkins said he believes the administration should rechannel spending to a wider variety of programs.

Watkins said that if more students were involved in ASUN, the group would have a bigger impact.

Radial Corridor's history reveals changes, changes and more changes

By Chris Welsch

For more than a quarter of a century, the Northeast Radial right-of-way has been kicked around the political channels of Lincoln.

Like some oversized awkward soccer ball, the Northeast Radial Corridor bounces from one end of the political field to the other, never reaching a set goal.

The ball was set in motion in 1952, when the radial was proposed in Lincoln's Comprehensive Plan. The radial was to provide access via a diagonal expressway between northeast and downtown Lincoln. The proposed corridor extended from 17th and Holdrege streets to 48th and Fremont streets.

In Lincoln's 1961 Comprehensive Plan the proposed radial was revised, extending the proposed roadway south on 17th Street to P and Q streets. The plan was revised again in 1966, this time extending the eastern section of the roadway on Fremont Street from 48th to 84th.

One year later, a design for the roadway was completed. The city began to acquire property along the corridor in 1969. The acquisition continued until 1974, when the Lincoln City Council decided to halt the buying because of continued controversy over the validity of the project.

According to the Conceptual Plan for Reuse prepared by the Radial Reuse Task Force, the city acquired about 297 pieces of property, comprising about 83 acres. Thirty-three acres were acquired west of 27th Street. Fifty acres were acquired east of 27th Street. After the property was acquired, about 71 percent of the structures were demolished. The last was used as rental property.

In 1977, the city's current Comprehensive Plan was finalized. The plan shortened the Radial plan to extend from downtown to North 27th Street. On Nov. 17, 1980, the city council adopted a "no-build" resolution that recommended cancellation of the expressway.

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By Billy Shaffer

STARKWEATHER

'We learned we shouldn't overreact'

Editor's note: this is the final part of a three part series on the Starkweather killings.

By Christopher Galen

It could have happened in any one of a hundred similar cities, but it didn't.

Charles Raymond Starkweather was born and raised in Lincoln and he ultimately died here. During his 20-year life, he left a mark on this city that hasn't disappeared.

"There's a strong association of Lincoln with Starkweather," said Leo Scherer, who reported on the murder spree 25 years ago for the Lincoln Journal.

"Anytime something sensational happens in a community, it's going to leave that image on some people."

Former Lincoln Police Chief Joe T. Carroll noted that the loss of 11 lives was felt deeply.

In 1958, Lincoln was growing rapidly, and economic prosperity gave many good reasons to be optimistic, said Gilbert Savery, managing editor of the Lincoln Journal.

Savery, who was the Journal's news editor in the late '50s, recalled that Lincoln was "something of a boom town."

"Lincoln was an educational town with several universities. It was a town where the kids said there wasn't enough to do.

It was relatively law-abiding, relatively quiet," said Marjorie Marlette, now a member of the Nebraska Parole Board, who also wrote for the Journal 25 years ago.

The peace and prosperity Lincoln felt then suddenly was shattered late in January 1958, Savery said.

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