

Weather: Cloudy in the morning Tuesday, becoming partly sunny by afternoon. Cold with the high in the mid-30s. North wind 10 to 20 mph. Partly cloudy and colder Tuesday night with a low in the upper teens. Mostly sunny and colder Wednesday with a high around 30.

Cookie king reveals secrets of success

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GLSA proposal to UPC attracts controversy

By Kari Hulac
Staff Reporter

The University Program Council City and Executive Board's approval of the Gay/Lesbian Student Association proposal to create a Gay/Lesbian Programming Committee is bringing attention to GLSA and the role of UPC.

Rodney A. Bell II, GLSA president, said although UPC members and other concerned people brought up many ideological, moral and religious questions on homosexuality during the last few weeks, UPC shouldn't address that sort of debate in making a decision.

"The issue is whether the committee should be funded or could UPC serve gay and lesbian students in another way," Bell said. "It is not a moral question anymore than blacks were a moral question in the 1960s. Gay and lesbian students are definitely a minority who need to have their needs met."

Bell said a separate programming committee under UPC City is needed because gay and lesbian students need an unbiased committee that understands their needs.

"The committee would be geared toward anyone who looks at people as people and to educate and entertain homosexual and heterosexual people," Bell said.

Tim Teebken, senior arts and sciences major, said the moral questions surrounding homosexuality can't be ignored.

"When you have a moral decision you have to go to the people," Teebken said. "You have to get the public opinion. I believe there is a slumbering silent majority who are opposed, and a survey would bring that out."

Vicky Jedlicka, GLSA vice president, said a survey wouldn't work because people just wouldn't take the time to fill it out. Bell said a survey wouldn't be right because you would be "stirring up the water." Bell said answers would be distorted and unfair because they would be dealing with a class of uneducated people.

"People would be using religion as fact. Religion isn't fact or science," Bell said. "Morality isn't fact — it's people's opinions."

Teebken also said the claim that there is 2,400 homosexual students on campus needs to be substantiated.

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Director stumbled into 'perfect job'

Accident leads to Activities and Programs job for Sara Boatman

By Kevin Freadhoff
Staff Reporter

Sara Boatman, director of Campus Activities and Programs, became the director, "totally by accident," she said.

Boatman said she had been teaching communications at Doane College when the opportunity to fill the position of director of Campus Activities at UNL arose. Doane College had just lost its grant funding for her teaching position and she found herself out of a job, she said.

A friend suggested that she apply for the director's job at UNL. Boatman said she only intended to take the job until another important teaching position became available.

"One month later, I realized I had found the perfect job," she said.

Boatman received her bachelor's degree from Nebraska Wesleyan University in 1965. She continued her education at UNL, earning a master's degree in 1973 and a doctorate in 1985. Boatman had been teaching for nine years when she became the director of Campus Activities.

Boatman has received many honors for her work. In 1983-84 she was elected chairperson of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Campus Activities. NACA represents more than 1,000 different colleges and universities.

Boatman said one of her greatest moments came in 1984, when NACA created the Sara Boatman Award for Outstanding Volunteerism, she said. Boatman said she was selected to present the award in 1984 and 1986.

Boatman said she enjoys her job because she works with "self-motivated, bright students." The students the CAP office attracts are "student leader types," the kind of students willing to take risks and flood the office with fresh ideas, she said.

See **BOATMAN** on 3



Andrea Hoy/Daily Nebraskan

Boatman

Sugar Bowl fun in historic, scenic 'N' Orlyuns'

By Jody Beem
Staff Reporter

Editor's note: The following is the first of a four-part series giving information on transportation, lodging, night life and the history of New Orleans for those traveling to the Jan. 1 Sugar Bowl in New Orleans.

The city of Cajun cooking, jazz, voodoo and Mardi Gras awaits an influx of Nebraskans for the New Year's Day ritual of the Sugar Bowl.

According to the city's Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans, La. is not pronounced New Or-leens. The proper pronunciation is N'awlins, N'Orlyuns, or N'yawlyuns.

Like gumbo — a New Orleans specialty that has lots of rice, spices, seafood and beef thrown together in one big pot — this city is a little bit of everything thrown together.

New Orleans, also called "The

International City," started in 1699 as a French settlement on the banks of the Mississippi River. It was named for the French Duke d'Orleans, regent to the child-king Louis XV. In 1762 it became a Spanish territory. The land reverted back to the French. Then Napoleon Bonaparte sold New Orleans, and all the land around it (up to the Canadian border) to the United States.

This diverse past added to the mysticism and magic that blacks from Africa and the Caribbean brought. In addition, the late influx of Germans and Irish, and the arrival of the Cajuns, has given New Orleans a personality all its own.

New Orleans has a population of about 557,500. Cajuns and Creoles are the city's best known ethnic groups. Cajuns are ancestors of French Catholics who settled in what is now the Canadian province of Nova Scotia. British Protestants couldn't convert the French Acadians, so they kicked them off the

land. Many of these people wandered south and were accepted in New Orleans.

Creoles are the descendants of the early settlers. Most of them claim a mixture of Spanish and French heritage. The Creoles and Cajuns developed the cooking distinctive to this area. Creole cooking includes lots of spices and sauces. Cajun cooking, more of a rural cuisine, is peppery-hot.

City dwellers cool down the hot cooking with their magic. New Orleans is the city that developed jazz, and is the home of great musicians like Louis Armstrong, Antoine "Fats" Domino and George Lewis.

The city also is known as the Voodoo capital of the country. It is said that in the 1800s a woman named Marie Laveau cast powerful spells. Today, her followers believe that if people mark her tomb with brick dust, their prayers will be answered. The ritual is to mark the

See **NEW ORLEANS** on 3



Tom Lauder/Daily Nebraskan



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