

## Spotlight on a Neighborhood: East Campus

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*Note: This article is part of a series spotlighting the various Neighbors Working Together (NWT) neighborhoods. NWT creates a supportive network facilitating leadership and collaboration across 13 neighborhoods adjacent to both campuses of the University of Nebraska.*

In 1874, the University of Nebraska bought a farm with 320 acres and paid \$55 an acre. The farm had four miles of Osage orange hedge, 25 acres of young timber, 300 apple trees, 50 peach trees, a good 10 room stone house, a good frame barn and a grainery. This farm became the Agriculture College, what today it is known as East

Campus because of the four colleges: Dental, Agriculture, Law and Home Economics.

The East Campus Neighborhood had its origin around this part of the university. The neighborhood surely has had an influence on the Agriculture Campus. Many buildings are named after former neighbors: Filley Hall, Loeffel Meat Lab, Mussehl Hall, Keim Hall and others. Maxwell Arboretum honored another former resident. With the campus just north of Holdrege, the area to the south was an ideal location for the people who worked or taught at the University to build their homes. The streets 37 and 38 were called Faculty Row. In 1914, the first home was built on 37th Street, the rest was farmland. It seemed to be just a house in a field. There were no dormitories on Agriculture

Campus, so students stayed in private homes. Many families took in boy roomers for \$10 a month with two boys to a room. Later in the 1950's the students paid \$30 a month. The girls had to work for room and board. It was 25 cents for the room and 25 cents for the meal. The girls would arrange their schedules so they would be free in the afternoons. Taking in roomers was a typical practice for many people in the area.

Open spaces in which to roam around the East Campus area have made it an enjoyable place for children to grow. On their bicycles they could go to the campus and visit the cattle pens and the ice cream store. Many families and their friends enjoyed going to campus to see the baby calves, lambs or the shearing of the sheep. The Lincoln city limits ended in the

middle of 40th Street. University Place was on the other half. University Place, Bethany and Havelock all had different sets of addresses and their own telephone book. Around 1955, houses along that area started to be built, the streets were paved and sewer and gas pipes installed.

Today, the East Campus neighborhood continues to be a very pleasant place to live with beautiful streets and homes. On Sept. 18, 2002, the Neighborhood was officially designated by the Lincoln City Council as a historic district. Another characteristic of the neighborhood is its cultural diversity. Attracted by the University, students come from all over the country and the world.

The East Campus Community Organization (ECCO) is a very dynamic and modern

neighborhood association. ECCO promotes every year the Easter Egg Hunt, an annual spring clean up, the Independence Day parade and ice cream social, and neighborhood festivals. A newsletter and website keep the neighbors informed about the events in the neighborhood. The neighborhood's main goal for this year is the construction of the new McAdams Park. Volunteers are being recruited to become members of a McAdams Park Fundraising Committee. The neighborhood association is trying to raise nearly \$100,000 for the development of the park.

For more information on East Campus neighborhood visit its Web site at [www.five24.com/eastcampus/default.asp](http://www.five24.com/eastcampus/default.asp).

## Parents Need to Protect Children on the Internet

Over the world, 605 million people are online and more than 180 million of those people are in the United States and Canada.

The number of children and teenagers using the Internet is increasing. In July 2002, 20 percent of Internet users were in these age groups. Three-quarters of 14 to 17 year olds and 65 percent of 10 to 13 year olds use the Internet.

The Internet is a remarkable technology that has vastly increased the flow of information and revolutionized education. People are now connected at the "touch of a button" all over the world. Unfortunately, this technology has opened doors to pornography, cyberstalking and instant access to inappropriate information. Nearly 400 such sites are added to the Internet each day. Obviously, parents have reason to be concerned as their children and teenagers surf the Internet.

Just like magazines, movies

and videos that offer inappropriate material, parents need to set guidelines for using the Internet. Here are some things parents can do to protect their children from sites that pose danger or inappropriate images:

- Monitor what children are doing on the Internet. This doesn't mean hovering over them, but a glance at the screen once in awhile can give an idea of what they're viewing.
- Instruct them to delete or back out of sites that don't look appropriate.
- Have them report sites they have inadvertently accessed. Parents can go to [www.wiredkids.org](http://www.wiredkids.org) to report



inappropriate sites for children. This site also offers Internet safety information and links to educational Web sites.

- Talk to kids and show them appropriate sites. There are

many Web sites that are fun and educational for young people such as [www.kids.gov](http://www.kids.gov), [ag4kids.unl.edu](http://ag4kids.unl.edu), [cybercamp.unl.edu](http://cybercamp.unl.edu), [www.yahooligans.com](http://www.yahooligans.com) and [www.usda.gov/news/usdakids/index.htm](http://www.usda.gov/news/usdakids/index.htm). Check with schools, ESU and libraries to learn about additional sites suitable for children.

- Parents can find tips, advice and suggestions to help make their family's online experience fun and positive at [www.safekids.com](http://www.safekids.com).

An online safety quiz is available at this Web site, which is fun and educational for the whole family.

- Parents can install filtering or monitoring software on their computer that will search for key words or phrases and block entering many inappropriate Web sites. Information on filtering software can be found at [www.netnanny.com](http://www.netnanny.com), [www.surfwatch.com](http://www.surfwatch.com) and

[www.cyberpatrol.com](http://www.cyberpatrol.com).

- Checking the Web site history, a computer has accessed is a way for parents to monitor what their children have been viewing. This can be done in the address window, from the back button or by checking the cookies on a computer.

In October 2002, President George W. Bush reported the government is taking aggressive steps to protect children from exploitation and victimization. The U.S. Congress helped by passing the Child Obscenity and Pornography Prevention Act. Senator Joseph Lieberman also is proposing legislation which requires inappropriate sites to be identified by related url extensions.

Judith F. Krug, director of the office for intellectual freedom of the American Library Association, said she's particularly pleased to see filters are not touted as the only solution, nor even the best solution. If you educate children you are developing an internal filter that is going to remain with them throughout their life.

SOURCE: Dewey Teel, conNEcting Nebraska Technology Team, NU/IANR (LB)

## This Nebraska student is on a hot streak.

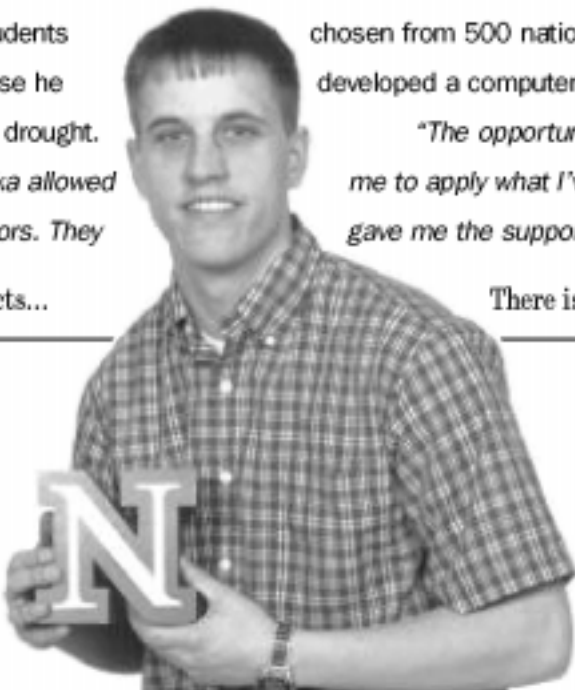
**NATHAN WELLS**, a senior computer science and engineering major at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and an Axtell native, was selected for the USA TODAY Academic Second Team, one of 20 students chosen from 500 nationwide. Wells earned the honor in part because he developed a computer program used by climatologists to monitor drought.

*research at Nebraska allowed me to know my professors. They*

*The opportunity to do undergraduate me to apply what I've learned and really get gave me the support I needed to succeed."*

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## Hurry Sickness

People who constantly worry about time — wasting it, losing it or fretting "time is running out" are suffering from a life-threatening ailment called "hurry sickness."

"It's a major underlying cause of the entire range of chronic and degenerative diseases—including heart disease, ulcers, high blood pressure and possibly even cancer. They're susceptible to every type of stress-related ailment, because all illness is affected in some way by a person's sense of time."

Dr. William Appleton gave these tips for people who suspect they're suffering from "hurry sickness."

1) **Build "time cushions" into your schedule.** When you

make a date with a friend say, "Let's meet between 12 and 12:30, instead of promising to be there at an exact time. When figuring how long a job will take, include extra time.

2) **Lighten your load.** Relieve time pressure by learning to say, "No, I don't have time," when people disrupt your schedule. Cut short all phone conversations that interrupt you. Stop trying to do everything yourself.

3) **Reset your mental clock.** As you go about your daily tasks, clock yourself. Know how long it takes to finish specific chores.

4) **Set priorities.** At the start of each day, make a mental

see HURRY on page 11

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