

UHC mired in controversy over reorganization plan

By Susanna Schafer

The UNL Health Center (UHC) is still becoming and has proven to be at the hub of a controversy for which there seems no agreement on the diagnosis of its causes or its cure.

Two members of the UHC staff, Dr. Frank Stone and Dr. Robert Garlinghouse, recently have submitted resignations that have been accepted by UHC Director Dr. Samuel I. Fuenning. Their resignations have sparked discussions of administrative tussles that have taken place both within UHC itself, and among UHC staff and University administrators. Allegations have been made that place some of the cause for the dissension on two members of the Board of Regents. The problem has now worked its way to the governor's office.

Twenty-seven members of the active and consulting medical staff at UHC, including Stone and Garlinghouse, have made public their side of the argument to Fuenning, NU President D.B. Varner and UNL Chancellor James Zumberge. In a letter to the Board of Regents, they state that "if the recently imposed administrative policies are continued, we (all 27) will have no choice but to sever all professional relationships with the UHC in the very near future."

The core of the controversy, some sources say, is the reorganization of UHC, mentioned in

the doctors' letter. That reorganization was proposed by Zumberge.

Some of the doctors who signed the letter say that "a personal vendetta" is being directed against Fuenning. They claim that the reorganization of UHC is a cover for the ouster of Fuenning, who is reported to have stated that he would leave the center after a "transitional phase."

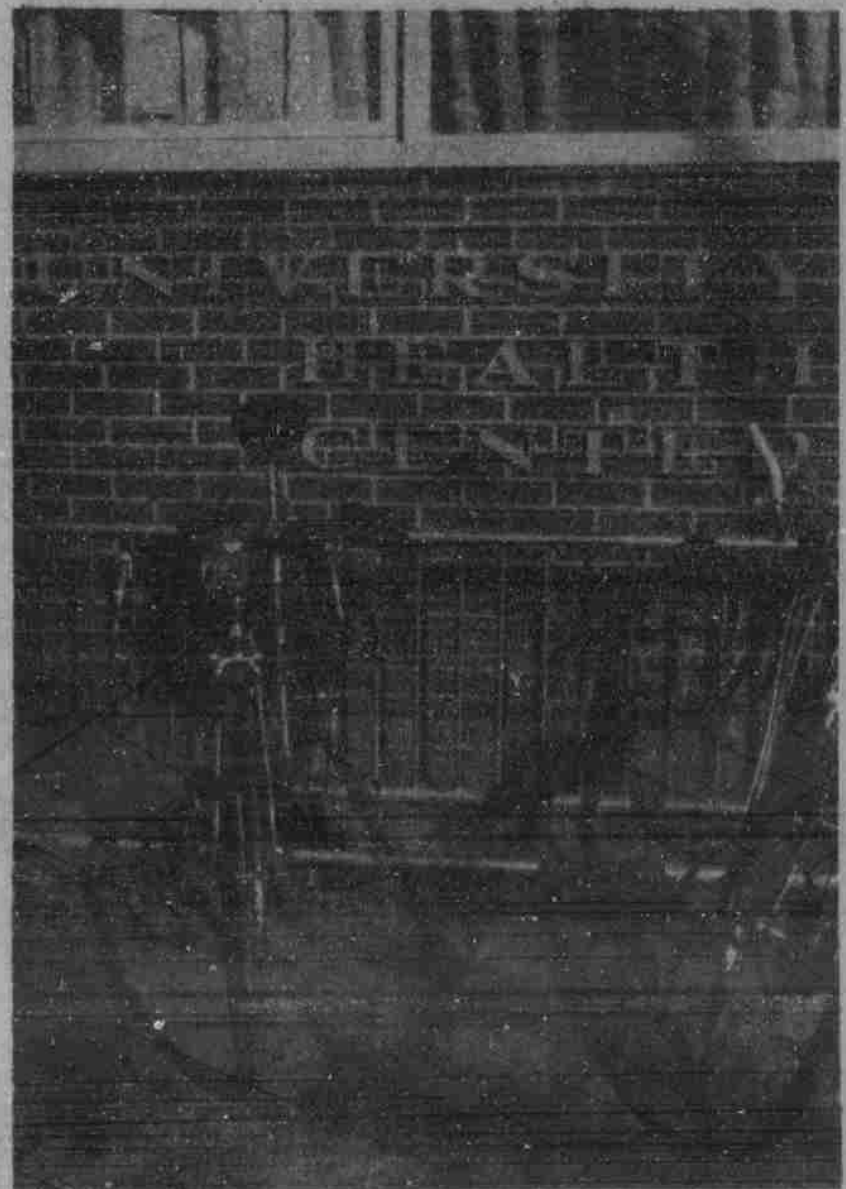
Others see it purely as an administrative problem, brought on and aggravated by personality conflicts among those involved.

Other sources indicate that there are definite reasons for removing of Fuenning, but these reasons have not as yet been made known.

Administration officials, in particular Kenneth Bader, vice chancellor of student affairs, and Zumberge, state that financial problems have forced the restructuring of the UHC and the juggling of some of the personnel there.

Zumberge has decided to separate a number of departments within the center from the clinical departments and to establish a Nebraska Center for Health Education (NCHC) from those sections. The academic health education division, the environmental health division, the physical fitness research division and the athletic medicine division of UHC would form the NCHC.

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The recent resignations of two members of the University Health Center (UHC) staff have opened up a controversy at UHC.



Alcohol, visitation lawsuit dropped

The Residence Hall Assoc. (RHA) voted unanimously Thursday to drop the alcohol and visitation lawsuit against the Board of Regents. RHA's action follows the ASUN Senate's withdrawal of its support of the suit Wednesday.

The suit challenges policies on coed visitation and regulations prohibiting having alcohol on campus.

Carolyn Grice, RHA president, said the group was advised by John Berry, the attorney handling the suit, to withdraw the lawsuit "without prejudice". The group may refile the suit at any time.

Grice said dropping the lawsuit "was a good idea."

"We need to discuss these issues with the regents, and now they won't have any reason not to discuss them. The only pressure on the regents will be the possibility of the lawsuit being refiled," she said.

Tim Evensen, RHA president-elect, said dropping the lawsuit would not hurt RHA.

Tighter job market predicted for summer

By Pat Schnitzer and John Petrow

The job market may be tighter this year, and students who have a broad job preference will have the advantage, according to Omaha and Lincoln spokesmen for the Nebraska Division of Employment.

Too many students want office or sales jobs, said Gene Landkamer of the Lincoln office. But few employers hire extra clerical help in the summer, he said.

However, construction, hotel and restaurant jobs usually increase in the summer, he said.

Landkamer advised students to use all job sources available. Parents, friends or relatives may be able to direct students to possible employers, he said.

A student always should try to get a job in his home town first, Landkamer said. There usually is less competition there, and he possibly could save money by living at home, he said.

Landkamer also said employers usually hire the student who is available earliest. Students whose schools are dismissed before other colleges have an advantage, he explained.

Applying months in advance for a job is not always necessary, according to employment personnel. Applying for a job two to three weeks in advance generally produces the best results, they said.

One can apply for a job too early. Not knowing the exact date of job availability can present a real problem to job seekers. Landkamer said.

Students should check with employment agencies about May 1. By then, employers have listed jobs with agencies, said James Kozol of the Omaha Office of Employment.

"The job availability for this summer looks relatively good," said Doug Severs, student employment coordinator for the UNL Office of Scholarships and Financial Aids.

Jobs being offered by the University start coming in around the middle of May, he said, because available summer positions usually are not known far in advance.

The University is offering a summer work-study program to needy students who applied by last fall.

Severs also is sending letters to local businessmen, asking them to notify him of summer job openings, available to any students.

This information can be obtained from him in the Financial Aids Office, Administration Bldg. 112.

According to Landkamer, there are not enough jobs in Lincoln for all University and high school students. And, excluding factory or construction jobs for which employees must be 18, the two groups compete for jobs.

Landkamer also said businesses may not hire students if a former student employe wanted a 2-week vacation during the summer.

According to Kozol, there will be fewer business jobs this year but a greater need for field workers, such as corn detasslers.

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