

Hansen: New gun 'safest available'; LPD to keep hollow point bullets

By Nancy Clark

The Lincoln Police Dept. (LPD) will switch to a faster handgun with greater firing power and continue to use the hollow point bullet, Police Chief George Hansen said.

The 14-shot, 9mm. semi-automatic pistol, manufactured by Smith and Wesson, costs about \$100 and will be phased in over a three year period, he said. It will replace the traditional .38 caliber revolvers currently used by the force.

The use of firearms and ammunition has been under study by a 10-member task force appointed by Hansen Oct. 1.

Hansen announced his decision at a Friday press conference.

According to Hansen, the handgun model was chosen because it is "the safest available weapon for the public and the officers."

Although the pistol has adequate knockdown power, he said, it reduces the chance of over penetration (the bullet passing through the target and hitting something else) and ricocheting.

The pistol includes a manual safety device which most lay people are not familiar with, Hansen said. This prevents accidental firings and reduces chances of an officer being shot with his own weapon by

another party, he said.

In addition, the pistol has a firing capacity of 29 rounds with one reload, compared to the .38 caliber revolver's six-round capacity.

The task force also reviewed LPD's use of hollow point bullets, which it has used since 1967.

Critics of the hollow point claim it causes more serious injuries than round nose bullets. The U.S. House of Representatives introduced a bill this year to ban the use of hollow points nationwide.

Although studies indicate hollow points hit the target with more force, it was determined that the bullets cause no more injury than the round nose type, Hansen said.

According to a study Dr. Vincent J.M. DiMaio from the Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences, "You cannot tell the difference between wounds inflicted by hollow points and other bullets," the task force found.

"People confuse the handgun variety hollow point with the high velocity rifle hollow point. They do release huge gaping holes upon exit," he said.

Hollow points are not likely to ricochet or over penetrate and injure innocent bystanders, Hansen said, adding that this makes the bullets best suited to an urban area.



Photo by Ted Kirk

Faster handguns will join hollow point bullets as standard equipment in the Lincoln Police Dept.

Faculty Senate hoping administration listening

By Joe Hudson

The UNL Faculty Senate meets at 3 p.m. Tuesday for the first time since the faculty's narrow rejection Feb. 16 of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) as a collective bargaining agent.

It will be the senate's third meeting as an elected body.

The senate's Committee on Committees is scheduled to offer a motion regulating the destruction of confidential material gathered by committee members.

The committee also will move to merge the Scholastic Appeals Committee and the Student Suspension and Dismissals Committee into a single committee dealing with both academic and disciplinary suspensions.

But, on a larger scale, administrators, faculty members and AAUP officials are wondering if anybody will listen when the Faculty Senate speaks.

Another AAUP drive?

History Professor Nels Forde, UNL chapter president of AAUP, says he hopes the administration will pay attention to senate resolutions. If the senate is ignored, Forde said, AAUP again may offer itself to faculty members next year.

But Forde says he is "tired of fighting" and hopes another election won't occur.

AAUP will help the senate despite rejection by faculty members, Forde said.

The union will emphasize heightening faculty participation in deciding research budgets, Areas of Excellence

programs, university bylaw revisions and calendar developments, he said.

'Record of noncooperation'

He voiced doubts, however, that the administration will listen to the Faculty Senate because of the administration's "record of noncooperation."

Ned Hedges, assistant to the vice-chancellor for academic affairs, said any noncooperation was because of the former senate's structure.

The administration previously had no way of knowing if the voice of the "town hall type of senate actually was the voice of faculty members," Hedges said.

"It was too easy for the administration not to accept a vote of the old senate," he said. A quorum was required 50 faculty members, and it usually was "the same old 50" arbitrarily making faculty decisions, he said.

"I don't believe the Faculty Senate can be ignored," Hedges said. The administration now can be confident that the senate is legitimate, he added.

Faculty involvement

"This is not an evil administration, diabolically making evil decisions," he said. The administration now will seek faculty involvement in even the early stages of decision making, he said, "so that the individual faculty member who traditionally has had control over things that affect his academic life can restore as much of that democratic participation as possible."

Regent Kermit Hansen has proposed broadening facul-

ty input on a larger scale. In a letter to senate President Franklin Eldridge, professor of animal science, the Omaha regent proposed frequent meetings of faculty representatives from NU's three campuses, and the NU Board of Regents.

Eldridge said such a meeting has been scheduled for March 13.

"The senate needs to work at its job," Eldridge said, adding that past animosities should be forgotten so efforts can be unified toward university improvements.

Husker debaters twice victorious

UNL debaters triumphed in two events Saturday in the Nebraska Intercollegiate Forensic Association competition at Nebraska Wesleyan University.

In competition with teams from seven other Nebraska colleges and universities, Gigi Hall, a sophomore journalism major from Tilden, and Leslie McGrew, a sophomore speech major from Omaha, won the varsity debate event.

Christy Bauer, a junior speech major from Seward, won the rhetorical criticism event with an interpretation of Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech.

Hall also took second in extemporaneous speaking. Creighton University took the overall sweepstakes trophy at the tournament. UNL did not place among the top three finishers, the only positions announced.

Open meetings law issue in UNL tenure suit

By Gail Smith

March 22 is the "answer day" for defendants in the case filed by UNL assistant history professor Ann Kleimola in Lancaster County District Court.

The suit asks the court for a declaratory judgment regarding the legality of the procedures used in deferring her request for tenure.

The court is asked to decide whether the Nebraska Open Meetings Law applies to the closed meetings of the UNL History Dept.'s tenured faculty members, said Karen Flowers, an attorney with the Bauer, Galter and Geier law firm, which is representing Kleimola.

If the court decides the law does apply, the decisions made at those meetings deferring Kleimola's tenure request are void, Flowers said.

On or before March 22, the defense must file a "pleading", admitting or denying allegations in the suit, said John Gourlay, NU general counsel who is representing the defendants.

The suit essentially is a question of whether the Open Meetings Law applies to the faculty meetings in contention, Gourlay said.

Question over closed sessions

If the law applies, Gourlay said, there also may be a question of whether faculty members can meet in closed sessions at all. He said some closed sessions are allowed by law.

Gourlay said he has not started work on the case yet. He said he probably will look at the legislative history of the law and seek a precedent for the case in others around the country.

Named as defendants in the suit are James A. Rawley, Lloyd Ambrosius, Albin Anderson, Leslie Duly, Nels Forde, Frederick Luebke, David Nicholas, Benjamin Rader, William Sherman, Jack Sosin and John Yost, individually and as tenured faculty members of the UNL History Dept.; Max Larsen, individually and as interim

dean of the UNL College of Arts and Sciences; Adam C. Breckenridge, individually and as UNL interim chancellor; D.B. Varner, individually and as NU president; and Kermit Hansen, Robert Koefoot, Robert Prokop, Edward Schwartzkopf, James Moylan, Kermit Wagner, Robert Paun, Robert Simmons, Jim Say, Clinton Bellows and Christine Baker, individually and as members of the NU Board of Regents.

Larsen, Breckenridge, Varner and the regents are included as defendants because law requires every "interested party" involved in the suit to be named as a defendant, Flowers said.

Alleged secret ballot

-In fall 1975, Kleimola, who had been an assistant history professor since August 1972, asked to be considered for promotion and tenure on the basis of her "superior performance" in research, teaching and service, in accordance with established practice and procedure of the university.

-The tenured faculty members of the History Dept. are required to meet and make a recommendation regarding all requests for promotion and tenure within the department in accordance with established procedure and practice of the university. The recommendation then is submitted to the History Dept. chairman, who forwards it to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, who forwards it to the chancellor, who forwards it to the NU president, who forwards it to the regents.

-On Dec. 8, 1975, the tenured faculty members of the History Dept. considered at a closed meeting Kleimola's request for promotion and tenure.

-Also at that meeting, secret ballots were distributed to the tenured History Dept. faculty members for voting on Kleimola's request for promotion and tenure.

-On or about noon on Dec. 10, 1975, the ballots were returned to defendant James Rawley, History Dept. chairman. As a result of the secret ballot, Kleimola was recom-

mended for promotion to associate professor, but her tenure request was deferred.

Second meeting

-Kleimola requested that the tenured faculty members of the History Dept. named as defendants reconsider their decision regarding her tenure.

-On Jan. 16, 1976, the tenured faculty members of the History Dept. had a second closed meeting to discuss Kleimola's tenure request. At that meeting, secret ballots again were distributed.

-On or about noon on Jan. 19, 1976, the secret ballots were returned to Rawley. As a result, Kleimola's request for tenure again was deferred.

-The tenured faculty members of the History Dept. constitute a public body within the meaning of Nebraska Revised Statute because they are an advisory committee to the regents, a public body.

No comment

-The above actions of the tenured faculty members of the History Dept. named as defendants were in violation of Nebraska Revised Statutes because meetings were closed; no proper notice of meetings was given; no roll call vote in open session ever was taken; the minutes of the Dec. 8, 1975, and Jan. 16, 1976, meetings, if such minutes exist, have not been made available to Kleimola.

Kleimola asks in the suit that: the court declare Nebraska's Open Meetings Law applicable to the meetings of the tenured faculty members of the History Dept.; and that all action regarding her request for tenure that was taken at the allegedly closed meetings on Dec. 8, 1975 and Jan. 16, 1976, by the tenured faculty members of the History Dept. named as defendants, including the results of the secret ballots distributed at those meetings, be declared null and void as such action was in violation of Nebraska law.

On the advice of her attorneys, Kleimola said she had no comment on the suit.