

Police chief to offer alternatives to review board

By Larry Lutz

The Lincoln Police review board's existence may have begun and ended with its first meeting on Oct. 12, according to an aide to the chief of the Lincoln Police Department (LPD).

Gerald Fisher, legal adviser for LPD, said Thursday Chief George Hansen decided after the meeting that the board "is not at all effective". He added that Hansen will soon offer the City Council some proposals to change the board.

The board, as defined in city ordinance, is to review complaints of police procedures and policies. It also is supposed to create better police-community relations and maintain community police services.

Fisher said Hansen has not completely abandoned the idea of a review board because he thinks the goals of the board are good, but its methods prevent any real success.

Alternatives

To change that, Hansen is considering two alternatives, which he will offer to the Council. Fisher said he has drawn up a rough draft of the alternatives, but Hansen has

not seen it. Fisher said Hansen may be ready to submit it Monday at the Council meeting.

One alternative is to abolish the ordinance and let LPD handle grievances, he said. The other would be to insert an intermediate step in the review process. With the plan, Hansen would recommend a negotiation step, when police officers and the complainant could discuss the grievance before reporting to the board.

One or two board members would observe the session "to act as neutral witnesses, so the citizens wouldn't think we're pulling something over them," Fisher said.

If no settlement was reached during the discussion, the review board still could meet and act as a final arbitrator, he said.

The present system doesn't give the board much power, he said. Because of its structure, the seven-member citizen board, appointed by Mayor Helen Boosalis in the autumn of 1975, is little more than a rubber-stamp organization, he said.

Fisher critical

Fisher was critical of the method used to transfer a

citizen's complaint to the department, adding that the department can maintain its services without a review board.

After a citizen files a complaint with the city clerk, copies of the complaint are sent to Hansen and all board members, along with a notice of the meeting date. Prior to this meeting, the department's internal affairs division conducts an investigation and makes a recommendation to Hansen.

Hansen then makes a decision on whether action is needed. By this time, the issue is a moot question. Fisher said.

Policy changes now are made as needed without the review board, he said, and waiting for the board only slows the process.

Besides reducing the board to nothing more than an ineffective adviser, the present system is bad for police morale and leaves both parties unhappy, he said.

Individual officers are upset because "their names are bantered about in the public hearing," he said. The complaining party is unhappy because the board doesn't really do anything about the problem, he added.

This has created bad feelings between the citizens and the department, he said, which may never be overcome.

Faculty workload study results told

NU President D. B. Varner has made public the results of a faculty workload study measuring an average faculty work week during the 1975 fall semester.

Known as the Faculty Activity Survey, legislative mandates of LB610, the 1975-76 university budget bill, requested the study. The completed report records the time spent for various activities categorized as instruction, public service and extension, and creative, scholarly and research activities.

The report lists average hours worked per week by faculty rank, campus and college.

UNL listed an average work week of 56.32 hours while the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) listed 59.49 hours a week and the University of Nebraska Medical Center listed 56.03 hours.

UNO reported 42.95 hours spent on instruction while UNL listed 33.27 and the medical center listed 34.56 hours.

The medical center devotes 13.01 hours to public service and extension work while UNL lists 9.11 hours and UNO lists 6.88 hours.

UNL leads the hours spent in creative, scholarly and research activity. It reported 13.49 hours while UNO reported 9.66 hours and the medical center 8.46 hours.

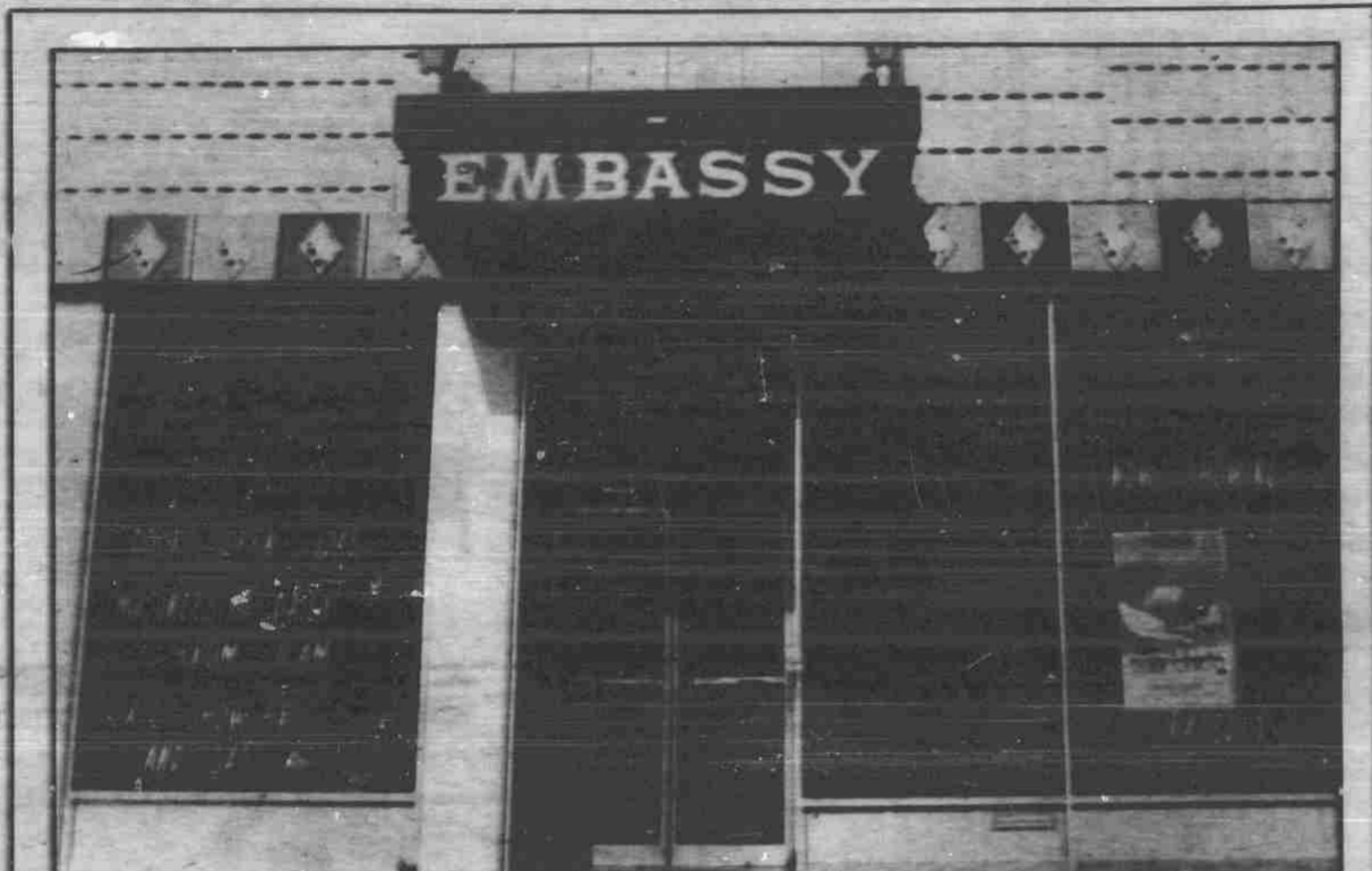


Photo by Scott Swoboda

The Embassy Theatre's X-rated movie fare has survived in Lincoln for five years and, according to the manager, does not deal only with sex. See page 12 for more on the theatre's operations, customers and relations with the law.

Exchange professor is first UNL Fulbright fellow

For the first time, a Fulbright scholar from a foreign country will teach at UNL next semester.

Orlando Sandoval, chairman of the Political Science Dept. and dean of academic coordination at Catholic University in Quito, Ecuador, will teach two courses. He is coming to UNL under the Fulbright-Hays Mutual Exchange Program financed by the State Education Dept.

Sandoval is a respected scholar of political science, humanities, economics, philosophy and theology, according to William Avery, a UNL political science professor.

Sandoval will be teaching a political science course, Modernization in Latin America, and an economics class, Economic Development in Latin America.

Sandoval's scholarship to UNL not only is an honor for him, but also for the university, Avery said. The Fulbright program is competitive, selecting individuals accomplished in their fields as well as institutions with strong programs in those fields, Avery added.

Sandoval, 42, holds degrees from the University of California at Los Angeles, the School of Theology in Frankfurt, W. Germany, and from the Catholic University in Quito. His doctoral degrees are in political science, humanities and economics, and in philosophy and theology.

"In addition, Sandoval is a Jesuit priest, which should add an interesting dimension to his political science teaching," Avery noted.

Robert Esquenazi-Mayo, director of the UNL Institute for International Studies, echoed Avery's praise for Sandoval.

"It is a rare opportunity for students and faculty to be able to work with such a distinguished scholar who is at the same time, an excellent teacher," he said.

"The man is very accessible and very interested in the academic life of his students."

Sandoval has said he wants to live close to students, preferably in a residence hall, Esquenazi-Mayo said. However, residence halls are crowded, but the university will attempt to place him near the campus.

He has written several books, articles and essays on the political and economic life in Latin America and the U.S. Research projects include work in economic integration, organization of the economics of Latin America, the transformation of higher education in Ecuador, and several other aspects of social sciences.

He has taught in Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guste-

mala, Cost Rica, Columbia and Europe, and has lectured in much of Western Europe.

The committee on Latin American studies at UNL suggested Sandoval's name on the basis of his distinguished scholarship and his teaching reputation, Esquenazi-Mayo said. The name was submitted to the Council on International Exchange of Scholars in Washington, D.C. Eight or nine scholars are selected annually from Latin America for the honor, he added.

One UNL professor, Edward Nemeth, associate professor of history and philosophy of education was selected for the exchange to Latin America.

Prof sees cold month, more snow

Farmers Almanac is predicting a warm winter for the Midlands this year, but don't count on it.

Arthur Douglas, assistant professor of geography, says Nebraska can expect at least one month of extremely cold weather and five months of varied weather.

In addition, Nebraska can expect 30 to 39 inches of snow this winter, he said. The normal snowfall for Nebraska is 28 inches.

A high pressure system in the western United States will cause the temperature to "flip-flop," Douglas said.

Farmers Almanac says December and January will be seven degrees warmer than normal, but March will be five degrees colder than normal.

The National Weather Service said Nebraska's average temperatures are: November 39; December, 27; January, 22; February 27; and March, 36.

A combination of warm waters in the North Atlantic Ocean and October's cold temperatures will create the high pressure system, Douglas said.

He said the high pressure system will cause unseasonably warm weather in the western U.S., and unseasonably cold weather in the eastern U.S. Weather in areas in between will depend on how the system moves, he added.

The closer the high pressure system is to Nebraska the warmer it will be, he said. One of the factors that will determine how close the high pressure system gets to Nebraska will be the water around the equator.

Douglas said warmer than usual water at the equator will cause the high pressure system to move to the west and cause lower temperatures in the Midlands. He said the water at the equator now is "very warm."

The last time the weather conditions were like they are now, Douglas said, was in 1972. He said Nebraska is in the same situation now that it was the year the temperature dropped to 33 degrees below zero in Lincoln.

He said he couldn't predict what month the extreme cold will come in, but said it will be at least eight degrees colder than normal.