

Fees will be included in semester's tuition statements

By Mary Jo Pitzl

Today, when academic services mails tuition statements, student fees will be included in the total. Comptroller Jim Knisely said he estimates first semester student fee payments will total about \$1,290,000.

The following is a break-down of where this money, the subject of recent administrative and student controversy, goes once it leaves student's pocketbooks. The analysis is based on the full-time semester student fee of \$66.50, according to Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs Richard Armstrong.

Students registered for one to three credit hours will pay \$21.50 in fees, while those with four to six hours owe \$48.50, Knisely said.

Student fees are divided into two funds, labeled A and B. The B fund will receive \$63.08 of this semester's student dollar and will finance university services. The Nebraska and East Campus Unions, the University Health Center (UHC), the recreation and intramural dept., recreation facilities, university offices and activities and the bond repayment program receive B funds.

The \$3.42 per student put into the A fund finances student organizations, Armstrong said.

For the past several years, the Fees Allocation Board (FAB) has distributed A funds to student organizations. This year, ASUN is trying to win control of the purse-strings. The senate argues that as an elected body, they must be responsible to the students, while the appointed FAB has no such responsibility.

B fund break-down:

\$18—debt service to repay bonds. The University Health Center, Nebraska and East Campus Unions, and residence halls were financed through \$28,990,000. \$21,365,000 remains to be paid before the bonds retire in 2001, Knisely said. Last fall, the NU Board of Regents approved a \$3.50 increase in this category to meet bond payments for the East Campus Union.

\$26.92—University Health Center operating expenses. UHC supplements this income with self-generated funds.

\$10.49—Nebraska Unions operating expenses. As with UHC, the unions also provide some self-generated income.

\$2—recreation facilities. The tennis courts on East campus are an example of this fund's use, Arm-

strong said.

\$3.14—recreation and intermural dept. operation. \$2.54—university offices and activities budgets. The Placement Office, Student Activities Office, International Education Office, career counseling, student handbook, environmental health and publications adviser share in this allocation. This fund was reduced by \$2.42 last spring when the Nebraska Legislature decided state tax dollars should finance the Placement Office, New Student Orientation, career counseling and environmental health.

Armstrong said annual budget proposals from B fund users determine the size of the B fund.

The \$3.42 per student allocated to the A fund represents about five per cent of the \$66.50 student fee payment. Distribution of this fund currently rests with FAB, although the 1977-78 board has not been named.

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Legislative committee hears right-to-privacy battle

By Tam Lee

Citizens' right to privacy versus the right of employers to protect themselves was the issue considered by the Nebraska Legislature's Business and Labor Committee Thursday.

The hearing on Legislative Resolution 94 was studying the current uses of polygraph tests and determining the need for regulating and licensing it polygraph operators.

The Nebraska Civil Liberties Union supports limiting the use of polygraph tests by private employers because it sees more abuses by them than by state and local governments, according to Executive Director Barbara Gaither.

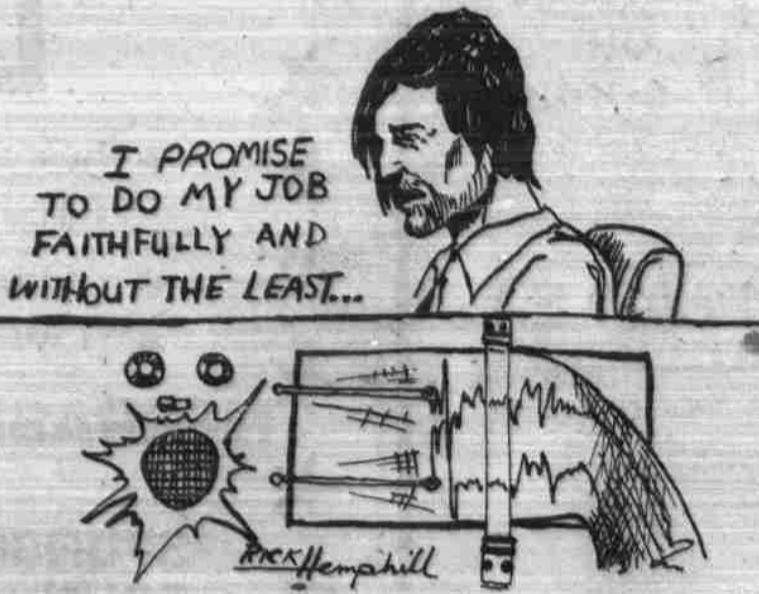
Requiring polygraph tests for employment is an infringement of employees' civil rights, she said. It violates the fifth amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which guarantees that no one may be compelled to testify against himself or herself, and the sixth amendment guaranteeing a trial by an impartial jury, Gaither said.

May be fired

Though employers say polygraph tests are voluntary, they may not be hired, or may be fired, if they refuse to take it, she said.

Physical, mental and emotional factors can cause the test results to be inaccurate, she said. For instance, if a person does not believe that he or she is not guilty, has no fear or guilt, or does not believe in the polygraph, the test may not show the person to be lying, she said.

On the other hand, if an innocent person is experiencing fear, guilt, anxiety, tension, embarrassment or has a physical condition such as heart trouble, fatigue or headache, the test results won't be accurate, Gaither said.



Arthur Aksamit, president of the Nebraska Association of Polygraph Examiners said that polygraph tests are 90 to 98 per cent accurate. Aksamit said that polygraphs measure 16 different bodily functions, including heart and pulse rate, blood pressure, respiration and galvanic skin response.

There is a measurable change in these functions when a person is under stress, he said.

The polygraph test often is used for an accused person to prove he or she is not guilty, he said.

Employers' rights

"Employers have a right to protect themselves and employees have a right to exonerate themselves," he said.

He favors the use of polygraph tests "whenever necessary" to prevent employee theft and to investigate potential employees' past records, he said.

"There is too much emphasis on the rights of criminals and not enough on the rights of employers," he said.

Aksamit said he favors licensing of examiners to eliminate those unqualified for the job.

He also said there needs to be a board set up to set standards for examiners and investigate complaints. He suggested that this board be incorporated into the attorney general's office.

Senator Wally Barnett of Lincoln, who sponsored an unsuccessful bill to regulate polygraph testing in the last session of the Legislature, also testified in support of licensing examiners.

Paul Conley of the Lancaster County Public Defender's office said he favors licensing of polygraph examiners because interpreting results from an exam requires judgement.

Evidence from a polygraph exam is not admissible in court because the possibility of human error in the interpretation of results is too great, he said.

Looking for disabilities

Jim Preston of Nebraska Motor Carriers testified that his company uses polygraph tests for potential employees to determine if the applicant has any physical disabilities which would impair his or her driving.

Tim Jones, vice-president of Tires Inc. in Omaha said he uses the test to find out if job applicants are interested in long term employment, honest, have any drug or alcohol problem, or have any medical problems that would interfere with their work, he said.

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Stadium's new scoreboard operators enjoy animating the gridiron activities

By Anne Carothers

A computer and four men are responsible for all the messages, advertisements and animated characters that football fans see on the new Memorial Stadium scoreboard.

Al Eveland, one of last year's Husker kickers, said he doesn't even know how much he is getting paid to run the scoreboard. But he added that he doesn't really care.

"I'd do it for free; to feel like I was still part of the team," Eveland said. Eveland was graduated last year and is working toward his masters degree at UNL.

The other three men are: Tom Nycum, assistant director of the physical plant at UNL; Jim Hines, systems analyst for Agricultural Meteorology; and Steve Ruff, a real estate agent in Lincoln.

All the advertisements are entered into the computer a week before the game, but Nycum said the operators could add spontaneous messages during the game

Comes in handy

That is where having Eveland around comes in handy, Nycum said. If Eveland happens to see a play where the Huskers are "really going to pile them up", Nycum said, they can put a message like Crunch! up on the board.

Eveland said he missed being on the field but that he felt like he was "still doing something."

The new scoreboard was purchased from the American Sign and Indicator Corporation by three companies in Lincoln, with the stipulation that for ten years they alone would have advertising rights, Nycum said. The companies—First Federal Lincoln, Gateway Realty, and Mutual of Omaha—plan on turning the ownership of the scoreboard over to the university in ten years, he explained.

After the university has ownership of the scoreboard, they will be able to sell its advertising space to anyone who wants to buy it, Nycum added.

In press box

The computer and the men who run it are in the southern most booth of the lower level of the press box, Nycum said. However, they, do not do any of the score keeping, he said. The scorekeepers are in another booth on the other side of the press box, said Ed Johnson, basketball coach at Northeast High School, who runs the time clock.

Johnson said that he and LeRoy Seng, another teacher at Northeast, run the time clock, scores, quarters, time outs, downs, and the yards. They also handle information on possession of the ball and the position of the ball on the field, Johnson said.

Although he doesn't get to view the game from the standpoint of enjoying it, Johnson said he likes his job. He added that he and Seng operated the scoreboard several years before the new scoreboard was installed.



Photo by Bob Pearson

Al Eveland, former Husker place kicker, is now a programmer for the stadium scoreboard.

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