

Publicity may have increased Fonda speech crowd



Photo by Bob Pearson

Political activist and actress Jane Fonda.

By Anne Carothers

Although several groups opposed Jane Fonda's speech Tuesday night at UNL, Fonda attracted one of the largest crowds for a Talks and Topics speaker during the last 10 years, said Sara Boatman, Union Program Council (UPC) adviser.

About 2,000 persons crowded into the Nebraska Union Centennial room to listen to the 39-year-old actress and political activist, Boatman said.

Boatman said she thinks some of the persons in the audience may have come as a result of publicity about the opposition to Fonda's speech. However, she added she thought the speech would have drawn at least 1,200 without the publicity.

A story in the *Daily Nebraskan* Oct. 21 reported that one regent requested information relating to Fonda's speech, as a result of several calls he received from persons expressing concern about Fonda's visit to UNL.

A Republican women's group and

Young Americans for Freedom also protested Fonda's appearance, Boatman said.

Contacted Wednesday afternoon, Regent Robert Koefoot of Grand Island said although he personally opposes Fonda and her beliefs, he did not formally oppose her visit but requested information about her appearance.

Koefoot said he did not attend the speech nor had he read any newspaper reports on the speech.

Responding to a statement made by Jay Yost, UPC Talks and Topics chairman, in the *Daily Nebraskan* that UPC is not accountable to the regents, Koefoot said there is accountability. The NU Board of Regents is "responsible for whatever happens at the university," he said.

Yost Wednesday said he thinks UPC is in the end accountable to the regents because the regents have final approval of fee allocations.

However, "on a day to day basis, UPC must be accountable to the students. The

regents are not the ones who are using the programs and they do not pay the student fees," Yost said.

Koefoot added that he thinks students should not have to pay for a speaker they are not going to listen to, and suggested Talks and Topics speakers not be paid for with student fees.

Speakers should be paid for by ticket sales at the door, Koefoot said.

Yost said he does not think a speakers program could pay for itself from admission sales.

Boatman said \$1.50 of each student's fees goes toward UPC. This amounted to only a few cents per person for the Fonda speech. She added that Fonda was paid \$2,500 plus expenses.

For \$1.50, UNL students can attend all Talks and Topics programs, Yost said, whereas an admission charge of \$1.50 per program, such as those at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, would cost the student more.

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UNL Faculty Senate votes to support budgeting process change-on condition

By Rex Henderson

The UNL Faculty Senate Tuesday voted to support, with some qualifications, a revision of the NU budgeting process for instruction, research and public service.

The change would reduce the amount budgeted for the colleges, but would not change the total amount spent.

Ned Hedges, vice chancellor for academic affairs, told the senate that NU now budgets more for instruction, research and public service than is expected in income.

The budget is balanced by the inclusion of an accounting figure Hedges called a "minus". The minus equals the difference between budgeted expenditures and budgeted income.

Theoretically NU generates the savings in proposed expenditures to cover the minus when staff and faculty positions go unfilled and planned purchases are not made, Hedges said.

Extraordinary action

However, the increase in the "minus" figure has forced the university to take "extraordinary action" to balance the budget in the past five years, he said. The "extraordinary action" has included intentionally leaving faculty positions unfilled and delaying bill payments, he said.

Hedges said this "does not solve any problems, only delays them."

Hedges said he advocates cutting the planned budgets

of the colleges in the 1978-79 school year to bring them closer to planned income and reduce the minus figure.

This year's budget for instruction, research and public service in all UNL colleges, excluding the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources (College of Agriculture) totals nearly \$45 million. The minus is \$1.4 million, about 3.2 percent of the budget.

Budgeting changes

Hedges said unless budgeting changes are made, next year's minus figure would reach \$1.6 million.

The senate endorsed the budgeting process change on four conditions:

- Support operations should be economized to the maximum amount possible before cutting the instruction, research and public service budget.

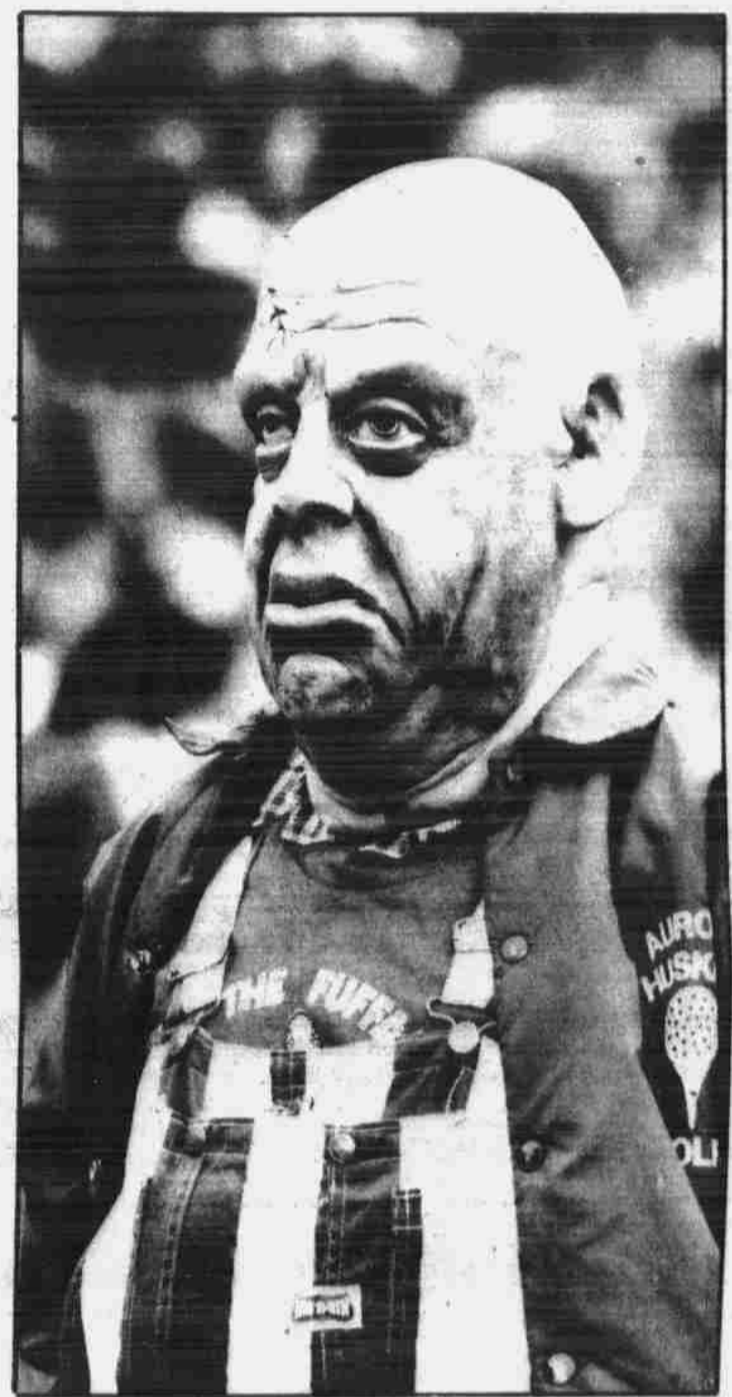
- The administration should ask the Nebraska Legislature for as much as possible before allowing reductions.

- The cuts should occur over a period of several years, instead of a single year cut.

Consultation

The Senate also voted that the procedure for making budget cuts should include consultation with the faculty and department chairmen, and proposed cuts should be reviewed by the college deans and the Faculty Senate.

Hedges said he would meet with the deans next week to present his proposal for making cuts.



Hey, waddya call that thing? Actually, we just call it 'Sir'

Councilman: amendment would cause inequalities

By Mary Jo Pitzl

Human rights legislation may suffer some inequalities in Lincoln as a result of an amendment proposed by a city councilman.

Joe R. Hampton's proposed amendment to the city's human rights ordinance has drawn protests from fellow councilman John Robinson, who said the amendment denies equal opportunities to all Lincoln residents.

The amendment also has caught the attention of several Lincoln citizens and council members, according to Hampton.

"There is a certain amount of uncertainty and misconceptions about this," Hampton said, explaining that this confusion has resulted in a public hearing on the amendment at Monday's 7:30 p.m. council meeting.

Hampton said his amendment is a consolidation of city, state and federal human rights requirements.

"The only part I've had with this particular question is that it be sent to the (city) law office and that they eliminate the ambiguities that occur between city, state and federal levels," Hampton said.

Exceeds requirements

He explained that the current human rights ordinance exceeds the requirements set by the federal and state governments, and the amendment is an attempt to streamline the three levels.

This should make the ordinance more consistent with other guidelines and hopefully speed the legal procedure handling human rights complaints, Hampton said.

The amendment, prepared by City Attorney Charles Humble and Commission on Human Rights secretary Gerald Henderson eliminates the words "sex... age... marital status... receipt of public assistance... disability... ancestry" when they appear in several sections of the ordinance. Many of the sections are related to housing.

Robinson said he objects to the amendment because it does not protect all segments of the Lincoln population. He said he particularly objects to the areas that apply to housing, and said the amendment makes employment discrimination possible.

Hampton said he thinks his amendment will not deny citizens equal rights protection.

Bureaucracy

"I can't believe with the bureaucracy we live with today that if it's not covered in the city, the feds will get it," Hampton said.

"I will certainly vote against the amendment," Robinson said. "We should leave things as they are. That is the only alternative I would accept. I don't think in terms of compromise in these areas."

Robinson said he questions the motives underlying Hampton's amendment and suggested that his reasons for

revising the amendment go beyond an interest in coordinating the human rights guidelines.

Since Hampton represents many business interests, he may be concerned that the businessmen are being unnecessarily bothered by discrimination complaints, according to Robinson.

Discrimination guidelines

Robinson, who said he has represented many people in state and federal civil rights litigation cases, said the federal guidelines cover discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion, and national origin.

The proposed amendment differs from the federal guidelines in that it eliminates sex as a basis for discrimination.

Since early 1977, approximately 50 human rights complaints have been filed with the Commission on Human Rights, according to equal opportunity officer Henderson. Many of these complaints are still being settled, he said.

Henderson said the process time for human rights complaints varies with the severity of the charge. Only after it has been established that discrimination actually occurred does the complaint advance to court, Henderson said.

Hampton said that hopefully, one of the side effects of the amendment would be to speed the time involved in solving the complaints.

Many claims

"A lot of the claims for either party dragged on for one or two years," he said, explaining this may be due to the trouble in meeting city, state and federal requirements.

Henderson said that the federal Equal Opportunity Commission has cases that are four years old and there are three-year-old cases still on the state level.

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