



Daily Nebraskan photo

Regent Kermit Wagner

Reports destroyed in regent, police tiff

By Brenda Moskovits

Two reports claiming that NU Regent Kermit Wagner yelled at a University Police officer and a student security supervisor were destroyed Tuesday, according to Robert Lovitt, assistant vice chancellor for business and finance.

University officials refuse to comment on the incident. Officer Barbara McGill said she reported talking to student security officer Cooper Hanson while parked in the driveway of a parking lot Saturday when Wagner pulled in and told her to go do her job.

Hanson said when he approached Wagner's car, Wagner accused him of having "a social hour" with his girlfriend, and said he would get the Lincoln Police Department to cover the lot next time.

Wagner denied the incident Wednesday evening, but University Police traced the license number of the car to his name.

McGill also identified him from a group of Daily Nebraskan photographs.

Wagner, contacted in person in Schuyler Thursday evening, once again claimed the report was a result of mistaken identity. When asked about the license plate check and McGill's photo identification, Wagner at first hesitated and then refused to comment.

He refused to say whether he was at the game or in the parking lot Saturday. He also refused to say whether someone else was driving his car that day.

After the interview in Schuyler, Wagner was overheard to say, "I don't know how this got out."

Lovitt said that he personally received the two reports Monday from Police Chief Gail Gade and Tuesday showed them to Miles Tommeraaen, vice chancellor for business and finance. Tommeraaen discarded them, Lovitt said.

Gade said he turned the only copy of

the reports over to Tommeraaen's office and no longer had a copy of them.

Lovitt said he brought the matter to UNL Chancellor Roy Young's attention Monday, but, according to both Lovitt and Young, Young never saw the report. Young and NU President Ronald Roskens refused to comment on the incident.

Gade said "it was my responsibility to turn them over to that particular office. . . I saw no point for this office to keep them."

Had anyone asked to see the reports before he passed them along, Gade said he probably would not have shown them to anyone.

Gade and Lovitt agreed the reports were informational and not intended to promote action.

The reports were discarded because "we felt it was no big deal," Lovitt said. He said there is no way the office could save all the paper that comes into the office.

Nicaragua conflict concerns UNL Latin Americans

By Alice Hrnicek

The 41-year-regime of Anastasio Somoza, political ruler of Nicaragua, must end, according to several members of UNL's Latin American Student Association and one campus official.

Not all are in agreement, however, that the civil war being waged by the Sandanistas Liberation Front is the best way to bring it about.

According to the latest Associated Press report, the rebelling Sananistas have been acquiring increasing quantities of weapons, holding in question the supposed upper hand Somoza's troops had gained Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the leader decreed martial law throughout Nicaragua. Lasting for 30 days, the law will suspend constitutional guarantees.

Somoza's rule represents "power to the ultimate," in the opinion of Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo, director of the UNL institute for International Studies and professor of journalism. "It's a tyrannical power without respect for any opposition. The re-

gime of Somoza is an insult to the human race."

Somoza land-owner

The economy in Nicaragua has been declining because of political repression, Esquenazi-Mayo said. He reported that Somoza owns most of the land.

As seen by Neptali Reyes, a Venezuelan member of the LASA, there is no progress being made because of this. Most affected are Costa Rica and Honduras, border nations of Nicaragua.

"The situation is very critical," he said.

Somoza borrowed an amount of money equivalent to \$100 million in U.S. currency from the Costa Rican government, according to Frank Bolivar, Venezuelan president of the LASA. The money was for helping people by building up programs, he said.

He added that apparently, the ruler took the money away from the country for his own use.

"The money is supposed to be helping but you don't see the help," he said.

Professor's friend killed

Another incident which has contributed

to the political uproar is the assassination of Chamarro, the editor of one of Nicaragua's leading newspapers and a close friend of Esquenazi-Mayo. After the editor was killed in January, the government promised an investigation. However, no search was made, Esquenazi-Mayor said.

"But there are suspicions and highest fears of Somoza being responsible," he said.

Chamarro's death illustrates the fact there is "horrible political repression in every respect including television, radio and newspapers," Esquenazi-Mayo said.

Nicaragua's National Guard is different than the United States because it acts as both the army and the police force. Esquenazi-Mayo said the disparity is broadened because the Guard "serves the whims of a tyrant."

Students no fools

"This is why the younger people have become tired of being made fools of and have taken to arms," he added.

The students of surrounding countries

feel that the issue is too close to home for them not to be concerned.

According to Rafael Joglar, a Puerto Rican member of the LASA, "All Latin Americans are brothers so the problem is close to us."

Alberto Montesdeoca, another member from Venezuela, believes it's "about time to take this man out." The government should share with the people instead of taking things away, he said.

"The people are getting tired of it," Bolivar said. He added that calling the Sandinistas "guerrillas" promotes a bad image for the group. "They are not guerrillas. They are just fighting for the good of the nation," he said.

Mistakes made

One problem, noted Bolivar, is that the government keeps making mistakes. After major battles in Managua, Leon and Masaya, Nicaragua's leading cities, Somoza wouldn't allow the Red Cross to go into the cities until, it was too late for many.

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Junior Olympic athletes tested for body fat content

By L. Kent Wolgamott

Eleven hundred young athletes gathered in one place provide a natural laboratory for sports medicine research, a fact recognized and used by two UNL physical education professors this summer.

Glen Johnson and William Thorland conducted a series of body composition tests on 140 athletes during the Junior Olympics competition last month.

Johnson said the tests measure the percentage of body fat. They were made to determine the difference in body composition between championship athletes and other competitors or non-athletes and to compare the body composition of athletes from different sports.

Johnson, Thorland and graduate assistant Tom Fagot conducted the 30-minute tests during a five day period by working 10 hour days.

Measurements

The tests include measurement of the circumference and diameter of the athlete's bodies, measurement of fat under the skin and underwater weighing, Johnson said.

The underwater weighing is done in the basement of the Coliseum, in a seven foot deep, 1100 gallon tank completed last June, he said.

Johnson said the person being tested sits in a swing in the tank, is lowered in the water until he or she is submerged, exhales all the air possible, and an underwater weight is taken.

This figure is then adjusted for the amount of air remaining in the lungs, and any weight necessary to help submerge the person, Johnson said.

Using the principles of water displace-

ment developed by Archimedes 2300 years ago, Johnson said, a person's density can be determined.

Percentages found

From the density, it is possible to calculate the percentage of fat and lean body tissues in the body he said.

Preliminary data has been gathered and compiled and now is being analyzed by

computer.

He said the only conclusion made from the data so far is that "the body fat of the young athletes is substantially lower than that of others of their own age."

The study will be compared with a similar study conducted on Olympic athletes to estimate change and development as the athletes mature, Johnson said.

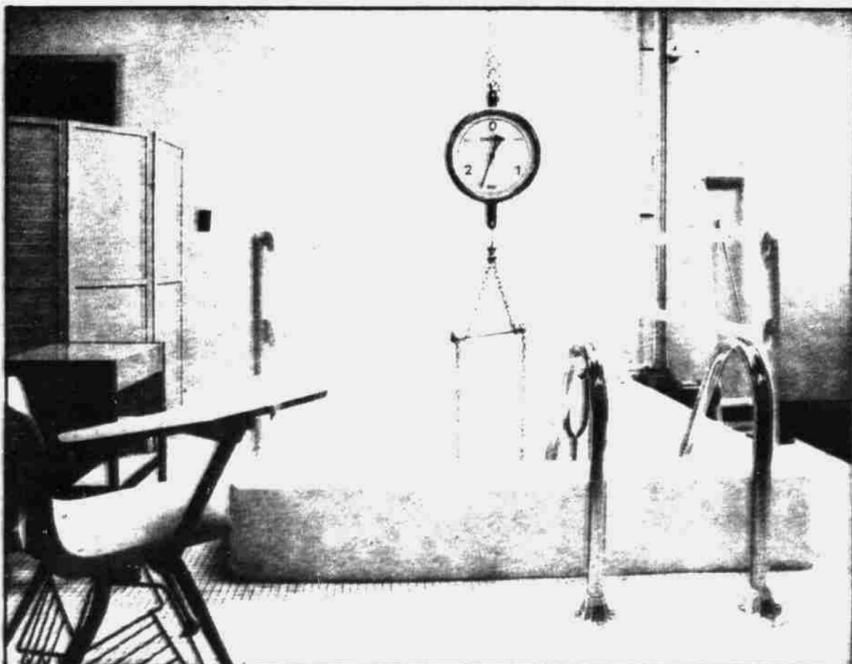


Photo by Mark Billingsly

This equipment measures the percentage of body fat carried by athletes.

He said a copy of the results of the tests will be given to each athlete participating in the study in order for them to chart their growth.

May be published

He said they hope to submit the study for publication in December.

Johnson said that their tests were conducted in conjunction with psychological tests of the athletes given by Jim Crabbe of UNL and two researchers from Texas Tech University.

He said the studies were well received by the athletes, their parents and coaches, and Junior Olympic officials. They will be continued next year if the Junior Olympics return to Lincoln and if funding is available.

Studies of a similar nature are planned using female athletes from UNL. They will trace their development through four years of training. UNL faculty members will use them to determine the girls' level of fitness and establish an exercise program for each of them, he said.

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