

## Police recover UNL goods; custodian charged

By Suzanne Sayed

UNL police recovered about \$1,000 worth of stolen university and personal property Tuesday night, according to investigator Randy Kleager.

Richard Pethoud, 28, a UNL custodian was arrested and charged with possession of stolen property.

According to County Attorney Alan Everett, Pethoud was released on bail and arraigned in county court

have recorded psychology lectures on them.

Pethoud worked for the university from January 26, 1979, until the present. He is known to have worked in Hamilton Hall, South and East Stadium, Richards Hall, Love Library, Burnett Hall and Oldfather Hall.

Staff members are asked to call or stop by the UNL Police Department to identify property that may have been stolen from them, Kleager said.

He said many of the items found were never reported as missing.

Wednesday. Everett said Pethoud pleaded innocent and the case will be continued Sept. 8.

Kleager said hundreds of items were found at Pethoud's home at 3029 Dudley St.

The items found include office supplies, tape recorders, calculators, geiger counters, and a clock radio. Kleager said 150 cassette tapes, and several college texts, self-help books and electrical equipment also were found.

He said he suspects many of the items have been from the psychology department because the cassettes

## Pass—no pass grade policy takes effect this semester

By Betsy Miller

The days when a student could take a course at UNL with a pass-fail option are over.

This fall a new policy known as pass-no pass will go into effect, replacing the pass-fail option.

The UNL Faculty Senate revised the pass-fail procedure during its 1979 meetings, said Prof. Dewey Andersen, chairman of the senate grading committee last semester.

Andersen said the pass-no pass option differs from the pass-fail technique because, unlike a failing grade in pass-fail procedure, a student's grade point average will not be adversely affected by a no pass grade.

"Passing (a course) doesn't alter your grade point, and neither should failing," Andersen said.

Andersen said the pass-no pass option is used in many colleges and universities.

A grade will be needed to qualify as passing under the pass-no pass option and the new procedure is not available to students on academic probation, unless the course is only offered with the pass-no pass option, according to guidelines developed by the senate.

A student may change from a grade registration to the pass-no pass option up to eight weeks, in the semester but Andersen said this rule can be subject to the individual policies of some instructors.

The senate also formulated a new policy for course withdrawals.

Andersen said the new rules stress that each instructor notify his classes at the beginning of the semester if his time limit for withdrawing from a class is more restrictive than the university policy.

Students can withdraw from a course between the eighth and twelfth week of a semester, according to university guidelines.

The new policy requires instructors to approve withdrawals only if the student is passing the course.

The senate's statement of the new resolutions makes the procedure for the pass-no pass option and for withdrawals pertain to all UNL classes, while the incomplete grade policy concerns only undergraduate courses.

"In the past there were some variants (in policy) between faculty members. . . the new policy was developed to clarify procedures that should be followed," Andersen said.

Rules governing incomplete grades given by instructors were also revised by the senate.

The time period between issuance of an incomplete grade and the completion of class requirements is two years. Andersen said some problems arose if a faculty member had given an incomplete and later was no longer employed by the university when students completed the course requirements.

This circumstance became troublesome because the university could not be sure if the student had adequately fulfilled the departed instructor's requirements for course completion, Andersen said.

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## ASUN views court process

By Patti Gallagher

Recognizing the University Appeals Board as an appellate body for the ASUN Student Court was discussed in the ASUN Senate meeting Wednesday night.

ASUN's constitution mandates an appellate body to the Student Court, according to Sen. Scott Behm, but has been without one for several years.

Student Court, Behm said is the judicial body for all ASUN approved student organizations. When conflicts are not resolved on that level, a second body becomes necessary to hear the case.

Currently, the University Judiciary, which tries all cases concerning student misconduct, uses the University Appeals Board as an appellate body.

The Senate will discuss the possibility of using the Appeals Board as their final appellate next week.

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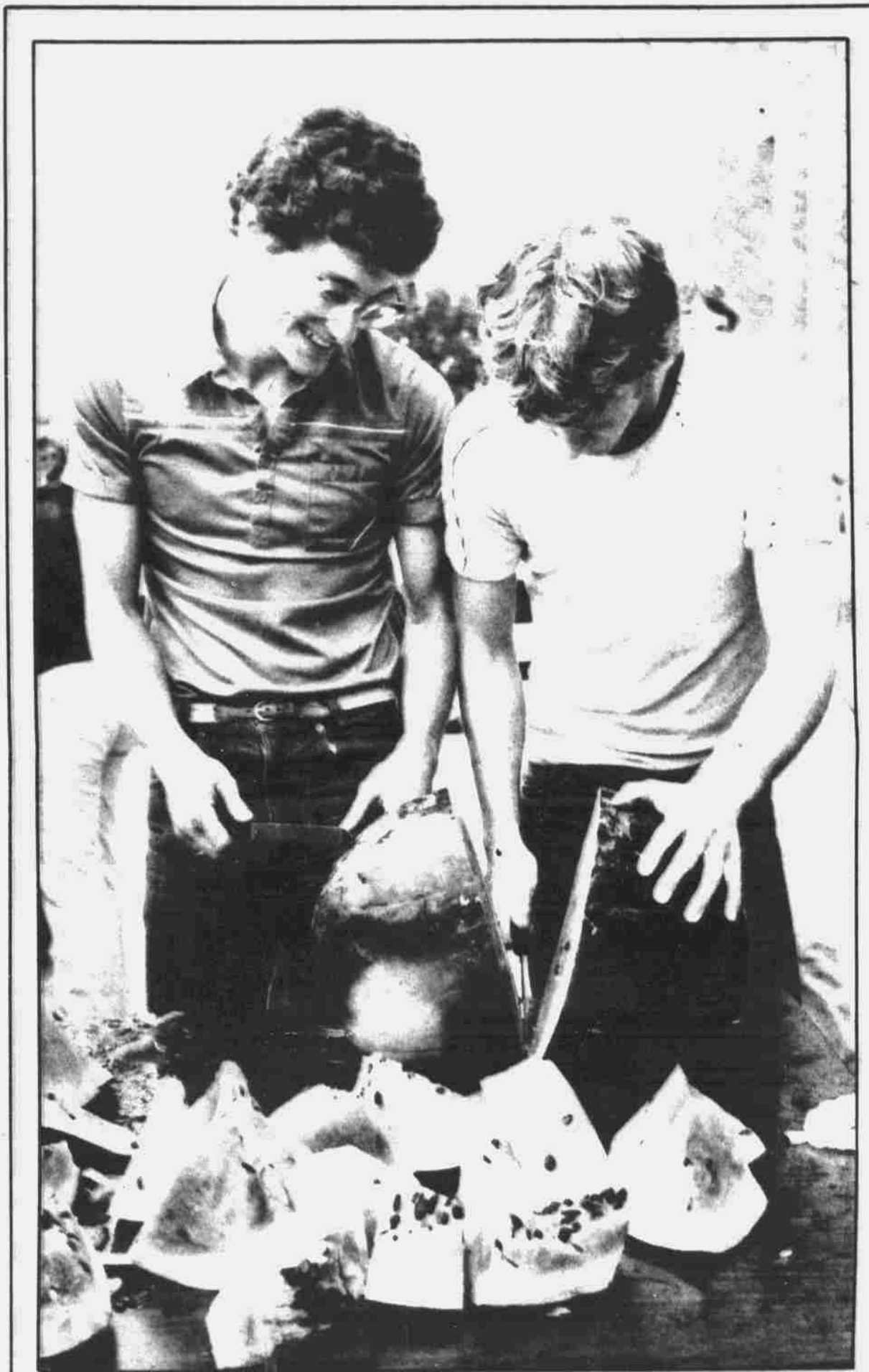


Photo by Mark Billingsley

Joel Williamsen and Marty Nelson slice into the first of the watermelons at the annual Farmhouse-Tri Delta feed in front of the Nebraska Union Wednesday afternoon.

## Fowler, officials discuss unequal NU benefits

By Jim Faddis

Office and service employees at NU are not getting an equal share of retirement benefits from the state compared with the benefits received by academic and administrative employees, Sen. Steve Fowler of Lincoln was told Tuesday.

Representatives of NU and state and technical colleges in Nebraska met with Fowler, chairman of the Legislature's Retirement Systems Committee, to discuss the retirement programs offered college employees in the state.

The NU retirement system, which allows different state contribution levels for different employees, is responsible for the inequity, Vi Schroeder, UNL director of publications, said.

The NU system allows academic and administrative employees to give 6 percent of their salary toward a retirement program, which will be matched by a 6 percent contribution from the state.

For office and service employees, the NU system

allows employees to give any amount desired to the retirement program, but the state will only match a contribution of 4.5 percent of the employee's salary.

The system was set up this way because office and service employee salaries are usually less than academic and administrative personnel. Roy Loudon, UNL personnel and risk management director, said. These employees also usually want to give less toward a retirement program, he added.

Loudon said he would like a system that would allow an office or service worker to give 4 percent of his salary while the university would give an 8 percent contribution.

This would mean the office or service workers' retirement benefits would equal the percentage given to academic and administrative employees, Loudon said.

But Stan Matzke of Southeast Community College said this system would differ from what other state employees have, where the state matches the contribution given by the employee.

The Legislature in 1980 passed a law that would allow

the university to set up the system proposed by Loudon.

When comparing the retirement programs at the different state universities and colleges, the higher education representatives told Fowler that although NU, the state colleges and the technical colleges have different retirement programs, they all have similar benefits and systems.

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