

## UNO contract haggle discussed

By Mary Louise Knapp

Collective bargaining for better faculty salaries has worked at UNO and could be successful at UNL if the faculty organizes, a representative of UNO's chapter of the American Association of University Professors said Wednesday at the Nebraska Union.

Bill Pratt, associate professor of history at UNO, discussed the terms of the recently approved contract settlement between the UNO Faculty Staff Association and the NU Board of Regents. About 10 UNL faculty members were present.

The Regents gave the union a two-year, 21.55 percent pay increase and back pay with 14 percent interest from July 1980. The contract settlement was approved by an 8-0 vote, which marks the first time the regents have been legally bound by an agreement with the faculty, Pratt said.

In addition to the terms of the original settlement, two side letters signed by UNO Chancellor Del Webber accompanied the contract.

Both of these letters could be incorporated into the settlement, he said.

The first letter advised the budgeting of \$91,937 in research for 1981-82 and approximately \$166,000 for 1983-84. The proposed budget of research funds for 1981-82 is about \$25,000 more than the amount already budgeted for this year, Pratt said.

The second letter advised the establishment of a UNO policy review committee to review existing administrative policies.

"Collective bargaining is not a cure-all," Pratt said, "but it gives the faculty more chance to improve (their salaries)."

Pratt expressed a desire to work with UNL in trying to establish collective bargaining, but added UNO would continue to bargain with or without the help of UNL.

"If we have to stand alone, we will do so," he added, "but it might be more advantageous for us to combine."

Pratt said the morale among UNO faculty members has improved since the approval of the settlement, and the settlement marks the end to 11 years of striving for success with collective bargaining.

Pratt also said if the settlement had not been reached, the faculty union was prepared to take the issue to court.

A court battle would not have been a problem he said. "We were well prepared. We did not run out of money, but were prepared to borrow if we had to."

A survey which revealed much discontent among faculty members was the main factor prompting collective bargaining, Pratt said.

"Many people have an idea that Nebraska will appreciate its faculty because they are cheap," Pratt said.

Pratt said he was pleased with the settlement, but remarked that it had several disadvantages.

"The salaries are still not as high as we wanted," he said. "We also did not arrive at an agreement on non-economic issues."

The union was unable to obtain an inequity fund for faculty members who felt they were disadvantaged in some way, he said.



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UNO associate professor Bill Pratt speaks with UNL professors about the UNO contract approved by the NU Board of Regents.

## Shackelford favors some radial land for housing

By Patty Pryor

City Councilman Lou Shackelford spoke to Lincoln Chamber of Commerce members Wednesday about a variety of issues confronting the city, including use of the land bought for the defeated Northeast Radial and the progress of the city's Comprehensive Plan.

Various uses are being considered for the land which was bought by the city before the radial proposal was defeated by voters last April.

Shackelford said he favored proposed recommendations for use of the land east of 27th Street to 48th Street, which include increased commercial and industrial development, and revitalization of residential areas and parks.

Shackelford emphasized the need for housing in the area to accommodate East Campus students, and said development of parks is the biggest problem in the plan.

Compared to other cities, Lincoln already has a high percentage of parks in relation to its population, he said, and more attention should be focused on proper maintenance of existing parks.

Concerning the land west of 27th Street, Shackelford

said he would like to see the area north of O Street, between 19th and 24th streets, zoned for moderate, low-cost housing, to support the downtown university campus.

He said the area between 24th and 27th streets may be considered for historic preservation some day, since the city's first homes were located there.

Shackelford said he agreed with the rejection of a proposal to build the radial along 17th Street.

"The university is the greatest asset Lincoln has," he said, "and if they want to expand to 19th Street, we should work out a street system to let them do it."

However, Shackelford said he was disappointed the radial plan has been almost totally abandoned, and raised the possibility of losing federal funds for street construction as a result.

The radial should not be deleted from the Comprehensive Plan without first presenting an acceptable alternative, he said.

The Comprehensive Plan coordinates the city's road building and development policies.

"I strongly believe in the Comprehensive Plan, but it should be implemented in all of its elements," he said.

The plan has the potential for meeting the future needs of the city, he said, but if a time schedule is not followed, the plan could incur much more expense in the end.

As an example, Shackelford brought up the delays involved in construction of the east-west bypass, designed to serve as a link between downtown and west Lincoln.

The proposal met with opposition, however, because it was planned to run through Wilderness Park, a natural preservation area, and an injunction was imposed to halt construction.

This injunction was lifted Tuesday by U.S. District Court Judge Warren Urbom, but according to the Comprehensive Plan, the bypass should have been built by now, Shackelford said.

The bypass is a crucial element in an attempt to draw new industry and business to Lincoln, Shackelford said.

Other long-term plans include a massive public relations campaign, creation of laws providing financial assistance to new businesses and the possibility that university research facilities may be made available to the city's industries.

## Lincoln school board ponders creationism issue

By Jim Garrett

Heading the superintendent's report to the meeting of the Tuesday night meeting of the Lincoln Board of Education was a resolution from a Lincoln citizen to include scientific creationism in the curriculum of Lincoln Public Schools.

Superintendent John Prash also presented the board with a memo refusing to include creationism at this time in the curriculum.

Prash said it would be premature for the board to take definite action for the inclusion of creationism when "such subjects as this should be decided at the state legislative level and not be delegated to individual school boards."

The memo, compiled by James Travis, associate superintendent for instruction, specified that the current "controversy over creationism demonstrates no basis for the direct teaching of it in science classrooms within the Lincoln Public Schools."

The memo also said current debate within the scientific community over creationism's validity should be confined to just that.

"An attempt to replicate those debates under the auspices of the Lincoln Public Schools is neither prudent nor productive," according to the memo.

Travis said a meeting between proponents and opponents of creationism was held in response to the initial request.

"From that meeting the memo was devised so as to not take a position for or against creationism at this time," he said.

Travis went on to say it was very important to treat students in the LPS system who accept creationism with sensitivity. He said it needed to be addressed, yet with an emphasis only on maintaining the methods of scientific teaching and information gathering.

Prash added it is very easy to make creationism into

something larger than it is. He said creationism must be kept in its proper context.

"The theory of evolution contains many truths while still acknowledging that there exists very definite gaps as well," Prash said.

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## Speaker says policy too simple

By Hollie Wieland

The idea that more weapons mean more influence in international affairs is one of the simplistic views which dominates White House foreign policy, according to David Forsythe.

Forsythe, a UNL political science professor, said yesterday that Ronald Reagan's foreign policy is not well defined and is based on many simple notions. His speech was presented by the University Program Council's Talks and Topics Committee.

"The success of Reagan's foreign policy depends on how his simplistic notions of the world hold up to reality," Forsythe said.

He said another uncomplicated notion of Reagan's is "what is good for the United States is good for the rest of the world and what the rest of the world needs is a large dose of capitalism."

Forsythe said he saw future years' foreign policy to be dominated by the clash of simplicities and realities.

According to Forsythe, the AWACS plane sale is very symbolic, a token of esteem that is not of much military significance to Saudi Arabia.

In case of conflict, Saudi Arabia probably could not handle pressure from other countries to turn over data, and Israel sees this as a threat, Forsythe said.

He said Reagan will cut non-military foreign aid drastically. Originally a 50 percent cut was desired but it appears cuts will amount to one-third, he said.

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