

daily nebraskan

Student elections, fee allocation on regents' list

By Laure Perlinger

Changes in existing policies concerning student elections and the allocation of student fees are expected to be prime topics at Friday's 11:30 a.m. meeting of the NU Board of Regents, according to Rick Mockler, ASUN president.

The regents will again discuss student fee allocation as Regent Robert Prokop of Wilber will ask that the existing policy, in effect since May of 1980, be rescinded. Currently, students may apply for a refund of their Fund A student fees.

The fees support ASUN, free legal services to students and the State Students Association. Part of Fund A is also distributed to the Daily Nebraskan and the University Program Council, which sponsors such things as speakers, films and dances.

In April 1980, the student fee Fund A proposal was approved by the regents by a 5-3 vote. Mockler said Regent Robert Simmons of Scottsbluff was not content with the process of taxing students for something they might not want to support.

In May 1980, the board delegated allocation of Fund A student fees to "the elected student governments on the respective campuses, subject only to approval by the appropriate chancellor . . ."

Then, the regents asked that a referendum be placed on the ASUN ballot concerning student support of the newspaper, speakers and salaries of student government officers, Mockler said.

According to Mockler, 2,112 UNL students favored using student fees for the Daily Nebraskan, and 577 opposed the support.

The vote for support of speakers through student fees was 1,924 in favor, 765 opposed. Student fees for ASUN officer salaries was approved by 1,453 students and opposed by 1,239.

Mockler said despite the results favoring student fee allocation for the items, Regent Prokop doesn't think student fees should be given to the Daily Nebraskan.

The Daily Nebraskan has often been criticized by Prokop for stories that he said were inaccurate. The use of student fees to pay for controversial speakers has also been questioned by some regents.

As of Tuesday, 175 Fund A refunds had been made, totaling \$749.19, according to Randy McIntyre, office manager of the Student Activities Financial Service. Friday is the deadline for picking up the refunds. During the fall semester of 1980, 210 refunds were made, totaling \$671.26; and last spring 350 refunds, totaling \$1,112.08 were distributed, McIntyre said.

The \$4.49 total refund is broken down as follows: ASUN, \$1.17; Daily Nebraskan, 85 cents; University Program Council, \$1.97; and State Student Association, 50 cents. Although students may apply for any part of the total, McIntyre said most students apply for the full refund.

The regents will also be asked to approve an amendment sponsored by NU Medical Center student Regent Michael Schmidt allowing a student government president

or vice president to be elected by "a margin over the next highest candidate of at least 10 percent of the next highest candidate of at least 10 percent of the total vote cast."

The current policy requires that a student be elected by a majority of the students voting. In effect, a majority vote is rarely reached during the general election and a run-off is necessary, said Jennifer Fager chair of the ASUN electoral commission.

Since 1971, a majority vote has been reached three times, in 1972 by a 53 percent margin; in 1977 with 54 percent; and in 1978 with 62 percent, Fager said.

But implementing the proposal, about \$700 could be saved annually because the need for a run-off election would be less likely.

Mockler said he felt frustrated last year when the run-off election was necessary. Although he had won a plurality of the votes, a majority of votes cast was needed.

Mockler said Wednesday he has heard little criticism about the amendment and has confidence it will be approved by the board.

- Other items on the Friday's agenda include:
- Approval of a University Health Center board of directors at UNL.
 - Approval of an architectural firm to develop plans for the Sheldon Art Gallery expansion.
 - Approval of proposed renovation plans for Morrill Hall.
 - Discussion on terminating the Master of Arts Program in General Science at UNO.

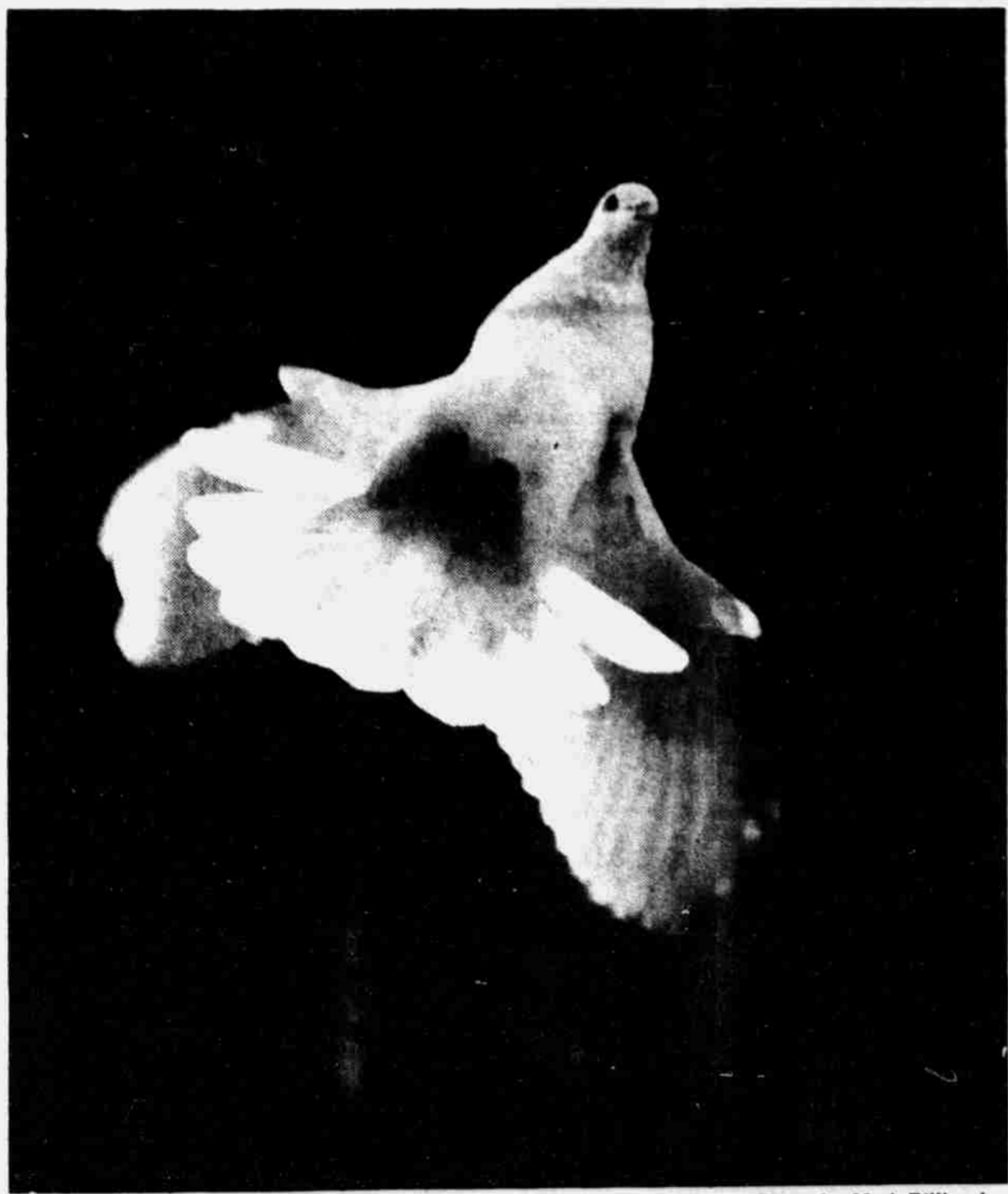


Photo by Mark Billingsley

Title IX proposals threaten women's sports—director

By Melinda Norris

Several bills before Congress repealing Title IX will "wipe out equality in athletics" if approved, warned June Davis, director of the women's athletic department.

Davis addressed the ASUN Senate Wednesday and asked it to support a resolution opposing any proposals to amend Title IX. She urged the group to voice its opposition in letters to Nebraska senators.

Instituted in 1975, Title IX prohibits sex discrimination in any institution receiving federal funds.

One amendment, authored by Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, would change the wording of Title IX so that it would apply only to individual programs and not entire institutions, Davis said.

Many programs, such as women's athletics at UNL, do not receive direct federal funding and so would lose the benefits of Title IX, Davis explained. Currently, women's athletics is covered by the law because it applies to the entire university.

The amendments to Title IX would "wipe out equality in athletics and curtail teachers and administrators," Davis said.

The amendments would affect scholarships, travel, use of facilities, practice times, proper coaching, administration and secretaries.

The women's teams might have to resort to practicing at 6 a.m. or whenever they can get a court, Davis explained.

"It has taken a long time for women's athletics to be built up," Davis said.

Davis noted that women's athletics will not be the only program affected by the proposals. The amendments will apply to educational scholarships, fraternities and sororities.

"The opposition is gaining very strong headway," Davis said. "The amendments will take away from what Title IX was trying to do."

Bradley Munn, affirmative action equal opportunity officer, told the ASUN Senate last week that Hatch proposed his amendment in opposition to federal involvement.

Davis stressed the need for Title IX by citing the hundreds of sex discrimination cases waiting to be tried.

The ASUN Senate passed a resolution "strongly opposing any efforts by Congress to diminish or repeal Title IX and to recommend that the Government Liaison Committee devote some of its lobbying efforts toward informing our senators . . . of our opposition." There was only one abstention.

"After reading over your resolution," Davis told the senate, "I feel like standing on the table and applauding your efforts."

Instructors: Crime prevention ideas impossible

By Tom Shelton

Three UNL criminal justice faculty members gave identical appraisals of President Ronald Reagan's ideas to combat crime: they won't work.

James Perkins, Chris Eskridge, and Julie Horney assessed remarks President Reagan made in a speech in New Orleans Sept. 28. Reagan called for changes including bail denials by judges for some violent offenders and allowing prosecutors to use illegally seized evidence in court.

In addition, they were asked to respond to Sen. Edward Kennedy's call for improvement of law enforcement and the building of new prisons.

"I don't think we should dismantle any of the constitutional guidelines we have built," Perkins said in response to Reagan's plan.

Perkins said he feared Reagan's plan calls for the dismantling of constitutional guidelines to alter due process of law. He said also the Reagan plan will not be effective.

"It can't lower the crime rate," he said. "The system can only punish and judicate."

Perkins said only society can be looked upon to lower the crime rate and said throwing more people in jail is not the answer.

"Bigger and bigger warehouses (prisons) aren't the answer," he said. Perkins said prisons are overcrowded now despite a high parole rate. There are too many people getting out on parole who shouldn't and he said the problem of housing enough prisoners and reducing the crime rate is "a quandary."

Perkins said he sided with Kennedy's idea of spending more money on law enforcement but disagreed with the call for the building of new prisons.

Perkins was unclear, however, whether Kennedy was calling for the building of better prisons or replace inadequate ones or increasing the number of prisons to hold more prisoners.

Eskridge, an associate professor of the department, said Reagan was offering "simple suggestions for complex problems."

He said Reagan was attempting to alter the exclusionary rule which prohibits illegally seized evidence from

being used in courts.

"The exclusionary rule seems to be eroding, and the Reagan administration would like to see it erode a little faster," he said.

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