

Administration system draws faculty ire

By Mona Koppelman

Editor's note: This is the final article in a two-part series on the Central Administration.

On Dec. 11, 1979, the UNL Faculty Senate unanimously passed a resolution asking the NU Board of Regents to re-examine the NU Central Administration.

Two offices pinpointed in the proposal were the vice president for academic affairs and vice president for the administration.

In a letter to Regent Robert Koefoot of Grand Island, then chairman of the board,

former faculty senate President William B. Campbell said, "I believe it would be a mistake to dismiss the UNL faculty actions as merely acts of frustration over the present financial squeeze. . . I perceive a much deeper feeling that the present structure of the university is not working well and ought to be carefully studied."

Opinions on the past and present working relationship between the faculty and the central administration vary among faculty members and administrators.

"I think there is a group of very intelligent individuals on the Lincoln campus, and I would presume on the other two campuses, that really believe they would be better off if they dealt directly

with the board," James Raglin, director of public affairs, said. "That is, independent of each other. . . Lincoln independent of UNO, etc., and that generally their campus would be enhanced by that direct approach rather than filtering through a central administration.

"I don't think there's any dispute that there are good-willed people who believe that. There are faculty who believe that their salaries would be a hell of a lot better if they got what they probably consider a direct opportunity to appeal to the regents without going through the central administration," Raglin said.

"That came mainly from the Arts and Sciences College. I think they felt they

weren't receiving maybe as much attention and as much concern and didn't get the right support.

"Now some of that could have been indirectly an attack on their own campus administrators who in turn have an obligation to represent them in front of the central administration. But I think if that is true, they at least chose not to make that the visible cause of their discontent. They made the central administration the cause of their discontent."

Campbell, who co-sponsored the December 1979 resolution, said the idea that the bill was an indirect attack on campus administrators "was wrong."

Continued on Page 3



ALCOHOL

Survey finds most UNL students drink

By Jim Rasmussen

Eighty-four percent of 180 UNL students polled in a telephone survey taken March 28 through April 1 drink alcohol, according to a telephone survey conducted by a beginning reporting class at the School of Journalism.

Student names for the survey, taken Mar. 28 through April 1, were chosen at random from the UNL Buzz Book.

An average student drinker spends an average of \$10.70 per week on alcohol, the survey showed. That figure indicates that UNL students must spend an average of about \$6.5 million on alcohol each 9-month school year.

David DeCoster, dean of students at UNL, said he isn't surprised by the 84 percent figure.

"That pretty much falls in line with most college drinking surveys done in the last 20 years," DeCoster said.

National and university surveys done since 1950 set the percentage of college drinkers anywhere from 75 percent to 95 percent. A 1979 survey of UNL students tied for the high, showing that 95 percent of the students drink alcohol.

DeCoster expressed concern that although the percentage of college drinkers probably hasn't increased, the percentage of heavy drinkers on the nation's campuses is

on the rise. A 1982 national survey showed that 17.2 percent of college students are heavy drinkers, compared with 11.6 percent in 1974.

According to the survey, UNL students do most of their drinking at parties and at bars, with each receiving 36 percent of the response. Twenty-three percent said they drink mostly at home.

Seventy-two percent of the drinkers said they go to bars to drink. Among non-bar goers, 77 percent cited being underage as the main reason they don't go. However, 37 percent of the underage drinkers surveyed said they do go to bars. Two-thirds of those bar-going minors said they use false identification to get into bars.

Being underage doesn't seem to stop many minors from drinking. Eight-four percent of the minors surveyed said they drink, the same percentage as that of the total student population. About one-fourth of the underage drinkers have used false IDs to buy alcohol, the survey showed. Ninety percent of those who have used a false ID said the false ID "works every time" or "usually works."

Among bar-going students of any age, 37 percent cited bar atmosphere as the main quality they look for in a bar. The type of people who frequent the bar was next with 32 percent, followed by entertainment with 17 percent and prices with 8 percent.

Continued on Page 2

Copy centers argue over prices, eligibility

By Laurie Hopple

"We don't have any objections to the university having a copy center for students, but as competitors and taxpayers, if the university does this, it should be fair," Richard Smith, owner of Kinko's Copies, said during an interview at his home. Smith spoke of the recently opened University Quick Copy centers in the East and City unions.

Smith wrote a letter to John Goebel, Vice Chancellor of Business and Finance, in February 1983. Smith requested that the university's eligibility policies for use of Quick Copy be reviewed.

Goebel could not be reached for comment on the letter or his responses. However, in a previous phone interview, Goebel said that the service is restricted to UNL students, faculty, and staff. Smith said that this policy is not enforced and said the university should review the enforcement rules.

"We have a pretty good backlog of documentation on this," he said. "I've had employees from the shop go down there with obviously commercial stuff, had them tell them (the copy operators) that they're not students, ask them if there would be any problems and they went ahead and copied it all."

In his reply, addressed incorrectly to Mr. Ed Smith, Goebel said that no attempt is made to identify patrons of Quick Copy. His reasons: Quick Copy and most other copying sites are "virtually inaccessible to others" and students would react negatively to the hassle of presenting identification for service.

Goebel wrote that if abuses became consistent, accessibility would be limited immediately.

Smith also requested that Goebel review the university's blanket three-cent per copy price for Quick Copy services.

Kinko's and other Lincoln copying services currently charge four to four-and-a-half cents per copy, Smith said.

Smith said that the university is exploiting its advantages.

Continued on Page 6

UNL sex assault suspect arrested, arraigned

A joint investigation between the UNL and Lincoln police departments has led to the arrest of a 28-year-old Lincoln man charged with 10 crimes that include a sexual assault in Nebraska Hall last March 28.

Bob Fey of the UNL police said the man was taken into custody Friday at about 9 p.m.

Fey said UNL police were involved with three cases involving the suspect.

The defendant was arraigned at 2 p.m. Monday and formally charged with three counts of first degree sexual assault, three counts of robbery, three counts of using a weapon to commit a felony and one count of kidnapping.

Tom Jaudzemis, an attorney with the county attorney's office, said \$200,000 bond was posted for the defendant.

He still is being held pending payment of 10 percent of that amount.

John Colborn, the attorney involved with the arraignment, said some of the charges stemmed from the sexual assault and robbery occurring in Nebraska Hall last March 28.