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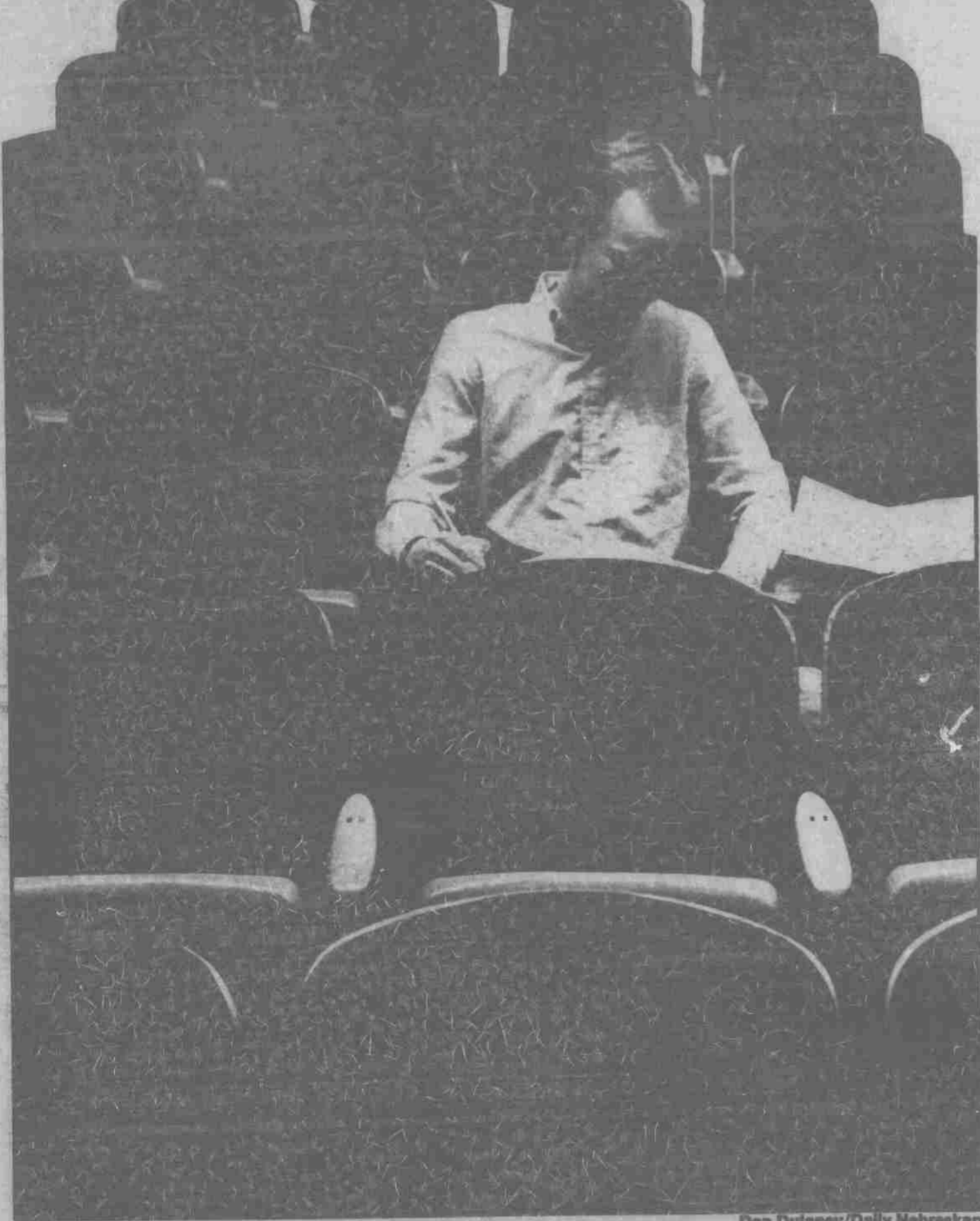
Weather: Sunny and a bit cooler today with a high of 61 (16C). Cloudy tonight with a low of 33 (1C). Even cooler on Wednesday but still spring-like with a high of 55 (13C). Showers possible later in the week.

Bob Brubacher/Daily Nebraskan

Huskers head west to face Bruins...Page 10

Escape to the 'great outdoors'...Page 8

PLAYING HOOKY



Dan Dutaney/Daily Nebraskan

Mark Shreve, a senior psychology major, studies before class in Love Library auditorium.

Sex on Campus: Venereal disease reports on the rise

Stories by
Jim Rasmussen
Staff Reporter

Bob, a UNL sophomore, dreads another trip to the bathroom on his residence hall floor. He has been dreading it for the last 10 minutes. He dreads going because he knows he's going to feel that burning again, and it hurts like hell...

Jean, a UNL junior, feels that pain again. Her stomach has been hurting more and more often lately. And just last night she felt a different pain, deep in her lower back...

Bob and Jean are fictional, but they share a real problem that is becoming more common at UNL, in Nebraska and in the United States. Bob and Jean suffer from sexually transmitted diseases (STD's). Bob's symptoms indicate he may have gonorrhea. Jean's

symptoms indicate pelvic inflammatory disease.

Both illnesses can lead to serious health problems. So can other STD's, including herpes, chlamydia and syphilis, among others.

Statistics show STD's are spreading through the United States rapidly. An

article in Newsweek magazine's Feb. 4 issue contained figures about STD's in the United States:

- Each day, about 27,000 people contract some form of STD.
- Three to four million people get chlamydia each year.
- One in four people between the

ages of 15 and 55 will contract STD during their lives.

- Two million people got gonorrhea in 1984.
- Syphilis infected 90,000 people in 1984.
- Confirmed cases of AIDS — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome — rose from 2,635 in 1983 to 4,514 last year.

Local statistics show STD's are also on the rise. Dick Bernum, an educator with the Nebraska State Health Department, said confirmed cases of gonorrhea in the state rose from 2,840 in 1983 to 3,018 in 1984.

State figures show that trend continues in 1985. During the first five weeks of this year, Nebraska doctors reported 403 cases of gonorrhea, compared to 204 during the same period last year.

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Midwest Red Cross officials to implement test for AIDS

The American Red Cross will begin testing blood for evidence of exposure to AIDS soon, a Red Cross official said.

The Food and Drug Administration recently licensed two tests for possible AIDS exposure. James Landmark, medical director of blood

services for the Red Cross Midwest Region, said one of the tests will be used in Nebraska, possibly within eight weeks. Red Cross technicians need that time to learn how to conduct the test, he said.

Professors dictate attendance policies

By Ad Hudler
Night News Editor

The only clear-cut rule about class attendance policies at UNL is that there is no clear-cut rule, several university educators agree.

What penance students must make depends on their professors. Professors have their own answers to whether attendance is necessary for all students, even those who get A's on all tests and whether it should affect students' final grades.

Norman Thorson, UNL law professor and president of the Faculty Senate said it's up to the students.

"It's their money," Thorson said. "If they want to come to class, fine. If they don't, fine. But a student's experience is different if they have attended class."

meeting all course requirements.

But professors usually are the people who ultimately define their own attendance policy. And, Thorson said, it is usually up to that professor to tell his or her class what this attendance policy is.

Although professors' policies differ, some departments have stricter standards than others. The English department is an example. Linda Rossiter of the English department's main office said that English professors tend to be more strict because their classes usually consist of about 30 people, and without good attendance, "you can have a pretty lousy discussion."

"On the college level, they (professors) don't want the students if they're not going to come to class," Rossiter said.

'You walk into an empty class and you feel like someone spit on you.'

Charles Stubblefield, an English professor, has a different opinion.

"There are no excused absences in my class," he said. "It doesn't matter if your grandmother dies or not. I can't give a guy credit for attending his grandmother's funeral."

Another professor's opinion:

"Students miss out on a lot of valuable classroom time that is part of the maturing process," said G. G. Meisels, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. However, Meisels did say students can learn a lot just by reading class material.

The schedule-of-classes book given to students at pre-registration time briefly lists some attendance guidelines. It stresses that:

- Students are responsible for attendance.
- Neither absence nor a notification of absence relieves students of

Some professors flunk students on poor attendance alone. If students neglect to regularly attend a class, professors can and often do send out a notice at midterm, warning students that their absences could affect their grade.

Les Whipp, an English professor, said some professors' feelings are hurt when few students turn out for their classes, and they retaliate with strict attendance policies.

"You walk into an empty class and you feel like someone spit on you," Whipp said.

Most of the professors interviewed agreed that if and when students do skip classes, they miss an important part of their college education — even if those classes deal mainly with reading material instead of class discussions.

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Voters support UNL yearbook, new rec center

By Gene Gentrup
Senior Reporter

Efforts to publish an all-university yearbook and to construct a new UNL recreation center will continue, thanks to last week's results of two referendum surveys included on the ASUN ballot.

The Cornhusker Yearbook survey asked students if they would "support an increase of student fees, less than a dollar, per student, per semester to help finance an all-university yearbook and also charge each student a reduced price for such a book."

According to the survey, 57 percent of those who voted supported a yearbook and 42.8 percent or 1,341 said they did not.

Marci Langenberg, chairwoman of the Residence Hall Association's Corn-

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