

Weather:
Rainy and windy today with a high in the mid-40s. Temperatures will fall by late afternoon with rain possibly turning to snow by evening. High near 40 Wednesday.

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Husker loyalty spans the country
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Alcohol policy reflects attitudes

By Michael Hooper
Staff Reporter

Until Nebraska voters change their attitude toward alcohol on campus, UNL's present policy of no alcohol on campus will remain, said Pat Glasier, UNL coordinator of residential education.

"The kinds of attitudes that are predominate in the state are such that the political power won't change the (alcohol) policy," Glasier said. "The regents represent the attitudes of those who voted for them, and they're conservative right now," she said.

Legalizing alcohol on campus, as proposed in the 1986-87 ASUN election campaign, is not a realistic proposition, Glasier said, because a lot of parents are uneasy about their kids going to a school where alcohol is legal on campus.

Party party candidates said if UNL legalized alcohol, profits from the alcohol sales could be used for the university.

Ken Libby, an RHA member and candidate for RHA president, said legalizing alcohol on campus would reduce the number of alcohol-related accidents off campus.

If alcohol were legalized on campus, students would be more satisfied with UNL and would tend to stay on campus to enjoy themselves, Libby said.

"With decreasing occupancy in the resident halls, the halls need anything that makes them more attractive to stay," Libby said.

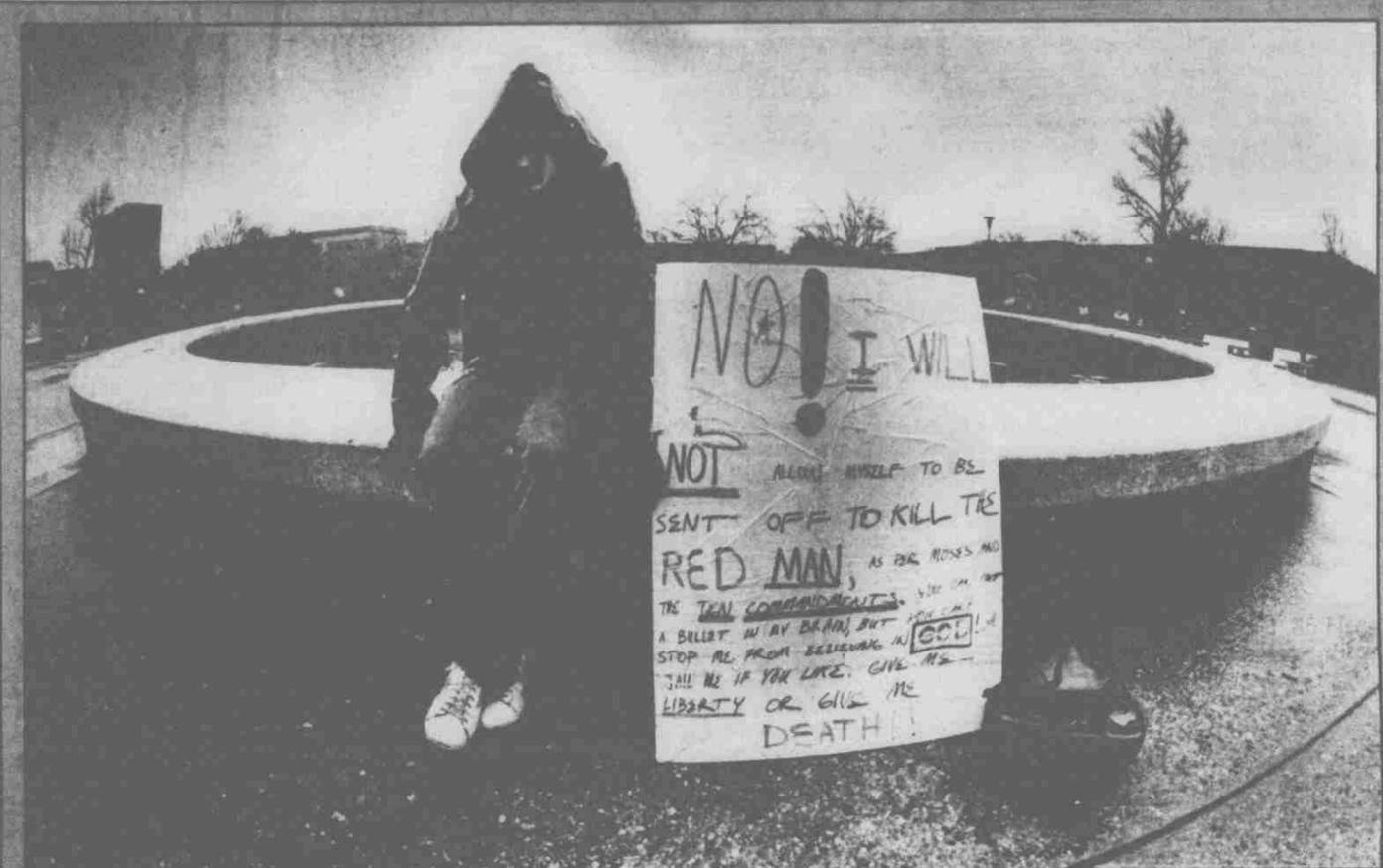
"A lot of freshmen are leaving the dorms simply because they can't drink on campus," he said.

Libby said ASUN should form a task force to look into legalization of alcohol on campus.

But Glasier disagrees with these arguments. She said a bar in the Nebraska Union would not generate much profit. About 90 percent of those students who use the union are under age, she said.

"So the market is not there," Glasier said.

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David Creemer/Daily Nebraskan

Thou shalt not kill

Mike Oliverius, a senior chemistry student, sits in the rain on the edge of Broyhill Fountain Monday morning to challenge other students to follow the word of God and to protest the idea of war.

Anti-death penalty bill, LB70, debated; advocates speak out against executions

By Diana Johnson
Senior Reporter

The murder of his daughter has not changed Ken Mesner's objections to capital punishment.

Mesner was one of several spokesmen who spoke in favor of a bill that would remove the death penalty from Nebraska statutes. The press conference was Monday.

The bill, LB70, sponsored by Omaha Sen. Ernie Chambers, would make it mandatory for all convicted first-degree murderers sentenced to life in prison to serve a minimum of 30 years.

LB70 is expected to be debated this week.

Mesner, a Quaker whose daughter Janet was killed in 1980, said in a prepared statement at the state capital that the death penalty only lowers government standards to the mentality of the murderer, who at the moment of the murder may think his/her life will benefit by the death of another person.

Following the press conference, he called Nebraska's death penalty "premeditated, cold blooded murder."

Julie Horney, of UNL's criminal justice department, also spoke in favor of LB70.

Horney, who represented some faculty members in her department, said the Legislature should pass the bill because research and literature indicates the death penalty does not deter criminal

acts. Horney also said the death penalty is used in "a disparate and discriminatory fashion."

Robert F. Holbert, an associate professor of criminal justice, who signed a letter supporting LB70, said Nebraska's death penalty is an ineffective deterrent "because nobody thinks they're going to get caught."

Holbert said "there is not a shred of evidence that indicates that the death penalty does any good."

In fact, he said, homicide rates often increase in areas of the country where the death penalty is used.

Capital punishment is used only for the poor, the minorities and the powerless people, Holbert said. Because of

this, he said, he does not see any possible change in capital punishment laws until they are used less subjectively and begin punishing the middle and upper classes who are proven guilty for the same crime.

Rev. Jesse Brown Jr. said he opposes killing in any form.

Brown, who represented the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Omaha, said he is opposed to the death penalty because it "makes me a part of it."

Following the press conference, Brown said that the death penalty carries racist implications and usually affects the poor and minorities.

"Seldom does the rich die," Brown said.

High sales put scout cookies in short supply

By Jonathan Taylor
Senior Reporter

You don't need Girl Scouts to get their cookies.

Although the traditional way to buy Girl Scout cookies is from the smiling cherubs who sell them door to door, students who missed the girls still can buy them. But they should hurry, Girl Scout officials say.

The Girl Scouts had their best

year ever, so cookies have been in short supply, said Marge Schlitt, program director for the Homestead Girl Scouts Council Inc.

"We're having a hard time trying to fill the orders we have," she said.

The Homestead council started with 297,000 boxes of cookies and serves 13½ southeastern counties in Nebraska, said Bev Moser, director of public relations and fund development for the council. That number has dwindled to a few

quickly-selling cases being sold on a first-come, first-served basis at the girl scout office at 1701 S. 17th St. Moser said cookies are \$2 a box.

Schlitt said only a few varieties are left and they all could sell out by the end of the week. Thin Mints, Carmel DeLites and Lemon Cremes are sold out already, she said.

Customers seemed especially eager to buy cookies this year because of new varieties such as the Lemon Cremes and Carmel DeLites "which

seemed to stimulate great interest," Moser said. Generally, though, people just like to be supportive of the Girl Scouts, Moser said.

"They know our survival depends on the cookie sales," she said.

Even though Girl Scout cookie sales represent 10 percent of the U.S. cookie industry, Moser said, selling Thin Mints and Savannahs year round probably wouldn't benefit the Girl Scouts. Instead, she said, "it would delete interest (in) the

program," and the same amount of money would probably be made.

The annual cookie sale generates 64 percent of the Girl Scout budget, Moser said, which helps pay for programs and staff, as well as prizes awarded to scouts.

Of the \$2 received from each box, \$1.26 stays with the Girl Scouts and 74 cents goes to the baker. Each troop earns 16 to 41 cents on each

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