

WEATHER: Thursday, mostly sunny and warmer. High in the mid to upper 80s. Friday, warmer with thunderstorms possible late afternoon and into Saturday. High in the mid 80s to upper 90s. Low in the mid to upper 60s.

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Lobbying group reorganizes Chairman: NSSA withstanding UNL pull-out

By Joeth Zucco
Staff Reporter

The Nebraska State Student Association is reorganizing after losing half its budget and representatives, and Mike McMorrow, NSSA chairman and a Wayne State College student, said NSSA can survive without support from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Last March, UNL students voted to stop allocating 50 cents of their fees to the NSSA, a student lobbying group. The \$20,000 the NSSA lost was redistributed through ASUN's budget to expand the efforts of the Government Liaison Committee, UNL's student lobbying group.

"We're still surviving without it," McMorrow said. "It hurts financial-wise and support-wise, but we still want to be involved directly with ASUN. We aren't worried about the money."

With UNL out of the picture, the University of Nebraska at Omaha is now the major voice of the organization. Because of NSSA's part, UNO students will decide whether to keep the organization or not in their October elections.

Tim Kerrigan, UNO's NSSA campus chairman coordinator, said that losing UNL will hurt the other campuses involved in NSSA.

"It cut the budget nearly in half. Half of our members cut translates into half of our influence," Kerrigan said. "I don't think it's been so effective in the past. NSSA would do good to get Lincoln back."

"There was a lot of concern shortly after UNL dropped out. Now UNO is in the same position as UNL. We may find a better place to spend the money."

UNO students also paid 50 cents of their fees to the NSSA, which translated into \$7,000 a semester, Kerrigan said.

Kerrigan said it is hard to "put a finger" on what UNO has received from NSSA's efforts.

"I haven't seen a lot that the NSSA has done in the past that has directly helped UNO," he said. "In the past, it hasn't had full support of the colleges in the state."

McMorrow said NSSA also lobbied for all schools, not any one in particular.

Sue Gordon-Gessner, director of the Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Post-Secondary Education, said the NSSA was very effective in its first few years, but wasn't last year.

She said the lobbyists were worth listening to.

McMorrow said that UNL's \$20,000 appropriation was broken down into NSSA's operating budget to finance lobbying, promotional material, voter registration, communication and operation of its central office. NSSA still owes ASUN \$1,200 for a 72-month phone bill. McMorrow said that will be discussed with the board at the October meeting.

There was an open meeting in July to come up with ideas for improvement and find ways to convince other four-year institutions, mainly Kearney State,

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—Kerrigan

"I can't point to many pieces of legislation, not because it wasn't effective, but money-wise," Gordon-Gessner said.

She cited as an example a work-study bill that made it out of committee, but not to the floor for a vote. Gordon-Gessner said her commission always looked to NSSA to provide student input.

She said that the loss of UNL's support will be "very detrimental" to NSSA.

"They will have a very difficult time if they don't have the largest body in the state participating," Gordon-Gessner said. "It's unfortunate that they won't have representation from all the universities."

McMorrow disagreed. "It's unfortunate that UNL decided to withdraw," McMorrow said. "I hope UNL will work with us this year anyway. We can both lobby on the same thing."

the University of Nebraska Medical Center and UNL, to join.

McMorrow said about 20 people were at the meeting representing all the four-year institutions in the state except UNMC and Peru State, which were unable to get representatives to attend.

Financing, representation in the legislature and a free semester option were discussed. McMorrow said all the propositions were well received.

McMorrow said there may be a set fee that all schools would have to pay instead of the current 50 cents per student per school. He cited that as one reason for UNL's exit.

"The biggest problem was paying so much more money than anyone else," McMorrow said. "By paying more, we should be getting more. There was miscommunication. There also wasn't a Campus coordinator second semester."

Students prove citizenship for jobs

By Randy Lyons
Staff Reporter

Recent changes in U.S. immigration laws will require some students returning to old jobs and all searching for new ones to show proof of citizenship to employers.

The Immigration Reform and Control Act was signed into law Nov. 6, 1986 and applies to anyone hired after that date. The act contains the most revisions in immigration laws in 35 years, resulting from efforts to crack down on illegal immigration and employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

A portion of the law allows illegal aliens who can prove continuous residence in the United States since Jan. 1, 1982, and continuous physical presence in the United States since Nov. 6, 1986, to apply for temporary residence status. The law also requires U.S. citizens hired after the enactment date to pro-

vide verification of employment eligibility.

The new employee must complete an Employment Eligibility Form, which asks citizenship status and proof of eligibility.

Various forms of identification can be used. The most common will be a copy of a state-issued drivers license with a photograph and a copy of the applicant's social security card. A copy of a birth certificate, voter's registration card, school identification card with a photograph or a U.S. military card of draft record will also be accepted.

Foreign students must also comply with the new laws. They must establish identity and employment eligibility by providing visas and signing forms. Other special forms will be accepted, but both eligibility and identity must be proven.

At the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, student workers will be required

to show the information on the first day they report to work, said Kay Dinkelman, coordinator for job location and development through the UNL financial aid office. Students on the College Work-Study program are included as well as students who worked on campus until May and will return in August to the same job.

"In a sense, they are being hired again," Dinkelman said.

Dinkelman said students must realize they will need to have these materials is applying for a job on or off campus. If the person does not have the required proof, a delay in their employment will result.

"We just want them to be prepared and aware of the situation," she said.

People who do not have the required documentation but were born in Nebraska can obtain a copy of their birth certificate through the Bureau of Vital Statistics at 301 Centennial Mall South.



Andreas Hoy/Daily Nebraskan

Jeff York of Cablevision installs a cable box in the Cather-Pound residence halls.

Hall residents to tune in to cable TV at last

By Merry Hayes
Staff Reporter

Students in the University of Nebraska-Lincoln residence halls have wanted their MTV for years, and now they've finally got it.

Thanks to 15 years of requests, 600 hours of labor and thousands of feet of wire, cable TV made its debut in UNL residence halls this summer.

Doug Zatechka, UNL housing director, said cable has been installed because of student demand in an increased-services survey in December 1986. The Office of University Housing surveyed a random sample of residence-hall students and found that 73 percent wanted cable in the halls and were willing to pay for it.

The cost to students will be \$30 per academic year and \$7.50 extra for each premium channel such as HBO, Showtime and Cinemax. This is a savings from the regular rate of \$12.95 a month for basic cable and \$9.50 extra for each premium channel.

Zatechka said students will enjoy

cable but won't watch much more television because of it.

"People said, 'Now, everybody's going to watch TV,' but that's not true," he said.

He said the survey showed that 70 percent of students already had television sets.

Russ Johnson, Residence Hall Association president, said summer-school students have already been watching cable and are "loving it."

Carl Mesecher, a junior broadcasting major, said cable in the halls is the "best move they've ever made."

Mesecher said it's well worth the \$30 a year because now he can get good reception and record his favorite shows with his videocassette recorder.

Johnson said cable TV is another attraction to keep students on campus. And, he said, the more people who live in the halls, the cheaper it is for everyone to live there.

"It's one way to add something else to make the residence halls a little better," he said.

Trend to attend state school may hurt UNL

By Colleen Kenney
Staff Reporter

A shift in enrollment over the last five years favoring Nebraska state colleges has caused problems for the state's 12 private colleges and could cause trouble for the University of Nebraska-Lincoln if the trend continues, officials said.

More students are choosing the state colleges — Chadron, Kearney, Wayne and Peru — because of cheaper tuition.

It can't be called a tuition war, but officials from UNL, private colleges and the state colleges said the tuition gap — especially between the private colleges and the state colleges — must narrow.

If not UNL could continue to lose money that now is being appropriated to the state colleges for hiring new faculty members to cope with the student increase.

Students also could be losing out on the alternative of private colleges, which

have found it harder to compete with state colleges for students.

"It's simply a matter of cost," said John Oberg, president of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Nebraska.

The state's private, independent colleges have been affected by the enrollment shift, but UNL has only been affected "somewhat," said Sue Gordon-Gessner, executive director of the Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education.

"State colleges have increased enrollments," she said. "Independents have shown a decrease. But the university is pretty much holding its own."

This fall UNL's undergraduate residents are paying \$44.75 a credit hour — 26 percent more than state college students, who are paying \$33.

One credit hour at Creighton University — about average for the private colleges — costs more than three times more than an hour at state colleges. Each Creighton undergraduate

student pays \$162 a credit hour.

The tuition gap has widened since the autumn of 1977, when the difference between UNL and state college tuition rates remained about the same for resident undergraduates, 26 percent, but increased for non-resident and graduate students.

In 1977, non-resident undergraduates were paying \$27.50 a credit hour, less than half of the \$59 UNL non-resident students were paying.

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