

# Daily Nebraskan

Wednesday

## WEATHER

Today, mostly sunny and continued hot, near record high in the mid- to upper 90s, south wind 10-15 miles per hour. Tonight, mostly clear, low in the mid- to upper 60s. Thursday, mostly sunny and still hot, high in the mid-90s.

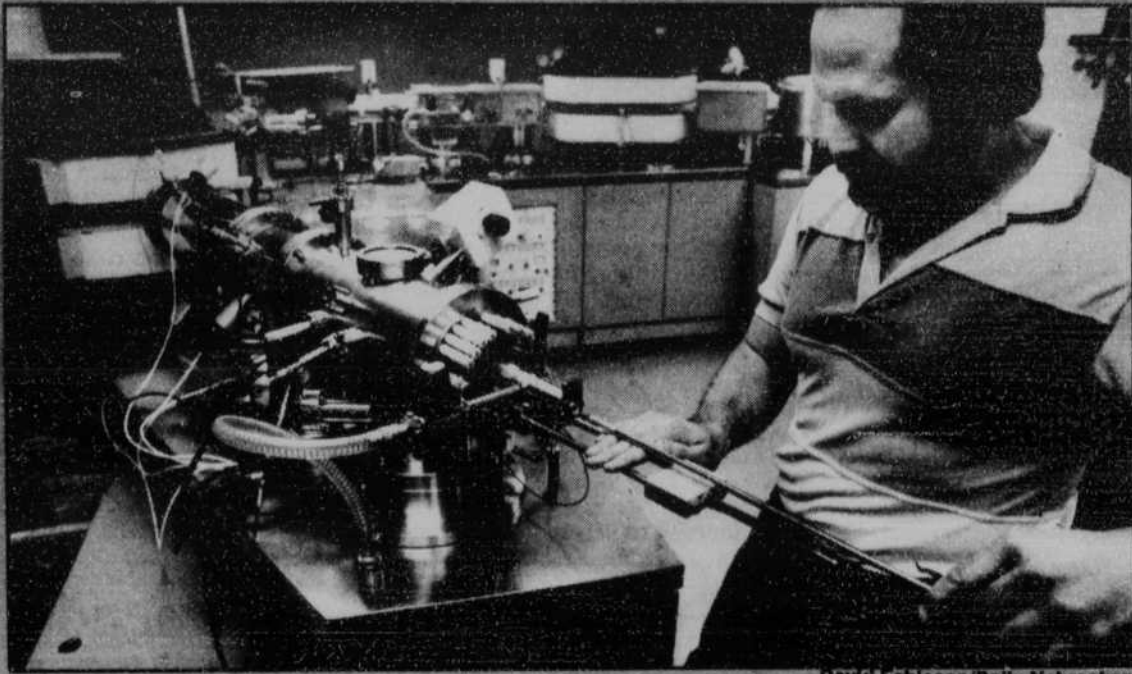
## INDEX

News Digest ..... 2  
 Editorial ..... 4  
 Sports ..... 7  
 Arts & Entertainment ..... 9  
 Classifieds ..... 10

September 12, 1990

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Vol. 90 No. 12



David Fahleson/Daily Nebraskan

Ron Cerny, assistant director of the Midwest Center for Mass Spectrometry at UNL, introduces a sample into the mass spectrometer. UNL's chemistry department recently acquired the spectrometer, which is the first in the country, and will use it in cancer research. See story on page 3.

## Gosch's admission gets mixed reactions from campus leaders

By Jennifer O'Clka  
 Senior Reporter

Former student leaders, members of student government and an administrator had mixed reactions Tuesday to an election deal made by the student body president.

Phil Gosch, president of the Association of Students of the University of Nebraska, admitted Monday that he agreed to fire ASUN's director of development before he was elected in March. He later reneged on the deal to fire Marlene Beyke.

Gosch made the agreement with the STAND party's presidential candidate, Joe Bowman.

James Griesen, vice chancellor for student affairs, said Gosch made a mistake, but did the "honorable" thing by admitting his actions.

Griesen said he would rather see a student leader admit his mistakes than hide them. Griesen said he did not see the revelation as devastating to ASUN.

"In my view, Phil has been a good student president, student regent" and the deal is a "blemish" he will have to deal with, Griesen said.

Griesen called the accusations against Beyke "silly."

"I've worked a great deal with Marlene Beyke and I think Marlene bends over backwards to help without imposing her will," Griesen said.

Beyke does not speak at meetings unless asked, Griesen said. She provides information, "but I've never seen her to be at all forceful in getting her opinions acted out in the Senate."

Griesen also said accusations that administrators deal with Beyke rather than student leaders were false.

He said he meets with the ASUN president at least once a week and calls Beyke only if he is trying to reach ASUN executives.

"I have too much respect for Marlene and student government to deal with student government that way," Griesen said.

Bryan Hill, last year's ASUN president, declined to comment on Gosch's actions, but supported Beyke.

Hill, who was involved in ASUN four years, said she is an adviser and support staff member.

"She doesn't make policy decisions, period," Hill said. "The policy decisions are up to the Senate. That is not within her authority and

she does not try to participate."

Hill pointed to policy changes of student government each year as proof Beyke does not interfere. He said his administration took the opposite stand to the one before it on a policy toward homophobia and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

"... if Marlene were the driving force behind ASUN, you wouldn't see those changes," he said.

Hill said the accusations against Beyke were "almost ironic," because she is exactly the opposite of what they implied. She is unobtrusive, he said.

Devi Bohling, former ASUN first vice president, said she was shocked when she heard about the actions.

"I think students will lose trust in student government," she said. "I can't see anything positive coming out of it whatsoever."

Bohling said allegations against Beyke were "totally unsubstantiated."

Deb Fiddelke, former Government Liaison Committee chairwoman who ran with the TODAY party against Gosch last year, said she was shocked and upset by Gosch's campaign improprieties. Beyke should not be a scapegoat in the campaign process, she said.

"I think the allegations against her are completely unfounded," Fiddelke said. "Anyone ever involved in student government knows how invaluable she is."

When he announced his support for Gosch's party at a press conference March 16, Bowman said it was because Fiddelke had agreed to make an appointment before the election.

The real reason, Bowman said Sunday, was the agreement to oust Beyke.

Fiddelke said the legitimacy of last year's election could be questioned if Bowman's allegations against her were made only as a "smoke screen."

"That, in my opinion, had a very significant impact on the outcome of the election," Fiddelke said.

ASUN Senate Speaker Brad Brunz, a two-year ASUN member, said the concessions Gosch made during the election were not made for "scandalous or malicious reasons."

"I know that when Phil made that

See ASUN on 6

## UNL receives most money Campuses' construction gap closing

By Pat Dinslage  
 Staff Reporter

Although the University of Nebraska-Lincoln again received the most attention for capital construction priorities this year, UNO and UNMC have edged a little closer over the past 23 years, an official said.

Regent Kermit Hansen of Elkhorn, chairman of the NU Board of Regents' Planning and Governance Committee, said, however, that one or two major projects on a certain campus significantly affect that margin.

For the biennium, projects for the UNL campuses accounted for 43.6 percent of the total capital construction priority funds, he said.

Priority projects at the University of Nebraska at Omaha totalled 13.9 percent, University of Nebraska Medical Center projects totalled 30.3 percent and Kearney State College projects totalled 12.1 percent, Hansen said. This is the first year KSC projects were included, since it joins the university system at the beginning of the 1991 budget year.

Over the 23 years he has been on the board, Hansen said, the margins have grown a little closer. In that

period, UNL-based projects received 56.5 percent of the financing, UNO about 25 percent and UNMC about 18 percent.

Hansen told the board at its meeting Friday that there were "curves, peaks and periods" of emphasis on certain campuses.

For instance, the proposed Basic Science Research facility at UNMC, at a cost of \$23.5 million, "throws the percentage (for UNMC) 10 times over the average," he said.

The Animal Science building on UNL's East Campus, which cost \$18 million, and the Lied Center for Performing Arts, which cost \$22 million, are other examples of when the percentage was thrown off, he said.

"There's no denying the fact that in any two-year period, we face a matter of priority by campus," Hansen said Monday.

The 13 projects on the proposed capital construction priority list for 1991-93, approved by the Board of Regents Friday, totalled \$86.2 million. The list goes before the Nebraska Legislature to make state aid decisions.

Regent Don Blank of McCook, the board's chairman, said that capital construction priority trends shouldn't

influence the board's future actions.

"We hope to keep the percentages as information only. We base decisions (for priority projects) on the fact that this is one university, not by campus," he said.

Hansen agreed.

"We can't look at the (project) list and say everybody gets a percentage," Hansen said. "We have to factor in the number of students served by each campus; we have got to weigh the priorities and the cost of education."

"We are one university," he said, "and trying to tie something together, like Campus A always gets so much and Campus B gets another amount, is not right. Let's not have a fixed or rigid percentage with which we want to equate academic needs on each campus. That's the measure we use, not the dollars or the facilities."

The people involved in developing the list "try to do their best to keep the process analytical and objective, rather than subjective," he said.

That process has made strides toward meeting the objectivity goal over the last several years, Hansen said.

## ACT scores unchanged

By Sara Bauder Schott  
 Senior Reporter

National average ACT score similar to last year's shows, despite a decrease in SAT scores this year, that students entering UNL are about as prepared for college as they were five years ago, Admissions Director John Beacon said.

The national ACT report released Tuesday showed that the national average of ACT scores for 1990 high school graduates was the same as 1989's. The American College Testing Program reported that average as 20.6.

Beacon said the average score for UNL students is about 22.4. The highest possible score on the ACT test is 36.

The average score for minority students was 18.9, an increase of half a point in the last five years.

The higher scores for minorities

reflect the fact that more minority students are taking a core of college-preparatory courses, ACT reported. A typical core would include four years of English and three years each of social studies, natural sciences and mathematics.

ACT research shows that students who take a college-preparatory program in high school perform better in college. The research shows this improved performance is true for students of different abilities and ethnic backgrounds.

For 1990 graduates who took a college preparatory core, the average ACT score was 22.3. For those who did not take prep courses, the average score was 19.1.

Last year was the first year students took the new version of the ACT test, the Enhanced ACT Assessment. The enhanced test gives 12 scores for students instead of the five scores given on the old test.

The new test gives four major scores in English, math, reading and science, seven subscores, and a composite score.

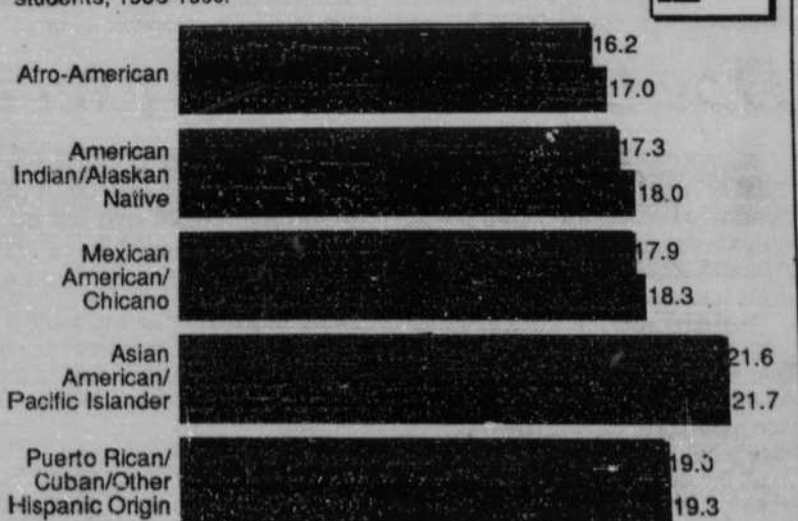
Beacon said ACT changed the test because there was public concern that it did not do what academic advisers needed it to do. Beacon said the test, along with other information, is used to make admission decisions and to help decide academic placement.

The test has changed in a subtle way, Beacon said. The traditional ACT emphasized learned skills more, he said, while the new ACT emphasizes reasoning skills. The math section of the test has broadened in scope, with more basic and more advanced problems than the traditional test, he said.

Scores for the new test are based on a higher scale than those for the traditional test, Beacon said. Therefore, the 1990 average of 20.6 corresponds to an 18.6 in 1989. ACT scaled the scores so they can be compared.

## Minority ACT score increases, 1986-1990

The increase of average ACT scores earned by minority students, 1986-1990.



\* 1986 scores are estimated. Source: American College Testing Program.

John Bruce/Daily Nebraskan