

# Candidates fund election

**CAMPAIGN** from page 1

Manpower is the key to a winning election, said Griesen, not money spent.

Although Ruwe and Scott Brauer, former KEG party presidential candidate, agreed manpower was essential, money plays a significant role in a party's ability to achieve name recognition among student voters.

"If they don't have the money or the person power, I think it would be absolutely impossible for a person to run a successful campaign," Brauer said.

Ruwe, who donated 28 percent of his party's budget, said he expected himself to contribute a large portion of ADVANCE's campaign funding.

Brauer donated about \$30 total to his campaign. He said he would admit the KEG party had little of the two key factors in winning a campaign: money and manpower.

Word of mouth about the quality of a candidate is not fast enough to reach students in the

three-month ASUN campaign period, he said.

Brauer and Ruwe agreed that word-of-mouth is not adequate for a candidate to gain name recognition. ADVANCE reported printing T-shirts, hundreds of posters, buttons and pencils to spread their name and platform.

Ruwe complimented KEG party members for running a good campaign on a shoestring budget — a budget without T-shirts and with only \$5.34 in edible treats.

They cut costs through good planning, such as getting the cost of some fliers sponsored by a printing house, he said.

Brauer said the KEG party made a good showing by claiming 32 percent of the student vote with only about 15 percent of the total money spent.

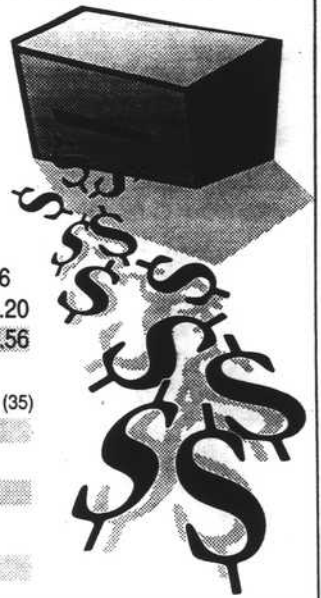
Voters also made a good showing; voter turnout this spring rose by 308 students from 1996. Total campaign spending was down by about \$650 this year, but the money may go up again next year.

## ASUN Campaign Spending

1996 Totals		1997 Totals	
March 7 election		March 12 election	
OFFICE party	\$420.97	KEG party	\$314.36
ACTION party	\$2,299.00	ADVANCE party	\$1,760.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,719.97</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,074.56</b>
Spending per senate seat (35)		Spending per senate seat (35)	
\$77.71		\$59.27	
Per voter (1,867 voters)		Per voter (2,175 voters)	
\$1.46		\$.95	
<b>Total figures</b> (both elections)			
\$4,794.53 spent			

SOURCE: ASUN

AARON STECKELBERG/DN



## Law & Order

A look at crime on campus and in the community

### THEFT

A woman who set up a bank account to help a co-worker who was a victim of a violent crime was ticketed Wednesday for taking money from the account.

Lincoln Police Sgt. Ann Heermann said Shirley Brooks, a manager at a local grocery store, set up the account for one of her employees. Change jars were put out in the store to gather money from customers and employees. The collected money was then put into the account.

The money was supposed to go to groceries and electric bills, Heermann said, but the victim noticed the electric bill had not been paid and \$200 had been taken out of the account.

Heermann said after some investigation, police found that the money had been taken out of an NBC account from the downtown of-

office, 1248 O St.

Brooks, a 38-year-old from Douglas, has been ticketed, but no charges have been filed.

### WEAPONS DISCHARGE

A man underwent surgery to have a bullet removed from his leg, then was ticketed for discharging a firearm inside the city limits after he shot himself Wednesday.

Heermann said Shad McRoberts, 18, of 4631 Merideth St., was sitting in the living room of 4627 Bancroft Ave. with four friends at about 10 p.m. He told police he had a loaded .22-caliber pistol in his hand and that it went off and hit his leg.

McRoberts was taken to Bryan Memorial Hospital, where he underwent surgery to remove the bullet.

## Health center lab receives cholesterol-testing certification

By KASEY KERBER  
Staff Reporter

More than five years ago, the University Health Center laboratory failed in its attempt to become nationally certified for accuracy in cholesterol testing.

This year, the center's laboratory became certified and surpassed the certification requirements by nearly 50 percent.

The National Cholesterol Education Program awarded the laboratory certification after it posted a 1.6-percent margin of error for accuracy and a 1.2-percent margin of error for precision.

The required margin of error to receive certification was 3 percent for both tests.

Gaye Homer, laboratory manager, said the accomplishment was a milestone for the laboratory.

"Since we take cholesterol testing seriously,

we felt it was important to prove the accuracy of our testing," Homer said.

Homer said the certification was possible because of the use of standard reagents (substances used to detect other substances), a knowledge of using the laboratory instruments and an emphasis on quality control.

And this certification, Homer said, showed that the laboratory was doing its job, which includes testing the cholesterol levels of between 40 and 50 people during wellness profiles on the first Wednesday of each month.

And while students sometimes have their cholesterol tested, Homer said, faculty and staff usually make up the bulk of cholesterol testing.

"It's more of a concern with age," Homer said.

The laboratory will need to be recertified in April 1998, and Homer said she hopes the laboratory's margin of error will once again be below 3 percent — or lower.

# Orgasm pill no pleasure for Rutgers professors

DAILY TARGUM  
Rutgers University

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. (U-WIRE) — The news came too early, and the two Rutgers professors who supposedly discovered an orgasm pill are now perturbed at all the media attention they have received.

Overnight, news of an "orgasm drug" discovery was printed in newspapers around the world, broadcast on television and became the topic of talk radio shows around the nation. Millions were told about this mystical drug which would allow women to undergo a spontaneous burst of sexual pleasure.

There was only one problem, professors say: Everyone was wrong.

"It's all hype," said Beverly Whipple, an associate professor of nursing at Rutgers-Newark. "I've been explaining this to reporters all week, trying to give them a correct story."

Whipple and Barry Komisaruk, a professor of psychology at Rutgers-Newark, discovered that women have an increased threshold of pain while experiencing an orgasm. But they say they are not creating a pill that would induce orgasms.

Komisaruk said the London Times requested an interview with him in December. The journalist asked him about the possibility of creating a pill that would stimulate an orgasm in women.

The article was published on Dec. 15 and because of a misleading headline, the paper said the creation of an

orgasm pill would help women achieve climax, Komisaruk said.

News reached the American shores last week with a release from The Home News and Tribune, Komisaruk said.

"We are not trying to find some orgasm pill," Komisaruk said.

Whipple agreed with his research partner.

"There is no work being done on creating this pill," Whipple said. "My work is in finding the female sexual response and documenting the phenomena of female ejaculation."

Their research actually uncovered a new neuropeptide, which when released into the spinal fluid causes the sensation of orgasm in the brain.

This chemical, vasoactive intesti-

nal peptide, is a neurotransmitter that has been detected to increase the general pain threshold of women-nearly 100 percent above normal.

Komisaruk worked alongside Whipple to understand the effects of this chemical and its pathway in women, but they did not discover a pill that actually stimulates orgasms. After several methods of testing, they found even paralyzed women were able to achieve self-stimulation without masturbation.

This pain-inhibiting chemical may be useful in alleviating painful health problems in women, such as chronic pain.

"But to link the research with laboratory rats to the human female studies is not only an inappropriate leap, it is simply wrong," Whipple said.

Komisaruk's work is primarily concerned with the neuropeptide and the sensory pathways from the vagina and cervix to the brain, which led him to the discovery of the vagus nerve.

The original pathway thought for the transmission of neuropeptides was the hypogastric nerve, located in the rib cage. The vagus nerve, Komisaruk said, carries signals through a pelvic nerve pathway.

In conjunction with Frank Jordan, a professor of chemistry at Rutgers-Newark, Komisaruk synthesized fragments of VIP in laboratory rats.

Physiological effects from the pieces of the 28 amino acid chain were examined and found to affect these creatures even with spinal injury.



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