

# Daily Nebraskan

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## No good solutions to backpack theft

By Deb Pederson

Four backpacks were reported stolen from the two City Campus bookstores Monday, but, according to a Nebraska Bookstore official, that number could have been worse.

"For the number of people coming through the store, two backpacks are not a lot to lose, although there shouldn't be any missing," Mark Opegard, general manager of Nebraska Bookstore, 1135 R St., said.

Two backpacks were reported missing from Nebraska Bookstore, and one was reported missing from University Bookstore. Another backpack was reported stolen, but was recovered immediately.

Gail Gade, director of the UNL Police Department, said police have been assigned to protect backpacks at the bookstores for a number of years. The officer may miss a theft attempt when he leaves the backpack racks to check on other parts of the

store.

"It's a difficult problem with no really good solutions," Gade said.

Gade said the procedure followed when a theft attempt is spotted is to let the suspect take the item outside the store and apprehend the suspect there. The suspect can then be charged with larceny, he said.

Opegard said the first week of classes is a problem for backpack thefts, but the percentage of thefts on the UNL campus is minor compared to other college campuses.

The two backpacks missing from Nebraska Bookstore were taken from the wooden racks by the front doors. Opegard said theft could be prevented if students used the coin-operated lockers across from the racks. Coins are returned after using the lockers.

Gade said money left in backpacks is a prime attraction for thieves.



Craig Andresen/Daily Nebraskan

Brad Campbell, a junior psychology major, buys books at the University Bookstore in the Nebraska Union Tuesday afternoon.

## Alcohol intake moderation lends ammunition to battle of the bottle

By Joan Korinek

People should limit the quantity and frequency of their alcohol use to prevent alcohol-related problems, said Ray Daugherty, president of the Lexington, Ky., based Prevention Research Institute.

Daugherty, also the executive director of the Kentucky Alcoholism Council, was in Lincoln Monday and Tuesday to present two one-day seminars on preventing alcohol problems. The Alcoholism Council of Nebraska and the Nebraska Prevention Center for Alcohol and Drug Abuse sponsored the "Preventing Alcohol Problems — Are We Doing it Right?" seminars which took place at the Cornhusker Hotel. About 40 people attended each seminar.

"When people drink more than two drinks a day or more than three on peak days, they substantially increase the risk for a variety of alcohol-related problems," Daugherty said.

If a person's alcohol consumption is under these limits, Daugherty said, the risks are decreased more than 40 times.

But when a person drinks six drinks in one day rather than six drinks spread over six days, the risks are increased, he said.

Daugherty said research shows that the people with the greatest chance of developing alcoholism or alcohol-related problems are children of alcohol-

ics, since genetics is a factor. He suggested that if a person had a strong family history of alcoholism, that person should abstain from alcohol.

"They tend to have a very positive reaction to alcohol," Daugherty said. "They tend to have a high tolerance, but it takes less drinking to result in alcoholism or alcohol-related problems."

According to Daugherty, college freshmen and fraternity members drink more than other college students. Freshmen do it because it is their first time away from home and they have a lot of freedom, he said. Drunkenness has become a part of the lifestyle in fraternities, he said, but that is beginning to change.

Daugherty said professionals use several approaches in primary prevention to help people deter alcohol-related problems.

Until the 1960s, the prohibition approach was the strongest approach, Daugherty said. According to this approach, he said, people either supported prohibition or made people who drank feel guilty.

During the '60s, the prohibition approach changed into the "responsible drinking approach," Daugherty said. People who drank, but were not experiencing immediate problems, thought they were handling alcohol, but this was not true, he said.

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## New course to study European holocaust

By Stephanie Carter

"Holocaust" once conjured images of disastrous fires, such as those in San Francisco and Chicago around the turn of the century.

Today, "holocaust" is synonymous with the Jewish experience in Nazi Germany.

This semester UNL will offer a new political science course on the European holocaust. Ivan Volgyes, a UNL

political science professor who helped organize the course, said 13 internationally-known specialists will be guest speakers for the class.

"This is not just intellectual, but emotional and to some extent, spiritual," Volgyes said.

Although the class will consist mainly of discussions and lectures by the guest professors, Volgyes said holocaust survivors from the Lincoln and Omaha Jewish communities also will speak to

the class.

### Funding problem

Most major universities have courses dealing with the holocaust, he said. In the last three years, UNL had only a mini-course on the subject because the university had no money to begin a new class.

The NU Foundation, the Nebraska Committee of Humanities and the Lincoln and Omaha Jewish communities collectively funded the course, Volgyes said.

Volgyes said he hopes next year UNL can find and fund a specialist to teach the course rather than having international speakers. He said that a permanent professor would help in establishing a permanent course on the holocaust and Judaic studies.

Local specialists, such as Associate Professor Louis Picard and Professor Peter Cheng of the UNL department of political science, will speak to the class about current holocausts in Cambodia and Afghanistan, Volgyes said.

### Non traditional approach

The students in the course will record their reactions to each lecture in a journal, he said. One paper will be assigned, but it will not be traditional. The paper will allow each student to play the role of someone involved with

the holocaust. The roles will be taken from actual documents of German orders.

Some of the guest speakers will be:
 

- George Ranki, a professor from Indiana University, and a specialist on WWII and Fascist governments.

- Andrezej Korbonski, a UCLA professor who was involved in the Polish resistance and uprising.

- Eric Goldhagen, a Harvard professor who has written on the social and psychological costs of living under German rule.

- Samuel Sharp, a former professor at American College, who is a specialist on international politics. He worked with the chief prosecutors during the Nuremberg trials (1945-1946) of Nazi war criminals.

- Professor Peter Black, with the Department of Justice, who tracks down Nazi war criminals living in the United States.

- Father John Morley, a judge scholar at Seaton Hall University in New Jersey.

"This is one of the greatest things to happen to Nebraska in a long time," said Volgyes.

The course will be offered Tuesday evenings from 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.



Lou Anne Zacek/Daily Nebraskan