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Weather: Sunny, windy and warm with a high of 48 (9C) today. Cloudy and continued windy tonight with a low of 27 (-3C). Partly cloudy and warm again on Wednesday, with a high of 47 (8C).
Bob Drubecher/Daily Nebraskan

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Committee urges more participation

By John Coffey
Staff Reporter

Residence hall students are underrepresented in campus activities and the Nebraska Union Board's programs and activities committee wants to change that.

Julie Gathmann, committee member and coordinator of the drive to recruit more residence hall students, said these students are "missing the boat." So are the groups that don't try to get them involved, Gathmann said.

The committee has presented workshops at UNL residence halls to give students information on how to get involved on campus through the Campus Activities and Programs office in the Nebraska Union.

The last workshop is today at 8 p.m. in the Sellock Quadrangle Mushroom Room.

Gathmann said many people think fraternity and sorority members dominate student groups.

"There is such a division on the campus, and I don't think that's very good," she said. "I think each can benefit from the other."

Gathmann said that few people provide residence hall students with information about campus activities. Fraternities and sororities have officers responsible for informing their members about campus programs.

Kathy Shellogg, activities coordinator at CAP, said UNL has more than 270 student groups — and the number is growing.

Gathmann said the opportunities for more volunteers exist. And with twice as many people living in the residence halls as in fraternities and sororities, the climate for greater residence hall participation exists.

So far, response to the committee's information sessions has been good from university staff members affiliated with the programs. But student response has not been as good, Gathmann said.

Unemployment rate drop fails to improve job market

By Barbara Comito
Staff Reporter

Although the unemployment rate for Lincoln dropped 17.5 percent during 1984, the job market in Lincoln has not improved as much as that figure might indicate, according to a Nebraska Job Service official.

Jaques Baluch, operations manager for the service, said the unemployment rate for Lincoln dropped from 4.0 in January 1984 to 3.3 in December 1984, but the Nebraska Job Service has not seen a proportionate decrease in the number of people looking for work.

The job service handled 8,100 case visits in January 1984 and 7,000 this January, Baluch said.

The underemployed — people who take part-time work when they really need full-time work or people who take jobs for which they are overqualified — do not show up in the unemployment

rate. Yet, they still are looking for work, Baluch said.

Part of Lincoln's problem is the many nearby colleges — Southeast Community College, Doane College, Union College, Nebraska Wesleyan University and UNL — that are turning out more professionals and technically skilled workers than Lincoln's job market can absorb.

Gene Landkamer, Job Service general manager, said that from July 1, 1984, to Jan. 31, 1985, the service had 17,124 job applicants but listed 6,851 openings.

While 2,310 of those applicants were looking for professional, technical and managerial jobs, only 214 of the job openings fit in these categories.

During the same period, 1,207 of the openings were in sales and 1,490 were clerical.

Many sales and clerical jobs are being filled by people who were originally looking for professional or tech-

nical jobs, Landkamer said.

No definite figures are available on the number of underemployed locally. But nationally, 5 percent of the total labor force has taken part-time jobs while still seeking full-time jobs, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

While many retail jobs were created in Lincoln last year by the opening of stores like ShopKo and Target, most of those were part time. Target, for instance employs 180 workers — 35 full-time and 145 part-time, according to the personnel department.

Baluch said that major department stores are moving toward hiring more workers. The Sears Roebuck and Co. store at Gateway has 99 full-time employees and 200 part-time employees, according to its personnel department.

Part-time workers don't have to be given the benefits full-time workers do, and merchants can schedule part-timers to come in during peak hours only, Baluch said.

Curriculum changes possible for agriculture school

By Jonathan Taylor
Staff Reporter

A curriculum review of UNL's College of Agriculture could result in more required business and computer-related classes for UNL agriculture students, an agricultural engineering professor says.

Jack Schinstock, co-chairman of the 17-member curriculum review committee said the group examines the college's courses offered every five years to "identify changes that would improve the curriculum and inform the faculty of what they can do better."

So far, the committee has studied half of the more than 1,000 curriculum

surveys it recently sent to students, faculty members, employers and alumni, Schinstock said. The committee will begin making decisions within the next two weeks. Two students are on the committee with T.E. Hartung, agriculture college dean, and representatives from each department.

Schinstock's preliminary impression of the data, based on a review of employer and alumni surveys, included two possible curriculum changes — a need for more computer and accounting-related courses.

He said the committee has seen many surveys that suggest more students may need to sharpen their accounting

skills. The surveys also mention computers, Schinstock said.

"This will not cause new courses to be formed, but it will call for a review of the computer courses in the agriculture college," he said.

People who received surveys were asked to rate courses' credit hour requirements, the college's course quality and what improvements the college needs, Schinstock said.

Although he did not give specifics, Schinstock said some parts of the college may be eliminated in order to strengthen others. The university has been emphasizing the need for a variety of fundamental courses and the committee will follow suit, Schinstock

said. This would give students better job opportunities after they graduate.

"A broader background in fundamental knowledge and skills... will make students more flexible to move into other jobs as they become available," Schinstock said.

The committee also is seeking analysis outside the college by consulting Jim Roberts, the dean of Kansas State University's agriculture school. Roberts, chairman of the Agriculture 2001 committee, is sharing his viewpoints with the UNL's review committee regarding the citizens' view of the agriculture curriculum.

UNL's agriculture college also is

comparing its program with 25 other colleges of agriculture, such as North Carolina State University, Iowa State University and Purdue University, Schinstock said.

Five years ago, the review committee added an English and a physics course to the list of graduation requirements for the agriculture college. Any curriculum requirement changes made this year will appear in the 1986-88 course catalogue.

The review committee is made up of two students, Hartung and representatives from each college department.

More stories on East Campus are on page 5, a special weekly page dedicated to news on that campus.

Minister gives speech

Sileven says legal system inhibits constitutional rights

By Ann Lowe
Staff Reporter

The U.S. legal system should be based on punitive law — the kind that renders punishment for crime — rather than on preventive codes, Louisville minister Everett Sileven said Tuesday at the UNL College of Law.

Sileven spoke to about 40 members of the Christian Legal Society. The program was the second in a CLS Lecture and Luncheon series, "Perspectives in Law and Morality."

The Baptist minister, who was jailed for keeping his Faith Christian School open, quoted the law text "Blackstone's Commentaries" that man-made laws should not supersede "the law of nature and the law of revelation."

"We cannot grant authority (to lawmakers) that we do not have," Sileven said. "In spite of what they say in the legislatures, there are no

lawmakers. There is only one, and that's God."

Biblical law is based on punishment of crimes for which there are victims, Sileven said. In Old Testament times, homeowners were required to have barriers around their rooftops. If a visitor fell off a roof, the homeowner would be punished for breaking the law, Sileven said.

But the ancient Hebrews had no building inspectors, and they could not be punished simply for failure to build the barrier, he said.

The U.S. Constitution was written on the Judeo-Christian principle that guarantees the "God-granted rights" of life, liberty and property, Sileven said.

However, in the 20th century, the legal system has turned away from the Constitution and looked to judicial interpretations in precedent cases, he said. And the system has

adopted preventative laws that actually take away constitutional rights, he said.

Preventative laws are written to "protect people from themselves," Sileven said. The only sure way to do that is to "put everybody in jail," he said.

"Either we have security with slavery or liberty with risks," Sileven said. "I'd rather have liberty with risks."

Sileven said he usually obeys preventative law, even if he opposes it — unless it goes against what he believes God has called him to do.

"I'm 46 years old, and the only law I've deliberately broken is the one that's gotten me in trouble."

Of his controversial Christian school, which state officials ordered closed because the teachers weren't legally certified, Sileven said: "We have no victim."

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Rev. Sileven

Mark Davis/Daily Nebraskan