

WEATHER: It will be partly cloudy through Saturday. High Friday will be in the middle 50s to middle 60s. Friday night, low will be in the 30s to lower 40s.

Daily Nebraskan

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November 13, 1987

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Vol.87 No.57

Retirement plan holds little stock for employees

By Lee Rood
 Senior Reporter

Now is not the best time for University of Nebraska-Lincoln employees to retire, say university finance professors.

"Black Monday" and more recent drops in the Dow Jones have reduced the value of some UNL professors' and administrators' retirement plans.

Because retirement plans at UNL consist of a percentage of an employees' gross income divided between stocks and bonds, some employees

lost more than others.

How much of that retirement money, contributed by UNL and the employee, is put toward stocks or the bond fund is up to the individual employee.

According to Greg Clayton, director of insurance and benefits at UNL, some employees lost more money than others because they had invested a higher percentage of their money in the stock fund, called the College Retirement Equity Fund.

While some professors may have

lost up to 30 percent of the money they have earned in recent years, they are still ahead of the game from what they started out with, said Leonard Berekson, UNL finance professor.

Berekson said employees who have been investing their retirement money for any length of time should be doing fairly well despite the current bear market.

"It's not as bad as it looks for a faculty member who has been here a long time, as long as they are not going to retire tomorrow," he said.

Most faculty members will be able to ride out their losses because their stock is "on paper" until they retire, Berekson said.

"Unless there is a really great depression," Berekson said, "In that case, all bets are off."

Most faculty members split their retirement investment equally between the equity fund and the bond fund, Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, to prevent losing too much money in the changing market, Berekson said.

Richard DeFusco, another UNL finance professor, said he and other faculty members have switched some of their bond investment to stocks recently because stocks are cheap now.

In the future, if the market does all right, employees will make more money for retirement, he said.

"Since I'm young, I'm hopefully going to ride this out," DeFusco said.

Berekson said he keeps his investment split evenly, because he is closer to retirement.

"I did it for safety," he said.

Hey, wait a minute, Mr. Postman!

By Anne Mohri
 Staff Reporter

Kersi Pajnigar, director of business affairs at the Wick Alumni Center, said when he goes to his office he often mails his letters at the mailbox on the corner of 16th and R streets.

But early this week he and many others could not.

"On that particular day I had a letter to mail and the box was gone," Pajnigar said.

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is offering a \$200 reward for information leading to the arrest of whoever is responsible for stealing the mailbox earlier this week.

Doug Emery, manager of the Delivery and Collection Office in Lincoln, said the mailbox was reported missing at 9 a.m. Tuesday. Emery said the mailbox will be replaced by Monday.

Steve Hix, an Omaha postal inspector, said with a mailbox theft "potentially there are six felonies that could be involved." Penalties for the felony include up to a \$10,000 fine

and 10 years in prison.

Hix said crimes like this are either pranks or professional crimes, and because of the location of the stolen mailbox, the post office suspects this one to be a prank.

"We want to make people aware it is serious," Hix said.

Lt. Frank Rowe of the Lincoln Police Department said police have no suspects yet.

Emery said when mailboxes get stolen, they are usually found the next day, sometimes in yards or on the street. Postal officials talked to members of nearby fraternities and sororities about the theft, Emery said.

Hix said he would like to speak to anyone who used the mailbox between 5:30 Monday afternoon and 9 a.m. Tuesday.

"I'd like to find out if they have any information, if they noticed anyone around the box," Hix said.

He said there is a good chance the mail is still inside the mailbox.

Emery said each leg of the mailbox is bolted to a concrete slab. The bolts were found broken off.

"It looked like somebody just rocked it off," Emery said.

The mailbox is valued at \$135, but the price is not important, Hix said.

"Our primary concern is to get the mailbox back and any mail inside it," he said.

Hix said penalties for stealing a mailbox could be one or more of the following:

- theft of property used by the Postal Service could have a maximum fine of \$1,000 or three years in jail or both.

- if there is mail in the mailbox, theft or possession of stolen mail could have a fine of \$2,000 or five years in jail or both.

- if two or more people are involved, conspiracy could have a fine of \$10,000 or five years in jail or both.

- if mail is inside, obstruction of correspondence could have a fine of \$2,000 or five years in jail or both.

- if the mailbox is destroyed, there could be a fine of \$1,000 or three years in jail or both.

- if keys or locks are stolen or reproduced, there could be a fine of \$500 or 10 years in jail or both.

Employees bid for salary hike

By Brandon Loomis
 Staff Reporter

University of Nebraska-Lincoln administrators and employees voiced concern not only for faculty salaries but for salaries of all university employees at an open forum in the East Union Thursday.

Vi Schroeder, UNL director of publications and mail services, said at the University Association for Administrative Development forum that a good faculty is essential to a good university, but the loyalty of all university employees is equally important. Current legislation deals only with faculty salaries, she said, not with the bulk of the university's employees.

"I don't know why people work

here and are loyal," she said.

A panel including UNL Chancellor Martin Massengale, Regent John Payne of Kearney, and Sens. Shirley Marsh and James McFarland, both of Lincoln, commented on the financial situation of the university and state, and answered questions before a crowd of about 80 people.

Massengale said employees stay at the university despite low salaries because they are able to make the best of conditions.

"That's the kind of people we are in this state," he said.

But university employees deserve pay increases because they are 12 to 14 percent behind state workers doing similar jobs, Massengale said.

Payne said in each of the past three

fiscal years the University of Nebraska Board of Regents has asked the Legislature for about a 10 percent increase in faculty salaries and has only received increases of about 3 percent. Since 1982, he said, the university has taken more than \$14 million in midyear reductions because of "limited state dollars."

But Marsh said revenue projections indicate more money may be available this year.

"I'd like to see some of those dollars spent, not all put on hold," she said.

Marsh said students and employees who are concerned about faculty salary increases should talk to their senators.

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Doug Carroll/Daily Nebraskan

He does do windows

Daryl Bell reaches high for a spot while cleaning windows Wednesday afternoon. Bell, owner and operator of Clearview Window Service, was cleaning the bottom row of plate-glass windows at the NBC Building downtown. Bell said his company cleans the windows once a week, even during the winter "if it isn't too cold."

Latvians suffer under Soviet rule, dissident says

By Kip Fry
 Staff Reporter

A Latvian dissident told the press Thursday there is no comparison between Soviet-ruled Latvia and the United States because Latvia lacks human rights.

Rolands Silaraups spoke at a press conference through an interpreter at the Nebraska Union Thursday to explain what he and his country have endured under the Soviets.

Silaraups, who was imprisoned for distributing literature promoting independence of Latvia from Soviet rule, said the Soviet Constitution is not even recognized by the Soviets.

Latvia also has what is called "free medicine," but if you have to rely on it "you will perish," he said.

Silaraups could no longer sit back and watch his native Latvia be ruled oppressively by the Soviet regime, so he participated in several protests that led to his imprisonment.

Latvia, once an independent nation on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1939.

Silaraups, 22, was recently released from what he called a concentration camp. Although he was initially sentenced to five years in prison and two years of exile for distributing literature promoting freedom for Lat-

via, he was released unexpectedly after only four months with a number of other prisoners of conscience.

"He can only thank President Reagan and the American government for his release," his interpreter said.

Many prisoners who have to spend longer terms in Latvian prisons are often broken both physically and emotionally, he said.

"It is very difficult for Americans never having experienced anything like that to comprehend what a terrible horror it was," he said. People sent there have to give a great deal of their lives, he said.

He said the camp was much like the Nazi concentration camps during

World War II.

While in prison, he met Linards Grantins, the leader of "Helsinki '86," the opposition group responsible for many of the demonstrations in Riga.

After his release, Silaraups participated in another demonstration this June and took over leadership of "Helsinki '86." Authorities then expelled him from the country, he said.

Silaraups' mother and sister are still in Latvia, although he said they are in no immediate danger as long as he is in the United States. Efforts have begun to get them out of the country, he said.

Silaraups said that eventually he would like to live in Washington,

D.C., where he would be able to work for the Latvian cause. He would not give any specific plans so the KGB would not find out.

Silaraups is now touring the United States until the end of the year to tell his story.

In the United States, he said, someone can work and be paid adequately for it. Latvian workers work many hours a day and barely get enough money to pay their bills, he added.

Silaraups said any changes in the Soviet-ruled territory brought about by Mikhail Gorbachev are not from the heart, but are just a show for the

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