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Friday

Weather: Friday, mostly sunny, high in the mid 40s. Friday night, clear, low in the mid 20s. Saturday, mostly sunny, high around 40.

A&E: Last one out, shut off the lights —Page 6.

Sports: Beck ready to face USC —Page 5.

Dallas moved to New Mexico penitentiary

By Victoria Ayotte
Staff Reporter

Claude Dallas, a former inmate at the Nebraska State Penitentiary, was transferred Thursday to the New Mexico State Penitentiary at Nebraska's request, said Harold Clarke, warden of the Nebraska State Penitentiary.

Clarke said Dallas was transferred to New Mexico because Nebraska's penitentiary didn't have enough space for him. Dallas was transferred

to Nebraska from the Idaho State Penitentiary in mid-September.

The reason for Dallas' transfer from Idaho was a cult-like following that caused problems for Idaho's prison, said Al Murphy, director of the Idaho Department of Corrections.

It is believed that Laura Miller, who led the following, followed Dallas to Lincoln, said Randy Essex, Sunday editor of the Idaho Statesman. Miller recently applied for a graduate assistant position at the

University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The department of theater arts and dance has not filled the position that Miller applied for.

Miller couldn't be reached for comment Thursday.

However, Murphy said, the reason for Dallas' transfer to New Mexico had nothing to do with his followers moving to Lincoln.

Murphy said he was not aware of any of Dallas' followers moving to Lincoln, but said it was a possibility.

"Claude certainly has a following

wherever he goes," he said.

Dallas became a cult hero in Idaho after claiming he killed two game wardens in self-defense when one pulled a gun on him for poaching. His followers believed Dallas had a right to live off the land.

Two books and a movie have been made about Dallas.

"He's fairly notorious," Murphy said.

Dallas escaped from the Idaho prison in March 1986, eluded the FBI for a year and was placed on the FBI's

10 Most Wanted List. Dallas was acquitted by an Ada County jury on the escape charge.

Murphy said New Mexico accepted Dallas as a favor, and Idaho accepted a prisoner from New Mexico in return.

Nebraska routinely accepts prisoners from other prisons as a favor, Clarke said. But Nebraska doesn't have adequate maximum security, so prisoners are moved as quickly as possible, he said.

Defensive invasion allowed

Forsythe: Nicaraguan attack in Honduras justifiable

By Anne Mohri
Senior Reporter

Nicaraguan military action into Honduras earlier this week was justified under international law, said David Forsythe, political science professor at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

But, he said, Reagan's reaction of sending troops to Honduras is a hysterical response.

"One hopes that prudence and wisdom will prevail in Washington and that the troops will not be engaged in combat," he said.

Forsythe said a general principle of international law says that if armed groups based in a neutral country launch attacks into another country, the attacked country has the right to eliminate the armed groups in the neutral country.

"Nicaragua is being attacked from Honduras, there is no question about that," he said.

Nicaragua's action is also justified under a peace plan signed by both countries. The plan states that if a neutral country doesn't close down rebel forces itself, the attacked country can do it.

Forsythe said Honduras is not complying with the plan because Honduras has made no attempt to eliminate Contra bases.

"If the facts show that they (Sandinistas) made a limited incursion into Honduras with the limited purpose of taking out Contra bases and the Contra fighters, that is entirely legal and entirely justifiable," he said.

He said the United States did the same thing during the Vietnam War. U.S. troops went into

Cambodia to eliminate communist bases, he said.

"But now, of course, the shoe is on the other foot," he said.

Forsythe said he doesn't think the Sandinistas are acting in hopes of taking over Honduras.

According to the Associated Press, 3,200 U.S. troops were sent to Honduras Thursday morning. Forsythe said he thinks U.S. troops are positioned about 120 miles away from the Nicaraguan border.

'I think it's possible once you get that many soldiers down there, that we may end up in war.'

—Dyer

The troops have not been sent into direct combat with the Sandinistas, Forsythe said. The United States would be acting illegally if it sent military forces to fight the Sandinistas.

Forsythe said U.S. troops probably won't get involved in the fighting.

Phil Dyer, another UNL professor of political science, said U.S. troops may end up fighting.

"I think it's possible once you get that many soldiers down there, that we may end up in war," Dyer said.

Speaker: Bible demeans women

Women expected to follow norms

By Pattie Greene
Staff Reporter

Women are called deviants when they go against the norm of society, said Elaine Kruse, a history professor from Wesleyan University.

They are either called visionaries, witches, or madwomen depending on the period in which they lived, Kruse said at the Brown Bag Lecture series Thursday at the Nebraska State Museum of History.

Kruse said while seeing women as inferior began in Greek history it was carried on in Christian theory.

"The church fathers kept the image of inferior women," Kruse said. Even the Bible demeans women, she said.

A problematic role for women was the Virgin Mary, Kruse said.

"She combined the two ideals for women: being a virgin and a child-bearer at the same time," Kruse said. "These women tended to withdraw into spiritual life."

"Eventually they became empowered by it, receiving messages from God saying they were very good."

These women denied their bodies in order to be pure, Kruse said. Visionaries starved and flagellated themselves to an excess, she said, often becoming ill. In their suffering, they would concentrate on Christ's suffering and their spiritual marriage to him, Kruse said.

Kruse said their visions were of a loving God with bridegroom or erotic imagery of God, Christ's suffering, drinking blood from Christ's side or transforming Christ into a feminine image by suckling from his breast.

"These women also drank the pus from the sores of the dying and the poor," Kruse said.

Joan of Arc was influenced by visionary women, but her actions were militaristic, Kruse said.

Joan convinced the king to allow her to lead the French into battle. Eventually caught by the English, Joan was tried as a witch and burned at the stake.

During the age of witch hunters, 70 to 90 percent of women were executed for being witches. These women were living alone on the fringes of society, Kruse said.

"And they were poor," Kruse said. "If a rich woman was brought to trial, it was dropped in a hurry."

Women were accused of causing sterility, deaths, and miscarriages. "If a cow would not give milk," Kruse said, "it was because of a witch."

In the Victorian Age of the 19th century, women went from being seen as sexual to asexual, Kruse said.

"This is the age where mothers told their daughters that on their wedding night they were to lie in bed and think of England," she said.



Dave Hanson/Daily Nebraskan

Piano man

Dave Sullivan, senior marketing major, performs at the Crib in the Nebraska Union Thursday afternoon.

Ag college widens requirements

By London Bridge
Staff Reporter

University of Nebraska-Lincoln College of Agriculture officials are carrying out a plan to strengthen and define humanities and social-science core requirements for its students, Dean T.E. Hartung said.

The college began requiring additional general-education courses last fall, spurred by a major curriculum review almost two years ago, Hartung said.

"We're already a step into it," he said. "We're implementing a better defined general-education core."

Hartung said two new courses will be added to the general-studies requirement by spring 1989.

One course would concentrate on the science of food technology, including production, marketing and processing, Hartung said.

The other course would explore the issues of biotechnology use in food production to en-

hance the nutritional value of food.

Until these courses are offered, faculty members are encouraging students to enroll in existing humanities and social-science courses.

Hartung said agriculture students are choosing classes from "course clusters." The students are required to select a minimum number of credit hours from each discipline, such as physical sciences, math, biological sciences, social sciences and agricultural sciences.

"Students can make their course choices, but balance is important," Hartung said. "There is no prescriptive list of courses."

"We rely on the student working with their adviser to help them with their individual goals."

Hartung said he doesn't expect the type of person who majors in agriculture to change. But he said that because of the increased emphasis on a broad-based education, students will have a more complete view about issues that affect them professionally as well as affect society.

Prisoners of Illiteracy—The Sower