

# Daily Nebraskan

October 4, 1988

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Vol. 88 No. 26

Tuesday

**CORRECTION**  
In a story about the University Computer Shop (DN, Sept. 29), some items were not fully explained. Although UNL's Business and Technology Department buys about \$3 million worth of computers each year, only \$500 to \$600 thousand worth are sold to individual students, faculty and staff members. The remainder is distributed to UNL departments and offices. Also, Becky Nichols, Computer Shop manager, said IBM in the future may start a "loan to own" program that allows students to make payments while they own their system.

In the Residence Hall Association story (DN, Sept. 30), the RHA voted unanimously to support the "Do it Sober" program. The body voted 10-5 to donate \$250 to the program.

Tuesday, mostly sunny, high around 50, winds from the E at 5-15 mph. Tuesday night, clear and cold, low around 30. Wednesday, mostly sunny, high in the mid 50s.	News Digest . . . . . 2
	Editorial . . . . . 4
	Arts & Entertainment . . . . . 7
	Sports . . . . . 9
	Classified . . . . . 11

## Religion affects scientific norms, professor says

By David G. Young  
Staff Reporter

Psychology and religion will move closer to one another but they will remain separate sciences, according to a nationally recognized professor of psychology and religion.

Don Browning, an ordained minister from the University of Chicago Divinity School, spoke to a group of about 60 people at the Regency Room in the Nebraska Union Monday.

Browning stressed that the link between psychology and religion "must meet around a third concept: The idea of citizenship."

Psychology is affected by citizenship because citizenship defines what is normal and what is needed to function in society. This citizenship, in turn, is affected by religious beliefs, he said.

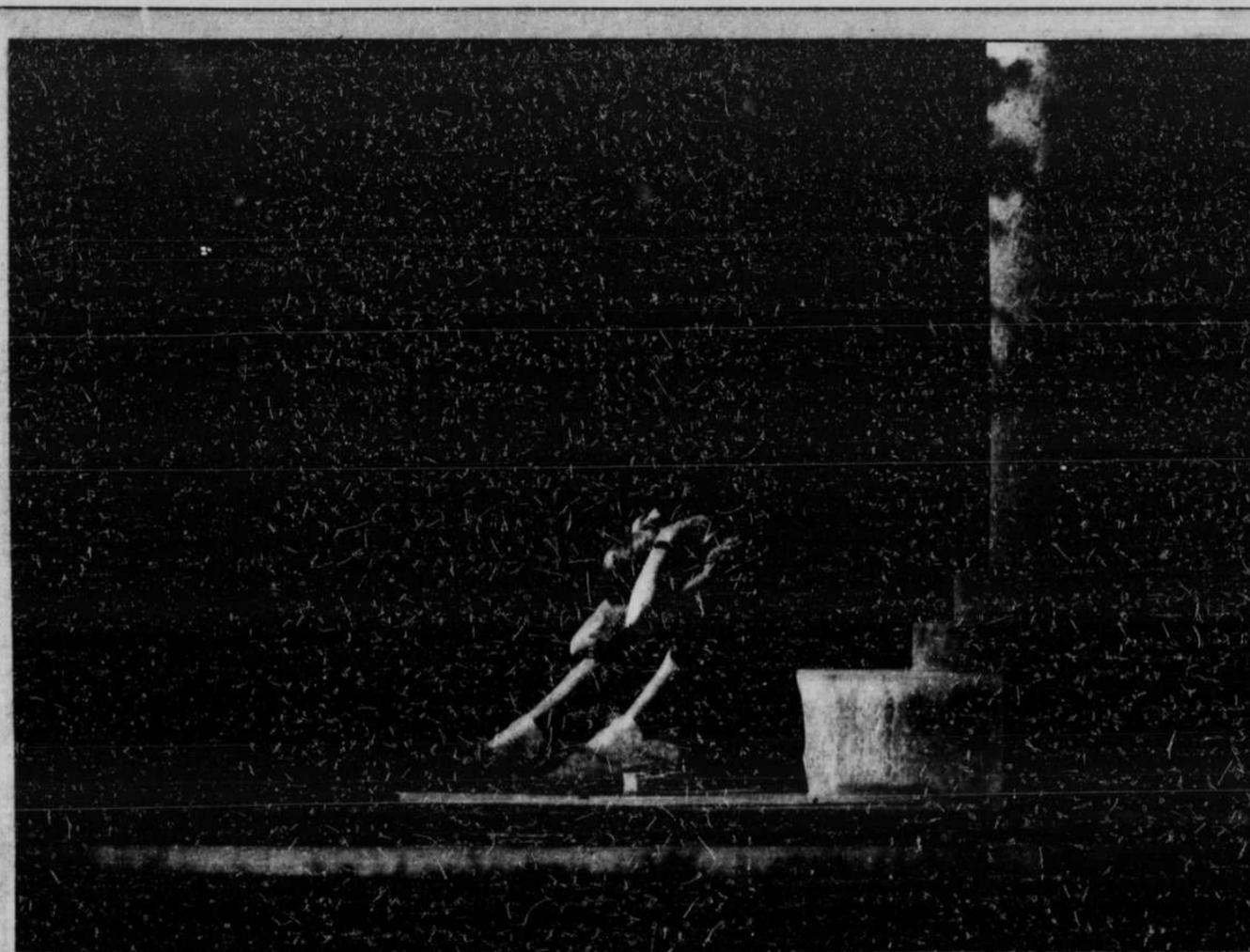
Browning said competition between the two sciences is argued among theologians and psychologists to originate from one of two sources.

The first, which he calls the hermeneutical reasoning, suggests that because of the background of those involved in Western science, scientists' interpretations of their own experiments become Christianized.

The other argument insists that man has an innate religious imagination which causes him to "inflate" theories in the spiritual direction.

"Sciences tend to use metaphors as tools for the investigation of the unknown," Browning said. "(These metaphors) can become metaphors of metaphysical weight. What aspires to be hard science can easily become soft, quasi-religion instead."

The effect of this, said Browning, is that sciences appear to be less rigid and religions appear to be less abstract.



David Farneson/Daily Nebraskan

### Studying by the stadium

Mary Lawlor, a UNL junior English major, studies Monday afternoon amongst the pillars of the double 100-win shrine near Memorial Stadium.

## Professors say President Gorbachev's power may rise

By David Holloway  
Senior Reporter

Political science professors at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln said Mikhail Gorbachev's new position as president of the Soviet Union could help him push his plans for economic and social reform.

Ivan Volgyes, political science professor, said that the president's position in the Soviet Union is simply ceremonial.

But that could change, Volgyes said.

The Communist party has proposed changes to give the president's office some "real oversight functioning over the state bureaucracy," Volgyes said.

The proposal has not been put into

the constitution yet, he said. But if it is, Gorbachev will be holding a "phenomenal position," he said.

David Forsythe, also a UNL political science professor, said the Soviet constitution already has "room for interpretation" whereby Gorbachev would be able to increase his power.

If Gorbachev's powers increase, he will be better able to campaign for his reforms, Forsythe said. Andrei Gromyko, who retired from the presidency last Friday, was associated with conservatism. Now that he has retired, Forsythe said, Gorbachev's plans for change are likely to be more prevalent.

Volgyes said everything in the Soviet Union is considered a "power move," but he described Gromyko and two Politburo members as a "generation change."

Volgyes said Gorbachev's new position could be considered dangerous. But analysts, who are usually afraid of such power moves, see it as a possible improvement, he said.

"If the constitution is changed, Gorbachev will be both creating policies and overseeing the making of the policies," Volgyes said.

Forsythe said that in the long run, Gorbachev's move could be considered dangerous because Soviets could think he has too much power. In the short term view, he said, Gorbachev probably will help in reforming the country.

"Gorbachev has stated before that he has wanted to down grade the power of the party and upgrade the power of the state," Forsythe said. "This can be considered personal gain, but I see it as genuine reform."

Forsythe said the presidency could benefit Gorbachev if he uses all of its powers.

Forsythe said Gorbachev's No. 1 priority right now is economic reform at home. For the reform to work, he said, Gorbachev needs to gain additional civil liberties for the Soviets. Gorbachev probably will use the presidency to fight for such liberties, he said.

Jerry Petr, economics professor, said he also believes Gorbachev is trying to "speed up his economic reforms."

Petr said the economic reforms that Gorbachev has initiated have been moving slowly over the past three years.

"Gorbachev has used a lot of political maneuvering to get where he is, but how much power he has gained is

yet to be known," Petr said.

Richard Lonsdale, director of international studies, said it is not uncommon for a Party Chief to hold other high positions in the government.

"This position will undoubtedly strengthen Gorbachev's political hand," Lonsdale said. "This will give him a chance to push his economic and social reforms through."

Lonsdale said Gorbachev's new position also will provide the United States with a better chance to improve U.S.-Soviet relations.

"Gorbachev's efforts to promote perestroika are a good thing for the U.S.," Lonsdale said.

If the United States reacts intelligently to the change, Gorbachev's new job could only improve relations, he said.

## Business students want ethics requirement

By Kari Mott  
Staff Reporter

Although business ethics are taught in some business courses in the College of Business Administration, some University of Nebraska-Lincoln professors, students and graduates think ethics should be given more emphasis.

Deborah Dwyer, a doctoral management candidate, said it's important for business students to be aware of ethics.

Dwyer said ethics should be taught because most business students will have their moral fiber challenged with their first job.

She said the business college's answer to a business ethics class is an introductory philosophy course that students are welcome to take through the College of Arts and Sciences.

"The business college should make it a requirement," Dwyer said.

Business professors are not trained to teach ethics, Dwyer said. The business college should make arrangements with another department to teach the class, she said.

Dwyer said she asked students in her classes whether they would want a required ethics

class. She said a majority said they would.

Wade Clement, a business and marketing graduate, said he has encountered an ethical question in his new job.

Clement, who has worked in Lincoln as a pharmaceutical representative since June 1, 1988, said it's easy for a company to misrepresent its product in order to sell it.

Clement said he doesn't misrepresent his products because it is against his ethical and moral standards to do so.

He said that during college, he only had a one- or two-day discussion on ethics in an upper level class. He said an ethics class may be beneficial.

Jerry Petr, business associate dean, said the business school does not have a separate course in ethics.

"It is better to make sure that ethics is a part of every course that is offered," Petr said.

Thomas Hubbard, director and professor of accounting, said business ethics should be taught through the arts and sciences college because the business school is not equipped to teach professional ethics.

Hubbard said ethics are important because a

breakdown of standards within a company, such as a decline in product quality and service, could harm the entire company. The company could end up in court defending itself against damages, Hubbard said.

Richard Lee, a graduate student in finance, said he hasn't had much instruction on ethical issues either.

Lee said he might take such a course if teachers made it worthwhile. Right now, he said, he's just concerned about filling requirements for his degree.

Fred Luthans, professor of management, said ethics is an important topic for the 1990s because the business industry is finding that it must focus on leadership and entrepreneurship, not just the technical side of the business.

The professors said they deal with ethics differently.

Hubbard said he incorporates ethics into his lectures throughout the semester.

"Business ethics is a constant thing," he said.

Dwyer said she teaches a chapter of the class textbook on social issues in a principle of management and human resource management course.

The chapter deals with how business organizations make decisions about things that affect the environment, stock holders, employees, customers and society at large, she said.

Luthans said he teaches business ethics through ethical questioning.

Luthans takes an example such as price fixing, and discusses with students over whether or not it's ethical.

Other faculty members, besides business, are also concerned about ethics. Twelve UNL faculty members are learning ethics through The Center for Teaching and Study for Applied Ethics.

Steven Kalish, a law professor, said the staff members meet monthly during the year and for a week in June.

The center has guest speakers that discuss applied ethics and theory.

For instance Michael Moore, a law professor from the University of California-Berkeley, spoke Sept. 23 on issues of morality of retribution and morality of torture, Kalish said.

The center's objective is to take ethical theory and apply it to teaching and the real world, Kalish said.