

Daily Nebraskan

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University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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Thursday	
WEATHER: Thursday, mostly sunny, breezy and warmer, high in the mid 70s, winds from the S at 15-20 mph. Thursday night, fair, low in the mid 40s. Friday, unseasonably warm, high around 80.	INDEX
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Karnes says education worth its price

By Victoria Ayotte
Senior Reporter

U.S. Sen. Dave Karnes said Wednesday there are some "real choices" to make in this year's campaign and he is the choice for education, the economy, foreign policy and agriculture.

Karnes spoke to about 90 students sporting "Senator Dave Karnes" stickers in the Nebraska Union Wednesday night.

"We have a great deal of familiarity with the University of Nebraska," Karnes said of he and wife Liz, who both graduated from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

"One of the things I consider to be of the greatest importance in this country is to make sure you can use your education," Karnes said.

Although Karnes said he realizes that the cost of higher education has doubled in the past 10 years, the value of higher education has tripled.

The Reagan administration has created 17 million jobs, most of which require a college education, he said.

"I've been troubled with the increase in the cost of higher education," Karnes said.

Karnes cited his support for a bill passed two days ago under which parents aren't required to pay taxes on savings bond interest if that interest is used for tuition.

Karnes said he supported increased Guaranteed Student Loan

and Pell Grant money for next year and said he is among other senators who want to reform the formula used to decide allocation of this money.

"A lot of people are concerned that these formulas are just too tough," Karnes said. "I (and other senators) took a look at it. We concluded that it was too tough."

This led to a change passed by the Senate, but not yet signed by President Reagan, he said. Under this change, the value of the parents' home or farm will not be included in their adjusted gross income to determine the amount of aid a student might get.

Karnes also said he will be the choice for continued improvement of the economy.

"Congress does not have fiscal responsibility," Karnes said. "The president should have a line-item veto — my opponent (referring to Bob Kerrey) says that's crazy."

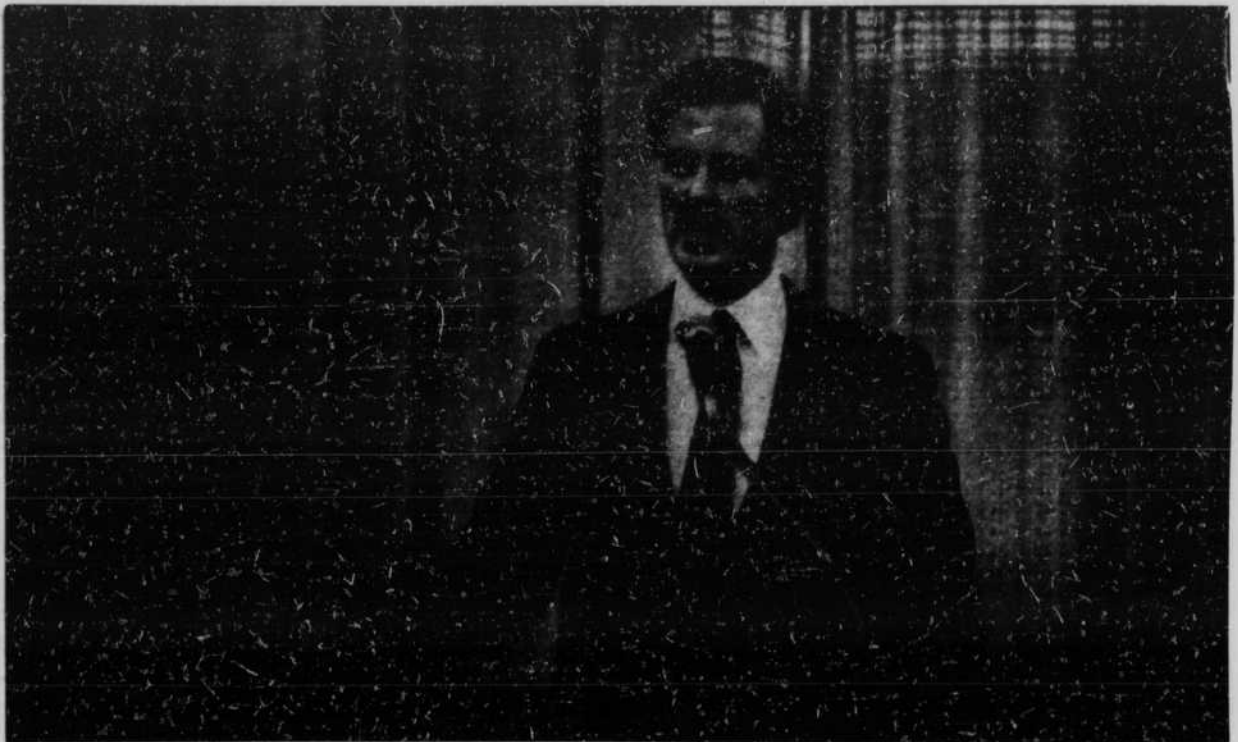
Karnes said he supports a balanced budget amendment; something he said Kerrey also thinks is "nonsense."

Karnes said he and Kerrey also have "important differences" on foreign policy.

"We have an INF treaty today because we didn't freeze," Karnes said.

The "worst thing" the United States can do, he said, is not to develop systems like the MX missile.

"We need those cards in our hands," Karnes said. "That's just common sense."



Butch Ireland/Daily Nebraskan

Senator Dave Karnes speaks to students at a public appearance in the Nebraska Union Wednesday night.

Agriculture is another important area of difference between himself and Democrats like Kerrey and presidential candidate Michael Dukakis, Karnes said.

The Democratic Party didn't put their position on embargos and exports in their platform, he said, and

the Republicans did.

Karnes said Kerrey had predicted that the 1985 Farm Bill would be an "abject failure," but it worked well.

Karnes also said he and Kerrey have a difference in commitment to political service.

Karnes said that when Kerrey was governor, he announced two years into his term that he would not run again because "it doesn't feel right."

"You can't just say it doesn't feel good, stop the world — I'm getting off," Karnes said. "I'm saying I want to be in the U.S. Senate."

ASUN votes to address minority issues

By Jerry Guenther
Staff Reporter

The Association of Students of the University of Nebraska passed two bills Wednesday night designed to decrease racist attitudes on campus and recruit greater numbers of minority faculty members.

Terry Goods, president of the African People's Union, said a task force, including about two or three representatives from each minority campus group, contributed to the legislation.

Goods said ASUN originally attempted to pass a bill which was too "vague and general" about the number of minority faculty members to be

hired. The legislation passed Wednesday was more concrete and specific, he said.

The bills passed Wednesday recommend to UNL Chancellor Martin Massengale that the administration adopt policies that call for active recruiting and hiring of minorities.

One bill requires that at least 20 percent of all new instructional employees hired be minorities who are willing to work at UNL for at least five years. This bill also calls for the administration to make "special recruitment" efforts to achieve the 20 percent goal.

The other bill, which addressed UNL students, encourages minorities who feel discriminated against on campus to file a complaint with the

student court.

Minorities should represent at least 25 percent of all future ASUN positions and the senate is expected to increase recruitment through campus minority groups, according to the bill.

Although ASUN President Jeff Petersen was pleased with the passage of the two new bills, he said, it was only a start.

"If we think we can sit here and pass a couple of bills and say 'Oh, well we took care of that issue,'" Petersen said, "that will be the kind of attitude to cause us problems as it has in the past."

In addition, Petersen challenged fellow senators to "get down inside" themselves and think about what racism is all about.

"Everytime when you're on campus and you hear somebody make a racial slur," Petersen said, "and you don't take a stand against it, you condone it."

Petersen said a lot of students don't understand the institutional racism that minorities have faced for generations.

As a result of UNL's renewed commitment to fighting racism, Petersen said, a new group has been formed to support majority students and help them to understand racial issues better. The group meets on Tuesdays at 10 p.m.

In addition, Petersen encouraged students to join Developing Realistic Educational Activities for Minorities (DREAM).

Stan Mommaerts, an ASUN senator and graduate student, also encouraged minority students to join campus activities such as ASUN.

If minorities don't have the representation they are looking for at UNL, they need to "go out and work for it," Mommaerts said.

"Get involved is the key word," he said.

In other business, Petersen announced a campaign aimed at getting more students involved in this year's national and state elections.

To keep students abreast on current ASUN legislation, senators also decided to post its weekly agenda on each residence hall floor and greek house by 6 p.m. the day before each meeting.

Arguments for, against alive on Initiative 402

By David Holloway
Senior Reporter

As election day draws near, opponents and proponents of Nebraska's participation in the Central Interstate Low-level Radioactive Waste Compact haven't eased their arguments about Initiative 402.

The Nov. 8 ballot will include Initiative 402, which if passed by Nebraskans would withdraw the state from the compact and require approval by electors statewide and locally prior to construction of any low-level radioactive waste disposal facility.

If Nebraskans vote against Initiative 402, Nebraska would remain in the compact, and no requirement would be made for prior approval of a waste site.

John Janovy, professor of biology at the University of Nebraska-Lin-

coln, said that when the Nebraska State Legislature passed LB 200 in 1983, Nebraska became a member of the five-state compact.

Nebraska was forced to join the compact after Congress passed a low-level radioactive waste policy in December 1980, he said. This policy said all states must find a way to deal with their own low-level radiation.

Commissioners of the five-state compact then chose Nebraska as the state which would host the low-level nuclear waste site for the next 30 years. The other states in the compact are Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Janovy said that if Nebraska were to pull out of the compact, the state would face "harsh financial penalties" by having to build a nuclear waste site without the financial help of the other states.

Janovy said the compact could take Nebraska to court if the state

pulled out of the contract. In the worse possible scenario, he said, Nebraska would pay for the site and be penalized in other ways.

Sam Welsch, executive chairman of Nebraskans For The Right To Vote, said the penalties would not exist. Two other compact members, Louisiana and Kansas, also are in the process of trying to pull out of the compact, he said.

"The other states don't want the honor of having the dump in their state," Welsch said. "If the other states withdraw, then no entity will be there to penalize us."

Ron Bogus, public affairs officer for Nebraska Public Power District, said NPPD is in favor of keeping the waste site in Nebraska.

Bogus said an NPPD low-level radioactive waste study showed that a site built without the financial help of the other four states would cost Nebraska three times more than one built

MEASURE # 402	
<p>For <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>-will withdraw Nebraska from the Central Interstate Low-level Radioactive Waste Compact</p> <p>-will require the approval of electors statewide and locally prior to the construction of any low-level waste disposal facility in Nebraska with certain exceptions</p>	<p>Against <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>-will not withdraw Nebraska from the Central Interstate Low-level Radioactive Waste Compact</p> <p>-will not impose a requirement for the approval of electors statewide or locally prior to the construction of any low-level radioactive waste disposal facility in Nebraska.</p>

John Bruce/Daily Nebraskan

with the compact.

Bogus said the study showed that if Nebraska were to pull out of the compact and build its own waste site, the disposal cost for each cubic foot of waste would be \$617. He said if Nebraska would build the site with the compact the cost of disposal per cubic foot would be \$191.

Bogus said the plant is required to stay open for 30 years. The total cost to keep it operating would be \$129 million. He said if Nebraska was operating its own site over a 30-year period the cost would be \$416 mil-

lion.

Bogus said the money to keep the plant operating would come from the electric rate payers of the state.

Welsch said by being responsible for its own waste, Nebraska would have a voice in how and where the waste would be disposed.

Welsch said that if Nebraska stays in the compact, the Waste Compact Commission will make all the decisions for the site for the 30-year pe-

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