

## Modrow appeals for immediate reunification negotiations

EAST BERLIN - East German Premier Hans Modrow, pressed by mass emigration and a crumbling economy, appealed Tuesday for immediate reunification talks under a formula worked out with the Allied victors of World War II.



Modrow

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, urged Modrow's government to create a social security system as generous as West Germany's as a means of stopping the flight.

More than 400,000 people have left the East for West Germany in the last year, most of them skilled workers, after giving up hope of significant improvement in living conditions at home.

Kohl met with West German industrial leaders Tuesday to draft plans for "solidarity with East Germany," and told journalists his government would help finance unemployment benefits and pensions for East Germans.

He was vague about the degree to which West Germany would underwrite the costs of East Germany's transition to capitalism, however, saying only that Bonn could provide "start-up financing" for the benefits.

His references to German "social unity" reflected a growing realization among West Germans that they must pay for reunification. Kohl's government has been reluctant to make

firm deals with Modrow, a reform-minded Communist whose interim Cabinet will govern only until free elections March 18.

East Germany's parliament passed a constitutional amendment and legislation Tuesday setting rules for the elections.

The new parliament will have 400 seats, 100 fewer than the current People's Chamber, and no minimum percentage of the vote will be needed for a party to win seats. In West Germany, a party must get 5 percent of the vote.

Modrow, addressing the parliament, said representatives of the two Germans should "begin preparing the '2-plus-4' conference as soon as possible."

At a meeting in Ottawa, Canada, last week, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France agreed with East and West Germany on a two-stage plan for reunification.

In the first stage of what became known as the "2-plus-4" formula, German experts would discuss political, economic and legal steps to unity. In the second, the Germans would

be joined by the Allies to discuss international ramifications.

Modrow said parallel plans should be made for a meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

He again expressed regret that Bonn would not provide the \$9 billion in immediate aid he requested. "Such aid is in my opinion necessary to counter a further exodus, and this should be of common interest" to both governments, the premier said.

West Germany has approved the equivalent of about \$3.5 billion for projects over which Modrow's government has little control.

East and West Germany should issue a statement guaranteeing Poland's western borders, Modrow said. Kohl, concerned about conservative support in the December elections, has not made a public, unequivocal declaration that he recognizes those borders.

About one-third of Poland was part of Germany before World War II and the Poles have demanded inclusion in the "2-plus-4" because of concern over possible German claims to its

territory. Modrow supported that position Monday, but West Germany has resisted it.

A joint government commission of East and West Germany met in East Berlin Tuesday to discuss ways of achieving monetary and economic unity.

Earlier this month, Kohl offered to make the West German mark the official currency of both countries. He said that would give East Germans confidence in their future, but the East Germans fear unemployment as inefficient factories are forced to close under a more competitive capitalist system.

East Germany is planning to end subsidies, and Modrow appealed to citizens Tuesday not to hoard food. He reported hearing of runs on grocery stores while prices remain low, but journalists saw no unusual crowding at food stores in East Berlin.

Modrow urged people to keep their money in the banks. East Germans worry about their savings becoming worthless under a monetary union with West Germany and have been withdrawing funds.

## Lincoln man seeks people for local Ku Klux Klan to battle 'reverse racism'

A Lincoln man is on a one-man mission to revive the Ku Klux Klan in Nebraska.

Larry Trapp placed a three-day ad in the Lincoln newspapers that offered information about the Klan. He said he knew four or five local men who were interested.

Trapp is in his early 40s, retired, and is wheel-chair bound because of health problems. He said Monday that he wanted to devote his time to Klan recruitment.

"We don't advocate violence," he insisted. "We advocate going through the courts, letter-writing, trying to do everything legally."

He said he wanted to rectify what he saw as reverse racism that impinges upon the rights of Caucasians.

"We do the same thing the NAACP does," he said. "They stick up for their people, as they should."

Trapp conceded that minorities deserve equal opportunities to learn and earn, and deplored the murders of three civil rights workers in the early '60s.

He simultaneously lamented "race mixing" because, he said, it led to "mongrelization of the races," and, regarding Jews, insisted, "We just want to keep them from taking over the country like they have been. They're big in banking."

He said the Klan isn't a hate organization. He said it recently has been involved in anti-drug campaigns, advocating the death penalty for certain crimes, pushing for strict enforcement of anti-obscenity laws, and opposing abortion and euthanasia.

Trapp said he belonged to the original 125-year-old Klan, headquartered in Shelton, Conn. That group, led by James Farrands, distributes literature that is somewhat less militant and

extreme than other Klan groups, he said. One brochure recommended a three-tiered school system with black, white and integrated buildings. Individuals could choose which to attend.

Another brochure on the Holocaust presented an argument that fewer than 6 million people died and those that did probably succumbed to typhus, not gas chambers.

"To tell you the truth," Trapp said, "the main headquarters (of the Klan) had almost given up on Nebraska and Iowa until I got started."

He said he hoped to distribute literature, recruit members, organize Klaverns (units of the Klan) and dispel what he termed misconceptions about the group primarily spread by the media.

As for past violence, "I can't answer for things that happened during Reconstruction. I wasn't there. We're not responsible for what happened then."

A Nebraska native, Trapp alluded to working briefly as a police officer and getting a degree from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. He claimed to have fought as a mercenary soldier in what was formerly Rhodesia in Africa.

It was there he came to despise communism, he said, noting that he fought side-by-side with black soldiers.

"I believe in racial pride. I believe black people should be proud of being black. I believe white people should be proud of being white."

He said there were more people interested in joining the Klan than many would assume.

"The minority organizations are here, and I'm not saying they don't have a right to be here. But we have a right to be here, too."

## Bush administration considers caterpillars in war on drugs

WASHINGTON - The Bush administration is pushing research into a possible new combatant in the war against cocaine -- a caterpillar with a taste for coca leaves -- but officials said Tuesday that the insects won't be deployed in South America unless local governments approve.

"We are not undertaking any biological war," said President Bush's spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater. "Neither troops nor caterpillars will go in without prior request and consultation."

Peruvian and Bolivian growers supply the vast majority of the world's coca leaves, the raw material for cocaine.

The embassies of Peru and Bolivia did not respond to several requests for comment on the proposal, first reported by The Washington Post in Tuesday's editions.

The administration's drug budget proposal for the Agricultural Research Service for fiscal 1991, starting Oct. 1, is \$6.5 million, a \$5 million increase over the \$1.5 million to be spent this year.

The principal focus of that research is the malumbia, a white moth that, when it is still in its caterpillar stages, eats coca plant leaves, officials said.

"This is quite a voracious caterpillar," Waldemar Klassen, associate deputy administrator for the ARS, told the Post. "If we could put them down there in sufficient number, we could then defoliate the plants."

Both Fitzwater and Don Hamilton, a spokesman for national drug control policy director William Bennett, emphasized that the insect research program is in the experimental stage.

"The Department of Agriculture is studying not just coca but other drug plants as well to learn as much about them as possible," Fitzwater said. "This research includes study of herbicide and natural enemies of these plants. . . . This program is experimental. Absolutely no potential tool will be considered for use until it is proven to be safe and effective."

Fitzwater said the subject of biological war against drug crops was not broached at last week's drug summit in Colombia.

Environmental activists were divided over the proposal.

Maureen Hinkle, the National Audubon Society's director of agricultural policy, said, "I think



that it's an approach that bears exploring.

"Biological controls, when they work, they work like a ballet," Hinkle said. "The only problem is they need to make sure that the selectivity of the caterpillars is for the coca plants and not to other crops."

But Sandra Marquardt, pesticide information coordinator for

Coca growing and processing already are "extremely destructive" to the environment because of the insecticides and the harsh chemicals employed, Marquardt said. But instead of the caterpillars producing "a nice biological control, you'll have growers adding ever more insecticides to an already destructive production program."

Eric Christensen, a Natural Resources Defense Council attorney, said he is "extremely dubious that such a program could be launched without producing potentially major environmental consequences, either from spreading an exotic pest that could have far-reaching consequences, or from producing a major increase in pesticide usage."

Hamilton, Bennett's spokesman, said the proposal is to look "at all drug plants to try and learn as much as we can about them, including herbicides and natural enemies of the plants. This isn't something that is an option yet. It's a prospect of an option. . . ."

"If we didn't look into this stuff, I think we'd be irresponsible," Hamilton said.

But he cautioned that even if the caterpillar successfully wiped out coca crops, "You've still got other drugs. . . . This doesn't end everyone's problems by any stretch of the imagination."

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Fitzwater  
White House spokesman

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Greenpeace U.S.A., said the "drug bug" idea "might be a proposal that needs to be nipped in the bud."  
"It's an expensive proposition and probably won't work the way USDA wants it to work," Marquardt said. "The reason is that USDA wants to use an insect and the coca growers have insecticide, so they will just use insecticide to kill USDA's insect."

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