

# Rates increase

Official suggests programs to reduce university cost

By Angie Brunkow  
Staff Reporter

Increased mailing costs will mean a one-fourth to one-third higher postage bill at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an official said.

UNL will see a 20 to 25 percent increase in first-class postage rates and up to a 30 to 35 percent increase in third-class rates, said Viann Schroeder, director of UNL Publications and Mail Service.

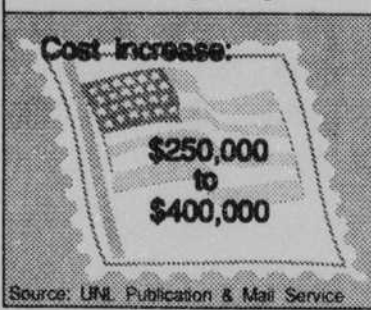
A first-class stamp will rise from 25 cents to 29 cents Feb. 3. Third-class, non-profit bulk mailings will go from 8.4 cents per piece of mail to 12.5 cents.

"We expect a \$250,000 to \$400,000 increase in postage for the 1991-92 fiscal year," Schroeder said, "depending on how much is mailed and what we can do as an institution to reduce that cost."

The high third-class postage increase has made reducing costs of third-class bulk mail, such as admissions brochures frequently sent out by the university, a top priority.

The idea behind the third-class postage increase is to get those sending the mail to do part of the work the post office does now by providing

## Rise in UNL postage rates



Source: UNL Publication & Mail Service  
Brian Shellito/Daily Nebraskan

discounts for better prepared mail, Schroeder said.

Mailers will be able to qualify for discounts if they prepare mail in advance for automated post-office sorting machines, she said.

One way to get a discount is to use the zip-plus-four code when addressing envelopes, she said. Another is to spray the zip-plus-four code onto the lower right-hand corner of the envelope in bar-code form.

Once these steps have been completed, all the post office must do is put the envelope in the right box to mail, she said.

Schroeder said she hopes the uni-

versity will be able to implement programs to qualify for discounted rates and recoup some of the losses from increased postage.

She said initiating these programs would be expensive, but once they are underway, about \$100,000 could be saved each year through discounted rates.

For the last year and a half, the university has been considering the development of a bulk-rate center to offset rising postage costs, Schroeder said.

Ultimately, the automation plan would help the university save 4 to 6 cents a letter on first through third class, Schroeder said.

"That may not seem like a lot, but we have found that we can fund a lot of academic programming through the money we don't spend," Schroeder said.

One cost saver has been the campus mail system, she said. The university can deliver mail directly to residence halls and save by avoiding the postal system, she said.

Teaching individual departments to take advantage of first-class presorting also could cut costs, she said, saving from 2 to 4 cents on every letter.

# Program to focus on minority students

By Dionne Searcey  
Staff Reporter

Minority students are not made to feel as welcome as they could be.

Williams  
director, UNL Counseling Center

The development of a program that pairs minority students with faculty members will make students feel more welcome at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an official said.

Vernon Williams, director of the UNL Counseling Center, said faculty members will serve as mentors, helping students get involved with activities that interest them.

"Minority students are not made to feel as welcome as they could be," Williams said.

Each student will be able to choose a staff member who has similar interests, he said. The pair can attend events together or work on academics, he said.

"Our focus would be on getting students to feel comfortable at the university and to get them involved," Williams said.

The faculty member will be available to meet with the student

on a daily basis, he said.

Williams said the program, which is expected to start next fall, will be limited to incoming freshman majoring in general studies.

He said that, ultimately, any minority student on campus will be able to participate in the program.

A coordinator must be designated before the program can begin, Williams said. The mentors also must be selected and trained, he said.

He said incoming students will be contacted and invited to join the program later this semester.

# Mandatory retirement unfair, officials say

By Kim Spurlock  
Staff Reporter

A mandatory retirement policy has not significantly affected the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, but some officials and instructors still are pleased by its impending abolishment.

The federal policy, which will be removed in 1994, now requires all law enforcement personnel, fire prevention personnel and tenured faculty members to retire by July 1 following their 70th birthday.

John Russell, NU assistant vice president for administration and personnel director, said the NU Board of Regents changed its bylaws so

they will be consistent with the federal laws.

Russell said mandatory retirement still will affect law enforcement and fire prevention personnel, because they may not be physically capable of performing their duties.

Greg Clayton, director of insured benefits and retirement at UNL, said the removal of mandatory retirement won't have a big impact on UNL because most faculty members retire before they turn 70.

Fifty-six percent of university faculty retire between the ages of 65 and 69, and 30 percent retire between 60 and 64, Clayton said.

Clayton, who is against the mandatory pol-

icy, said retirement should be the employee's decision.

"It depends on their own financial situation and their own interests," he said. "It depends on if they can afford to retire."

Physics professor Edgar Pearlstein, who has been teaching for more than 35 years, also said a mandatory retirement policy is unfair.

"I wouldn't like it if I was forced to retire. Retiring depends on the person's way of life and if they can afford to retire," he said.

Pearlstein said older instructors have a lot to offer students.

"It's the experience that counts," he said.

Clayton added that some faculty members who are on the brink of retirement are very productive and shouldn't be forced to retire.

James McShane, Academic Senate president at UNL, said the mandatory retirement policy isn't fair to universities.

"I am opposed that it (retirement policy) is only for the university-level faculty," he said.

McShane said the end of mandatory retirement will help UNL because more faculty members will retire in the '90s than the university will be able to replace. Not having specific retirement deadlines will give the university more time to find replacements, he said.

## Divest

Continued from Page 1  
Horn said.

It's important that the university look at each security, he said. For bonds that would expire within two, three or four months after passage of the bill, Van Horn said, it would make more sense to let the bonds expire than to sell them.

The university also needs to take into consideration the roller-coaster-

ing stock markets, he said.

"If the prices are down, you might not want to sell right away," he said.

The 1993 deadline would allow the university and other institutions investing in South Africa to achieve good returns on investments, Van Horn said, something Chambers probably had in mind when he was creating the bill.

The university would want to "do it (divest) in a way that we won't lose any money on our stocks," Van Horn said.

Alan Seagren, NU vice president for administration and a professor of curriculum and instruction and educational administration, echoed Van Horn's sentiments.

"It's important to have a chance to look at the fiscal impact," he said.

Phil Gosch, president of the Association of Students of the University of Nebraska, said that as long as divestment doesn't hurt the university's portfolio or its collective securities held for investment, he didn't think there was any reason to stand in the

way of LB395's passage.

Both Gosch and Seagren said word from Nelson Mandela, president of South Africa's African National Congress, indicates the ANC may be urging that sanctions be recalled. Such pronouncements may inhibit legislation, Gosch said.

ASUN supported partial divestment of South Africa, and Gosch said the senate will be debating whether to support Chambers' bill.

The president of the Nigerian Student Association said he thought it

was imperative that LB395 be pushed through.

Joseph Akpan said the university has not complied with the Sullivan Principles, and a mandatory divestment law is the only answer.

Akpan, a graduate student, said it shouldn't take a legislative bill to encourage the university to have the integrity to pull its investments from apartheid South Africa.

"It should not come to a law... for the university to do something about integration in South Africa."

# Israeli civilian mental distress higher at home than front lines

JERUSALEM (AP) - It's a strange war for Israel. Generals appear on children's television shows and civilians are more endangered in their homes than soldiers are at the front.

The pressures on Israelis, who are not used to waiting out a war, have brought a flood of phone calls to hot line services about the paralyzing uncertainty of when the next missile will fall.

Psychiatrists say the anxieties build every day as the gulf war drags into a second week with no quick end in sight. Iraq already has struck four times at Israel with missiles but has not made good on its most dreadful threat — to use chemical weapons.

Schools have been closed since last Thursday because of the missile threat, and state television is trying to keep national morale high with children's shows that deal with fears.

Children are shown making clowns out of gas masks, the splashes of color concealing the sinister appearance of the masks.

An Israeli version of "Sesame Street" features a burly porcupine named Kippi who jokes with Oscar,

of trash can fame, about suffering insomnia because of the missiles.

The older kids get to interview army officers. Thursday's guest was Agriculture Minister Rafael Eitan, a retired general who was army chief of staff in Israel's 1982 Lebanon invasion and a paratrooper in Israel's earlier wars.

Asked by a wide-eyed girl named Adi Ezroni how he managed to keep from being afraid all the time, Eitan recalled four jumps when his parachute failed to open properly.

"There is no such thing as a person who isn't afraid... You just try to think about other things," he said.

Dr. Yehuda Oppenheim, a psychiatrist at Jerusalem's Shaarei Zedek Hospital operating an emergency nationwide hot line, said adults often have a harder time coping with the missile threats than children.

"It is happening to the most outwardly confident people," he said. "They find themselves in a situation where they have no control and cannot have control."

Since last Friday, missiles crashing into the Tel Aviv area have injured more than a hundred people, caused fatal heart attacks to three elderly Israelis and damaged more than 1,350 homes and apartments.

The experience is different from

previous wars, when soldiers were called away to fight while their families stayed home, safe but worried.

This time, Israelis tell of phone calls from sons on remote border outposts asking if everybody is safe at home. The daily Haaretz ran a cartoon showing a helmeted Israeli in a dugout phoning home and asking: "Hello mom, is everything OK at the front?"

Oppenheim's hospital, one of dozens of emergency mental health services, has gotten about 30 calls an hour since the first missile attack last Friday, he said.

The number of callers doesn't increase immediately after an attack. But it's higher after dark, when most attacks have occurred.

The signs of distress include hysteria, freezing when an air raid siren sounds and breathing trouble that interferes with putting on a gas mask. Almost nobody is immune to the anxiety, but Holocaust survivors and mothers of newborns seem particularly troubled.

Oppenheim told of an elderly woman who saw a newspaper photo of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, was reminded of Hitler and stopped breathing in a fit of fear that she would be sent back to a World War II concentration camp.

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