

# CFA rejects Campus Rec budget appeal

By Heather Heinisch  
Staff Reporter

The Office of Campus Recreation appealed 1991-92 budget recommendations to the Committee for Fees Allocation Tuesday.

Director of Campus Recreation Stan Campbell said he was appealing cuts of \$500 for printing costs and \$2,100 for preseason paid training for intramural officials.

CFA granted the \$500 increase, but refused to grant allocations for the training. Kenda Scheele, assistant director and coordinator of intramural sports, said campus recreation was planning to generate 60 percent of the needed funds for the salaries by raising participation fees for intramural teams.



The University of Nebraska-Lincoln charges the highest amount for intramural participation fees in the Big 8, she said.

"I don't feel we can tax students who participate anymore," she said.

CFA member Patrick Piper said the committee was not cutting out training, but suggesting it was more fair to increase the fees for students who participate in intramurals than to charge non-participants through increased student fees.

Scheele said participation fees can be raised to the point where the purpose of intramurals is

defeated. Higher fees can mean less participation and less money generated, she said.

CFA member Doug Oxley said that with 1,020 intramural teams, the requested amount of \$2,100 equals about 30 to 50 cents extra per person.

"That's not unreasonable," he said.

CFA made its recommendations on the Nebraska Unions budget, proposing an increase of \$26,156 over last year, bringing the 1991-92 student fee allocations to \$1,482,905.

CFA voted to cut \$2,100 from the Student Activities Financial Services, part of the Union budget.

Paul Poulosky said CFA members should keep their decisions uniform and require members

of student organizations to pay a 50 cent fee for their SAFS accounts.

The committee also voted to show its support for a letter drafted by three CFA members recommending changes in the Union's Colonial Dining Room.

Oxley said the union administration is not responsive to the student body.

"We want the service changed so it can and does serve the students, and uses the space more efficiently," he said.

The union budget received another \$20,700 cut. CFA Chair Andrew Sigerson said union representatives would have a chance to justify their budgets on Thursday during the appeals process.

## Education

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fraternity, Schrock said, he learned that instructor fluency is "a big problem... it's bad news." Schrock added he didn't want to seem racist, but that it's a concern among both his constituents and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln community.

Sen. Chris Beutler of Lincoln assured Schrock this was not a case of racism and that his constituents also said students aren't able to understand what their instructors are teaching.

"It isn't racism... if it's a problem you shouldn't back away," he said.

Under the bill, the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education would annually review the English fluency of certain faculty members at the state's universities, colleges and technical schools.

Beutler suggested appointing a subcommittee to examine the problems LB214 addresses.

Sen. Ron Withem of Papillion concurred with Beutler's suggestion

and said that if a committee is appointed, it also should examine the number of hours professors are instructing.

Withem said that within postsecondary education institutions, there is a question of how the teaching loads are distributed.

Beutler and Sen. M.L. Dierks of Ewing discussed the idea that professors are spending less time in the classroom.

Schrock reaffirmed his position that the fluency problem should be addressed immediately.

"If you let this go by, you've got two more semesters that go by" and the problem of fluent instructors will not be acted on, Schrock said.

Nelson questioned whether the Legislature had the right to tell the university who it could hire.

Larry Scherer, legal counsel to the Education Committee, said the Legislature could not make direct decisions on employment, but could withhold partial funding, for instance for faculty salaries.

"You can't invade governance to that extent, but you could withhold general funds," he said.

## Religion

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holy war and calling for Arab nationalism, he said.

Gouttierre said that in Arab nationalism, a major pillar of belief is that Arabs have been denied their place in current history by external forces. In the last 70 years, Western countries have dominated the Middle East, and Arabs feel they have been denied their rightful place, he said.

Saddam's goal is to captivate the Arabs' emotions in countries whose leaders may join his coalition, he said. That policy is working in countries such as Morocco and Egypt, Gouttierre said.

Dale Stover, a professor in the Department of Religion and Philosophy at UNO, said people just returning from the Middle East have indicated a holy war is possible.

Stover said he talked to a group who had just returned from the Middle East. Members said people in the Arab countries don't see Kuwait and Saudi Arabia as being very Arab anymore. The countries seem more committed to Western values than the Arab cause, the group said.

Stover said those who have left the area recently report that the average Arab also doesn't seem to have much sympathy toward Kuwait and sees Israel as a state that represents Western technology, money and political support.

Stover also said some of his students who have recently visited the Middle East reported a great deal of social and economic distress in the area.

He said the people don't agree with the governments that are backed by the United States and the United Nations and are starting to empathize with Iraq.

Saddam hasn't been seen as a big hero, but he is becoming more admired because he is the only one fighting the West, Stover said. To see a leader willing to fight gives Arabs pride in their identity, he said.

Increased empathy could lead to a revolt or some sort of religious war, he said.

Turner agreed with Stover, saying the allied troops in the Middle East represent a pollution of the holy land. Non-Muslim troops in a Muslim

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**(Religion) is neither the cause of the war, nor the standard upon which the war can be advanced.**

Gouttierre, dean International Studies and Programs at UNO and UNMC

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country can create a highly unusual and tenuous situation, and the average Saudi is probably upset that American troops are there and innocent people are being killed, he said.

Oberst said that since Saudi Arabia is Islam's protector, U.S. troops there may be perceived as a dangerous threat, not only against Saddam, but also against the Islamic religion.

He said there is a lack of trust of Western nations because of the Crusades, which were Christian attacks on Muslims in the 12th and 13th centuries. The current war could be perceived as a continuation of the Crusades, he said.

Also, bombing Iraq may destroy holy places, which the Muslim Saudis do not want, Oberst said.

Although the current battle may not turn into a holy war, the dislike of the Western world and a fear of a united, broader Israel is a major fear and may bring on Islamic solidarity, he said.

Freund said not all Muslims are alike, but when push comes to shove, many Muslim nations will go to war for the survival of Islam if a jihad is called.

Even though Saudi Arabia is a highly concentrated Muslim country, he said, its religion is of a different subgroup, Wahhabism, so the country would not necessarily support Iraq.

"The idea that all Muslims agree is amiss," he said.

Freund said Western countries like to assume Muslims are homogeneous and all agree, but they are heterogeneous as other religions.

John Turner, University of Nebraska-Lincoln professor of classics and a Cotner professor of religious studies, said there are different sects of Islam with a long history of clashes over who are thought to be the authoritative leaders.

Muhammed, the founder of Islam, was a prophet whose goal was to purify the Jewish religion in the 7th century, Turner said. Muhammed sought to cleanse the traditional Jewish religion because it was no longer

as pure as when it had come from Abraham, he said.

In the 7th century, the Muslims split into two divisions, the Sunni and the Shia or Shiites.

Turner said the Sunni believe Muslim leadership was passed down through Muhammed's tribe, while the Shiites believe leadership is restricted to his descendants through his daughter.

Today, about 85 percent of all Muslims are Sunni, including the majorities in most Arab nations like Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Shiites are the second-largest sect, concentrated mostly in Iran, but Iraq also has a large Shiite community.

There is a sense of the united Islamic people, Turner said, but they have their differences.

Freund said the Muslims also look at war in a different way than Americans do.

Muslims do not consider the facts weighed against them, he said, because they think there is a higher, religious truth involved that outweighs circumstances like an enemy's greater military force.

Americans "think that Saddam should have looked at the U.S. buildup and said there was no sense to fight," he said, but to the Iraqi Muslims, all the allied forces' machinery is not sufficient to avoid war.

Stover said Muslims — especially the more conservative or those in the rural or lower-middle class — view America and Europe as immoral and as having decadent values.

He said Israelis view Muslims in the same way — backward with a backward religion.

Stover said Muslims and people from Western countries tend to look at each other as lower on the scale of religious values. But both Islam and Judaism are sophisticated in culture, he said.

For Americans to portray Islam as fanatical or backwards is an unconscious habit, he said, and a definite mistake.

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