

Anti-Semitic acts go unreported

By Wendy Mott
Staff Reporter

Incidents of anti-Semitism are rising at college campuses across the country, but Lincoln officials say they have not recorded the same increase.

Brad Munn, Affirmative Action officer at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, said he had no formal or informal reports of anti-Semitism in 1990.

The Feb. 13 Chronicle of Higher Education reported a dramatic increase in reports of anti-Semitism in 1990 from 1989. Most of the acts involved hate mail, vandalism or verbal harassment, according to the report.

Nebraska Civil Liberties Union Executive Director Bill Schatz said his office also has received no direct reports.

Both officials said they are sure some anti-Semitic actions take place, but the community simply isn't reporting them.

Many of the actions are minor and Jews who are harassed often choose to ignore

them, Schatz said, while other victims of anti-Semitism may feel intimidated and are reluctant to report incidents.

Bruce Erlich, an associate professor of English and modern languages, said the acts go unreported because Jews have learned that UNL's internal processes are ineffectual.

Erlich said anti-Semitism is not only a problem at UNL, but that it also is "institutionalized at UNL, as are other forms of racism."

He said he has personally faced anti-Semitism and it has been reported to him by other faculty members and students.

All three officials agreed that courses in cultural differences and prejudice would help stem the spread of anti-Semitism in Lincoln.

Erlich said recognition of the Jewish experience, similar to the recognition other minorities receive, is necessary, even if it is token.

ASUN to consider closure of Union's Colonial Room

By Adeana Leftin
Staff Reporter

The Association of Students of the University of Nebraska will consider joining two campus organizations pushing for changes to the Nebraska Union's Colonial Room.

Andrew Sigerson, CFA chair, will introduce a bill tonight asking ASUN to support CFA's recommendations concerning the Colonial Dining Room.

In a letter written to the Union Board, CFA suggested the Colonial Room "change its services to more accurately reflect the needs of the student population here at UNL."

The letter cited that the Colonial Room had lost money in past years, charged high prices and was only open for two hours a day.

"For so long, students have complained through CFA and ASUN about the lack of student use in the Colonial Room," Sigerson said.

Catering more toward students by providing a wider variety of food and possibly lowering prices were changes Sigerson suggested.

He said next year CFA could cut the amount of money the Union Board has to finance the room. The union currently receives \$27,149 for the operation of the Colonial Room.

Shannon Bradley, Campus Activities and Programs advisory board chair for the Union Board, said that at Tuesday's Union Board meeting a motion was raised to close the Colonial Room.

She said the motion was tabled until March 12. At that time, supporters and opponents of the closing can speak in an open forum.

"We're taking some steps as to what we're doing with that room," Bradley said.

Alisa Miller, CAP co-chair for the Union Board, said the board's action was a result of a survey conducted by the board on the use of the room, not an effect of "punitive" actions suggested by the Committee for Fees Allocation.

Professor blames oil policy for Persian Gulf war

By Matt Seaman
Staff Reporter

The war in the Persian Gulf "is certainly more about oil than it is about Kuwait," a University of Nebraska-Lincoln political science professor said Tuesday in the Nebraska Union.

"Think about what would have happened if (Iraqi President) Saddam

Hussein would have moved into Saudi Arabia. He would have had 45 percent of the world's oil," Bill Avery told about 17 people at a speech sponsored by Ecology Now.

Arab nations will use oil to achieve their goals, he said.

The "truth of the matter is they (the Arab nations) have a common enemy in Israel and a common purpose of a Palestinian homeland" and

will use oil to back up their demands, he said.

Avery said three factors that make oil such a potent global political weapon are its scarcity, its unequal distribution throughout the world and its essentiality to the world economy.

"It helps us to understand if we compare it to other resources," he said, like bananas.

"The longer you leave oil in the

ground," he said, "the more valuable it becomes. If you leave bananas on the dock, they spoil."

Avery said he has observed a "very strong relationship between oil consumption and economic growth" and he expects to see a leveling off of oil consumption and economic growth in industrialized nations like the United States.

"Right now, if we were to continue

to consume and produce oil at the current rates . . . we would be totally out of oil by 2050," he said.

President Bush's oil policy, Avery said, is the same as former President Reagan's policy, "which is not much policy at all."

"The president is going to emphasize oil production. What does that mean? Drain America first? That's what it sounds like to me."

War

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hands to advancing troops. More than 30,000 Iraqis now have been taken prisoner, the U.S. command said.

And among Kuwaitis, the word was "freedom."

"Our joy is overflowing, thanks be to God," their exile radio declared. "The enemy is turning tail."

Flashing V-for-victory signs, jubilant Kuwaitis emerged from their homes Tuesday to greet the first outsiders to venture into their burned, looted city.

People ran up to hug and kiss triumphant American soldiers who punched 50 miles north from Saudi Arabia in a three-day ground campaign, Associated Press photographer Laurent Rebours reported from the city's outskirts.

There were no new reports Tuesday on U.S. and allied dead and wounded. There has been little infor-

mation about Iraqi casualties.

The Soviet Union urged the United Nations to call an immediate ceasefire in view of the Iraqi withdrawal announced Tuesday by Baghdad radio and later by Saddam.

"Saddam is not interested in peace, but only to regroup and fight another day," Bush said in a tough statement to the press in the White House Rose Garden.

Bush also pointed out Saddam made no formal commitment to renounce Iraq's historic claim to Kuwait, or to accept responsibility for war reparations.

Iraqis who lay down their arms will not be attacked as they retreat, Bush said. Otherwise, they were fair game for the Desert Storm forces.

CBS reporter Bob McKeown said Iraqi military vehicles littered Kuwait City streets. A Pentagon official said Iraqis were leaving behind supplies and heavy equipment, and commandeering civilian vehicles to flee.

Divestment

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mibia, which was a part of South Africa until 1990, said he knew the "pain of being a servant" as a black man in that society.

The South African blacks decided many years ago to "wage a fight" against the white minority that rules South Africa, Hatutala said, and now Nebraska, like the rest of the United States, should help with that battle against oppression.

"This bill is the best way to solve the problem without (further) bloodshed," he said.

Robert Johnson, a professor in the Department of Economics and Finance at Creighton University, said that from an academic point of view, divesting of South Africa would not cause the financial losses many financial analysts have anticipated.

Divestment will bring investors lower returns on their stocks, Johnson

said, but historically, replacement stocks usually yield higher returns.

Investor Loyal Park echoed Johnson's comments and said an investor can earn high returns, even if he or she is a socially conscious investor.

"Many brokers complain to their socially conscious investors, 'You tie one hand behind my back if you so limit your portfolio,'" Johnson said.

"For many of us, that simply is not so. Equal or better returns are enjoyed by many of us in social investing."

Erwin Goldenstein, president of the Clyde Malone Community Center in Lincoln, said he endorses LB394 because he disagrees with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's stance on South African investment.

Goldenstein, a former UNL professor, said the university should have a moral commitment to take a stand against apartheid in South Africa.

"As a retired UNL professor, I have been disturbed by an apparent unwillingness of the university to go

beyond a strict interpretation of Nebraska law," Goldenstein said.

Joseph Akpan, a graduate student at UNL and president of the Nigerian Student Association, explained that the white minority that rules South Africa and migrant workers would be most affected by the passage of LB395.

"Less than 2 percent of blacks are employed in American industry (in South Africa) because they are high-tech jobs," Akpan said after the hearing.

One of the two opponents of the bill, Jack Nellson, said the state could suffer considerable loss if LB395 was passed.

Nellson, director of the Nebraska Public Employees Retirement Systems, said the state investment officer told him LB395 could have a negative effect on school, judges and patrol retirement plans.

"Should they be the ones who suffer for the social conscience of Nebraska?" Nellson said of the people who fall under those retirement plans.

Quotas

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der, creed, handicap, sexual orientation or place of residence."

He also said the bylaws are in violation of University of Nebraska-

Lincoln and NU Board of Regents' policies that prohibit discrimination.

"These committees are in themselves very good things," he said. "The fact that there are quotas is what is wrong."

Gosch argued in favor of the bylaws, saying, "There is a substantial

difference between making sure everyone is heard and excluding people."

He said ASUN was justified in setting the "representation requirements" for the committees under powers granted by the regents to regulate student organizations.

ASUN had exempted the commit-

tees from parts of the non-discriminatory clause because "there was a substantial public interest to do so," he said.

Gosch mentioned that ASUN had acted similarly with the Residence Hall Association, the Committee for Fees Allocation, ROTC and religious

groups.

He said the appointments in question were solely advisory positions with no technical power.

"They are here to provide a perspective that is not represented well, and they have the ability to do a lot of good," he said.

Student jobs secure, official says

By Kristie Coda
Staff Reporter

Economic changes in Nebraska probably will not send University of Nebraska-Lincoln students to the unemployment lines, an official said.

"The employment situation in Nebraska looks pretty good," said John Austin, a research associate with the UNL Bureau of Business Research.

Students' jobs probably will not suffer, he said, because part-time jobs are expected to grow, and service jobs usually are not affected by recession.

Austin said 1991 may not be a "particularly good year" for students who rely on farm income for financial support because a bureau study projected a downturn in farming in-

come, especially in grains.

Projections from the study said a short, shallow recession should not affect Nebraska much and that Nebraska's economy is expected to grow.

Austin said there are two separate cycles affecting the Nebraska economy that usually do not coincide.

The impact of a national recession and a downward trend in the agricultural cycle are occurring at the same time, he said. The current agricultural cycle will mean a decrease in net farm income, he said, which will have more of an impact on Nebraska than the national recession.

Austin said that although the war did not directly cause the recession, "the war had everything to do with the timing of the recession."

The United States was coming to

the end of the longest peacetime expansion in history, and the war was the final straw that sent it into the recession, he said.

Indexes show that "consumer confidence plummeted in August," Austin said. Since then, he said, retail sales have been down and people haven't been buying big-ticket items such as cars and houses.

"I think (consumers) are saving," Austin said. "I suspect it's going in the piggy bank."

But because Nebraskans are saving, "we're not going to be as bad off as we thought," he said. Nebraska might be in a better position to rebound after the recession because savings are a "good jumping-off ground," he said.

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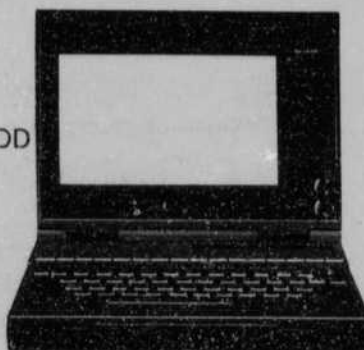
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Professor

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resident, agreed with Oberst and May, saying war fever has been skillfully manipulated by President Bush through the media.

Dahab said that as an Arab, the crisis is painful for him.

Arab countries share a common history, language and destiny, he said. The boundaries that now define them were drawn by outsiders to divide and conquer, he said.

With this conglomeration of states, he said, there was a common rule that no Arab state would invade another. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, however, made a mockery of the alliance, he said.

The only real beneficiaries of the war will be the Israelis, he said, because the allies have eliminated the Muslim threat and Israel can freely rule the occupied Palestinian territories.

The U.S. military also will benefit, Dahab said, as the United States will restock and invest in better bombs. Oil companies will benefit from raised prices, he said.