### DN, ASUN offer budgets

By Rainbow Rowell Staff Reporter

The Daily Nebraskan and the Association of Students of the University of Nebraska presented their 1992-93 budgets to ASUN's Committee for Fees Allocations Tuesday

DN General Manger Dan Shattil,



Advertising Manager Todd Sears and Editor Jana Pedersen presented the DN's student fee request and res viewed the 1991-92

budget with the committee. The DN requested the same amount of money from student fees as it received this

Because of the sinking national economy and the decline of businesses in downtown Lincoln, Shattil and Sears said DN advertising revenues had experienced a serious decline. This loss was offset by budget cuts and an increase in advertising prices, Shattil said.

ASUN President Andy Massey stressed the importance of the ASUN support staff in its 1992-93 budget. Massey said this budget included cuts in anticipated operational costs, so more dollars could be allocated for

staff salaries. CFA subcommittees will review the two budgets and present proposals to the entire committee Thursday at 6 p.m., when CFA will vote on these proposals. The DN and ASUN may appeal the CFA decision Feb. 6.



Ruth Thone, a peace activist, reminds those attending Tuesday's video presentation in the Nebraska Union that the atrocities of the Gulf War have not ended.

# Activist asks for persistence

From Staff Reports

A veteran peace activist and wife of former Gov. Charles Thone implored fellow activists to "fight back" against the "depression and despair" that the peace movement experienced as a result of the Persian Gulf war.

In a half-hour speech in the Re-gency Suite of the Nebraska Union, Ruth Thone urged about 30 people to "hunker down together

for the long haul" and to fight to convince "even ordinary neighbors that war is no longer a viable instrument of foreign policy.

This has been "profound year" filled with lessons for peace activ-

ists, Thone said.
"We learned that we have been lied to before the war and since," she said. "We have learned that many of our fellow U.S citizens still hold that killing others and destroying land and property is how

you win arguments."

Thone said that many people in the United States were ignorant of the issues surrounding the Gulf war.

"How can anyone read the news without becoming sick, depressed or crazy?" she asked.

Thone's speech was sponsored by Early Warning!, Ecology Now, the University of Nebraska Environmental Resource Center and the Lincoln chapter of Nebraskans for

## **Teodorescu**

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of Bucharest's English department and the Department of English at UNL.

Currently there is an exchange program between the history department at Iasi, a university in Romania, and the political science department at the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Programs such as this have shown that people are interested in Romania, and what it has to offer, Teodorescu said.

UNL does not offer Romanian language classes, but Teodorescu said she remained optimistic about the

'It would be great to offer Romanian at UNL, and I would be happy to make known Romanian literature,



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Welcome

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and setting up a network to work on those goals, he said.
"There are lots of opinions on how

a cultural diversity curriculum should be implemented," Dietz said.

This curriculum could be implemented as a self-contained course or phased into present curriculum, he

Layaways

Welcome

Dietz said "we have a problem."

Much of the problem, Dietz said, can be attributed to the small minority population in Nebraska and the difficulty in attracting out-of-state

Regarding diversity issues at UNL, minority faculty and students to UNL. Other universities allocate thousands of dollars to cultural diversity programs, Dietz said. In light of the recent budget cuts, he said, funding such programs at UNL is question-

#### Death

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hibits its citizens from doing - kill. Marj Manglitz, past president of the Nebraska division of the United Nations, said the basic issue internationally was that "state-sponsored violence including non-random killing provides license for individuals to do the same.

The United States, she said, is the only member of the Western European and Others group that practices

the death penalty.

Chris Eskridge, a criminal justice professor at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, agreed that the death penalty was faulty because innocent people could be executed. Errors inevitably will be made, he said, and an innocent person may be found guilty and sentenced to death.

The tragic irony in this whole scenario is that in killing an innocent person, the state is guilty of doing exactly that for which it is punishing," he said.

Eskridge argued that the death penalty also was often administered in an "arbitrary and capricious" fashion, which made it inequitable, both racially and economically.

Bill Schatz, executive director of the Nebraska Civil Liberties Union, said the death penalty was biased against the poor and minorities.

According to a 1969 study by the Bureau of Prisons, he said, of 3,859 people executed in the United States, 54.6 percent were minorities. Schatz said that according to the

study, of the 455 people executed for rape, 89 percent were minorities. Bob Crosby, former governor of

Nebraska, said he believed that the death penalty was wrong when he entered the Nebraska Legislature 50 years ago, before he became governor in 1953

He said his decision wasn't made because of a measure of what his constituents wanted.

Some decisions depend on moral convictions rather than what the majority of constituents want," he said.

In spite of five senators dropping from the list of those sponsoring the bill last week, Chambers said he was optimistic about it passing.

"I know it looks bleak, but I know deep down that it will pass," he said.



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