

## Thousands protest against Yeltsin

### Hard-liners want Russia to return to communism

MOSCOW — In a growing split in public opinion over painful economic reforms, tens of thousands of people rallied against President Boris Yeltsin Sunday, but more than 10,000 Yeltsin partisans demonstrated in support. The competing protests, less than two months after the collapse of the Soviet Union, were being watched as a measure of Yeltsin's popularity as prices rise and living standards fall. In a symbolic move, the Yeltsin backers staged their demonstration at

the Russian Parliament building, where Yeltsin led the anti-coup vigil in August that propelled him to the leading political role in the country. At the parliament, which is known as the White House, a speaker told the cheering crowd: "We don't want to demonstrate. We want to work. But we must come to the defense of the White House!" The hard-liners' rally in Moscow - where many waved the red flag of the old union - was one of the biggest of its kind since the coup. Recent rallies by pro-communists and other traditionalists rarely drew more than 1,000 people, so Sunday's turnout indicated growing support and organization among the hard-liners. The rally was organized by a loose

coalition of groups that include the Russian Communist Workers' Party, the Moscow Labor Party and the nationalist movement Nashi, or Ours. They are united by their opposition to harsh market reforms, foreign aid and the breakup of the old Soviet Union. Also Sunday, a two-day conference of Orthodox religious believers, nationalists and Russian imperialists founded the new Russian People's Assembly to "restore a united and great Russia," Russian media said. At the hard-line rallies, anti-foreign and anti-Semitic sentiments were rife. "Get the Jews out of the Communist Party!" one woman shouted at the Moscow rally. About 4,000 people rallied in St.

Petersburg, birthplace of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, with banners reading "Down with foreigners from all organs of power!" Counter-demonstrations also were held in St. Petersburg and elsewhere, but they appeared to be outnumbered, as in Moscow. Russian media, quoting police estimates, reported the crowd size in Red Square at roughly 120,000. But AP reporters and photographers on the scene said the rally at its peak appeared to draw closer to 60,000. Five blocks away, roughly 3,000 pro-Yeltsin demonstrators had massed at an intersection to block the hard-liners' route and sing a mourning hymn at the site where three young men were killed during the coup.

## Algerian turmoil rages on

ALGIERS, Algeria — The government declared a 12-month state of emergency Sunday to quell spreading Muslim fundamentalist unrest and said it would ban the Islamic Salvation Front. A month ago, before the start of an intensive crackdown, the party was on the verge of winning power in parliamentary elections. The moves by the army-backed ruling council came hours after police raided Salvation Front headquarters and after clashes between fundamentalists and security forces left about 40 dead and hundreds injured this past week.

The emergency decree was issued by the five-member High State Committee and announced on national television Sunday evening. Later, the Interior Ministry said the Salvation Front would be dissolved because of "subversive actions ... that seriously threaten public order and the state's institutions."

The emergency decree empowers police and military officials to set up special detention centers, to carry out arrests and searches without observing normal legal procedures, and to try detainees before military tribunals.

All demonstrations "likely to disturb public order" are banned. Authorities have the power to dissolve municipal councils. Most of the councils have been controlled by fundamentalists since local elections in 1990, a year after the Salvation Front and other opposition parties were legalized.

The announcement said the emergency decree was effective for one year, but could be lifted earlier.

The Interior Ministry meanwhile filed a legal complaint against the Salvation Front. If the court upholds the complaint, the party would be banned, state radio said.

Speculation had grown recently that the government would impose a state of emergency as part of its crackdown.

## Capital gains tax cut argued

WASHINGTON — While President Bush and congressional Democrats bicker over the fairness of a capital gains tax cut, the experts are just as far apart on whether such a reduction would trigger an economic revival.

Both issues will be on the table Wednesday when the House Ways and Means Committee begins writing a Democratic alternative to Bush's tax cut program. How the capital gains questions are settled could determine whether the tax burden on families will be reduced this year.

At stake are proposals to give a tax credit of up to \$5,000 to homebuyers who haven't owned a home for at least three years; a \$500-a-child in-

crease in the \$2,300 tax exemption; expanded Individual Retirement Accounts; a temporary credit of up to \$400 a couple to partially offset Social Security taxes; and a variety of incentives to encourage saving and investment.

"A cut in the capital gains tax increases jobs and helps just about everyone in our country," Bush said in his State of the Union message last month.

But the Congressional Budget Office, after analyzing eight capital gains studies, concluded that "the studies ... raise doubt about whether cutting taxes on capital gains can be counted on to raise saving and investment enough to significantly increase economic growth.

## Study finds black crime rate unchanged by more education

CHICAGO — Rising income and educational levels since World War II were accompanied by a drop in crime rates among whites but not among blacks, said a study released Sunday.

The findings challenge "one of the most widely held assumptions of postwar society," namely that liberal social programs can reduce crime by ameliorating social and economic injustices, said the study's author, Gary Lafree of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque.

Lafree also found that an increase in the number of broken families was not accompanied by a rise in crime among blacks.

"Blacks were making dramatic

educational strides in the 1960s and 1970s at exactly the time crime in blacks was rising," Lafree said. Family income among blacks also increased during that period, he said.

"What we're trying to do now is figure out why that is the case," Lafree said at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

One explanation might be that rising education and income levels among blacks created expectations for jobs that the economy couldn't meet, he said.

He said his findings were obtained by correlating such things as measures of education and income with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's uniform crime reports.

## Clinton, Tsongas lead; Kerrey gets aggressive

NASHUA, N.H. — Paul Tsongas boasted of momentum Sunday heading into the final week of New Hampshire's leadoff Democratic presidential primary campaign and received for his surge a harsh attack from rival Bob Kerrey.

Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin was home securing his virtually certain win in Monday's caucus. Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton also went home, to Little Rock, but was due back in New Hampshire on Monday.

Former California Gov. Jerry Brown campaigned across Maine, continuing his attack on the political system, saying it was preventing national health insurance - and his candidacy - from taking hold.

A new poll of likely Democratic voters in New Hampshire showed Tsongas, a former Massachusetts senator, benefiting from wavering support of Clinton, whose campaign was preoccupied this week with questions about his use of a deferment during the Vietnam War.

In the Republican race, challenger Patrick Buchanan campaigned along New Hampshire's seacoast as the Boston Globe-WBZ-TV survey released Sunday showed him trailing President Bush by more

than a 2-1 margin.

Kerrey, a Nebraska senator, is promoting himself as the Clinton alternative, aggressively trying to wrest the mantle of electability - an effort that so far has seen little success.

"I can take it to George Bush on foreign policy. I can take it to George Bush on defense," he said during a stop at Robie's Country Store, a traditional stop for presidential hopefuls.

To get that chance, however, Kerrey needs a strong New Hampshire showing.

After weeks of carefully avoiding attacks on regional native Tsongas, Kerrey lashed out Sunday at Tsongas' claim that he is best prepared to be president because of his seven years in the private sector since leaving the Senate.

"He's a lawyer, I mean, please!" Kerrey said. "He's a lawyer and he's sat on some (corporate) boards."

Kerrey contrasted that with his ownership of restaurant and health club chains and his tenure as Nebraska governor "out there signing notes and creating jobs."

On his way to a town meeting in Nashua, Tsongas shrugged off the attack. "I constantly apologize for being a lawyer and I'm willing to do that again," he said.



## ASUN

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The resolution, passed on Jan. 29, said that ASUN would co-sponsor, in name, Affirmation Day on April 8. The resolution also said that promotional materials for the event would

be displayed in the ASUN office. According to ASUN bylaws, Thomlison said, all legislation passed by the 1991-92 senate dies when its term ends.

Because the 1991-92 senate term ends April 1, Thomlison said, ASUN "exceeded its authority by entering into a contract that it couldn't fulfill."

The use of ASUN's name on pro-

motional materials after April 1 would be illegal, Thomlison said. He asked the court to declare the resolution "null and void."

Massey said the 1992-93 senate would not be obligated by the resolution, but that the 1991-92 senate would continue to recognize its support of Affirmation Day.

"Although the resolution dies April 1, support stated from the '91-92 senate does not die," he said.

Massey cited several examples of resolutions passed by ASUN senators that supported events occurring after the senate's term had ended.

Massey also said the years 1991-92 were part of the resolution, and would be used on promotional mate-

rials with ASUN's name for specification.

Thomlison said that designating the senate on promotional materials would be "undermining the authority of next year's senate."

Chief Justice Tiffany Seevers, a second-year law student at UNL, said the court's decision would be revealed Tuesday in a written statement.

## Legislature

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confusion about whether people living in rural areas, especially around Omaha, should apply to the county sheriff or to the city police.

Collins called LB1034 "a clarification ... not an expansion" of the 1991 waiting-period law. He said the bill's content resulted from dialogue with public and law enforcement officials around the state.

John Lindsey, a representative of the National Rifle Association, said his group supported LB1034 because the bill cleared up problems with the 1991 law.

Lancaster County Sheriff Tom

Casady said he thought the passage of LB1034 was important.

He said it was impossible for law enforcement agencies to conduct in two days an all-inclusive background check for each permit application they received.

"What we needed was a law to specify exactly what our investigation would consist of," said Casady, a member of the Nebraska Sheriffs' Association board of directors.

Law agencies use the Nebraska Crime Information System, the National Crime Information Center, the FBI and their own records to check backgrounds, Casady said.

"We're conducting exactly the kind of investigation this bill proposes," he said.

The second Ashford bill, LB1039, would make possession of a gun on

the premises of a school or recognized youth center a felony offense.

Ashford said the bill was meant to mirror the concept of the Crime Control Act of 1990. The federal act prohibits the possession or discharge of a firearm on or within 1,000 feet of public, private or parochial school grounds.

Larry Roberts, deputy chief of the Omaha Police Division, said that guns in schools were a big problem in Omaha.

But Joe Herrod, vice president of the Nebraska Sportsmen's Council, said that if guns in schools were a problem in Omaha, the Omaha authorities should have acted to remedy the situation.

Herrod said he and his family, who hunted and were involved in competitive shooting, regularly carried

guns in their vehicles and left them there while attending or stopping by their schools.

Lindsey said case law suggested that even that kind of "possession" could be considered felonious.

Ashford said amendments to LB1039 would remedy wording problems and help ensure that the bill would not cause unnecessary hardship for people like Herrod who carry firearms in their vehicles.

The bill was opposed by several other witnesses, from Bellevue gun shop owner Charles Emig, who called LB1039 "ill-conceived," to Crawford resident James Carlson, who said the measure would be unenforceable.

But Ashford said he thought it was his duty as a state senator to keep the discussion of gun safety alive.

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