

AIDS

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tion they need about AIDS. "I think that if there is any hiding, it is because of the political backlash," he said.

When a person is exposed to the disease, Carper said, it takes about 27 days to six months before the body will develop antibodies in the blood system. Those antibodies will allow the disease to be detected in the person's body.

About seven to 10 years from the infection point, the immune system breaks down enough that a person is diagnosed with full-blown AIDS, Carper said.

Ten weeks ago, Carper was diagnosed with a rare infection called toxoplasmosis, which affects the central nervous system. The virus is in his spine and will cause his brain to swell, Carper said.

"This is my farewell tour," he said. "I'm here not so much to speak, but to say goodbye to my friends. I would like to say I am filled with hope, but the realist in me says it is hopeless."

"We're in the middle of a war, and if I sound angry it's because I'm going to be one of the casualties."

But, he said, "I feel gratitude that I don't have to watch any more people die."

ASUN

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campus unprepared for the presence of cultures other than their own.

"They come here and they get a culture shock," he said.

Senators also tabled a resolution supporting higher admission standards until they could study the final draft of the proposal.

In other business, ASUN passed a resolution in support of keeping a Homecoming king and queen in the Homecoming Court.

The Homecoming Steering Committee was considering eliminating the positions to abate concerns of minorities that they did not have enough support to elect a minority king or queen.

Speaker of the Senate Andrew Loudon said he thought the steering committee was moving the wrong direction, away from a long-standing Nebraska tradition.

"There's going to be a lot of hell to pay on game day when people come to the game and there's no king and queen," he said.

Shining Path flourishing in Peru

Organization teaches kids rebel ideologies in primary schools

By Neil Feldman
Staff Reporter

When U.N. troops recently occupied Lima, they were startled to learn that some grade school children believed the president of Peru was Comrade Gonzalo.

Gonzalo is the war name of Abimael Guzman, the leader of Peru's Shining Path guerrilla rebellion, a powerful movement often compared to the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia.

These children, who live in the poor eastern edge of the capital city, are forced to attend a Shining Path "popular school" because there are no state schools nearby. The rebel organization teaches its pupils Maoist ideology and the basics of the violent Shining Path movement, known in Spanish as Sendero Luminoso.

Bill Avery, a University of Nebraska-Lincoln political science professor who specializes in Latin American politics, said he saw the movement as a major problem within Peru, but he said he did not believe the strife would permeate beyond the country's borders.

"Shining Path is a major concern with Peruvians," Avery said, "but it is an issue that will remain there."

Several published reports in July and August indicated that Ecuador to the north and Bolivia to the south were concerned that they could become entangled in Peru's quandary.

Shining Path has been in existence for many decades, but only within the past several months has it moved into highly populated areas such as Lima.

The movement became particularly evident when Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori suddenly displayed dictatorial powers over his own government in May. He fired a number of Parliament members and forced others to resign. Fujimori's actions, Shining Path argued, defied rhetoric and principles that always have reigned in Peru.

Avery said the press, particularly in the United States, had wrongly used the term democracy in its coverage of the upheaval in Peru. Avery referred to reports published in May and June that suggested Peru had suspended democracy.

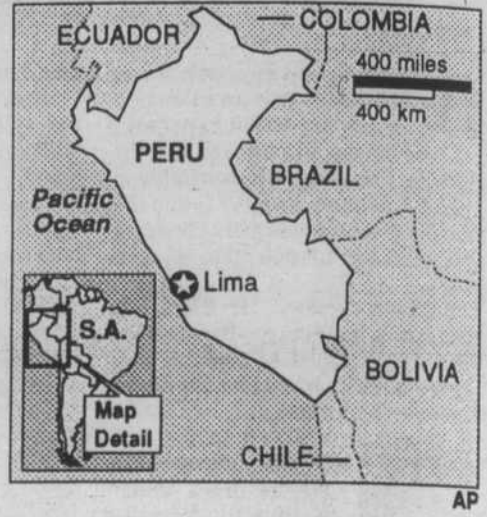
"Democracy is a misused word among the press, especially toward Latin America," Avery said. "Peru has never seen the democratic establishments that we have."

Haynes Johnson, a reporter for The Washington Post, said on Washington Week in Review that Peru's swinging ideological pendulum between democracy and constitutionalism was broken up by Fujimori when he injected dictatorial policies against his own government.

While Avery said Johnson was on target in saying the Peruvian president had acted as a dictator, he argued that democracy "is something that country has never legitimately seen."

A considerable amount of debate exists over what type of role, if any, the outside world should play in this conflict. Every representative from the Organization of American States agrees that no military action should transpire through multilateral efforts.

Peacekeeping missions have been widely suggested, but little has been accomplished outside the Washington-based meetings.



POLICE REPORT

Beginning midnight Tuesday

8:40 a.m. — Two-vehicle, non-injury accident, parking lot at 16th and W streets, \$1,000.

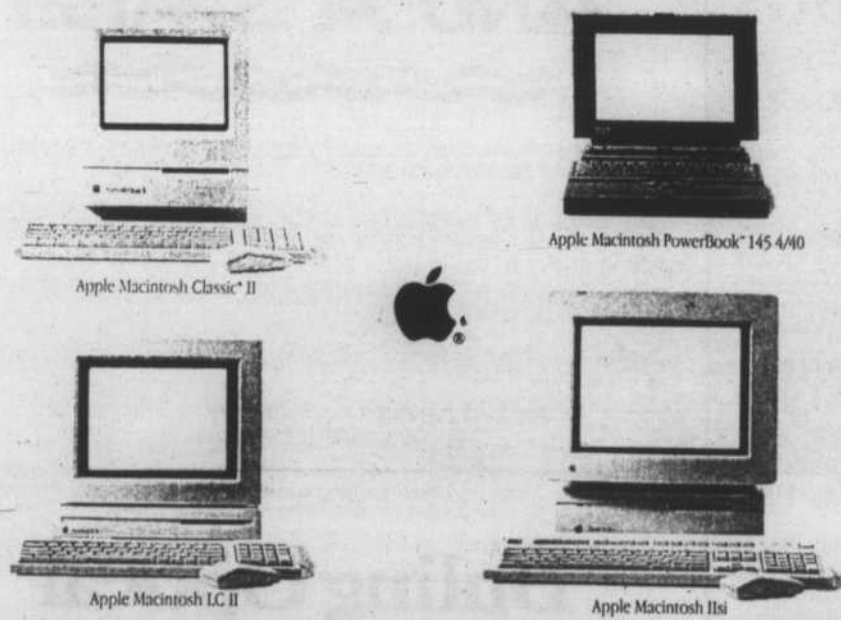
11:35 a.m. — Vehicle walked on, parking lot at 19th and T streets, \$440.

12:52 p.m. — Vehicle scratched, parking

lot east of Abel-Sandoz Complex, \$600.
3:29 p.m. — Woman with chest pains, Administration Building, taken to Bryan Memorial Hospital, 1600 S. 48th St.
7:34 p.m. — Book bag stolen, Walter Scott Engineering Center, \$50.
9:38 p.m. — Bag stolen, Campus Recreation Center, \$55.

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WILLIAM BENNETT SPEAKS ON THE DRUG CRISIS IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Thursday, September 17, 1992
3:30 p.m.
NO ADMISSION CHARGE



WILLIAM BENNETT
Former "Drug Czar" and U.S. Secretary of Education

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