

Yugoslavia re-elects president; landslide victory shocks analysts

By Neil Feldman
Staff Reporter

Like Ross Perot, Milan Panic is an American businessman who decided to play the game of politics.

Unlike Ross Perot, however, Panic's goal was to become the savior of his home nation, Serbia. Henceforth, he decided to become a Serbian politician, flying to the industrial

city of Nis last December. Nis had been a stronghold for Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, a man whose highly aggressive, often cunning and always hard-line principles had angered Panic tremendously.

Although Panic was well aware that elections were less than one month from the time of his arrival in Serbia, he figured that the people were fed up with Milosevic's "kill or be killed" approach.

In addition, Panic's name had floated about the former Yugoslavia because of his considerable interest in the disintegration of his native land.

Panic emphasized that he wanted to restore order in Serbia, bringing the fragmented republic back to the forefront of European affairs.

While he was quite idealistic and very political with his approach to Serbians, Panic was committed to much of what he had stated.

Many Western diplomats thought Panic's morality and restoration approach to the Balkan War would have won him a ticket to Serbia's top political position.

But Panic got buried, as a landslide Milosevic victory apparently shocked just about everyone except the Serbian voters.

Many analysts and diplomats thought if Panic were elected, the war would steadily recede.

Critics of Milosevic — and there are many of them — continue to harp that the war is principally the result of his self-interest, aggression and irrationality.

Lawrence Eagleburger, former undersecretary of state, has condemned Milosevic for more than a year, arguing that he has betrayed his own people for politically egotistical reasons.

Eagleburger contends that if Milosevic concedes to others' demands, whether a cease-fire or negotiations, he will feel as though his effort to cast his shadow as far as possible will be overcome by outside forces.

This, Eagleburger argues, is why Milosevic seems to enjoy "playing games with the United Nations."

Like many Westerners, Eagleburger was aghast at the election results.

If he had won the Dec. 20 election, Panic promised to encourage democratization and to inject free-market economic policies into Serbia's lagging economy.

Quietly, Panic also promised



David Badders/DN

higher taxes because state industries were privatized.

These proposals initially were greeted with a warm welcome, particularly his focus on economic policies, an area that Milosevic never seems to address.

It looked as though Panic would ride the wave of victory.

The incumbent communists, who liked to call themselves socialists, were still quite popular. However, a percentage of Serbians were undecided. Many of these people, analysts said, favored Panic's proposals and his uncommonly liberal approach in the normally conservative Balkan territory.

Ironically, it was Milosevic who initially sparked Panic to return to Serbia. Last July, Milosevic invited Panic to serve as prime minister of what was left of Yugoslavia. At the time, this constituted Serbia and Montenegro.

Milosevic, as The New York Times puts it, wanted Panic to "legitimize the government and provide cover for the ethnic cleansing and territorial expansion."

Clearly this was nothing more than a cover-up or suppression for his own dirty deeds.

Panic, however, wanted to end the fighting within about three months, and he fully realized what

the president's goal was. Panic saw Milosevic as the major obstacle to establishing peace in the region.

At this point, Panic decided to take the position, establish his name in Serbia and quietly organize a campaign against the man who had hired him.

There was no single reason why Panic lost. Part of it stems from the fact that university students, who largely supported the American businessman, were required to vote in their respective hometowns on Dec. 20. That was the same day when students were required to remain at school to register for subsidized housing for the following term. Thus, students had to decide whether it was more important to vote for Serbia's president or have a place to live for the following term at school.

Other schemes and scandals initiated by the socialists simultaneously transpired on Dec. 20.

"The Serbian election was a fraud," said Douglas Schoen, an advocate for democratization in Serbia and a former Panic adviser.

Schoen recently wrote in The New York Times Magazine, "The great tragedy is that, with a little outside pressure, Milan Panic could have won, possibly ending the most barbaric conflict Europe has seen in half a century."

TV may affect eating

UNL researcher examines shows' influence on diet

By Juliet Oseka
Staff Reporter

Though most children watch Saturday morning television for entertainment, these children could also be influenced by the types of foods the programs portray, a UNL researcher said.

Julie Albrecht, assistant professor in the Department of Nutritional Science and Hospitality Management, studied how television and children's magazines portrayed healthy foods, such as fruits and vegetables, to young viewers.

Albrecht, along with graduate student Michele Warnke, found that television showed these foods positively. A positive reflection of foods was based on praise, Albrecht said. The food quality had to be discussed, or the program had to encourage eating of fruits or vegetables, she said.

Fruits were shown more on television than vegetables, Albrecht said, because of the requirement that cereal commercials be shown as a balanced diet. Fruits also were shown more because they were used as flavors of candy, juice and gum in the advertisements.

The study, conducted in 1991 and 1992, involved watching 45 hours of Saturday morning television on the three major networks. The research-

ers also read every 1991 issue of three well-circulated children's magazines that targeted children from ages 6 to 12.

In order to qualify for the study, the foods had to be eaten or perceived as eaten, Albrecht said; the food could not be played with.

Albrecht said fruits were portrayed positively 91 percent of the time on television, and vegetables were shown positively 64 percent of the time. Spinach, broccoli and brussels sprouts generally were shown negatively, she said.

In studying children's magazines, Albrecht said fruits and vegetables usually were shown in the stories or in puzzles because not many ads appeared in these magazines.

Since the study, several organizations have begun to use public service announcements on Saturday mornings in order to "encourage more nutritious food choices," Albrecht said.

For example, the National Cancer Institute has begun a five-fruits-a-day campaign, using public service announcements to promote this idea, she said.

Albrecht said she became interested in this topic when she worked in an elementary and junior high school. The cooks would try new desserts and the children would try them, she said. But when new vegetables were tried, most of the food would be thrown away without even being touched, she said.

"The kids would just turn their noses up at these foods," Albrecht said. "I became interested in why they did this."

Reception
Services for
Students with Disabilities
invites all
Notetakers and Readers
to a
Thank-you reception
Thursday, April 22, 1993
7:00 to 8:30 pm
NE Union Georgian Suite
Refreshments will be served

**Lincoln's
Futon Dealer**
FUTON & FRAME
\$149

**Town Center
Showcase**
27 & O' St. 475-6698

Footloose & Fancy
1219 P Street
Dedicated to comfort for 18 years
celebrates
EARTHDAY BIRTHDAY
April 22, 23, 24
FREE GIFTS plus
\$5 OFF any Birkenstock
purchase
and our new styles & colors are in!
(re-usable canvas lunch bag & water bottle — while supplies last)

Birkenstock

GRE
The most complete arsenal of test prep tools in the world.
CALL NOW:
June Test Compact Classes Begin May 4th
475-7010
KAPLAN RULES

STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS ONLY

15% off JANDD Packs with your I.D.
Closest Bike Shop to Campus!
BIKE & FITNESS CENTER
Open 7 Days a Week
427 South 13th 435-2322