

# UNL director's request lands Apollo capsule at museum

The NU State Museum has many interesting things to look at and explore, even one that is outside the building.

The Apollo Command Module 009 has been on display in front of Morrill Hall since August 1972. How did an Apollo space capsule come to land at UNL? Allan Griesemer, director of the museum, said UNL received the capsule just by asking for it.

"We thought that the Smithsonian Institute had priority to get the capsule, but we found out that they didn't, so we asked for it," Griesemer said.

Griesemer said that when the module arrived at UNL, it was beaten up from being tested to see how it could withstand landing on the ground.

The module was the first Apollo flight by NASA, even though it was unmanned and didn't orbit the Earth. It was launched in 1966 to test the reliability of the re-entry heat shield, he said.

In November 1971, after a few meetings with NASA officials, Griesemer said NASA gave permission to make some Apollo space capsules available for display.

In February 1972, NASA said it would let UNL have the space capsule if the university could find a way to transport the capsule.

The cost would be \$1,500. UNL officials found a donor and the capsule finally arrived in Lincoln in August 1972.

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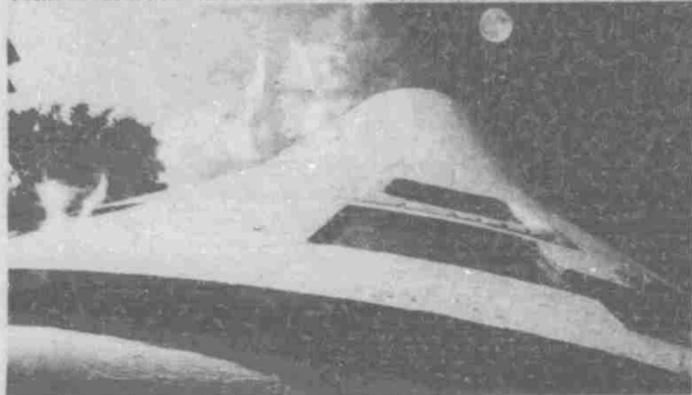
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Dave Wesely/Daily Nebraskan

The spaceship next to Morrill Hall looks like it is destined for the cosmos in this double exposure.

## Task Force...

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"The film is presenting the problem to the people of Nebraska so people can look at and understand what it is," Clark said.

Authier, who chaired the committee on child abuse, said an Omaha child abuse crisis center received 16 calls offering volunteer help and three reporting child abuse cases when one part of the Nebraska ETV program aired Monday night.

Authier said her committee was strongly recommending a grass roots movement to reach into the problem of child abuse. One of the largest problems, she said, was that some crisis centers are understaffed in rural areas, leaving one worker for every 20 cases.

"They have been going to those cases where a child's life was threatened, or whatever seemed most important. Some cases are

left on the back burner," Authier said.

Other recommendations were the development of a plan to coordinate services for children; emphasis on abuse awareness in local school districts; an amendment to eliminate the corroboration requirements in incest cases; a provision for videotaped depositions of testimony for child abuse victims; appropriations for additional child protective services and foster care workers to meet the national caseload standards and a plan to encourage school districts to start curriculum that would address issues of parent education, life and interpersonal relationships.

Authier said Nebraska is the only state that requires corroboration on child abuse cases.

"I feel we have to resist the strong temptation to set up some

bureaucracy and assume we can cross the problem off our list," Gov. Bob Kerrey said. "This is not something that's going to go away because of one legislative session."

The committee's report said 4,000 cases of child abuse were reported in Nebraska in 1983, four of which resulted in the child's death. According to FBI estimates, 335 rapes were reported, while more than 9,000 might have taken place.

## Setting it Straight

Because of a typographical error, political science doctoral candidate Margery Abrosius' name was misspelled in a story in Tuesday's Daily Nebraskan.

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FREE PARKING IN THE REAR

# Wire Report

National and international news from the Reuter News Report

## Soviet officials agree to release U.S. seamen

WASHINGTON — Soviet officials have agreed to release five U.S. seamen to an American Coast Guard cutter in the Bering Strait as early as Wednesday, the State Department said Tuesday. Spokesman John Hughes also said the United States formally had protested Soviet actions, including an alleged demand that the seamen sign confessions saying they deliberately violated Soviet territory. Hughes said U.S. officials did not know whether the seamen had signed any statement.

Hughes said Monday that Soviet officials told the United States last Friday that the Freida K., a commercial supply ship, had violated Soviet territory two days earlier. Hughes said the seamen apparently were detained when they asked directions from what turned out to be a Soviet ship.

Soviet officials have said the men were aboard a ship that entered Soviet waters and informed the United States they were being held at a hotel in the Siberian port town of Ureliki, across the Bering Strait from Alaska. The State Department denied the ship was on a spy mission, saying it was delivering supplies and water to remote islands off the Alaskan coast.

## Innocence-by-insanity bill defeated

WASHINGTON — The House defeated legislation Tuesday that would have made it harder for someone to be declared innocent by reason of insanity in federal courts. A majority favored the legislation by a vote of 225-171 but the legislation required a two-thirds vote under special rules for passage. It could come up again under regular rules requiring only a simple majority.

The bill was prompted by public outrage after the attempted assassination of President Reagan in March 1981 by John Hinckley, who was acquitted by reason of insanity. He currently is confined indefinitely in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a mental institution in Washington. The bill was controversial, with some congressmen saying they wanted to eliminate the insanity ruling altogether. It would have required defendants to prove their insanity, rather than under the present system where prosecutors must disprove the mental competence of a defendant.

## GM resumes talks with workers

DETROIT — General Motors Tuesday resumed bargaining with the United Auto Workers union, seeking a solution to a contract impasse that sparked a strike by 60,000 workers at key GM facilities. A union source said Monday the two sides were "awful damn close to a settlement."

Similar statements were made by union sources close to the bargaining Sunday night, but negotiations broke off just before dawn Monday. A 20-hour session failed to produce agreement on a package covering the key issues of job security and wages. Top union executives have said repeatedly and emphatically that no agreement on any issue would be considered complete until the entire package was complete. The UAW is waging selective strikes over what it calls "local" issues against GM plants where about a third of the giant auto company's U.S. vehicles are assembled. Auto analysts said the impact on GM would build as the strikes continue because plants that produce components for the assembly lines hit by the walkout will have to cut production. The cost now stands at \$150 million.

## Farmers polled favor Reagan

ST. LOUIS — Farmers in 29 states favor President Reagan over Walter Mondale by a 5 to 1 margin even though many are in financial trouble and pessimistic about the future of farming, according to a survey released Tuesday. The poll conducted by Soybean Digest Magazine covered 752 farmers, 69 percent of whom said they would vote for Reagan if the election were held today. Mondale, who has made extra efforts to woo farmers, drew only 15 percent while another 16 percent were undecided. The magazine said the support for Reagan came despite admissions by some farmers in the poll that they are not as well off as they were three years ago. It said 46 percent of the farmers contacted said they were suffering financial hardship with their net worth lower or substantially lower than was the case three years ago.

## U.S. farmers warn of export loss

WASHINGTON — U.S. farm groups Tuesday warned that import protection for domestic textile industries could lose farmers a major export market if China retaliated against the restrictions. The National Corn Growers Association and the National Association of Wheat Growers told a Senate trade subcommittee they were worried that China might decide against renewing a long-term grain purchase agreement that expires at the end of 1984 because Congress is considering a bill to freeze 1984 imports of Chinese textiles and clothing at 1983 levels. The bill also would limit future import growth to 1.5 percent a year. If China retaliated by stopping grain imports, the cost to U.S. wheat growers would be \$500 million before the end of the year, wheat growers' President Earl Pryor said.